Total subs previously reported 2,833
New subs last week 309
No. Expiring subs last week ... 410
Loss for week 101
Total number subscriptions this date, 2

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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HALLETTSVILLE, TEXAS, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1912. No. 75

A BLIND PHARISEE

The Swan Song of David J. Neill.

(By Fonas Jounger, Waco, Tex.)

"Have you seen the glory of the nation in the public buildings at the capitol? Have you seen the miles and miles of flats side by side and mounted on top of each other in which the people of this country now live? Have you seen the housewives hanging out their clothes on the fire escapes? Have you watched little tots lean far out of the fifty windows looking longingly for what they could not get? Have you seen others pale faced playing games in congested streets in the midst of heavy traffic of steam and gas and electricity and horse-power whose drivers are rough by nature and selfish by training? Do you think, in this, our country, that of the fathers, we can continue to grow and multiply and raise our future children in flats amid environments now existing, and out of them grow any more Washingtons and Jeffersons and Lees and Jacksons. Oh, God, save us from ourselves."

The above quotation is from President S. P. Brooks of Baylor University in an article to the Waco Times Herald, while he was touring New York State campaigning for Woodrow Wilson. Let's take this paragraph from this great educator, piece by piece, and examines and look into it and see if in it we see anything indicative of the trend of things, as thought, and see further if we can arrive at any conclusion as to where this time of thinking will lead us.

"Have you seen the glory of the nation in the public buildings at the capitol!" No but very few of us have had this privilege but we all know they are there, the great grandeur just like we knew that beyond the ocean are great continents of Europe, Asia and Africa with their teeming millions of human souls and wonderfully georgeous and magnificent buildings. We of the poor who have to labor from dawn until dark three hundred and sixty-five days in the year see but very little of the grandeur of the world,either natural or artificial, but we know of those things and are continually asking why we may not see them and enjoy the good things put here by nature and created by industry? We have been told and others have inhabited but we are fast learning that whatsoever a man creates or produces to him belongs the product. So he needs ask of the hod carriers, the ditch diggers, the street sweepers, the farm laborer, all men and women have a knowledge sure—it has not been crushed and murdered by this hellish system—to enjoy life, to see and hear and do a great deal more that desire has prompted our people to place the reins of government in the hands of Dr. Woodrow Wilson, he unto you if you hand them a stone instead of a fish. You must give them more than a dry crust for they have the dawn of a new day and will be satisfied with nothing less than the whole loaf.

"Have you seen the miles and miles of flats, etc." No few of us have not seen these, but we have seen the miserable tenements quarters in Waco and other Southern cities and the tenant farm houses of Texas and other states, in which our high ups would not allow their dogs to live. We are familiar with these miseries and some of us have learned, and others are learning every day, that this deplorable condition, in each case, is the natural offspring of the same parent; the profit system; and that the only way to end the effect—basement and tenantry—is to remove the cause—the profit system.

"Have you seen the housewives hang out their clothes on the fire escapes, etc." No, thank God, but we have seen them [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

JOE AND REBECCA.

Once more Joseph Weldon Bailey, alias "Oily Joe" is threatening to resign his seat as United States Senator from Texas, but the contemplated resignation is to not take place until he shall have risen at his desk and explained: "Once more into the breach dear friends! Listen to me, mark well my words and I will tell you how you the people come to pursue if you would save this country from itself." Further-more, though Joseph, not in the coat of varied colors, but oil soaked, and with meal in the pockets, has very little left to hand back to the people of Texas because on Mar. 3rd, 1913, he must whether or no vacate the seat, and yet he has a string to it which will be resignation and "makes of it a veritable "can can," for now it is in sight and now it is pulled back into utter darkness. Here is one string: Bailey owes a debt to one R. M. Johnston, alias Rebecca Mallinda, of the Houston Post, and this debt he purposes to pay by lending to Johnston the senatorial toga now temporarily in his keeping, but to make the loan of the toga except for a period too short to satisfy Johnston is a difficult matter, because Bailey must first make his speech and by the time that is made the Texas legislature will have met and, should Governor Colquitt, as per his declared intention, appoint Rebecca Malinda to succeed Bailey, the legislature might forsooth, in January, mercilessly tear the toga from the shoulders of Johnston and let some other citizen wear it until March 4th. This is what is causing trouble in fact wailing and gnashing of teeth in certain quarters. Every member of the legislature, according to reliable reports per reports, has been asked whether if Johnston is named to succeed Bailey, he as a member of the Texas Legislature in January, will vote to sustain Colquitt by permitting Johnston to stay in until March 4th. Evidently the legislators are not promptly responding favorably for the resignation of Bailey, effective at the close of the speech has not been wired.

With bated breath many an anxious soul is waiting to see what they have revealed unto them by the knowing ones. Be it remembered that when Bailey, during the session of the Texas legislature when his jaws were cuffed in the United States Senate, telegraphed his resignation to the governor of Texas, which telegram, however, it is said was never sent, Colquitt then governor as now did not say one word as to his preference for U. S. Senator, but said I will not accept resignation. Why did he then have no preference now, why is he now so anxious to accept? Echo answers because he then will know that the legislature then in session would promptly elect ex-Gov. Campbell to succeed Joe and this of all things Colquitt did not propose to have done about. And so mark the prediction unless a majority of members of 33rd legislature in writing agrees to elect Rebecca Malinda to fill the unexpired term of Oily Joe, there will be no resignation and there you are, and the clear people are being fooled the stools of—for benefit of favored few—Down with the oil can politicians.

A Rebel.

THE KIND OF PROPERTY SOCIALISTS WANT.

H. C. Aldredge, Abilene, Texas.

My friend, would you really like to know just what sort of property it is that the Socialist proposes that the people shall own in common? I'll tell you, provided of course, that you keep the information on the square.

That Property which is the basis of the people's physical lives, land, together with that sort of industrial Property which can be operated only by social or collective manner such Socially used instrument for example as the principal factories, mines, mills, railroads, telegraphs etc. This is the sort of property or capital which the Socialist would have the working class own in their collective, but non-divisable, non-sellable property. While this sort of property or capital, is not wealth of itself, yet human beings can neither create wealth nor produce the means of their own physical subsistence without applying their labor-power either to the one or the other of these two forms of property or social capital. Private owned property, though owned today is not privately but socially used and is, therefore, of a public and not of a private nature.

DEMOCRATIC NED.

(Sung to the tune of Casey Jones)

Come all you pounders if you want to hear
A story of the donks far and near,
They're a set of chumps from chumpville,
Never amounted to a darn and never will.

They hang around town and howl for good times.
They blow in their nickles and they blow in their dimes
Their puns, of course will soon grow slim.
And they curse their pal for robbing them.

CHORUS

Democrat man going to heaven,
Democrat man, I don't think,
Democrat man going to get to heaven, well I dog't think so.

Through this nation come the bull Moose sled
Commanded by the pilot, Mr. Terrible Ted.
Well, Teddy gave his orders on the strict Q. T.
To show up the record of the G. O. P.

Just take on all the members from howlers camps
Just taken on all the bums and the railroad tramps;
Make them think you're worse than a wampus cat,
But don't forget to dodge the Social-Democrat.

Bailey called him out at half past four,
He kicked his wife out at the door;
He landed on the children with a stick in each hand,
Says, "I'm fighting for the freedom of the filly man."

He started on his mission to convert the land,
With a dime in his pocket and a Post in his hand
He didn't last long, but soon went down,
For a Socialist got him on the first go round.

Old Damo fought him like a Chocaw chief,
He read his paper to him leaf by leaf,
But the Socialist got him where the wool was short.
And he couldn't do a thing but heave and snort.

