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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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Ignore The Platform x Kaw
Jim where is

Wm. F. Ramsey—A Merciless Character Study.

ANOTHER CHAPTER OF COLD TRUTH WHICH DEMOCRATIC PAPERS WILL NOT PRINT.

Here, O ye democratic workingmen and farmers whom friendly Socialists have placed upon our mailing list, is another batch of redhot biscuits that we mixed up just for you.

Touching on and appertaining to a gent for whom one-half of you, presumably (following your sheep custom), intend to cast your bat-blind ballots in the July jackass free-for-all.

The Rebel, having paid its compliments to Governor Colquitt, and having shown you how and why his policies have no call upon the vote of any workingman or tenant farmer, will now hand you a few facts regarding the sanctimonious hypocrite who, masking his wolfish nature in sheepskin, is trying to edge past the governor in the July primary on a bunch of false pretenses. We want you all to know—and we want you all to remember we told you—that neither of the so-called democratic candidates for governor represents your kind of democracy—the democracy of the plain folks who eat their bread in the sweat of their faces.

YOUR candidate is running in the November election—he is the nominee of the Socialist party of Texas. But since some of you won't see it until too late, and since there is no other Texas newspaper of statewide circulation that has the sand to print the plain cold facts about the democratic party candidates, we intend to pass 'em to you and let nature do the rest.

There is this peculiarity about the TRUTH—that, like the little pills, it works while you sleep. You read it, and rebel against it, and make up what you call your mind that you won't accept it, and turn away from it and try to forget it, and then little by little, invisibly, it follows you and keeps after you and finally catches you off your guard and gets inside your brain—and then it has you for fair. You can't get rid of it, because it has become a part of you.

That's the way the truth about SOCIALISM reaches most reluctant democratic sinners.

Now, let us get to our argument, before the biscuits grow cold. This is the story, in brief and in essence, of Judge William F. Ramsey, the millionaire owner of tenant farms, and corporation stocks whose heart bleeds for the sorrows of the downtrodden farm renter; the injunction judge who has the superhuman gall to beg the votes of union workmen; the great moral reformer who pals with the prohibition preachers in the open and with Joe Bailey, Standard Oil's pet senator, in secret; the gentle philanthropist who tries to steal from Governor Colquitt credit for abolishing the brutal bat in the state prisons, and who while penitentiary commissioner never said a word or lifted a finger to keep it off the bleeding backs of helpless men and boys within the walls and prison camps; the aristocrat with blood so chilly that he sweats icewater on hot summer days; the professional politician that never had and has not now the common courage to say plainly where he stands on any issue except the statewide issue which he thinks will waft him to the state house on a gale of one-ideaed ballots.

First we will consider

RAMSEY THE PRISON COMMISSIONER

Judge Ramsey was penitentiary commissioner of Texas when the state railroad was built from Rusk to Palestine. It has been said, and truly said, that "every tie in that short road is stained with the blood of some helpless convict man or boy lashed cruelly by a savage prison guard or sergeant."

Why was this whipping done?

To help the politicians in charge to make a "record" for building a state railroad at low cost.

Then it was not done without the knowledge and consent of Ramsey and the other politicians at the top?

Not for a minute. They knew. They wrote the orders for the whippings. They knew how the whippings were done. They knew that whipping guards and sergeants used the bullbat seven to nine feet long, of leather three to five inches wide and an inch thick—an instrument with which one guard before the legislative investigation committee in 1909 testified with pride that he could knock a man insensible in five licks and kill if need be in less than ten.

How was the whipping done?

Why, when a guard got angry with a prisoner, for any cause or no cause—often when a prisoner, sick with rotten food, bad water and bad shelter, was too weak to do the work assigned him—the guard or sergeant would get an order from the prison commissioner or the superintendent, to "punish" the poor devil. Then he would get another guard or two to go with him and they would summon four or five husky convicts and tell them to throw the victim and strip off his clothes. Frequently the guard couldn't wait to have his victim thrown down, but would knock him down with the big hardwood butt end of his bullbat.

