For President—E. V. Debs, of Indiana.
For Vice President—Emil Seidel, of Wisconsin.

THE REBEL

The great appear great to us only because we are on our knees — LET US ARISE

T. A. HICKEY, Editor and Owner
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The National Platform Analyzed

(The following is a report of a speech delivered before a great gathering of West Texas farmers and land renters at the Haskell county encampment on August 14, at O'Brien, Texas.)

Able-Bodied Liars.

My Comrades, ladies and gentlemen: Great and glorious is our beloved Lone Star State. With its 200-and-odd thousand square miles of land, it stands out as the largest in the Union, first in agricultural production, the State where king cotton proudly carries aloft his great white banner. The State where we have the strongest and cleanest men, the sweetest and purest womn and incidentally the largest collection of able-bodied liars in the civilized world. (Loud laughter and applause.)

These able-bodied followers of Ananias and Sapphira have come up and down the Lone Star State for years and told the un-informed that the Socialists had no platform. It will be my pleasure today to show that we have not only a platform, but a great document covering our national program that is fit to rank with any other political document that ever came from the hands of statesmen since the first political party raised its standards in our land. (Applause.)

Framed by Real Democrats.

I believe, my friends, that I can speak with authority upon this subject, not only as your candidate for lieutenant governor and your national committeeman, but also as one of the 291 delegates from 48 states that met in Indianapolis from the 12th to the 19th of May and labored arduously to frame this document that bears upon its face the stamp of immortality.

Before entering into an analysis of this platform I desire to point out to you one great fact in connection with this and that is that this platform was framed by men and women who are democrats to the core and accomplished their work in a thoroughly democratic way. For be it known, I am a democrats from the soles of my feet to the hairs of my head. I am a democrat in all that the tem implies.However I would say that I am not one of those Baileyesque democrats of that type that can be determined by lighting a match in their vicinity and then be compelled to call up the fire department because of the presence of kerosene. I am a democrat who realizes that the fathers of our country found that the remedy for political autocracy was political democracy and so do I, as one of the sons believe that the remedy for industrial autocracy is industrial democracy. Thus I am an industrial democrat, a social democrat, a Socialist. (Applause.)

A Comparison of Methods.

As far back as last January 143,000 men and women in the Socialist party had an opportunity to vote on the question of where the national convention should be held and what should be the date. The referendum vote decided that the date should be May 12, the place Indiapapolis. Then each of these dues paying member sould say, through their delegates what planks should be inserted in this platform and after the work of the convention is over we still did not have a platform until every man and woman in the United States who is a member of the party had an opportunity to vote upon each plank in our working program.

I will ask you my countrymen to compare this democratic method of the Socialist party with the autocratic methods of the alleged democratic party. When Mr. Bailey and Mr. Bryan had their series of joint debates in Texas some three years ago it will be remembered that Mr. Bailey speaking in the City Hall at Dallas told the people of the South that he did not have to stand upon the national platform adopted by the democratic party at Denver in July, 1908, because said he, "This platform was written by one individual 700 miles away from Denver and was rammed down the throats of the delegates in the small hours of the morning."

Regardless of what our private views may be of Senator Bailey we at least know him as an authority upon the procedure adopted in national conventions by his fellow democrats. I accept his statement as the truth because Mr. Bryan has never denied it and I would ask you accordingly to contrast our democratic methods with the autocratic methods of the donk party that Mr. Bailey so vividly exposed. (Applause.)

A Great Demand.

Now as to the work at hand. The national platform of our party, in its opening paragraphs reads as follows:

"As a measure calculated to strengthen the working class in its fight for the realization of its ultimate aim, the Co-operative Commonwealth, and to increase its power of resistance against capitalist oppression we advocate and pledge ourselves and our elected officers to the following program:

"First we demand: the collective ownership and democratic management of railroads, wire and wireless telegraphs and telephones, express services, steamboat lines and all other social means of transportation and communication and all large scale industries."

When I sat in the convention and listened to this brief statement of our first demand I thought of the genius of the man who placed such a tremendously comprehensive demand in such small compass. But just look what it means:

"The collective ownership of railroads"—they have one million six hundred thousand employes who operate eight hundred and sixty thousand box, passenger and Pulman cars that run on two hundred and forty-seven thousand miles of track, run on rails that have literally united two oceans with bonds of steel across the land of the Buffalo and the Indian cancelling their existence.

That plank of 31 small words lifts us from the grave of Jefferson to the living pathway of Debs. It makes our mind take a gigantic leap from the ox cart to the Pullman train. (Applause.)

And so with the demand of the ownership of the telegraph and express service and other means of social transportation.

Finally our 31 words winds up with the demand for the collective ownership of all other large scale industries which would of course include the Standard Oil trust, the beef trust, the tobacco trust, the lumber trust, the clothing trust, in short all the great trusts of the nation.

As I read these 31 words over again I am impressed with the statement my friend Meitzen made to me some months ago when he said there was nothing like "boiling down" because the greatest story in the world, the story of the creation of the world was told in ten words. You will find it in the first verse of the first chapter of Genesis where we learn it all in ten words: "In the beginning God created the heaven and the earth." (Laughter and Applause.)

The Second Demand.

Our second demand is for "the immediate ownership by the municipalities, the states or the federal government of all grain elevators, tsock yards, storage warehouses, and other distributing agencies, in order to reduce the present extortionate cost of living."

The portion of this plank that deals with grain elevators will appeal to you tillers of the soil who have been caught coming and going, buying and selling, by the Elevator trust, while in the great cities the storage warehouses owned by the great monopolists have been the cause of incalculable sufferings among the masses in these congested centers. or instance, last winter in New York City millions of eggs and multiplied pounds of butter were stored in cold storage plants controlled by the food trust with the result that they pushed the price up to 65c a pound for butter and 50c a dozen for eggs. To prevent this wholesale robbery we make this demand.

Socialism and Drouth.

To you who live on the farms in Texas, teh next portion of our program will be of exceeding interest. It reads:

"We demand the extension of the public domain to include mines, quaries, oil wells, forests and water power."

Take that item of water alone. Just look out from this tabernacle and see stretching out like a ribbon in front of you the Brazos river. For the past four years twice a month that river has risen almost to a flood and its waters have gone down to the shining sea to be wasted and lost forevermore. During these four years West Texas has been cursed by a drouth as bad as ever Egypt in the days of Pharoah. Thousands of homes have been broken up as a result. Our youth has not been educated. Our women have suffered and died from anxiety and broken hearts. Even God himself has been cursed when men broke down under the strain and yet God revealing himself in the plastic hand of nature has given us the sunshine, the water and the soil but unfortunately He did not supply us with enough brains to build storage dams instead of battleships to enable us to shout for Debs instead of Woodenhead Wilson or the Wild Moose. (Prolonged laughter and applause.)

Had we but sense enough to fight the battles of agriculture in the civilized co-operative manner instead of the archaic competitive manner what was used in biblical days we would have dammed up the rivers and streams of West Texas and turned this land of drouth into one of the most productive spots that lies out under the silent stars in all the civilized nations of the earth.

A Farmer's Plank.

The next plank in our working platform will give us a key to the meanings that we shall use to still further benefit the men who honestly till the soil. This plank says:

"We demand the further conservation and development of natural resources for the use and benefit of all the people;

(a) By scientifice forestation and timber protection.

(b) By the reclamation of arid and swamp tracts.

(c) By the storage of flood waters and the utilization of water power.

(d) By the stoppage of the present extravagant waste of the soil and of the products of the mines and oil wells.

(e) By the development of highways and waterway systems.

(Continued Next Week.)

Brazen Attempt to Unite Church and State.

Mr. Thomas J. Carey is a well-known Catholic citizen of Palestine, Texas. He had frequently heard the charge that the Catholic high dignitaries contended that a true Catholic must not only trust to them for spiritual guidance, but that he was subject to their orders on matters political. He did not believe that any church would go that far in interfering with the political freedom of any American citizen. However to make sure he decided to go to the fountain head. So he wrote direct to the Pope's ambassador at Washington. He did this because he hesitated writing to the cardinals in America, knowing full well that they have large economic interests at stake. Hence he reasoned that he would go to the Pope's direct representative. His letter follows:

Palestine, Texas, June 10, 1912.

Papal Legation, Washington, D. C.
Archbishop Bonzano.

Your Grace:—In reply to letter above quoted, I regret to say that I have made two sincere attempts to do so, but was ignored. I will not make any further effort, until I know once and for all:

Must I as a Catholic, surrender my political freedom, to the church?