He saw his time was coming, he would have to pray;
He didn't know how to start it or what to say.
Says, Bailey won't you help me,
Oh Lord too true
Well, a Socialist's got me and it's up to you.

They put him in his grave and they left him all alone;
They explained how he died on a big tombstone.
Says, "He did't have the heart dis case and he wasn't too fat.
But he undertook debating with a Social-Democrat."

Old-Democrat's wife was at home in bed,
When she got the telegram that he was dead,
Says she to the children, "Bless each little brat,
Your next daddy will be a Social-Democrat."

LEAVENING THE LUMP.

"A little leaven will leaven the whole," is a saying as true as is the magnet to the pole's and adage of socialism has forced upon the "powers that be" the parcels post the leaven is at work and may within the near future bring about results such as Socialism advocates for the good of the world and they that dwell therein.

Years ago the great John Wanamaker, as postmaster general said the great express companies will never permit a parcels post in America, and had good reasons for so saying, but he did not know that Socialism was at work in effort to get a little leaven into our U. S. government postal service.

Well, we have succeeded in that direction, so keeping a shoulder to the wheel and turning in other directions then too we will get good results. Alexander wept because there were no more worlds for him ton conquet. Socialists have no need to weep for want of something to do for the harvest is white and ready—but awaits further action in applying the doctrine of Socialism, the only panacea for the many existing evils. Oh, for 5,000,000 votes and see the progress we would make.

A Reb.

WHEN WILL THE SUCKERS REST?

By W. S. Noble.

On Wednesday, November 13, an Associated Press dispatch appeared in the Houston Chronicle, to the effect that the Retail Merchants' Association, assembled at Waco, Texas, had petitioned the railroad and commission to stop the delivery of fruit, vegetables and groceries from cars; thus depriving them of the power to exact their tribute.

This dealing from jobber direct to the consumer without these holy middlemen getting a part of the swag was more than they could stand. What a great bunch of liars this pious bunch who are the most respected members of the living churches are anyhow. They prate about competition being the life of trade, but when they get up against the game, squeal as all crooks squeal and seek help to save them from their friends (?)

I have been telling you all over the state of the meeting in Ft. Worth when Mr. Aldridge of Dallas, who passed through Abilene, himself so complimentary concerning you. Also told you how the Retail Merchants' Association was formed, and how they thought you belonged to them. Honestly they think they are entitled to all you make, and not one who was not one of that bunch and would not hold up the prices by which you are robbed, was a mortal enemy and if they cannot make him by force of attention they (owning the government of Texas) would call on their friends Friday at Austin to help them out of business. Hence we are not surprised that Austin was the first town in Texas to put a man in jail for selling direct from the jobber to the consumer.

Let us see; I live at Rockdale, Texas, and when I go to town after a truck growing belt. I see farmer when you boys in the cities could not buy tomatoes because the middle man could not find such a market and thousands of crates rotted in the fields.

It is the same all over the South. A few years ago when I was living at Eastland, Tex., we were paying six cents per pound for Bermuda onions, and when I got them expensive we could not afford to eat them. Being called to Smiley, Texas, what was my surprise to find thousands of tons rotting for the lack of a market. One cent per pound was all the growers received when they were in the market? Upon further inquiry I found the express rate to Eastland was 90c per crate, thus making it possible for the middle man to buy a crate for $1.20 per hundred-weight. The jobber could have made considerable money handling the commodity at three cents per pound, thus doubling the demand, giving the producer a market and enabling the people to have onions to eat.

And remember, this is no isolated case. Go to Alvin, Bullard, Jacksonville or anywhere they raise truck. You will find a like condition.

But what care these modern pirates? Once in a while some jobber barons built their castles on high hills so that they could defend them, and into the fruitful valleys below to-wit: Dallas, What difference does it make if the robber's castle is turned into a business office? They are robber barons oppress and hold down, the the producers and consumer and rob them both.

On the very day the robbers were gloating over the fact that the "people would find the determination" to keep the middlemen secure to interfere would be a hollow victory," I purchased 50 pounds of cabbage from a car in Rockdale for $1.00 while the retail merchants asked $2.00, for the same quality and quantity. I purchased two bushels of apples for $1.50, while the retailers asked $3.00.

Thousands of others in Texas did as I did about the same time. Many children had fruit and vegetables to eat which at retail prices would have been prohibitive. Not only that but the dividends for these articles was doubled, and the producer benefited.

But what of that? What does this matter to the thousands of people, only as they can profit by them? What care they if your children starve, or the mortgage is foreclosed on your truck farm after a little patch? What cares he if mothers sell their silver to purchase food for their children. Want and hunger are pleasant to his selfish eyes.

When the banana market was crowded in New York, two ships anchored in the harbor loaded with bananas. If they pere permitted to unload their cargo would be so

SOUTHERN PROGRESS.

Maryland: The Socialist vote in this state has doubled. The comrades are singing "Maryland, my Maryland.

Oklahoma: Great interest is being manifested in this state over the approaching state convention. An autocratic state committee has issued a party "edict" press has almost wrecked the movement. To preach democracy and practice autocracy is hell with the lid off.

Georgia: The Socialists in Macon have been very active in the municipal campaign. The union men have declared a boycott on the militia because of their conduct during the recent street car strike in Augusta when three citizens were shot down in cold blood because they crossed the dead line marked out by the militia.

Tennessee: After doubling the vote the work of organization goes steadily on. May Beals organized South Pittsburg recently at Springs.

ETA

Florida: W. C. Siegler organizer for Locals at Jasper, Live Oak, Marianna, Chipley, Millers Ferry, South Port, Boinfay, De Tunick Springs, Milligan, Bakers, Milton, Crestview, Baldwin, Jacksonville and Greenhead. The state vote is crossed one hundred per cent.

Mississippi: Organizers Doyle and Rowe organized locals at Landsedal Station, Vaiden, Serepta, Big Creek, Mesalle and Quin Ville. The vote crossed over one hundred per cent.

West Virginia: A condition bordering on civil war prevails in this state because of the determination of the coal barons to penalize their employees, just as the lumber barons in Louisiana and Texas are penalizing workmen. So the game goes on in West Virginia. The Socialist party is backing the strikers to a man. Comrade Argee, published at Charleston, W. Va., has been sued for $170,000 damages for libel. He also was a delegate to the Socialist National Convention. This strike has resulted in more bloodshed than all the Hatfield-McCoy and other feuds that have ever taken place in the state.

Louisiana: The Timber workers are fighting heroically in Merryville where thirteen hundred men are battling against the Kansas City Southern railroad.

Debs ran second in Calcasieu parish in which is located the mills of Bobbie Lee, the lumber operators murdered the innocent union men last July.

Texas: Ed Green, the famous State Secretary of Texas, reports the greatest year in the party's history. More members, more literature, more encampments, more votes, more prestige and influence.

And then remember the movement is only getting under way. Watch her grow.

DEBS.

Debs is ill with lumbago in his home at Terre Haute. Bail will be instantly provided for him as soon as he is arrested on the trumped up indictment that the plunderbund has brought against him There is nothing to it at all decent people may know.

ECONOMIC DETERMINISM OF SOME PREACHERS.

The purpose of this brief article is not to offend the religious sensibilities of any reasoning, thinking person, but as near as possible to give an analysis of the early sacrifice and what it really meant.

The intention is to show that the actions of men in all ages have been largely governed by their economic interests. That the bread and butter problem was as vital in the time of Moses as it is today. That high church dignitaries at that time were no more averse to gain their living without working for it than they are now, and the way they went at it was sufficiently smooth and ingenious as to excite the envy of the modern grain-goods artist or a king of finance.