The victim being thrown and stripped, was laid on his belly on the ground and convicts—usually big buck niggers, if any were handy—were told off to hold him down—one sitting on each foot, one on each arm, one on his head.

Then the guard—and they were chosen for being big muscular brutes, as a rule—would take his bullbat in both hands, swing it around his head a time or two, and bring it down upon the writhing bare back of his helpless prisoner.

Each lick cut a gash the width of the poor devil's back. Slowly, like the artist in human cruelty that many of these whipping guards and sergeants came to be—and were proud of it when they gave their testimony—the man with the whip would step back to get position for another blow. If the prisoner groaned or cried under the lash, the whipper's pleasure in the performance was enhanced, like an actor's when he gets applause. One lash after another would be laid on, each leaving a horrible gash the width of the prone man's back, until finally he was laid open from his shoulders to his hips.

The victim might struggle to free himself, but in vain. A good many times, as the testimony showed, the whipped man mercifully lost consciousness before one-fourth of the licking was done. Thereafter the guard with the bullbat worked out his ghastly pattern upon the prisoner's naked back at his leisure, like a skilled workman who is particular about his work.

One huge prison captain, six feet six in height, and weighing full 240 pounds of solid bone and muscle, told how on occasions he drew the bat through sharp sand beneath his boot, in order to give the leather a keener cutting edge when it should fall on the bare flesh.

Another expert told how he had developed a special kind of blow, a blow that fell with all his force in it, yet with a drawing backward slide at the finish, that cut through skin and flesh to the bone at every lick.

It was a chapter of incredible human misery—that gruesome testimony about the whippings done on the state railroad and on the Rusk ore fields near by, during Ramsey's time as prison commissioner, that no man who heard it will ever be able to forget, or to remember without a brooding horror.

Ramsey—this soft-hearted prison reformer of 1912—this sympathetic friend of the poor man—this statewide reformer of better men's eating and drinking—was prison commissioner long enough to have a convict farm named after him. It was the Ramsey farm on which the penitentiary investigation committee of the legislature found that the "boss man" saved up his orders for whippings until he had fifteen or more of them for a grand whipping jubilee. When the day for the jubilee arrived, **the candidates for the bat were lined up and required to sing and pray in time with the lash as it fell on the naked back of each victim. Each took his turn on the floor for a beating—while the others sang and prayed.**

How history repeats itself! Here is Judge Ramsey in 1912 singing and praying with the political preachers, even as the poor victims of his brutal prison management were forced to sing and pray on the Ramsey farm in the days before decent legislators, an alert press and an aroused public conscience forced Ramsey's political sponsor, Tom Campbell, reluctantly to permit an investigation and the beginnings of reform. And here is Ramsey—judicial denier to poor men of the right of trial by jury and suppliant for their votes—telling on every stump how it was his forthcoming demand for the abolition of the bat that forced Governor Colquitt to give the order that ended whipping in the prisons.

Rebel readers know when and why Colquitt made that order. They know he did after reading, from the pen of a Texas Socialist. Frank Putnam in the Houston Chronicle, a graphically horrible story of how one poor convict—in for a petty property crime was broken and marred and maddened for life by the whip in the hands of a brutal guard. And Frank Putnam has testified that he knew from Colquitt that the governor had determined to issue that order days before Ramsey uttered his hypocritical demand for the abolition of the bat.

Ramsey knew that the bat was being used while he was a member of the penitentiary board. Several times he went down to some of the convict farms to investigate whippings. He must have seen the deeply-scarred backs of men marked by the bullbat. Yet it never occurred to him to get indignant enough over the use of the bat to try to get it abolished—not until he had decided, years afterward, to become a candidate for governor. He too read Frank Putnam's terrible story, and with characteristic hypocritical impudence he figured he could make political capital by demanding that the bat be put out of business. But the fact is Colquitt beat him to it, because Colquitt, whatever his faults politically, has red human blood in his veins, not ice water, and his indignation when he realized the horrible character of prison punishments was real and not pretended.