I am ready to surrender my life, if necessary, for the faith that is in me; but not my political freedom, and by this I mean the right to vote for the Democratic, Socialist, or Republican parties when and where I please. The religious future of myself, wife and family, depends greatly upon your answer, which after all, are the most important things of all. Therefore I hope you—as special representative of the Pope—will answer, and not ignore me as others have done.

Yours in Christ,
Thomas J. Carey,

220 Cottage Ave.

In reply to Mr. Carey's letter he received the following reply from Archbishop John Bonzano, Bishop of Melitene, Italy ,now in charge of the Papal legation at Washington, D. C.:

Apostolic Delegation.

No. 11. 630-d Washington, D. C., June 16, 1912.

T. J. Carey, Palestine, Texas.

Dear Sir:—In your letter to me dated June 10 you say that the religious future of yourself, your wife, and children, are the most serious and important things of all. Now you must remember that if the Catholic church, condemns doctrines that are pernicious to the good of the faithful, she does it only in order to defend and protect the religion of her children. HENCE YOU SHOULD SUBMIT TO THE DECISIONS OF THE CHURCH EVEN AT THE COST OF SACRIFICING POLITICAL PRINCIPLES. FOR YOUR GUIDANCE I MAY MENTION TO YOU THE FACT THAT SOCIALISM, BESIDES BEING A POLITICAL PARTY, IS ALSO AN ANTI-CHRISTIAN SECT. In order to convince yourself of this you only have to read what Socialism teaches regarding religion.

With best wishes, I am,

Yours sincerely in X
X John Bonzano,
Apostolic Delegate. Archbishop of Melitene.

To this attempt to unite church and State in America Mr. Bonzano from Italy received the manly American reply from Mr. Carey to the effect that he would not surrender his right to vote as he pleased, to any one, even though he would surrender his life if need be, for the religious faith that was in him.

Having dissected the above startling correspondence, the thought at once flies to the mind of the Sackville-West letters in theCleveland campaign 1888. It will be remembered that Lord Sackville was the ambassador from England to the United States. During the Presidential campaign the ambassador wrote to an Englishman who had become an American citizen advising him to vote against the Republican party because he considered that low tariff was beneficial to English trade. Upon the letters being made public a wave of indignation swept over the United States and President Cleveland was compelled to request Lord Sackville to leave the country, which he promptly did.

Now the question arises: Will President Taft take similar action with the Apostolic Delegate from Rome? Will he kick him out of Washington as Cleveland kicked Lord Sackville? Or will he fear the Catholic vote so much that he will fail to do his duty in the premises? Is President Taft so tied up with the Morgan element that he will not act in a case where the proprieties are outraged to a far greater degree than in the Sackville-West case? These are questions that must be answered before the campaign grows much older.

If the ambassador of a foreign power for the Pope claiming temporal power, can come to our shores and proceed to dictate to millions of his co-religionists the political party that they must vote against, then the old American idea of the separation of church and state falls to the ground, and the ecclesiastical politicians will have drawn the holy circle around the last vestige of our liberties.

The Rebel has acted promptly in the crisis and we call upon its readers to assist it in having the Pope's ambassador removed from the United States. To this end we will ask every reader to write a letter both to the senator and congressman, also to President Taft calling attention to this Papal outrage and demanding that prompt steps be taken to remedy the atrocious wrong that has been done the party of the people by this Papal politician; that the Socialist locals pass resolutions denouncing this crime and forward them to the national office. Congressman Berger, our presidential nominees, and the Rebel office.

That Congressman Berger will move at once in the matter we believe. Congress is still in session and he will bring the matter up on the floor of the house. The Rebel has sent the following letter to our congressman:

Walnut, Springs, Texas, Aug. 2, 1912.

Congresman Berger, Washington, D. C.

Dear Comrade: Enclosed you will find copy of correspondence that has been transmitted to me by the secretary of the Socialist local at Palestine, Anderson Co., Tex. You will notice that Archbishop John Bonzano, the Archbishop of Melitene, Italy, Apostoli Delegate to the United States instructs one of his Catholic laymen to vote agianst our party.

To my mind this is a flagrant abuse of the privileges of an ambassador to our country. It is only paralleled by the conduct of Lord Sackville in the Cleveland campaign of 1888. You will remember Sackville in the Cleveland campaign of 1888 wrote to a voter in California advising him to vote against the Republican ticket. In response to the howl of rage that went up from all parties Cleveland called for his papers and practically kicked him out of the United States. I believe the matter should be brought up before congress and an investigation be made and if the letters are shown to be authentic, then Archbishop Bonzano should be made to leave our country for our country's good.

Knowing that you will take prompt action in this matter, I remain,

Your friend and comrade in the fight for industrial freedom,
T. A. Hickey.

The Rebel and its readers will watch with intense interest the developments in this remarkable case. Every man worthy of the name regardless of political affiliations should struggle strenuously against this attempted clerical domination. In the desperate struggle that is now being waged for industrial and political freedom, every weapon that the reactionary powers will be brought into play. The lash of the ecclesiastical whip in the hands of a corrupt hierarchy is not the least of the weapons that the plutocracy will use. It behooves us all to be on our guard and remember that as of old "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty."

On with the battle then, bombard the president and congress with letters, cease not your fighting and let not your swords grow rusty until the blackguards are driven into the shadows and the nation stands bathed in the golden light of political, economic and religious freedom.

IDEALS OF HEAVEN.

The early Jews conceived heaven as a supremely fine enlargement of their temples and palaces—hence the vision of it as having golden streets and walls and towers of precious stones, and as being a place where saved souls played upon the harp, making delicious music all day long.

The red Indian's idea of heaven—formed like the ancients' upon the world he knew and his happiest desires within that world—contemplated heaven as a "happy hunting ground," with plenty of wild game to kill, with fat pastures and clear running streams and timber for shade and shelter and fuel.

Of the two sets of us would prefer the heavens evolved by the brain of the red Indian.

My own idea of heaven is one of social and economic justice here on [illegible]

this rolling earthly home of ours. I hope the day will come, and I believe it will come, when all men will be as well off and as happy as the most fortunate today—even more so. I believe this desirable change will come gradually through future years, as it has come gradually in the past. I believe the Socialist conception of society is near[illegible] realization [illegible] than any human conception that men have had before our time. [illegible] feel as if Socialism were a part of my religion.

[illegible] E. B. Chute, formerly of [illegible] [illegible]

$2000 PER YEAR AND SIX HOURS PER DAY.

The stupidity of the average capitalist editor is always beyond comprehension. We have become so accustomed to the asininity of the editorial writers of the Dallas News and similar sheets that anything that comes from them affects us but slightly. However, we expected that a weekly with national circulation amounting to one million and three-quarters, possibly the largest in the world, would be wise enough not to wear the fools-cap that the muzzled editors of the daily papers wear with such gay abandon.

This soliloquy was engendered by the reading of the following:

The Ultimate Wage Problem.

"Two thousand dollars a year and six working hours a day is what Socialism offers in return for your vote," observes one of the most hopeful and least mathematical of our revolutionary contemporaries. That is nearly four times as much as the average wage-earner in manufactures now receives. We do not think it is too much. On the contrary, considering the rise in price of gasoline and the frequency with which tires blow out, it may be hardly enough; but to attain it a vast reconstruction is necessary. The total yearly output of our manufactories sells for twenty and a half billion dollars. The raw materials consumed cost twelve billions, and miscellaneous expenses, such as power, light, selling, take nearly two billions more. That leaves six and a half billions to be divided among landlords, capitalists, managers, clerical force and wage-earners. To give the wage-earners two thousand dollars each would take over thirteen billions, or more than twice the total wealth created by the maunfactories. Ultimately the problem of higher wages does not depend upon collective bargaining, nor even upon eliminating capitalist and landlord. By all those means a few dollars may be added to the weekly pay envelope. If the total share of landlords and capitalist now went to wage-earners the average pay envelope would be only sixteen dollars a week. The ultimate problem is to eliminate waste, increase efficiency and make industry create ... wealth to be divided."

... establishment of Social... ...e to the head of each ...sand dollars a year ...urs a day can be ...mathematical- ... the mathe ... moment ... that ...ar-

...lawyers let us briefly summarize some of the other occupations that produce no part of this promised two thousand dollars.

We have today over three hundred thousand drummers. They add no value to a pair of shoes or any other commodity, no more than they would add value to a Socialistic postage stamp. To imagine drummers under Socialism would be as sensible as to imagine drummers for money orders or Western Union telegrams, each of which play their part in our lives as do hats, corsets, chewing gum or any other commodity sold extensively and drummed for.