In ancient times the priests and the rabbis always had God wrathy. According to these self-appointed soul-savers the sins of poor, weak humanity occasioned much divine tribulation and the only way to square themselves and to avoid this terrible wrath was to offer a sacrifice.

So the poor people were invited to bring to the altar their lambs, calves, goats, fowls or pigeons (small favors indeed) according to their means and there have them offered up as a sacrifice to appease an angry God. To gain this most desired end nothing was so effective as the sweet savour of good, sound, tender meat well cooked. So the "burnt offering" was instituted.

The priests placed the lamb on the altar and sunk the knife into its throat, and as the blood ran down the deathful stream they performed the people that God was duly pacified for that day, but there was no talking about the Saviour. That might those smooth gamey fat lamb chops for supper.

By the Mosaic law nothing in the line stock that one can raise at home was legal tender. The invariable rule was that the lamb or bullock offered for the sacrifice was to be not more than one year old and "without blemish." These priestly epicures saw that no lumpy-jawed cattle were worked off on them. Old, case-hardened sheep and goats were strictly taboo, as was just the way to work soft marks out of tender meat as it was soft of tough.

Furthermore, they saw to it that there should be no shortage of fodder for the sacrifice was to be offered for the year 'round. Offering there was also instituted the sin offering, the peace offering, the meat offering, the trespass offering and the free-will offering. It would seem after looking over the list that their free-will offering was intended for the fat cattle. It would also seem that each individual priest was inhabited by a large, inflexatial tapeworm.

The first five chapters of Leviticus gave a fair insight as to how the game was played. Leviticus 2:13 says:

"And every oblation of thy meat offering shalt thou season with salt, neither shalt thou suffer the salt covenant of thy God to be lacking from thy meat offering: with all thine offerings thou shalt offer salt."

Not satisfied with bunoeing a lot of credulous innocents out of all their young meat, this oily bunch of confidence crooks actually had the impudence to insist on their relishing the seasoning as well. If a similar game could be worked today the priests would have Johnny-on-the-spot, loving the sweet savour of chili sauce, tomato catsup and other high-priced condiments.

But the old things never overlooked a bet. If the sinner could not offer a young bullock or a lamb for the sacrifice, then a pair of doves or turtle-doves or a measure of fine flour were all welcome additions to the priestly pantry.

And yet these same priests toil the people that God was immutable, unchangeable, the same thousands years ago, who came now and the same thousands of years hence. If this be true, then why does not He demand the burnt offering? Has He changed? Has He changed in it only priestly methods that have changed? What the old plan was to forge it was in the day of trade and barter, no money was in circulation to any considerable extent. Now the priests get a salary or are paid in money in fees and therefore patronize the butcher shops.

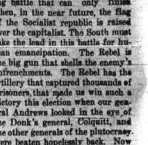
In this day and age we offer upon our sacrifices alone the contribution plate, is passed down the aisle. If you wish to offer the measure of a fine flour, or a pair of turtle-doves, just drop in a quarter. But if your sins are great enough to demand the sacrifice of a young bullock, then gently decapit a ten-dollar bill, thereby escaping the wrath to come.

B. J. Robertson.

OUR HERB.

It always happens that when a great campaign is over and a victory has been won that the victorious soldiers rest on their arms. And so our Socialist soldiers of peace have slept in the trenches for the past two weeks. It is but time you aroused for the battle lines are being formed again in the never ending battle that can only finish when, in the near future, the flag of the Socialist republic is raised over the capitalist. The South must take the lead in this battle for human emancipation. The Rebel is the big gun that shells the enemy's entrenchments. The Rebel has the artillery of the Socialist thousand of prisoners, that made us win such a victory this election when our general Andrews looked in the eye of the Donk's general, Colquitt, and the other generals of the plutocracy were beaten hopelessly back. Now will you come up with the subs that will enable us to fight all the harder if so grab the sub blank you find enclosed and fire it in and do it now.

ECZEMA



Also called Tetter, Salt Rheum, Pruritus, Milk Crust, Scaly Skin, Dry Skin.

ECZEMA CAN BE CURED TO STAY. "Why," they say, "can't mean just what I say CURED, and not merely patched up for awhile, to return worse than before. Well, they can, and mean just what I say after putting twelve years of the most torturing Eczema on record, and nearly half a million cases of this dreadful disease. Now, I do not care what all you have used, or what the doctors have told you that you could not be cured—all I ask is a chance to prove to you that I know what I am talking about. Just write me TODAY, I will send you a FREE TRIAL of my mild, soothing, guaranteed cure that will convince you more in a day than I or anyone else could do in a month's time. If you are discouraged, and have got to give me a chance to prove my claims. By writing me today you will save time, worry and money, for you ever thought this world holds for you. Just try it and you will see I am telling the truth.

Dr. J. E. Cannaday, 249 Court Square, Sedalia, Mo.

References: Third National Bank, Sedalia, Mo.

Could you do a better act than to send this notice to some poor sufferer of Eczema?

DEAR READERS OF THE REBEL.

You will want a few neckties for Christmas presents. I would like to furnish them. I will make an elegant line of bat-wing bows for 20 cents and silk string bows at 10 cents each. You pay double this price to the capitalist trust makers. I am sending ties to hundreds of comrades and more than seven in every ten send for more and praise them. You will be delighted with them. Don't wait until the last day send 10 or 20 cents today for a sample of many kinds of silk used. State color preferred.

Address Ada M. Tucker,
Burnham B. Kansas City, Mo.
2t75-76

TRUSTEES.

All who want to organize a Socialist Teacher Agency, write W. O. Brannen, Kenney, Texas.

Trustees wanting teachers will also state.

Teachers wanting schools will, so state.

FOR SALE—200 acres black meadow, balance in timber, good dwelling and outbuildings, good Halletsville, on public road, 75 miles from Houston, 20 miles from water. Easy terms. Apply to Ad. Zapp, R. 3, Halletsville.

SOCIALIST PILLOW TOP sets in beautiful designs. The party emblem, etc., best goods used. A good Xmas present. Price $1.00; 6 set for $5.00. Gladys M. Thomas, 430 East Ave, Bryan, O. 3t46c

Don't Talk Socialism

Without first reading and studying the Socialist text books. Send for our catalogue of Socialist literature. Special rates to locals and individuals. Socialist Literature Co., 341 E. 14th St., New York City.

WHAT IS THE TRUTH?

Editor's Note.—"Truth" is the editorial caption of a Socialist-anti-Socialist magazine published in New York. Recently E. O. Meitzen of Halletsville, wrote to the editor asking him if he would print a reply to a particularly false and vicious article of Father Hannon. The editor of Truth was a friend of the late Gerrit Smith Miller. Mr. Meitzen permission to state his side of the case, but he and behold! the reply never appeared. Later he learned the comrade's reply on the ground that it was "too childish" to print. The Rebel leaves the readers to judge if it is "childish" or not:

"In your August issue there appeared an article from the pen of Rev. W. H. Hannon, combating Socialism, and as you so kindly permit me to show where in my opinion he got off the straight and narrow path, I here and now submit my protest.

Before I get through all pain-stricken persons who read this review will have to conclude that the Rev. must have thought that your motto to tell the truth, the whole truth, no prejudice, etc., of the Catholic church, meant that there was no other truth, and that anything could be said about Socialism.

I shall not take more of your valuable space than is absolutely necessary in assigning reasons for my propositions which will show where Rev. Hannon did not tell the truth or told a half truth and that is harder to refute than when the statement is wholly false.

1st. He says of the claim that Christ came to bring not peace but a sword that it is not to be found in the Bible.

He commanded those who add house to house and field to field and who eat widows houses.