So much for Ramsey the penitentiary commissioner. Now let us consider him from another angle—

RAMSEY THE JUDGE.

As a judge on the bench, W. F. Ramsey early evinced his preference of the classes above the masses, his belief in the superiority of property rights over human rights, and reaffirmed and rewrote into the opinions of that court the doctrine of "government by injunction"—a doctrine so hateful and detestable to every workingman, so traitorous to the letter and spirit of our state and federal constitutions—that today it has no defender who dares offer himself for election to any public office. That doctrine a democratic house of representatives at Washington has just stamped with the deep damnation of its condemnation by a vote of more than 300 to less than 40, by passing a bill forbidding its use by any federal judge hereafter.

Going on the bench of the court of criminal appeals (the supreme court of Texas in criminal matters), by appointment, after a life spent in gathering money; being immensely wealthy and having large interests in institutions such as banks, electric light, waterworks and other like institutions, is it any wonder that in his judicial opinions he should lean toward property interests at the sacrifice of the rights of individuals?

Is it surprising that he would want to write upon the law books an opinion which could forever be used by wealthy owners to coerce and drive the poor and downtrodden into submitting to the demands of Big Business, forbidding them the right of trial by jury?

This is a terrible indictment, a terrific arraignment, and these would be cruel words if they were not true. The pity of it is they are all true.

This man who is now a candidate and was but recently a judge upon the supreme bench, cannot deny his words from his own written opinions and The Rebel gives them. He cannot deny the words of his own associate upon the court of criminal appeals bench, Judge Davidson, who dissented from his opinion. We simply state Judge Ramsey's position and his intention bluntly.

That all doubt may be removed from the minds of those who read this, and the mask be torn from this cold and calculating judge who is parading as the friend of the "common people," The Rebel quotes from his own opinion together with that of his associate on the bench, who branded Ramsey's opinion on the spot with the title of "GOVERNMENT BY INJUNCTION." The case of ex parte Roper, court of criminal appeals, was decided December 7, 1910, and Judge Ramsey wrote the deciding opinion.

Roper had been tried for violating an injunction by a judge and denied the right of trial by jury and the judge found him guilty assessing his fine at two days in jail and $100 in money. Roper appealed to the Court of Criminal Appeals and Judge Ramsey sustained the judge who had tried and fined him, **THEREBY SETTING THE PRECEDENT FOR "GOVERNMENT BY INJUNCTION" IN TEXAS!**

The following paragraph from that opinion by Judge Ramsey will suffice to show the interest of Judge Ramsey in property rights and with what little regard he holds individual rights:

> **"WITH REGARD TO THE FIRST PROPOSITION, WE BELIEVE IT WILL BE CONCEDED THAT, WHERE PROPERTY RIGHTS ARE INVOLVED, COURTS WILL ISSUE INJUNCTIONS NOTWITHSTANDING THAT IT MAY EMBRACE A CRIME, OR, IF IT SHOULD NOT BE SO CONCEDED, WE BELIEVE ON PRINCIPLE AND AUTHORITY THAT THIS PROPOSITION CAN NOT BE GAINSAID."**

Further on he writes into his opinion the following words:

> "The injury threatened to such rights may, if committed, constitute a crime and subject its perpetrator to punishment under the criminal law, yet, as his punishment would furnish him whose property or civil rights had been irreparably injured by the act constituting the offense, no compensation for such injury, courts of equity will interfere to prevent such injury, notwithstanding the commission would constitute a criminal offense, not because it would be a crime, but because the injury to such rights would be irreparable."
>
> "It cannot be said that such interference by a court of equity is an invasion into the domain of criminal law, for no crime had been committed where equity interposes its arms for the protection of proprty or civil rights."
>
> "In extending such a protection, it may prevent a crime ;but as no one has a right to committ crime, no one should be heard to complain that he is restrained from its commission when such restraint has been exercised in the jurisdiction of a court for the purpose of preventing him from irreparably injuring another in his property or civil rights."