In connection with the drummer let us mention the fact that the advertising columns of the Saturday Evening Post eloquently attest the correctness of our position when we realize that there are about two billion dollars expended in waste advertising each year. Including real estate agents of all descriptions in all the cities and the land agents on the plains and down at the forks of the creek who are two hundred thousand in number, we commence to see this army of non-producers under this system expand.

We have at least eight hundred thousand gamblers of all descriptions from Rosenthal and "Gyp the Blood" up to the "respectables" of Wall street.

Then we have two million, five hundred thousand small business men of all descriptions, who under an orderly system of society, would be engaged in productive toil.

Seventy-one per cent of all national taxes goes for army, navy and pensions, something that will be absolutely unnecessary when from the dome of the Socialist republic there floats the flag of universal peace.

Senator Owen, of Oklahoma, in a speech in the United States Senate recently pointed out that three million people are unnecessarily sick in the United States. With the abolition of the food poisoners our nation under Socialism will be at least as healthy as the Panama Canal Zone and the enormous waste that the sickness entails will be abolished and that which adds to the mortality rate such as tenements, with dark rooms, child labor and excessive hours for adults will cause this spectre of unnecessary sickness to disappear from our midst. Whereupon the average per capita will be considerably increased.

Because of the crime resulting from this anarchistic system we learn that $1,800,000,900 ,is spent yearly in the prevention, detection and prosecution of crime, thus further sapping the amount of wealth that we as a nation could produce annually.

Enough is said here to indicate that an enormous waste is caused ... the methods the present system ...vs for its maintenance.

...here is another side of this ... capitalist system holds ...ing powers of the na... ...lowest level.

...ernor Colquitt ...cently in an ...une that ... acres ...

More Timber Thuggery.

Jasper, Texas, August 11, 1912.

Tom Hickey, Editor Rebel, Hallettsville, Texas.

Fellow Worker: It is quite evident that the timber thugs of Texas like Grabow affairs and it was not their fault that it was not reached last night.

Fellow Worker Speed and I have been going through the country trying to stir up the workers to their material interest and had good success up to date, and last night we made a few more with the help of the Gilmore Lumber Co. thugs.

About 8 o'clock Speed and I accompanied by several union boys were at the courthouse square ready to start a meeting. While waiting for the wagon from which we were to speak, Speed and I went over to Ogden & Orton's Drug Store, where the thugs were gathered to get some soda water. As we entered the store about half a dozen plug uglies got up and followed us in. Peck Bailey, skidder foreman for the Gilmore Lumber Co. and Abe Adams, farmer and real estate shark, had their knives drawn. They watched us but said nothing.

When we got back on the street the wagon was ready. I mounted the rear end and shouted: "Fellow workers if you will kindly step over this way there will be a meeting under the auspices of the Brotherhood of Timber Workrs of th World." At this Abe Adams stepped off the porch with his bunch and yelled: "No you don't, no you don't. There's going to be no speaking here tonight."

Advancing closer to the wagon in company with Peck Bailey, who also had his knife drawn, he said: "There's a lady there, and you might just as well get your wife out of the wagon (speaking to Mr. Mal Hayes, who furnished the wagon) for there's going to be no speaking tonight."

The crowd of toughs were now well around the wagon and Adams said to Hayes: "You might just as well drive him out of town" (referring to me). Hayes replied: "I didn't drive him in town and I'm not going to drive him out." Adams broke in again: "We are a quiet peaceable people and if you don't cut it out there's going to be another Grabow scrape in the old town and we're prepared for it, too." Then Mrs. Hayes said to me: "Get out of the wagon; please get out."

I said: "All right, I'll get out." After I got down, Capt. E. I. Kellie, ex-State esnator, said: "We built this town and we are going to keep it just as it is."

The sentiment here is fine and the men who never thought of unionism before are thinking now and their thoughts are not healthy for the Gilmores, Galloways or Kirbys' or their hirelings. We will win, we must win and we are going to win.

Wishing The Rebel the best of success, I am, always,

Yours for industrial freedom,

E. F. Doree,

Organizer B. of T. W.

NEWS FROM STATE OFFICE OF TEXAS.

E. A. GREEN, STATE SC., ROCKDALE, TEXAS.

Texas is at the front and organization the watch-word! Forty locals this month is not so bad. One hundred county organizations perfected. Now, comrades let us finish up the job. Every county in Texas must be organized then. The countyies wil form congressional organizations. The dues to the national office reduced to two cents, the dues to the state office reduced to two cents will allow five cents to the county and six cents to the congressional organizations will enable them to more thoroughly organize. Then we will do away with that expensive little appendix—the senate— or sometimes called the "National Executive Committee," reduce the expenitures of the National office from three to six thousand dolars per month, to one cut the expenses of the state office half and spend this amount now wasted educating the workers and carrying on a campaign of organization.

Then we will be "going some!"

The encampments are about to close some of our speakers ahve returned north and some are idle in Texas.

Comrades, get usy and carry on the scholhouse-campaign you have ... planning. Now is the accept... Do you want the best ...eaker in the state? If so, ...der first!

...speakers idle now ... Comrades, re... ...acceptances ...efore we ...n not ...ne

...VE ...would ...ark, for ...a certain ...ie like the

RESOLUTIONS.

In behalf of the working class, the Socialist party of Texas, in convention assembled in Waco on this the 13th day of August, 1912, do hereby adopt the following resolutions:

Resolved first: That we denounce the actions of landlords who refuse to rent, or who discharge renters, on account of political affiliations; that we pledge our support to the renters in their struggles to free themselves from landlordism, and we sympathize with all farmers in their efforts to obtain better prices for their products.

Resolved second: That we denounce the action of sawmill owners in their inhuman efforts to prevent their employees from organizing, and we tender to said employees our heartiest sympathy and support.

Resolved third: That we regard the imprisonment of Ettor and Giovannitti at Lawrence, Mass., as an act which calls for the unqualified condemnation of all lovers of liberty.

Resolved fourth: That we pledge our moral and active support to all labor in their efforts to break the chains of capitalistic bondage, and earnestly call upon working people everywhere to unite with us in such effort on the political field.

E. B. Cox, Ch'n.

J. L. Hicks, Sec.

A. M. Dobbs,

Thos. McGuire,

J. L. Swain,

J. C. Vansickle,

Committee on resolutions.

CASE.

"A great deal too much is made ... the preponderance of women in ...hes. They are decidedly in ...rity there, but so they are ...concerts, and even the ...vce, said years ago, ...eats the saying —that knowl... ... fine arts ...ur women. ... in the fact ... the finer na... ...so, in the more ...man on this side ...as unusual leisure ... the satisfaction of it. ...an man is drawn and ... the opportunities of our ... to the point of exhaustion ...hen he is at home in the ev... ..., and on Sundays, is little in...ed to anything but rest or such ...creation as does not call for much exertion of mind or body. He desires to recruit his fagged energies. The ideal church would doubtless appeal to every tired soul and would thus refresh the whole nature, but the average church does every daily newspaper in the tSate not so readily affect the man as it does the woman.

B. OF T. W. BULLETIN.

To Arouse Sympathy!

"To Arouse Sympathy"—under this flaring headline the New Orleans, La., Times-Democrat published, after it had become common knowledge, our circular of protest against the hideous conditions existing in the parish prison at Lake Charles, La., and appended to it an alleged denial by Fellow Worker Emerson by which it sought to convey to the public the impression that conditions had not been as we had described them, this though there was nothing in the first Emerson letter that in any way denied a single one of our charges. On Aug. 3rd, "The Lake Charles American-Press" published this first letter from Emerson on the conditions as they then, on that date. (Aug. 3rd.) existed in the parish prison at Lake Charles and attempted to twist it into a denial of the conditions as they had existed up to the time the lid was torn off the jail, then the publication of our protest by the "Houston Chronicle" and oher papers. Then in an editorial it said: "The kind of stories which were properly refuted by Mr. Emerson, are set afloat undoubtedly for the purpose of creating sympathy and procuring substantial aid for the prisoner's defense. The prisoners from the Grabow battle are treated exactly as ordinary men would be who are accused of serious crimes. The wilful taking of human life must ever be one of the most serious offenses against the community and men accused of it cannot be granted extraordinary privileges.' Again, on August 13th, in an additional reply to our circular of protest against the gross abuse of Fellow-Worker Emerson's first letter by the capitalist press which it did not publish, it said: "The American Press has no controversy with the Emerson Defense Committee, Mr. Emerson's letter speaks for itself. Neither does the American Press feel called upon to defend its position on matters affecting labor or as an employer of labor, but it does not intend to rest silently under the unmerited aspersions the Emerson Defense Committee seeks to cast upon the officers and the people of Calcasieu that the confinement of the men implicated in the Grabow trouble is due to the machinations of the sawmill owners or that the discomforts of jail life are any greater than circumstances cause or that they are "iltreated" in any respect by the officers in charge of them."