He said "lay not up for treasures on earth" and in dozens of other places condemned the exploiters of the people. So for 300 years after Christ the taker of increase or usury was not permitted Christian sacrament nor burial.

Thus we show where No. 1.

2. He charges Socialism with being responsible for the utterances of Socialists and of Socialists alone who write many books on various subjects. He in most cases fails to cite the books and to show where the paper is which the supposed utterance appears. This is a very poor showing. Owen, Carpenter and Hegel were not Socialists, the latter ever a bitter opponent of Socialism.

A fair man would like to take up and discuss the fundamental principles and not chase off after "Will o' the wisps" and slippery matters like this. Why not discuss the platform and program which have been formulated by a convention of elected delegates and the ratified by a majority vote of the dues paying members of the party and consequently embrace our concrete opinion.

Strange indeed it is that I have so far not found a single opponent that has shown the fairness and manhood to discuss the platform.

Thus is No. 2 nailed.

I have not read all the books of Socialism or all the books on such subjects, but I know something.

3. He says the Communist Manifesto by Marx advocates the abolition of the family. This I emphatically deny. I find that on the charge brought then (1847), as now by our enemies that Socialists advocate community of women or free love, that neither has this rocky to make: "Community of women exists, as we have already existed, even not to speak of the communism prostitutes. It is ridiculous in the extreme to witness the pious horror which the Bourgeois(ie of capitalists) display on this point. Not satisfied that the wives and daughters of their laborers are subject to their will, they take an especial delight in seducing one another's wives."

You see it was then as now that the fellow who stole the horse himself was the loudest in crying "stop thief."

No. 3 is thus nailed.

He charges the Socialists with the revolutions in France, Portugal and Italy, which brought separation of church and state as in France. It charged with opposing the soldiers on the battlefield the last sacrament. Read the history of ill-fated Portugal he cries.

Yet it is a fact that the ruling forces in France, Portugal and Italy, are as bitterly opposed to Socialism as they are to the Catholic church and as that church is to Socialism. So I'd like to know what this has to do with Socialism.

Thus is No. 4 nailed.

5. He charges that when we get into power the church will be denied the right even of its very existence. Yet it is an historic fact that the Socialists of Germany assisted the Centrist or Catholic party to have abolish the anti-Catholic laws in Germany in the very face of public opinion and great efforts on the part of the anti-Jesuit sentiment. We stand now and everywhere for absolute liberty and oppose any class laws. The above case I put us to the test in that respect.

No. 5. is nailed.

6. The Socialists are charged to be unfit to raise their children and yet it is known that there are as few or fewer violators of the law in proportion to numbers of Socialists than of any other organization, the Catholic church not excepted.

It is a fact that all the inmates of our high officials in the United States had been raised Catholics. The assassin of Lincoln, Guiteau, who killed Garfield, Czolgosz, who shot McKinley, the man who shot Mayor Gaynor of New York and the one who murdered Mayor Carmichael of Chicago, and even the McNamara brothers, who dynamited the Los Angeles Times building were of that faith, and the Camorra trial in Italy disclosed the fact that one half of that bunch of cutthroats was an ordained Catholic priest. Yet I would not think of charging that organization with teaching murder. Why can't you be fair Mr. Hannon!

So No. 6 is nailed.

7. He charges that 500 million dollars is spent annually (1896) by the wage earners in drink and that "drunkenness and immorality are the chief items to blame that the statistical system for their misery." He fails to cite his source of information, but to cite his source of information but I will.