(Continued to Page 3.)

Workers Platform.

TEXAS STATE PLATFORM OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY.

(As drafted by the Platform Committee, Nat. L. Hardy, J. C. Rhodes and Nat B. Hunt, to be submitted to referendum vote.)

Preamble.

The Socialist party of the State of Texas declares that the capitalist system has fulfilled its historic mission and has become utterly incapable of meeting the problems now controlling society. We denounce this capitalist system as incompetent and corrupt and the source of unspeakable misery and suffering to the entire working class of the Lone Star State.

Under this system the land of the state of Texas has passed into the hands of the few. According to the 1910 census out of 165 million acres of tillable land in Texas only 27 million acres were in cultivation, while tenantry has increased to the point where 209,000 tenants now tilling the soil, men and women who are as impoverished as the rack-rented tenant in the Galtee mountains of Ireland or the poor miserables of Southern Europe. Negro and Mexican tenants and farm laborers have greatly increased. The cost of machinery necessary to obtain the best results in farming has grown enormously. Landlords demand contracts that interfere with the political and personal liberty of the tenant, as well as the manner in which he cultivates his crops. Through this system of tenantry that is inherent in the capitalist system, overcropping and single cropping is causing the soil to lose its fertility and thereby the present and future generations are robbed. The increase in land values has made it impossible for the tenant under ordinary conditions to buy and pay for land. These conditions have forced the landless farmer to live in miserable hovels and keep the women and children in the fields to such an extent as to be exceedingly detrimental to the mental and physical well-being of our people and a menace to the homes and future progress of our state.

Under this capitalist system the industrial equipment of the state has passed into the absolute control of the plutocracy which exacts an annual tribute of millions of dollars from the producers. Unafraid of any organized resistance it stretches its greedy hands over the still undeveloped resources of the state and has grabbed the land and is now acquiring the mines, the oil forests, the forests and water-power sites in every part of the state.

Under this system multiplication in labor saving machines and improved methods of industry finds the share of the producers growing ever less and the price of the necessities of life ever higher. The hundreds of thousands of wage workers in the state have seen the purchasing power of their wages decrease until life has become a desperate battle for mere existence. Farmers in every part of the state are plundered by increasing prices exacted for tools and machinery and by extortionate rents, freight rates and storage charges.

We denounce this capitalist system as responsible for the increasing burden of armaments, poverty, slums, child labor and most of the insanity, crime and prostitution that afflicts mankind, and we look with scorn upon alleged reformers who seek to abolish the profits of saloonkeepers while allowing trust magnates to riot in their profits.

This capitalists system in Texas has developed hypocrisy to that point where its upholders boast of their chivalry while completing the wives, mothers, sweethearts, sisters and daughters of the agricultural workers to toil under the blazing sun with cotton sack and chopping hoe, thus dwarfing physically and mentally our womanhood and denying our children the education that is their natural heritage.

In the face of these evils, so manifest that all thoughtful people are appalled at them, we find that the plutocracy in Texas, has seized the courts, the legislature the railroad commissioners, and the governor to the end that their interests be protected even though the interests of the vast majority of producers suffer from this usurpation of power.

Realizing this deplorable condition of affairs, the Socialist party of the state of Texas declares that society is divided into warring groups and classes, based upon material interest. In this fight we declare ourselves unhesitatingly upon the side of the wealth producers. We point out that the working class greatly outnumber their exploiters and call upon them to recognize their material interests and develop a spirit of class solidarity that will enable it to enforce its will. Given such solidarity, the workers on farms, in mine, railroad, mill and factory in Texas will have the power to make all laws and control all industry in their own interest.