"The Grabow prisoners are not in jail because of the activity of the sawmill owners. They are not being prosecuted by the Southern Operators. The prosecutors are the people of the State of Louisiana, in consequence of an armed battle in which three men were killed and a number wounded. It is a duty the state owes to its peaceable citizens to investigate this armed conflict and to punish those responsible.'

Now, as for the charge that we sought to "Arouse sympathy" for an imprisoned fellow-worker, we most emphatically plead *guilty*, and we intend to do all in our power to so arouse the sympathies of this nation and the civilized world in their behalf that it will be impossible for the Lumber Trust to either hang them or send them to the penitentiary for a single day. As for the "American-Press" a few questions: If the wilful taking of human life must ever be one of the most serious offenses against the community, why, then, were over sixty of our brothers indicted and every last one of the mill owners and their gunmen turned loose? Where has the editor any evidence to show that there was any "*Wilful* taking of human life" by the imprisoned men? They stand charged, with having kiled Roy murder, with having killed Roy Martin and Decatur Hall, both unionists, their own brothers, do they not? Does even the "American-Press" believe they took those two lives, wilfully or otherwise, or that they even wilfuly took the life of the gunman who met at Grabow the predestined end of all gunmen? As for "the unmerited aspersions the Emerson Defense Committee seeks to cast upon the officers and the people of Calcasieu that the confinement of the me implicated in the Grabow trouble is due to the machinations of the sawmill owners" and the further statement that "the Grabow prisoners are not in jail because of the activity of the sawmill owners. They are not being prosecuted by the Southern Operators. The prosecutors are the people of the State of Louisiana" that is to thin to pass muster even in a home for mental weaklings, else, "the machinations of the sawmill owners" being out of it, how did it come about that a grand jury representing only the people of the state of Louisiana" indicted sixty odd union men and turned loose all the sawmill owners and their gunmen? Nor will the stunt the editor is trying to put over of posing as the defender of "the people of Calcasieu" against our "merited aspersions" be accepted as an answer to the above question to our charges regarding jail conditions at the time our circular thereon was issued; and, be it observed, we have never aspersed, not believing that Lumber Kings and their gunmen a part of them," the people of Calcasieu" and, be it further observed no one has yet denied a single one of our charges as to those prisons, not even the papers that used the would be wife murderer whose lawyers are seeking to prove him insane, Theodore M. Landrum's letter to give weight to their misuse and abuse of Emerson's letter and here we wish to note another fact, and that is that the capitalist press which has been so eager to prove us liars for telling the truth, has had very little to say, and that on inside pages, regarding state health officer, Dr. Oscar Dowling's condemnation of the use of this jail, and when he saw it he saw heaven as compared to the hell that affronted our sense of sight to fix on individuals the responsibility for the heinous prison conditions that existed. We are well aware of the fact that the trial of Fellow-Worker Emerson and his associates traced all petty personalities, if our enemies are not, as both we and our enemies are aware of the fact that they are not "ordinary' prisoners but the intended victim of as cold blooded a plunderbund as ever held up a people, the Southern Lumber Operators Assocaition and so knowing the cruelty of the forces we are fighting, we plead guilty to using the truth in an attempt to arouse sympathy in behalf of our endangered brothers and in their behalf we again appeal to all red-blooded, warm-hearted men and women throughout the world for the funds funds necessary to win this fight against the peon kings of the South to save the lives and liberties of as noble a group of men as ever faced the gallows in the cause of labor and humanity.

Rebels of the South, arise! Work Rebels of the South, arise! Workers of the world, unite! You have nothing but your chains to lose! You have a world to gain!

Committee of Defense
Brotherhood of Timbear Workers,
Box 78, Alexandria, Louisiana.

LAND TENURE.

Dallas, Texas, Aug. 8, 1912.

Editor Rebel:

The Romans were a bloodthirsty slave-holding, licentious people. Our present system of land tenure is the old Roman law with scarcely any modification.

Civilization is dying because this murderous system of land holding, the sole cause of monopoly, still exists.

The individual who holds land that is needed for homes, out of use, by virtue of a paper title, is the modern slave driver and owner of the bodies and souls of his fellow man, as much so, as any previous form of human servitude.

For this there is no excuse except the ignorance and cowardice of a people otherwise thought to be brave and wise. It is from the ranks of we landless, homeless slaves go our daughters into the brothels of hell—men and women into insane asylums, jails and poor houses.

E. H. Loutrel.

THE PERFECT MAN.

There is an old partyite who never
drinks,
Nor chews, nor smokes, nor swears,
Who never gambles, never flirts,
And shuns all sinful snares—he's
paralyzed.

There is a man who never does
A thing that is not right;
His wife can tell just where he is
At morning, noon or night—he'
dead.

Dr. J. T. Page, Baileyville, Tex., writes: "Am a competent physician, 50 years old, 20 years experience. I wish a good location somewhere in Texas, where I can do more for the revolution and also myself and family. Here we just have a few white people, planters, and the balance are negroes." Write him comrades if interested.

REBEL YELLS.

. C. Smith, chief hustler at El npo, writes: "Find enclosed a Many here say they will not e a cent to campaign funds un- Barnes is out. Your lecture on land question was the best ever vered on that thought."

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. A. Lambert, yells as folows: he plutes say the Socialist party gotten up to catch suckers. This rue, but there are wise suckers foolish suckers. When the wise saw they had been sucking the bone of Rep.-Demism for forty rs they quit, but the fools just on."

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Chas. McMurray, one of the tants at Vernon, writes: "We are ing busier all the time; have out a full ticket, have develop some home speakers and expect shell the woods until the plun- bund and their gang runs up white flag. We will have a s meeting at Vernon Aug. 24, there will be a debate between writer and Prof. F. C. Rector, Socialism and again on the ht of Sept. 7th at Union School se, 6 miles south of Vernon. Ev- body invited to be on hand and r the truth expounded."

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W. P. Mitchell shows up a con- ptible fraud in a few lines as ows: "When the Oklahoma tehood bill was up to Roosevelt ign, he said what he thought of would not look well in print, ving reference to the initiative referendum) Now he has stol- that plank from us as well as r planks of the Socalist plat- n. Beware comrades, he is af- the Socialist vote, and bear in d he is still in the employ of e Perkins and Wall Street."

• • •

ohn B. Yarbrough, Graford, s, writes: "I see Berger has bedDebs and the Socialist y to save J. M. Barnes, a man was recalled as national secre- accused of imorality. I do not e he was guilty, but he was call- out. Berger says in the Na- l Socialist of August 3: "As *Eugene V. Debs, and the posi- he takes on this, as on other ions, many intelligent Social- ave long known that 'Gene rs from an unduly exagger-*" (is a fool and got the big) Shame on Berger! He also Debs wants to put his opinion the convention and he accuses of thinking the nomination president belongs to him. e on you, Berger, trying to the Socialist party to death!" er mind, Berger, Comrade brough; he is the man with the head who will get it bumped and hard, and then he will be for a while again.—Ed.)

• • •

omrade from Grabow, La, es: "I learn that the compan re all piling up arms at the fol- ing mills: Craven, Grabow, an, Elizabeth, Oakdale, to be d against the laboring men n chance offers. I was told this two responsible men. The law- tribe can do anything and go fr, but a poor laboring man must kep his mouth shut. The two by four deputies have gotten so low down that they refuse to allow even women or children to go into the bull pens surrounding the mills. I will say the company has spies out in all kinds of disguise, trying to find something to bray at; but they can't for some of our smartest men are on their trail, and it is a hot trail too. There will be some start- ling exposures as to the robbery and outrages committed by the timber thieves. There will be thousands of votes for the Socialist ticket in the coming election in Louisiana as a result."

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. R. Strother, Cravens, La., writes: "The saw mill companies are all similar to a chinch bug in hot water. They see they are in it and can't get out. They thought they would have all the skids [illegible] the union boys to the gallows, but it begins to look like the spear will be reversed. All ye who labor and cleave unto the sawmill companies, remember that when you die you will be a pauper and in debt to the companies be- sides. I am now a farmer, but I worked eight years at the infernal mills and to my surprise when I left them I was in a worse shape financially than when I began work. I will never do it any more until the Timber Workers Union controls every mill in the land, and they will do it, too."