Rev. Chas. Stelzle, Chairman of Committee of Twenty-one, Methodist Federation for Social Service, in his book "Why Men Hate the Church" says: "Of the 30,000,000 wage earners in the United States, 10,000,000 are unskilled laborers. Their average wage is $400 per year. Their average family consists of five persons. Their average yearly expenses are $600. Their average yearly income is $400. Their average yearly deficit is $200. Their average yearly debt is $200. Their average yearly interest charge is $12. Their average yearly total income is $388. Their average yearly total expenses are $612. Their average yearly deficit is $224. Their average yearly debt is $224. Their average yearly interest charge is $13.44. Their average yearly total income is $374.56. Their average yearly total expenses are $599.44. Their average yearly deficit is $224.88. Their average yearly debt is $224.88. Their average yearly interest charge is $13.49. Their average yearly total income is $361.07. Their average yearly total expenses are $586.93. Their average yearly deficit is $225.86. Their average yearly debt is $225.86. Their average yearly interest charge is $13.55. Their average yearly total income is $347.52. Their average yearly total expenses are $574.48. Their average yearly deficit is $226.96. Their average yearly debt is $226.96. Their average yearly interest charge is $13.62. Their average yearly total income is $333.90. Their average yearly total expenses are $562.10. Their average yearly deficit is $228.20. Their average yearly debt is $228.20. Their average yearly interest charge is $13.69. Their average yearly total income is $320.21. Their average yearly total expenses are $549.79. Their average yearly deficit is $229.58. Their average yearly debt is $229.58. Their average yearly interest charge is $13.77. Their average yearly total income is $306.44. Their average yearly total expenses are $537.56. Their average yearly deficit is $231.12. Their average yearly debt is $231.12. Their average yearly interest charge is $13.86. Their average yearly total income is $292.58. Their average yearly total expenses are $525.42. Their average yearly deficit is $232.84. Their average yearly debt is $232.84. Their average yearly interest charge is $13.97. Their average yearly total income is $278.61. Their average yearly total expenses are $513.39. Their average yearly deficit is $234.78. Their average yearly debt is $234.78. Their average yearly interest charge is $14.09. Their average yearly total income is $264.52. Their average yearly total expenses are $501.48. Their average yearly deficit is $236.96. Their average yearly debt is $236.96. Their average yearly interest charge is $14.22. Their average yearly total income is $250.30. Their average yearly total expenses are $489.70. Their average yearly deficit is $239.40. Their average yearly debt is $239.40. Their average yearly interest charge is $14.36. Their average yearly total income is $235.94. Their average yearly total expenses are $478.06. Their average yearly deficit is $242.12. Their average yearly debt is $242.12. Their average yearly interest charge is $14.52. Their average yearly total income is $221.42. Their average yearly total expenses are $466.58. Their average yearly deficit is $245.16. Their average yearly debt is $245.16. Their average yearly interest charge is $14.70. Their average yearly total income is $206.72. Their average yearly total expenses are $455.28. Their average yearly deficit is $248.56. Their average yearly debt is $248.56. Their average yearly interest charge is $14.91. Their average yearly total income is $191.81. Their average yearly total expenses are $444.19. Their average yearly deficit is $252.38. Their average yearly debt is $252.38. Their average yearly interest charge is $15.14. Their average yearly total income is $176.67. Their average yearly total expenses are $433.33. Their average yearly deficit is $256.66. Their average yearly debt is $256.66. Their average yearly interest charge is $15.40. Their average yearly total income is $161.27. Their average yearly total expenses are $422.73. Their average yearly deficit is $261.46. Their average yearly debt is $261.46. Their average yearly interest charge is $15.69. Their average yearly total income is $145.58. Their average yearly total expenses are $412.42. Their average yearly deficit is $266.84. Their average yearly debt is $266.84. Their average yearly interest charge is $16.01. Their average yearly total income is $129.57. Their average yearly total expenses are $402.43. Their average yearly deficit is $272.86. Their average yearly debt is $272.86. Their average yearly interest charge is $16.37. Their average yearly total income is $113.20. Their average yearly total expenses are $392.80. Their average yearly deficit is $279.60. Their average yearly debt is $279.60. Their average yearly interest charge is $16.78. Their average yearly total income is $96.42. Their average yearly total expenses are $383.58. Their average yearly deficit is $287.16. Their average yearly debt is $287.16. Their average yearly interest charge is $17.23. Their average yearly total income is $79.19. Their average yearly total expenses are $374.81. Their average yearly deficit is $295.62. Their average yearly debt is $295.62. Their average yearly interest charge is $17.74. Their average yearly total income is $61.45. Their average yearly total expenses are $366.55. Their average yearly deficit is $305.10. Their average yearly debt is $305.10. Their average yearly interest charge is $18.31. Their average yearly total income is $43.14. Their average yearly total expenses are $358.86. Their average yearly deficit is $315.72. Their average yearly debt is $315.72. Their average yearly interest charge is $18.94. Their average yearly total income is $24.20. 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Their average yearly debt is $386.00. Their average yearly interest charge is $23.16. Their average yearly total income is $82.12. Their average yearly total expenses are $321.88. Their average yearly deficit is $404.00. Their average yearly debt is $404.00. Their average yearly interest charge is $24.24. Their average yearly total income is $106.24. Their average yearly total expenses are $316.76. Their average yearly deficit is $423.00. Their average yearly debt is $423.00. Their average yearly interest charge is $25.38. Their average yearly total income is $131.38. Their average yearly total expenses are $311.62. Their average yearly deficit is $443.00. Their average yearly debt is $443.00. Their average yearly interest charge is $26.58. Their average yearly total income is $157.58. Their average yearly total expenses are $306.42. Their average yearly deficit is $464.00. Their average yearly debt is $464.00. Their average yearly interest charge is $27.84. Their average yearly total income is $184.84. Their average yearly total expenses are $301.16. Their average yearly deficit is $486.00. Their average yearly debt is $486.00. Their average yearly interest charge is $29.16. Their average yearly total income is $213.16. Their average yearly total expenses are $296.84. Their average yearly deficit is $510.00. Their average yearly debt is $510.00. Their average yearly interest charge is $30.60. Their average yearly total income is $242.60. Their average yearly total expenses are $292.40. Their average yearly deficit is $535.00. Their average yearly debt is $535.00. Their average yearly interest charge is $32.10. Their average yearly total income is $273.10. Their average yearly total expenses are $288.90. Their average yearly deficit is $562.00. Their average yearly debt is $562.00. Their average yearly interest charge is $33.72. Their average yearly total income is $305.72. Their average yearly total expenses are $285.28. 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Their average yearly interest charge is $44.34. Their average yearly total income is $507.34. Their average yearly total expenses are $279.66. Their average yearly deficit is $787.00. Their average yearly debt is $787.00. Their average yearly interest charge is $47.22. Their average yearly total income is $559.22. Their average yearly total expenses are $280.78. Their average yearly deficit is $840.00. Their average yearly debt is $840.00. Their average yearly interest charge is $50.40. Their average yearly total income is $616.40. Their average yearly total expenses are $283.60. Their average yearly deficit is $900.00. Their average yearly debt is $900.00. Their average yearly interest charge is $54.00. Their average yearly total income is $679.00. Their average yearly total expenses are $287.00. Their average yearly deficit is $966.00. Their average yearly debt is $966.00. Their average yearly interest charge is $57.96. Their average yearly total income is $746.96. 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Their average yearly debt is $1,439.00. Their average yearly interest charge is $86.34. Their average yearly total income is $1,245.34. Their average yearly total expenses are $330.66. Their average yearly deficit is $1,576.00. Their average yearly debt is $1,576.00. Their average yearly interest charge is $94.56. Their average yearly total income is $1,390.56. Their average yearly total expenses are $341.44. Their average yearly deficit is $1,732.00. Their average yearly debt is $1,732.00. Their average yearly interest charge is $103.92. Their average yearly total income is $1,555.92. Their average yearly total expenses are $353.08. Their average yearly deficit is $1,909.00. Their average yearly debt is $1,909.00. Their average yearly interest charge is $114.54. Their average yearly total income is $1,743.54. Their average yearly total expenses are $366.46. Their average yearly deficit is $2,110.00. Their average yearly debt is $2,110.00. Their average yearly interest charge is $126.60. Their average yearly total income is $1,956.60. Their average yearly total expenses are $381.40. Their average yearly deficit is $2,338.00. Their average yearly debt is $2,338.00. Their average yearly interest charge is $140.28. Their average yearly total income is $2,194.28. Their average yearly total expenses are $397.72. Their average yearly deficit is $2,592.00. Their average yearly debt is $2,592.00. Their average yearly interest charge is $155.52. Their average yearly total income is $2,459.52. Their average yearly total expenses are $415.48. Their average yearly deficit is $2,875.00. Their average yearly debt is $2,875.00. Their average yearly interest charge is $172.50. Their average yearly total income is $2,747.50. Their average yearly total expenses are $435.50. Their average yearly deficit is $3,183.00. Their average yearly debt is $3,183.00. Their average yearly interest charge is $191.00. Their average yearly total income is $3,065.00. Their average yearly total expenses are $457.00. Their average yearly deficit is $3,522.00. Their average yearly debt is $3,522.00. Their average yearly interest charge is $211.32. Their average yearly total income is $3,411.32. Their average yearly total expenses are $480.68. Their average yearly deficit is $3,892.00. Their average yearly debt is $3,892.00. Their average yearly interest charge is $233.52. Their average yearly total income is $3,791.52. Their average yearly total expenses are $506.48. Their average yearly deficit is $4,298.00. Their average yearly debt is $4,298.00. Their average yearly interest charge is $257.88. Their average yearly total income is $4,203.88. Their average yearly total expenses are $534.12. Their average yearly deficit is $4,738.00. Their average yearly debt is $4,738.00. Their average yearly interest charge is $284.28. Their average yearly total income is $4,654.28. 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Their average yearly deficit is $7,606.00. Their average yearly debt is $7,606.00. Their average yearly interest charge is $456.36. Their average yearly total income is $7,576.36. Their average yearly total expenses are $766.64. Their average yearly deficit is $8,343.00. Their average yearly debt is $8,343.00. Their average yearly interest charge is $500.58. Their average yearly total income is $8,343.58. Their average yearly total expenses are $819.42. Their average yearly deficit is $9,163.00. Their average yearly debt is $9,163.00. Their average yearly interest charge is $549.78. Their average yearly total income is $9,163.78. Their average yearly total expenses are $877.22. Their average yearly deficit is $10,041.00. Their average yearly debt is $10,041.00. Their average yearly interest charge is $602.46. Their average yearly total income is $10,041.46. Their average yearly total expenses are $940.54. Their average yearly deficit is $10,982.00. Their average yearly debt is $10,982.00. Their average yearly interest charge is $658.92. Their average yearly total income is $10,982.92. Their average yearly total expenses are $1,009.08. Their average yearly deficit is $11,992.00. Their average yearly debt is $11,992.00. Their average yearly interest charge is $719.52. Their average yearly total income is $11,992.52. Their average yearly total expenses are $1,084.48. Their average yearly deficit is $13,077.00. Their average yearly debt is $13,077.00. Their average yearly interest charge is $784.62. Their average yearly total income is $13,077.62. Their average yearly total expenses are $1,167.38. Their average yearly deficit is $14,245.00. Their average yearly debt is $14,245.00. Their average yearly interest charge is $854.70. Their average yearly total income is $14,245.70. Their average yearly total expenses are $1,259.30. Their average yearly deficit is $15,504.00. Their average yearly debt is $15,504.00. Their average yearly interest charge is $930.24. Their average yearly total income is $15,504.24. Their average yearly total expenses are $1,361.76. Their average yearly deficit is $16,866.00. Their average yearly debt is $16,866.00. Their average yearly interest charge is $1,011.96. Their average yearly total income is $16,866.96. Their average yearly total expenses are $1,475.04. Their average yearly deficit is $18,341.00. Their average yearly debt is $18,341.00. Their average yearly interest charge is $1,100.46. Their average yearly total income is $18,341.46. Their average yearly total expenses are $1,600.54. Their average yearly deficit is $19,942.00. Their average yearly debt is $19,942.00. Their average yearly interest charge is $1,196.52. Their average yearly total income is $19,942.52. Their average yearly total expenses are $1,739.48. Their average yearly deficit is $21,682.00. Their average yearly debt is $21,682.00. Their average yearly interest charge is $1,300.92. Their average yearly total income is $21,682.92. Their average yearly total expenses are $1,892.08. Their average yearly deficit is $23,575.00. Their average yearly debt is $23,575.00. Their average yearly interest charge is $1,414.50. Their average yearly total income is $23,575.50. Their average yearly total expenses are $2,060.50. Their average yearly deficit is $25,636.00. Their average yearly debt is $25,636.00. Their average yearly interest charge is $1,538.16. Their average yearly total income is $25,636.16. Their average yearly total expenses are $2,245.84. Their average yearly deficit is $27,882.00. Their average yearly debt is $27,882.00. Their average yearly interest charge is $1,672.92. Their average yearly total income is $27,882.92. Their average yearly total expenses are $2,450.08. Their average yearly deficit is $30,333.00. Their average yearly debt is $30,333.00. Their average yearly interest charge is $1,819.98. Their average yearly total income is $30,333.98. Their average yearly total expenses are $2,677.02. Their average yearly deficit is $33,011.00. Their average yearly debt is $33,011.00. Their average yearly interest charge is $1,980.66. Their average yearly total income is $33,011.66. Their average yearly total expenses are $2,928.34. Their average yearly deficit is $35,940.00. Their average yearly debt is $35,940.00. Their average yearly interest charge is $2,156.40. Their average yearly total income is $35,940.40. Their average yearly total expenses are $3,205.60. Their average yearly deficit is $39,146.00. Their average yearly debt is $39,146.00. Their average yearly interest charge is $2,348.76. Their average yearly total income is $39,146.76. Their average yearly total expenses are $3,511.24. Their average yearly deficit is $42,658.00. Their average yearly debt is $42,658.00. Their average yearly interest charge is $2,559.48. Their average yearly total income is $42,658.48. Their average yearly total expenses are $3,848.52. Their average yearly deficit is $46,507.00. Their average yearly debt is $46,507.00. Their average yearly interest charge is $2,790.42. Their average yearly total income is $46,507.42. Their average yearly total expenses are $4,219.58. Their average yearly deficit is $50,727.00. Their average yearly debt is $50,727.00. Their average yearly interest charge is $3,043.62. Their average yearly total income is $50,727.62. Their average yearly total expenses are $4,627.38. Their average yearly deficit is $55,355.00. Their average yearly debt is $55,355.00. Their average yearly interest charge is $3,321.30. Their average yearly total income is $55,355.30. Their average yearly total expenses are $5,074.70. Their average yearly deficit is $60,430.00. Their average yearly debt is $60,430.00. Their average yearly interest charge is $3,625.80. Their average yearly total income is $60,430.80. Their average yearly total expenses are $5,565.20. Their average yearly deficit is $65,996.00. Their average yearly debt is $65,996.00. Their average yearly interest charge is $3,959.76. Their average yearly total income is $65,996.76. Their average yearly total expenses are $6,103.24. Their average yearly deficit is $72,100.00. Their average yearly debt is $72,100.00. Their average yearly interest charge is $4,326.00. Their average yearly total income is $72,100.00. Their average yearly total expenses are $6,693.00. Their average yearly deficit is $78,793.00. Their average yearly debt is $78,793.00. Their average yearly interest charge is $4,727.58. Their average yearly total income is $78,793.58. Their average yearly total expenses are $7,340.42. Their average yearly deficit is $86,134.00. Their average yearly debt is $86,134.00. Their average yearly interest charge is $5,168.04. Their average yearly total income is $86,134.04. Their average yearly total expenses are $8,048.96. Their average yearly deficit is $94,183.00. Their average yearly debt is $94,183.00. Their average yearly interest charge is $5,650.98. Their average yearly total income is $94,183.98. Their average yearly total expenses are $8,824.02. Their average yearly deficit is $103,008.00. Their average yearly debt is $103,008.00. Their average yearly interest charge is $6,180.48. Their average yearly total income is $103,008.48. Their average yearly total expenses are $9,673.52. Their average yearly deficit is $112,682.00. Their average yearly debt is $112,682.00. Their average yearly interest charge is $6,760.92. Their average yearly total income is $112,682.92. Their average yearly total expenses are $10,603.08. Their average yearly deficit is $123,286.00. Their average yearly debt is $123,286.00. Their average yearly interest charge is $7,397.16. Their average yearly total income is $123,286.16. Their average yearly total expenses are $11,619.84. Their average yearly deficit is $134,906.00. Their average yearly debt is $134,906.00. 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Their average yearly interest charge is $11,613.78. Their average yearly total income is $193,563.78. Their average yearly total expenses are $18,287.22. Their average yearly deficit is $211,850.00. Their average yearly debt is $211,850.00. Their average yearly interest charge is $12,711.00. Their average yearly total income is $211,850.00. Their average yearly total expenses are $20,000.00. Their average yearly deficit is $231,850.00. Their average yearly debt is $231,850.00. Their average yearly interest charge is $13,911.00. Their average yearly total income is $231,850.00. Their average yearly total expenses are $21,850.00. Their average yearly deficit is $253,700.00. Their average yearly debt is $253,700.00. Their average yearly interest charge is $15,222.00. Their average yearly total income is $253,700.00. Their average yearly total expenses are $23,850.00. Their average yearly deficit is $277,550.00. Their average yearly debt is $277,550.00. Their average yearly interest charge is $16,653.00. Their average yearly total income is $277,550.00. Their average yearly total expenses are $26,000.00. Their average yearly deficit is $303,550.00. Their average yearly debt is $303,550.00. Their average yearly interest charge is $18,213.00. Their average yearly total income is $303,550.00. Their average yearly total expenses are $28,350.00. Their average yearly deficit is $331,900.00. Their average yearly debt is $331,900.00. Their average yearly interest charge is $19,914.00. Their average yearly total income is $331,900.00. Their average yearly total expenses are $30,900.00. Their average yearly deficit is $362,800.00. Their average yearly debt is $362,800.00. Their average yearly interest charge is $21,768.00. Their average yearly total income is $362,800.00. Their average yearly total expenses are $33,650.00. Their average yearly deficit is $396,450.00. Their average yearly debt is $396,450.00. 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Their average yearly interest charge is $47,679.00. Their average yearly total income is $794,650.00. Their average yearly total expenses are $69,650.00. Their average yearly deficit is $864,300.00. Their average yearly debt is $864,300.00. Their average yearly interest charge is $51,858.00. Their average yearly total income is $864,300.00. Their average yearly total expenses are $75,000.00. Their average yearly deficit is $939,300.00. Their average yearly debt is $939,300.00. Their average yearly interest charge is $56,358.00. Their average yearly total income is $939,300.00. Their average yearly total expenses are $80,650.00. Their average yearly deficit is $1,019,950.00. Their average yearly debt is $1,019,950.00. Their average yearly interest charge is $61,197.00. Their average yearly total income is $1,019,950.00. Their average yearly total expenses are $86,650.00. Their average yearly deficit is $1,106,600.00. Their average yearly debt is $1,106,600.00. 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The Texas Program.