At a meeting of Mixed Local No. 270, I. W. W., held at 1112 1-2 Preston Ave., August 8, 1812, reso- lutions were adopted condemning the arrest and imprisonment for six months of Rudolph Katz, while exercising his right of legal and peaceful picketing during the silk workers strike at Patterson, N. J., of which he had charge.

• • •

G. M. Galbraith, of Rosalie, writes: "Six boys all under 21 years of age organized one local at Johnstown. Our membership is twelve and eight of them are under 21 years of age, with Marshall Gal- braith secretary. Who said we would have the same old stuff to make the Socialist party out of?" (The rising generation is every- where more favorable to Socialism than the older people. The Rosalie comrade did the right thing to in- terest the young people.—Ed.)

• • •

Wm. Scheth, Rock Island, Tex., writes: "You are a very busy man but please take time to look through this and see what you think of it: An eminent Catholic of Chicago re- cently urged the young men to whom he spoke to join some secret society, approved by the church. Here is an excerpt from the obliga- tion exacted from each member of one present day secret order (Knights of Columbus) which ap- pears to be openly endorsed by Catholic priests and prelates of the United States:

"'I do denounce and disown al- legiance as due to any heretical king, prince or state named, prot- estant or liberal, or obedience to any of their laws, magistrate or of- ficers;

"'I do further promise and de- clare that I will have no opinion or will of my own or any mental reser- vation whatsoever, even as a corpse or cadaver, but will unhesitatingly obey each and every command that I may receive from my superior in the militia of the Pope and of Jesus Christ;

"'That I will provide myself with arms and ammunition that I may be in readiness when the word is passed or I am commanded to defend the church either as an in- dividual or with the milita of the Pope.'

"The above is copied verbatim from the Progressive Thinker of July, 13, 1912, a paper of world wide circulation.

"You are a prominent and a very outspoken man. Whenever the word is passed by the Catholic hierarchy, you are a marked man; you will be one of the first to get the knife. The monopolists of all parties are working hand in hand with the Catholic priesthood for the old parties, and then watch the des- truction of the American republic. Sincerely yours for better times.'

• • •

A bookkeeper for a leading Texas mercantile firm who does not want his name mentioned mails us a cir- cular that is being quietly sent out to all the larger business men of the nation by the National One Cent Letter Postage Association. The association has for its membership among others the president of the Encyclopedia Britannica Co., of New York, the president of the Na- tional Hardware Jobbers Associa- tion, the president of the Wright- Wilhelminy Co. and other big deal- ers. They are fighting for a bill in- troduced in the house and senate reducing letter postage from two to one cent, whirh would of course cut their immense postage bills in half, and they are soliciting the membership of every big busi- ness man that has a similar selfish interest. On the face of it, it may not look so bad to reduce letter postage to one cent, but these snaky plutes are at the same time knock ing the present rate on second-class (newspaper) matter, citing the re- port of the postmaster general to the effect that letter postage shows a gain while second class matter shows a loss in net receipts. Of course they conveniently forget that if it were not for low second- class rates there would be no cheap newspapers and no well-read com- mon people, which simple fact ac- counts for the increase in first-class receipts and which further endan- gers the graft of the members of the O. C. L. P. This sweet-smelling bunch does not care a tinker's damn how much the present sec- ond-class rate serves to educate the common people or how little a re- duced letter postage rate would benefit them; all they care for is to get from the government a subsidy of one cent per letter. This same bunch sets up the dismal howl of "paternalism" when the Socialists propose to do something for the common people.

RESOLUTIONS.

Passed by Socialists of Alexandria, at their meeting July 30th, 1912.

Whereas, As a result of a one- sided investigation of the "Grabow riot" of July 7th, our comrade and fellow worker, A. L. Emerson, with a number of other members of the Brotherhood of Timber Work- ers, were indicted on charges of murder, by the Grand Jury of Cal- casieu parish.

Whereas, The same grand jury has seen fit to return "No true bills" in the cases of certain mill owners, their flunkies and their scabs, who are known to have been the aggressive element and respon- sible for the whole occurrence in question and,

Whereas, It is evident that in this instance, the laws against con- spiracy, highway robbery and mur- der, were interrupted to apply only to the members of the Brotherhood of Timber Workers. Therefore be ti,

Resolved, (1) That we, the thir- ty-five working class members of Local Alexandria, La., of the So- cialist party, condemn the findings of the said grand jury, as glaring- ly partial and unjust; as a revolt ing persecution of innocent men in defiance of State laws, and all human decencies.

(2) That we pledge ourselves to aid in the defense of our accused brothers, in every way possible and to the utmost of our powers. And further, to subscribe funds for the employment of capable counsel, to the end that all the circumstances of the alleged riot, be brought out and given wide publicity. And that, hereafter, all members of la- bor organizations may know wheth- er there is any way to secure just treatment under the laws, or wheth- er Louisiana's laws have been pros- tituted to the service of corporate capital.

(3) That, for the working men of Louisiana, to permit without protest, such treatment of Emerson and the Timber workers, would be base cowardice, and stamp them forever as traitors to the best tra- ditions of southern manhood. Be it further,

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be forwarded to our ac- cused comrades and to the Labor Press of the state for publication.

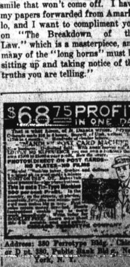
(Signed)
F. A. Prendergast,
L. L. Heureux,
R. M. Tenyson,
A. L. Guillory,
E. F. A. Shakleford,
Jay Smith,
L. B. Middleton,
R. L. Townsend,
Committee

J. W. Plunkerr, Sec.

LISTEN COMRADES.

I make neckties for 10 and 20 cents. Splendid poplin wash ties at 10 cents and elegant silk four-in- hand at 20 cents. You pay the capi- talist merchants double these prices. Send 10 or 20 cents for sample. You will be doubly pleased. Name kind and color of tie wanted. Address M. Tucker, Station B. Kansas City, Mo.

'Gene Browne writes from Cen- ter, Colorado: "Find subs en- closed. I had hoped to secure more but I find the comrades here as badly exploited as in the "Lone Star" state. Mrs. Brown and I have been working in this state for a few weeks, and have had splendid meetings. Capitalism has ridden fields of useful toil until they are ripe for revolt. Have had big crowds at our meetings and one of the bankers made the statement that 'Browne is getting them all crazy,'' so we are wearing the smile that won't come off. I have my papers forwarded from Amaril- lo, and I want to compliment you on "The Breakdown of the Law." which is a masterpiece, and many of the "long horns" must be sitting up and taking notice of the truths you are telling."



Address: 380 Ferrotype Bldg., Chicago or Dpt. 380, Public Bank Bldg., New York, N. Y.

WHAT IS A DEMOCRAT?

(*Written for The Rebel by John Mason.*)

Millions of American voters style themselves democrats. If you, reader, chance to be one of those that take pride in that boast will you pay me the compliment of reading this article entire? If you will do so I will promise you I will carefully read anything you may say in reply. I appeal to your spir- it of fair play as an honest man and to your reason as a thinking one.

What is a democrat? Champ Clark says a democrat is one who supports the democratic party. The correctness of this definition would depend upon whether or not the democratic party stands for de- mocracy. The true definition of a democrat (and the one to which we can all subscribe) is: "One who believes in democracy." The significant question is: "Does the Democratic party stand for de- mocracy?"

Before we can answer that ques- tion we must first get a clear idea of what democracy is, and with this as our standard of measure apply it to the universally recognized principles nd practices of the dem- ocratic party as laid down by its founder, Thomas Jefferson, and endorsed by all its chief advocates down to Bryan and Wilson.

Back to the question, what is de- mocracy?

Take all the definitions of the word democracy in all the diction- aries and boil them down to one sentence and it would read: De- mocracy is the rule of the people by the people—governmental self rule. That is, by all the people, or, in case of a division in the popu- lar will as expressed at the ballot box, then, by a majority of all the people.

In order that real democracy may prevail the people must not be hampered in initiating and en- acting such legislation as they may deem good for their welfare. There can be no such thing as democracy aside from and without direct legis- lation. Universal suffrage (man- hood and womanhood suffrage) the initiative, referendum and recall aer absolutely essential in a democracy —in the rule of the people by them- selves.

Many writers, through ignorance or carelessness, confuse democracy with the republican form of gov- ernment. The terms are not syn- onymous. A republic (which we have) is a representative govern- ment in theory and a misrepresen- tative government in fact. Our government is no more a democracy than monarchical England is.