(The following article was written for the New Century, Sulphur, Okla., by the editor of The Rebel.)

You ask me to tell you: "What is the Texas program?"

I can answer in these words: "Local self-government on American lines." Only that and nothing more; just local self government and all that flows therefrom. [illegible] ...ions of North America. That is the Texas program.

Let me illustrate: ...ys beyond recall we used to have two state committees ...ost a regular state committee with representatives all ...in the nature of things this was unwieldy, inefficient, wo... So. Then we organized a state executive committee that would have all the powers of a State committee lacking the time when the State committee did not meet. Just like the national committee and national executive committee of our party the small body met and ruled the State, while the big body was a joke! Just as the big national committee is a bowling farce today: it is the small centralized body (the N. E. C.) that does the steam rolling and puts through its reactionary A. F. of L., Militia-of-Christ, Civic-Federation politics.

At might be expected the inevitable conflict ensued as to who was to control the small body. Forever get it out of your head that "fairness" or "equal rights" or any such phrases control where centralized power maintains. The powers that be that control the majority of the executive committee national or State always use that power ruthlessly to push their material interest to the front.

Pilgrem for a moment to point out that the majority of the present N. E. C. that holds to Gompers' A. F. of L. actually went so far as to import an English "pure-and-simpler" against Haywood's protest in the last campaign who turned in a bill to the national office for a valet (a thing to pull on his pants) and then he had taxicabs and finally a neat sum for "gratuities to ship's officers." And then some more of the same order of which the party knows nothing, except that we have a deficit of $12,000 for the rank-and-file to pay. The deal to get this fellow here was made by the wealthy New York lawyer, Hillquit, and pushed through by the Connecticut millionaire, Robert Hunter. Then to cap it all they have disfranchised the members of the party by slipping through a joker which makes it impossible for membership to stand the national constitution during the year 1913. And then by means of the national Lyceum bureau they have as I write, thirty-three organizers traveling around (with one or two exceptions) pushing their policies and maintaining their national machine. No wonder Gompers' laughs, Belmont and Carnegie rejoice at the sham battle, pure-and-simple-unionism flounders about as the band plays "waltz me around again, Willie." This is but a fleeting flash of the ways the centralizers work matters. Now to our constitution—the State.

An ambitious lawyer (we always have them) decided it would benefit his business if the office were moved to his city. He started a fight on the State secretary who had headquarters in his city. On his pretext was that the Appeal to Reason had too much power in the State and Secretary Bell was pushing it. Then the fight spread as it always does. The State was organized. El Paso, Houston, Galveston and Fort Worth together with 100 locals at the forks of the creek were pulled into a row to settle the affair of Dallas and Tyler. The method was the same as you are having now in Oklahoma, and as the party has had in 30 different states, to-wit: Confusion, pessimism, disorganization and despair, because locals in the state could not settle the rows that the officials created in a locality.

How to stop the trouble before the worry was entirely wrecked was the problem. Some comrades who had long experience in such matters delved beneath the surface for the cause and soon found it. It was simple—just this: The Socialist party while preaching Democracy had an antiquated form of organization that practiced autocracy! Further the debauched democratic party that we had sworn to kill had a *more democratic form of organization* than we had; and be it ever remembered that the form of organization is the thing. It is the structure of the political body just as the bones are the structure of the human body. Then we decided to submit to a referendum vote of the membership a new constitution that would make our form of organization at least as democratic as the Democratic and then some. The proposition carried overwhelmingly and this is the cream of it:

1st. Abolute county and local autonomy.

2nd. Abolition of all committees en top (this means both State and State executive committees.)

3. No party-owned press of any description.

4th. Rotation in office (no State secretary to hold office more than two terms of one year each.)

These four planks are the life and spirit of the Texas program and now after about four years time of practical operation and experience the membership of Texas, would no more go back to the ruinous breadboarding state committee than they would go back to the vomit of the Democratic party.

Let us analyze these planks of the Texas program:

The first plank, county autonomy, is a basic principle of democracy. It has always been fought by bureaucrat and tyrant, by king, pope, kaiser and khan. It is the very *soul* of the rascal who would gather power to himself through kitchen cabinets and midnight conspiracies. It places power in the hands of the multitude and away from a corrupt clique. Under its beneficient rule a Hillquit could no more conspire with his pals on the N. E. C. to smash the organization than he could jump over one of his beloved skyscrapers in little old New York. County autonomy is the antithesis of centralized autocracy. Basically it means that with the county as the unit of organization the membership grows automatically into representative districts, senatorial and finally congressional districts all working autonomously and all the time the initial impulse from below up instead of from on top town. This is democracy on the political field and all else is mere leather and prunella—a graft for gongers to gull gudgeons with.

Strong language my friends? Yes, but remember this: It is on the lines of county atonomy and what flows from it as sketched above that the political structure of the United States is built. In Texas the Terrell election law absolutely prohibits all autocratic power, politically speaking, in a State executive committee. All their power consists of is naming the city and hiring the hall for the State convention. Accordingly to set up a foreign form of organization with autocratic powers in Texas counties and fire locals and individuals in the name of Social-democracy is in the very nature of things a fraud on the membership and a swindle in the name of Socialism!

The second plank of the Texas program abolishing party committees on top is dealt with in the following paragraph.

Now let us look at the third plank the abolition of the party press. This fake is being foisted on the party in recent years in spite of the fact that from the birth of the party, the thing was denounced and the party membership warned against it (see proceedings of national Unity Convention, Indianapolis, 1901; National Convention Chicago, 1904; National convention Chicago, 1908). In taking this position the Socialist party knew and said correctly that all such papers inevitably fall into the hands of a clique who would run, rule or ruin the party. And it has been even so wherever the experiment *has been tried*. Party-owned press has ripped the S. P. to pieces until now all that is left is a few political neurasthenics and "Foxy Grandpa" holding down five typesetting machines from which coign of vantage the poor foolish "owners" can never dislodge him. A party-owned press accordingly is as foolish as a party-owned colony and indeed even more so because the colony may be owned by its members for a while but the press is always in the grip of the clique that forms the committee in control. While capitalism lasts we must not have one paper speaking *ex-cathedra* but a multiplicity of papers, for as always in a multiplied-

A POINTED REQUEST.

Ballettsville, Tex., Dec. 6, 1912.

Jno. M. Work, National Secretary Socialist Party, Chicago, Ill.

Dear Comrade: In the National Bulletin of November 30 I read:

"By a recent referendum in Michigan, Comrade Reynolds was re-elected State Secretary. Fred Ashton of Negaunee was re-elected National Committeeman, and James Hoogerhyde of Detroit National Committeeman in the place of H. B. McNaster."

On another page of the same Bulletin I learn that Comrade Hoogerhyde has been employed by the National office of the Michigan in the interest on the Lyceum bureau.

Some time since I learned through the bulletin that Comrade Otto Branstater had been elected national committeeman for Oklahoma and I find in the bulletin of Nov. 30 that he is now employed in Oklahoma in a similar capacity of Comrade Hoogerhyde.

I might mention other cases but the above are sufficient for my purposes, which is to call your attention to the fact that a motion from National Committeeman Noble of Texas was overwhelmingly carried by the committee which declared that it was reprehensible for National officials to be self-employers.

Accordingly I would respectfully move that your post for the resignation of the above mentioned Comrades (and others who violate this rule) from the National Committee or their jobs.

Fraternally
T. A. Hickey.

IMPORTANT NATIONAL MOTION

I move that the National Secretary be instructed to notify every speaker and writer by the National Lyceum bureau that they must not under any circumstances advocate partisan politics of the Socialist party under penalty of summary dismissal.

Comment.