In a democracy we would not line up at the polls and vote for a lot of so-called representatives to make laws for us to obey, and with no power to recall them when they misrepresent us.

But we do that now. In a de- mocracy we would not vote for a party platform which we had no part in the making and which we had no power to compel its being carried out.

But we do now. In a democracy we would vote, not on platforms, but on laws.

In a democracy a good bill would not have to run the gauntlet of two houses, then run the risk of being killed by the veto of an exec- utive before it became a law.

But it does now.

In a democracy there would be no supreme court to thwart the will of the people by declaring a law which they had enacted unconstitu tional.

But there is such a court having such power now.

Now, the legislators, the execu- tive and the supreme court are all above the people—and the greatest of these is the supreme court. They are the masters; the people the ser vants—a dearly loved myth to the contrary notwithstanding.

Now, the people do not rule— they are just ruled.

The democratic party has al- ways stood for, and to-day it stands for the above named hindrances to to the expression of the popular will. That is, it endorses the pres- ent representative, two-house meth od of enacting a law, the veto power of the president and the governors and the right of the supreme court to kill a law on constitutional grounds.

The democratic party has never advocated, as a party principle the initiative, the referendum or recall. A few of the states, republican as well as democratic, have incorporat ed the initiative, referendum and recall with certain restrictions into their constitutions but this has been done by the people irrespective of party, and against democratic pr[illegible] precedent. Even the last na- tional democratic platform con- tains no plank advocating the initi- ative, referendum and recall.

To put it in one sentence, the democratic party endorses, up- holds and defends a republican form of government and not a dem- ocracy. The "democratic party" is not a democratic party. The term, "democrat party", is a mis- nomer. It is only another republic- an party masquerading in the guise of democracy.

(To be Continued.)

AN UNABATED INFAMY.

(By Mary Boyle O'Reilly.)

A scene of extraordinary signif- icance occurred in Tallapoosa, Ga., a few days since when the woman speaker at a street meeting, assem- bled to protest child labor in the cotton mills, was ordered under ar- rest by the mayor. On the city marshal's refusal to obey, the speaker and her audience were drenched and dispersed by power- ful streams from fire department hose.

This is a free country where the right of assemblage and of free speech are constitutional rights.

In the decades-long fight to free the children that incident should become historic. For it drags into an open street the forces usually content to slither through legisla- tive lobbies. The mayor of Talla- poosa, himself a mill owner, per- sonifies the cotton industry that chief offender against wage earning children. Eighteenth century Eng land fed her unwanted almshouse waifs to the spindles; New England of the Pilgrim fathers heard ser- mons in praise of Rowley, Mass., where the establishment of a fulling mill "caused all the little ones to work diligently." But the new south has reached the bed rock of social responsibility in the slaught- er of the innocents, as cheap, tract- able labor.

In 30 years the value of southern manufacturers has trebled, almost quadrupled, while the number of spindles has increased 1,500 per cent. Here are some of the reasons why a woman protesting the exploi- tation of childhood should be as- saulted with fire hose in the street of a Georgian city.

Children have a moral right to a healthy, happy childhood and to the possibility of efficient, useful maturity. Every child has a legal right to adequate opportunity for play, learning and development, a legal claim to protest against the conditions bound to cause bodily, mental and spiritual degeneration. Yet even in Massachusetts, where we corral our school children for 1,000 hours annually, we confine our factory children almost three times as long—for 2,912 hours. There are, approximately, 3,700 hours of daylight in a year (exclu- sive of Sundays.) Hence the work- ing child in Massachusetts is depriv ed of the outdoor daylight that makes for physical wellbeing.

In Georgia, where women advo- cates for child labor laws are chiv- alrously drenched into silence, 42 per cent of the mill children of school age are unable to read and write. In Alabama the percentage is 65 per cent; in Virginia, 70 per cent. Yet such boys will within a decade be assumed fit for self-gov- ernment.

Fourteen years of child labor ag- itation in the south has not brought about the abolition of night work with its dreadful physical and mor- al dangers. Three years ago half the investigated cotton mills in North Carolina operated at night, a majority of the workers being wom- en and children. Such a state pol- icy spells industrial suicide. Effic- iency implies mental training. Toil ers in the night shifts reach the point of extreme fatigue before morning and go home, perforce, to small, noisy houses, where there can be no restful day sleep. Sunday is, of necessity, spent in bed. There is neither time nor strength for in- tellectual or church life. When life becomes a long effort to supply fare physical needs the overstrain ed nerves and undermined vitality cry out for the relaxations that bru- talize; the saving of souls grows dangerously difficult when disil- lusioned children, dull-minded and broken-spirited sullenly resent the dreadful injustice of their fate.

The maximum labor for millions of adults is now eight hours a day. No man could adequately support himself by the "hard labor" of a well-conducted prison. Yet in the southern states where one-fifth of all the wage earners are under 16 years of age, children are employed for gruelling work for 10 and 12- years of age, children are employed hour periods, exposed by their very immaturity to dangers and acci- dents spared their elders. A child not literally worked to death tend- ing the whirring wheels may easily be slaved to the demoralization that ends in disease or drunkenness.

Well directed forethought guards the gateway of citizenship, demand- ing that the emigrant show promise in age, health, efficiency and capac- ity to care for himself. But what of the unguarded door through which the children of the nation find entrance into industry?

The child of today should begin about where his parents leave off if our civilization is to be progres- sive; but the emaciated little elves in a cotton mill, with minds dwarf- ed and vitality drained, often end where their parents began. Rob- bing the child of its life and robbing society of childhood are twin sins that cry to heaven for vengeance. Eight per cent of the child workers of the country are but 10 years old, 9 per cent only 11. Adding one group to the other proves that one in every five of all the little wage earners are 11—or under.

To prolong childhood's period of development is to insure a rising civilizaton; to ignore the claims of the child is to slip back ourselves.

How far we have slipped back is proven by the fact that we plead for the protection of the children on the base ground of expediency. The United States report on the condition of women and child work- ers in the south proves that a thous- and little ones under 11 years old toil all night, tending tireless ma- chinery—babes of 7, children of 9, little partriarchs of 10, children who must be roused at times with a dash of cold water, kept awake —in kindness—with midnight cof- fee.

Yet a protest against the condi- tions caused an American woman and her hearers to be drenched with fire hose in the streets of an Amer- ican city.

LETTER FROM T. A. HICKEY.

Stamford, Texas, Aug. 10, 1912

My Dear E. R:

I am in fine health and spirits. Met my wife at Lueders, and had a pleasant time. The four day en- campment was broken up by a reg- ular water spout that raised the banks of the forks of teh Brazos fifteen feet and actually wasehd away our platform. My wife has gone home in a covered wagon and I have stopped off at tSamford to dictate the enclosed stuff. Every body is drowned out and Foley and Clifford cannot understand why people are standing up to knees in water and rejoicing.

Carl Wolf tells me that the four years drouth is broken and that there will be immense crops in West Texas this fall and as a re- sult the Socialist movement will be on its feet in this part of the state.

I will make one short trip into Oklahoma and will be back at the desk on September 1st.

Your friend to the end in the righteous cause,

T. A. Hickey.

MAY JAIL REBEL EDITOR.

The Rebel has information that the S. P. Railway officials are quite sore on the editor for telling the people the truth about the shop- men's strike and the boiler explos- ions. It is stated that "T. A. Hick- ey is liable to be arrested any time now for his activities in behalf of the shopmen on some charge or other."

If this be true, and we feel sure there is something to it, you may expect the lid to blow off in Texas this year. I am ready for anything, but I feel that The Rebels will not fail me, however serious the crisis. Just give us the circulation and we'll do the rest.

J. B. Mittel, of Big Springs, sends in a club and writes: "Am 44 years of age, and have studied So- cialism the last 15 years, but have never found anything that suited my taste better than The Rebel. It has the right name and it captures the farmers, heretofore neg- lected, who we must have before we can win. Keep the land ques- tion before the people—it's a good one." Comrade Mittel also suggests a new design for a Socialist flag —a white dove on a red back ground, signifying that we stand for a peaceful revolution.

"As some of my mail has been delayed on account of removal will say that all correspondents should now address me at R. No. 2, Neches, Texas. J. C. Missildine, Texas, As- sistant County, Secretary, Ander- son County.

The Tremendous Influence of The Rebel.

(*By Pendragon.*)

Democratic chieftains acquainted with the facts freely admit that The Rebel is responsible, in the recent democratic primary, for these results:

1— The defeat of William F. Ramsey in the race for governor.