It is deplorable that such a motion should be necessary in a Socialist party. Nevertheless in the present situation demands it. Four men can select every speaker for the party and every writer. They have one man place his imprimatur on all of them. Accordingly these men become agents of Hillquit-Gompers-unionism ideas or economic determinism is a myth. Industrial unionism (not I. W. W. alone) is the burning issue with in the party. If the party machinery is used to further the ideas of a few officers then the Socialist party is headed for Syndicalisation produces this question hence the motion.

ty of counsellors there is wisdom.

To dwell longer on this plan were a foolish task because the veriest tyro in politics knows that to control the press is to build a bureaucracy and destroy liberty and break freedom.

The fourth plank, rotation in office, needs no defense from my pen. The president of the United States must bow to it, even Madero accepts it; the Socialist Union champions it; the Old Fellows make it a cardinal principle; large locals of the Western Federation of Miners embody it in their constitution. Texas Socialists would not be without it and the national party carried it and was deprived of it on a pretext after a caucus of a big officials in New York. Socialism keeps new and fresh blood moving through the organization machinery. It is the lack of it that enables a Gompers to ride on the back of the labor movement like an Old Man of the Sea.

These four planks then form the basis of the famous and thoroughly successful Texas Program that has stood the test of time!

Needless to say the leaders of the democratic movement did not produce a perfect document in the beginning. It was only a Minerva that could spring full panoplied from the brow of Jove. But as time has gone by we have, without interfering with the fundamental principles above set forth, so amended the constitution that it is coming nearer to perfection all the time. For instance we have arranged to have the State secretary and national committeeman by special auditing-election committee, of whom may be paid organizers, Socialist newspapermen or directly or indirectly connected with the state office) elected by referendum, who after canvassing the returns audit the secretary's books.

The secretary has had the power to appoint some organizers. Now it is proposed to elect the organizers by referendum vote.

We have proposed that no man shall hold two party offices and thus after reducing the State secretary's power to a minimum we deal with the development of the party in Texas, that has just increased its votes 232 per cent and had its governor's candidate second in the race for the first time in history, and has elected its congressional district form of organization and practially abolish the State office. From all this it may be observed that the conflict in any matter is not over persons, but over principles. Either decentralization is a great democratic principle or it is something to be avoided at any cost in our movement. One thing is sure if it is right, centralization is wrong and must be overthrown wherever and whenever it raises its head in our party affairs. From after all we must remember that this Texas program has a nation wide purpose.

Already the skilled lawyers like Hillquit and Harriman are straining every nerve to make centralization secure. All the power of patronage is in their hands. All the power of the national office is now being used to keep their grip on the States. This is why you will find in December. National office at the Oklahoma State convention in Chicago and New York are moving to this end.

It is a deep and crafty game that is being played at this moment. The scheme is to keep the wires of propaganda moving on Gompers' party lines for one thing and secondly to keep a state, national party tied up through centralized committees in the hands of amnt. Harriman.

Should they win then the merits of genuine democracy will be assassinated in the house of its alleged friends and a hybrid "Labor party" take its place.

Should they be defeated then the spirit of genuine democracy will live and thrive in the hearts of men.

UP WITH THE TEXAS PROGRAM.

TIMBER WORKERS' FIGHT

The Rebel is in receipt of the following telegram from the brilliant press representative of the striking Timber Workers:

Alexandria, La., 12—12.

The Rebel:

Ballettsville, Texas.

Speech in the Rebel.

Association spreading report that Merryville strikers are starving. Contradict in this week's issue, it is fine weather. Boys are standing solid after three weeks. Plunderbund has been able to collect only a handful of scabs. Union will win sure if the Rebel keeps backing strikers as heretofore. Even sentence ordering company, which shows how rotten conditions must be, last company refused to sell enough lumber to make coffins for a man and baby who died in Merryville. This brand of civilization must go or soon all of us will be in balls and chains. Wake up the old fighting soul of the Rebel south. Covington Hall.

You can bet the last piece of change I can rake, beg, borrow or steal that the Rebel will stay with the you fighters against peonage in the piny woods until the end, be it what it may. Here is a fervent wish that the sympathizers with human liberty will load your fellow workers down with provisions so that you may stand the siege.

Editor The Rebel.

TO MY CORRESPONDENTS.

Write me and keep on writing but don't be sure that you will get an answer. It is not lack of courtesy on my part it is simply because there are so many things to do that something must fall short and it just happens to be my correspondence. Keep on writing anyhow and I may catch up.

The Land Pamphlet.

Orders are rolling in by the hundred for the Rebel's great thirty-two-page pamphlet on land. We have told the plain unvarnished truth when we say that there has never been anything like it published in America. While it goes into the depths of the question Comrade Hickey has treated his subject in language so simple that the wayfaring man can understand it. The effect of land-lordism on the land, on the child, on education, and on politics is portrayed as clear as the sun at noon day. The subject is treated from a legal, moral, biblical and philosophical standpoint. The prophets, the apostles, Blackstone, Kent, Spencer and modern Socialists through their platform of demands march with stately tread through these 32-pages and strike staggering blows against the present system of land-lordism. While there is no royal road to learning we can safely say that this pamphlet will prove the *acme of simplicity* in presenting a short cut to a good understanding of 1,000,000 copies sold it would revolutionize the South.

Remember it was the emphasis laid upon the land question by the Rebel and others that was responsible for the great Socialist gain in Texas at the 1912 election, the percentage of increase in the vote in four years being greater than that of any other state in the union.

Circulate this pamphlet and continue the good work.

Prices 10c the copy. 25 copies $1.50, $5.00 a hundred. Order at once. Agents wanted. Address

THE REBEL,
BALLETTSVILLE, TEXAS.

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Arthur M. Lewis has been more successful than any other American Socialist in making the great truths of science fascinating to working men and women. Week after week, year after year, he holds an audience that fills one of the largest theaters in Chicago. And his lectures in book form are eagerly read by many thousand Socialists and inquirers.

His latest book, he enters a new and vastly important field of research and knowledge, which has been strangely neglected outside the universities.

The scientific examination of social phenomena has been carried to a point little suspected by the layman. Lewis begins his book with the rise of the modern labors of AUGUST COMTE, and traces all its leading paths of development. Comte's "Law of Human Development" is brilliantly and sympathizingly analyzed. Then follow several valuable chapters explaining many and diverse fields of the sociology of Herbert Spencer. The same treatment is given to Germany's great sociologist, Ratzenhofer, whose conclusions regarding the social process will be a surprise and an inspiration to American readers.

What Marx Did For Sociology

Two especially valuable chapters are devoted to a careful placing of Karl Marx in the history of science. One of these reproduces the astonishing views of Prof. Albion W. Small, of the University of Chicago, as to the position of Marx among the creators of the science of society. No such important concession to Socialism and its founder has ever before come from the sociologists of the colleges.

The rest of the book is a guide to sociology now taught in American universities. Small of Chicago, Giddings of Columbia and Lester and Ward of Brown, are the chief figures. All of his material will be new and absorbingly interesting to most Socialist readers.

More than half the first edition has been subscribed for in advance by comrades who listened to the lectures at the Garrick Theater, Chicago, and we are confident that the remainder of the first edition will be closed out at once to Review readers. Extra cloth, 224 large pages, gold stamping $1.00 postpaid.

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We have five of them; all bound in cloth, uniform in size with this one, but smaller than "An Introduction to Sociology". The titles are Evolution, Social and Organic, Ten Blind Leaders of the Blind, Vital Problems in Social Evolution, The Art of Lecturing, and Marx versus Tolstoy, the last named being a debate with Darrow. Price 50 cents each, postpaid.

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W. C. Brann incurred the bitter enmity of thousands during his life, and his tragic and untimely death came as the natural and inevitable termination of a life of turbulent controversy and contention.

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