2—The defeat of Associate Justice Dibrell in his race against Hawkins for election to the place on the supreme court which Dibrell held by appointment from Governor Colquitt.

3—The defeat of Railroad Commissioner John L. Wortham by Earle B. Mayfield of Temple.

The Rebel's exposure of the infamous Hixson case decision, written by William F. Ramsey when he was a justice of the supreme court, and endorsed by Dibrell his associate, was circulated widely in every large city of Texas among workingmen, and in ten or a dozen of the largest prohibition farming counties of North Texas among the farmers. The Rebel reached its own readers with these exposures, and sold over 100,000 copies, at its regular bundle rates, to democrats, individuals and committees, who were interested in getting the facts about Ramsey's betrayal of the working people before the democratic voters. Leaders of the victorious democratic faction have told Pendragon his article in The Rebel beat Ramsey.

But the same numbers of the Rebel that were bought at regular bundle rates and circulated to defeat Ramsey, contained the ammunition that also blew Dibrell and Wortham off the map. And the victorious democratic faction is not pleased with these results, because Dibrell and Wortham were its own representatives. The Rebel was waging war on the whole outfit. We made a very good bag indeed — Ramsey the traitorous supreme judge, Dibrell his Big Business associate, and Wortham the railroad commissioner who betrayed Texas workingmen to serve the Wall street masters of the Harriman railroads in Texas.

Against these men personally I have never had one harsh word to say, in print or out of it. I presume they are good husbands and good fathers, good friends in their own circle, courteous, loyal to their group and obliging. I presume they have the usual virtues of average men.

..IT WAS AS PUBLIC SERVANTS THAT I ATTACKED THEM. THEY SWORE TO SERVE THE PEOPLE OF TEXAS AND TO UPHOLD THE LAWS OF TEXAS, AND THEY DID NEITHER. INSTEAD THEY USED THE POWER THE PEOPLE CONFIDED TO THEM, TO SERVE THE ENEMIES OF THE PEOPLE, AND TO DESTROY A LAW WHICH THE TEXAS LEGISLATURE HAD ENACTED BY COMMAND OF THE PEOPLE. FOR THIS TREASON — AND NO LESS HARSH WORD ACCURATELY DESCRIBES THEIR OFFICIAL ACTS—RAMSEY, DIBRELL AND WORTHAM WERE EXPOSED BY THE REBEL TO THE GAZE OF THE HONEST DEMOCRATIC VOTERS OF TEXAS, AND THESE HONEST DEMOCRATIC VOTERS VOTED THEM OUT OF PUBLIC OFFICE.

These traitorous democratic party candidates, during the campaign, indulged in savage denunciation of Pendragon and of The Rebel, at many places. They said we were the spawn of hell that we were anarchists; that we were lying about them (this notwithstanding Pendragon never wrote a line about them for The Rebel which he did not draw from official documents), and they said we were everything low and vile.

The member of their own party answered them at the polls. Answered them with the boot, and proved their confidence in the integrity of the Rebel—the only big free newspaper in Texas—when they did it.

Yes, comrades, considering that in the little democratic campaign just past The Rebel won the hatred of a bunch of traitors, and the endorsement of the democratic rank and file of the state, and considering that The Rebel singlehanded drove three such notorious betrayers of the workers out of public life into well earned obscurity, we are well satisfied.

Incidentally, we are waiting to see how much of a crop of socialist voters will spring up in those cities and those counties where the democratic factions sowed that big bunch of over 100,000 Rebels containing the gospel of socialism, the only genuine democracy. Some of the democratic chieftains tell Pendragon that the democratic primary vote in those cities and those counties, in which The Rebel was sown down, was only about two-thirds of the normal vote. They are predicting there will be a tremendous gain in socialist votes in those cities and those counties at the November election. That is Pendragon's belief also.

Mayfield, who defeated Wortham for railroad commissioner, stated in his announcement that if he had been in Wortham's place during the past year he would have forced the Harriman lines to give the service they were chartered to give but did not (which would have made it necessary for the Wall street bosses to make peace with their striking shopmen), or he would have put them into the hands of a receiver. That is good talk. We shall wait to see whether Mayfield meant it.

The odds, of course, favor Mayfield beating our socialist candidate, Joe Beer, of Houston, in the November election. I do not regard it as at all certain Mayfield will beat Beer; I only say the odds favor it. Joe Beer is going to make a remarkable race. As the leader of the Harriman shop strikers in Texas, cool, cautious, patient, resourceful, law-abiding, Joe Beer has proven himself a big man, a natural leader and a man every way fit to be railroad commissioner in Texas. His experience as a working railroad man has given him more practical knowledge of railroading than any dozen other commissioners have ever had. Mayfield is a lawyer; he will have to learn everything about the job if he is elected railroad commissioner. His affiliations naturally are with the middle and upper classes, financially. **Joe Beer is one of the plain people; he will see things from their point of view, and make his decisions for their benefit, rather than for the benefit of the favored classes.**

It is entirely possible for the workingmen and the tenant farmers of Texas to elect Joe Beer, a man of their own class, and a man they would be proud of in office, next November. They can do it if they will just get rid of the slave idea that nobody but a lawyer is fit to hold a public office; that nobody of their own class is wise enough, or good enough, to serve them in public station.

WE REALLY OUGHT TO COMPLETE OUR YEAR'S CLEAN-UP BY ELECTING JOE BEER TO THE TEXAS RAILROAD COMMISSION.

A DEM. POLITICIAN.

Some weeks ago The Rebel contained an article directed against Ralph Korngold, who on his recent visit to Texas was reported to have said in a debate at Childress that "Hickey had lied" when I stated in a previous issue of The Rebel that three state committeemen in Minnesota had fired a local of 400 members. Now comes Comrade Korngold, and two reliable comrades of Childress who heard Korngold's speech at Childress, all roundly denying that he had given Hickey the lie. The statement that Korngold had done so came from one J. E. Johnson, a mean little crooked Dem. politician, who wrote to The Rebel about it, posing as a Socialist, in the hope of destroying the effect of Korngold's speeches at Childress. Johnson's dirty little trick will do him no good: it will prove a boomerang.

It must be said that we should not have paid any attention to Johnson had it not been for an article previously written by Korngold in The Masses from which it appeared that Korngold was hostile to Hickey and others who stood for endorsing the principle of industrial unionism at the national convention. This he had a perfect right to do only it made it seem plausible that he intended to continue misrepresenting me in this state, when I received the letter from Johnson. So I deemed an answer necessary.

I trust that the comrades at Childress will make it everlastingly hot for the snaky Mister Johnsing.

D. B. Hodges, Merryville, La., fires in a list of 18 and remarks: "Please send the dear little Rebel to the enclosed names. It is little in size but big in words and meaning. I will try to get a bunch every two or three weeks; go after them, boys."

SOCIALIST ACTIVITIES.

(Written for The Rebel by Maude J. Ball, Chicago, Ill.)

Just now, when so many tactical questions are up for discussion among Socialists, and so much attention is directed toward the differences between us, it might be well to revert to some of the things on which we all agree.

We all agree that the Socialist movement cannot succeed unless it continues to demand for the workers all that his labor produces, and denies anyone the right to a share of the product who does not contribute to satisfy some social need or demand.

We all agree for example, that the Socialist movement had its oirgin in the fact that labor is robbed by an artificial process, of what it produces.

We agree that under a rational organization of society those who produce the wealth of the world would have the right to determine whether any kind of individual effort is of value or a hindrance to society and will determine therefore what constitutes productive labor.

We all agree that Socialism depends not alone upon the number of converts to our faith, but quite as much upon their intelligent understanding of the nature and purpose of the organization, which is, to secure for the workers the prduct of his toil.

We all must recognize that the Socialist movement is growing very rapidly in this and other countries, and is attracting the attention and gaining the support of an ever widening range of classes.

Some are attracted to the movement because of their sympathies for those who are less forunately situated than they. Others are attracted to Socialism as a promise of larger freedom and opportunity for individual self expression. Still others see in it only the hope of escape from suffering and starvation, and others are attracted through a sort of ethical sense of the eternal fitness of things, or through a concept of progress as a succession of social changes. It is much to be lamented, that still other see in the rapid growth of Socialism the possibility of immediate personal gain. Or the possibility of personal advantage as in their election to a lucrative and respectable position in society.

It has been demonstrated again and again in the history of the world that as a movement extends its popularity and increases the number of its adherents, it sacrifices at each step some feature of its original character.

Each new convert, and this is particularly true of a democratic organization, influences by his voice and vote or by his interpretation of the purposes of the organization, its ultimate character.

Chrstianity originated as a humanitarian movement. Its popularity was never more extensive than now. Yet practically every vestige of its primal character has disappeared. Few of its tenets are taught literally, and the spirit is gone from these.

The same is true of the vaunted principles of Jeffersonian democracy. They are still mouthed by the vote seeking politicians, but they have no where any application in the administration of public or governmental affairs.

Shall this be true of our own great movement? Shall we sacrifice the principles of democracy without which our movement has nothing to distinguish it from the old parties, for the popularity gained by concessions to the view of those we hope to attract?

Every time we abandon a precept or a principle, in order to avoid wounding the sensibilities of a possible convert we take from under our feet one of the planks of the platform upon which the workers of the world stand united, and we draw to our ranks those who do not sympathize with our ultimate aim and who will therefore desert us and leave us stranded when the crucial time arrives.

This tendency has already been demonstrated in the history of our own movement. Let it be a warning to us not to depart from our original purpose for the sake of gaining mere popularity which ends by sacrificing the nature of our organization.

Let us stand by the principles on which all agree. Personality is insignificant in comparison with the great aim of our organization.

If we build up a following of dependents upon leaders, we lay the foundation for future disruption due to a shattered faith. Better never to create this faith and dependence, but to rely wholly upon the rank and file of the membership, who even though they make mistakes alone must govern the organization, be it well or poorly, and profit through experience and not through paternalistic care bestowed by those whose love for us is likely to decay in the face of opportunity for personal advantage.

Suspicion is unpleasant but it is healthy. Criticism is ugly but it is essential to preserving our integrity, and "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty."

LAND PAMPHLET.

The article on "The Solution of its [illegible] issue, together with State and National platforms of the Socialist Party, will be published in pamphlet form by this office and sold at the rate of 10 cents each postpaid in small lots, 6 cents each for 25 or more books up to 100, or at 5 cents each in quantities of 100 or over.

This will be the first pamphlet ever published dealing with the land question from the Texas and Southern viewpoint and if properly circulated it will start a revolution [illegible] within six months [illegible] facts therein contained will [illegible] the most [illegible] Texas [illegible] small farmer and renter.

THE ETTOR-GIOVANNITTI CASE.

With the San Diego outrages in the west, with the arrest of Emerson and 60 other leading members of the Timber Workers in the south and with the Ettor-Giovannitti case holding the boards in the East it does look as if the American oligarchs have deliberately staged these outrages for the same time so as to divide the strength and attention of the working class in combating them.

So we Southerners who are so vitally concerned in saving Emerson and his associates from the timber thugs, are likely to forget that up in Massachusetts another judicial murder is about to be attempted that is even more vicious than the attempted railroading of Haywood.

Charles Edward Russell, who was in Hallettsville recently, stated that he felt sure that the American woolen trust had everything framed up to send Giovannitti and Ettor to the gallows, and he almost doubted if anything short of a physical revolution of the working class of the East would save them. Said he: 'They have the infamous supreme court decision on the Haymarket case on their side that holds a person guilty of murder who creates conditions that later result in the killing of anyone whether the killing be done by the police or by rioters. The trial will occur in Lawrence, where the entire legal machinery is in the hands of the woolen trust. They elect the sheriff and he selects the jury. Make no mistake; the wool manufacturers of the East, have been forced through the activities of Ettor and Giovannitti to give their employes increases in wages running into millions of dollars and that is an injury they will never forgive. They have everything ready, cooked and primed, to send those boys to the gallows. Only an aroused working class can save them."

Mr. Russell, by the way, had heard little of the outrages in the timber belt before coming here, and he expressed his horror and indignation at the lawless acts of the timber thugs and thieves, at the same time admiring the way in which the entire working class of Texas and Louisiana, farmers and wage workers were coming to the rescue of the imprisoned timber workers. A similar spirit was being shown in the East and the West and he thought that an aroused and militant working class fighting with its back against the wall, surrounded by enemies East, West and South, would triumph over them all in the end.

With respect to the Ettor-Giovannitti case, a comrade sends The Rebel a copy of one of the leading religious papers of the New England state, The Christian Register, of Boston from which it would appear that not all of the church papers are under the thumb of the predatory interests. It has an editorial that sounds a note of warning that is likely to be heeded by even the most conservative middle class readers:

"Few probably realize the seriousness of the issue that arises out of the trial of Ettor, the leader of the Lawrence strike. Many persons are liable to infer from their prejudices somewhat in this way: "Ettor is a dangerous man: he is a member of an anarchistic organization. If he is not guilty of the particular offense of which he is charged he none the less deserves in some maner to be put out of the way of doing mischief." Is not this an anarchical state of mind? Our whole system of jurisprudence is based on an ideal of social justice even towards the worst of men. However crooked or slippery the individual may be, society must always "play fair." However sure we may think ourselves of the ill deserts of the accused, and though the jury may all guess that he is guilty, he can be convicted only by the demonstration of evidence. Neither can he justly be found guilty of a crime,—murder, for instance,—however convenient it might seem to dispose of him in this way, when he can only be guilty of some other conduct, fool [illegible] talking, or membership in an organization which the majority of us disapprove. We do well to recollect that the judicial crime against Jesus was committed because powerful people thought it "expedient that he should die." The American people want justice, not expediency, in our treatment of all kinds and conditions of men. Not only this, but we cannot afford even to seem to take advantage of legal technicalities or any indirect methods, least of all in a time of more or less nervous and industrial stress. It is said that "it is better that ten guilty men shall escape rather than that one innocent man shall be punished." It may also be said that it is better that a guilty man shall escape, than that a multitude of people shall carry an ugly suspicion, that in obtaining his conviction the quality of justice was strained."

A LITTLE TEXAS EDITOR.

A Rebel reader sends us the following characteristic effusion from a little democratic editor in a Texas county seat. Read it carefully brother and sister and then ponder for a moment or two upon the few gentle remarks that we shall make on the same:

"A good friend sent us a copy of a paper named the Rebel. We didn't know much about it, but to be on the safe side we would not take it in the house. It looked dangerous. At bedtime we wet the thing down and put a weight on it for fear it would combust and hurt the children. We left it there two nights and a day and then brought it down to our sanctum. There we decided to look into it. You see, our office has lots of room, and big doors rear and front. Besides, it couldn't hurt the wife and family if it should go off.

"'Fools rush in where angels fear to tread.' The infernal thing had gone off already, had blown Ramsey into smithereens, and swaskin wOttum ereens, and was swelling up and re-loading automatically. The situation was critical; but we opened it up and wet it down again, and when our courage rose sufficiently we took another look into its true inwardness. We got a glimpse of state insurance and of Texas running cotton gins, and of our wife fixing her hair to go to vote while we took care of the latest. We opened our ears and listened, and the thing began to rumble with the echoes of the San Antonio boiler explosion. We instinctively gripped our goodsbox and waited. However, nothing broke loose; but we had enough of projecting. We gently took The Rebel to open ground and touched a match to it. As the sulphurous fumes sank low we indulged a silent hope that its works would perish with its ashes."

The man who wrote the above can be found in any one of two hundred county squares in the Lone Star State. Yea, more in each one of the county seats in the entire South. He writes this way for two reasons: first he knows nothing of the newspaper man's art and second if he did not write in this style the court house ring would refuse him the county printing, the banker would cut off his support and the merchants would refuse him their ads and job printing and thus the poor little fellow is muzzled, an unhappy caricature of what a newspaper man should be. Accordingly the little fellow cannot understand how The Rebel was able with its extremely limited resources to scoop every daily newspaper in the State on the biggest story of the year, the killing of the twenty-six men at San Antonio on March 16th. He cannot understand how we were able to publish the facts about Ramsey and politically destroy the man who had stood for the bull bat and killed the blacklisting law. He does not understand how we could run Lightfoot out of the attorney general's office and Thornwell Yay out of control of the Harriman system in Texas, nor can he understand why The Rebel has been able to send John L. Wortham into the shades of political oblivion; hence he writes the above humorous piece to characterize his muddled feelings.

If the gentleman will proceed to sit at the Rebel's feet as did another man at the feet of Gamaliel in the olden times he may perchance learn the way to run a newspaper. We can tell him because we have learned how. It is simply just tis:

Be clean, throw away your muzzle and you will commence to walk in the light and then you need not fear an explosion when a live newspaper is laid on your desk.

D. S. Hollowell, county secretary of old Milam, organized a local the 16th with 15 members, and captured a bunch of scalps for the Rebel at the same time. Comrade Hollowell is one of those live county secretaries for which Texas is famous.