The Socialist party is the political expression of the economic interests of the workers. Its defeats have been their defeats and its victories their victories. It is a party founded on the science and laws of social development. It proposes that since all social necessities today are socially produced, the means of their productive distribution shall be socially owned and controlled and democratically managed.

The Socialist party stands for the complete overthrow of the capitalist system and the installation of the Socialist republic in its stead. In the meantime as measures of relief for the workers now groaning under the system of capitalism, we present the following

Demands.

1st. A constitutional amendment authorizing a tax on land values to the limit.

2nd. We declare that use and occupancy should be the sole title to land and pledge ourselves to engage in a continuous campaign of education to secure by constitutional amendment the legality of such title.

3rd. That the state encourage the establishment of co-operative farms by individual associations; that the state rent land to landless farmers at a nominal rent, the land so appropriated to be secured by purchase of all land sold for taxes or otherwise acquired.

4th. That land occupied and used in a useful and bona fide manner without exploitation be subject to a minimum tax and conversely all land used for exploitation and speculation shall be taxed to the maximum.

5th. All tools necessary to the cultivation of land used without exploitation or speculation shall be exempt from taxation.

6th. We demand the state ownership of cotton gins, cotton seed oil mills, compresses, grain elevators and warehouses.

7th. We recommend the loaning of money at the lowest possible rate of interest by the state on cotton and other imperishable farm products.

8. The establishment of an eight hour work day among all day laborers. The passage of sanitary laws and a rigid enforcement in all public works, strict state inspection of mills, mines, factories, etc.

9th. We demand the prohibition of the employment of children under sixteen years in all wage paying industries.

10th. We endorse state, fire, life and sick insurance.

11th. A constitutional amendment providing for the initiative referendum and recall including the judiciary.

12th. Compulsory education; free night schools for adults; free text books for all pupils in public schools; vocational education in all public schools; adequate public maintenance for all destitute and semi-destitute children.

13th. Free and equal suffrage for both men and women, unrestricted by poll tax, educational or property qualifications.

14th. The absolute freedom of press, speech and assemblage.

(Continued on Page 2.)

A Heart to Heart Talk With Our Rebs.

I—THE 13-INCH GUN.

I want you all to drink in every word of this.

For months we have been sorely hampered by an ever-increasing circulation, with inadequate facilities for handling it. We almost shed tears of blood on New Year's day, when we were six months old, and had orders for 50,000 copies of the land edition and could only print 40,000.

Since then, each week has found our list growing and we have been prevented on at least two occasions from issuing large editions because we did not have a press that could handle them.

When you figure that we thereby were unable to reach thousands of people who were struggling into the light you can imagine our anguish of spirit. Now we think we see our way out. After saving every dollar we could get hold of straining our credit in every direction, we still need some money to pay for a new fast press, to be delivered the first of July.

In four weeks from now we will be one year old and we are determined to issue 100,000 copies containing special articles from the greatest men in the nation on that day, dealing largely with the land question. It will be the most terrific body blow ever dealt the donk in the state. It will be the first shot of the tremendous campaign into which we are going. It will make Socialism talked of all over the South and better than all, it will only be the first shot in a terrific bombardment that will continue hundred thousand after hundred thousand until the ramparts of capitalism are stormed by the new fighting rebels of the new South.

Now, men and women, you know us by this time. We have earned our spurs on the field of conflict. We have received our baptism of fire and you know we will never falter.

FIVE THOUSAND SUBS BETWEEN NOW AND THE FIRST OF JULY WILL HAVE OUR PRESS INSTALLED WITH A CARLOAD OF PAPER ALONGSIDE IT SO THAT WE CAN ADEQUATELY FIGHT THIS BATTLE.

WE WANT TO MAKE THIS AN INDIVIDUAL MATTER WITH YOU. We feel sure you will not fail us now that we are absolutely dependent upon you. Use the enclosed blank, fill it full. This is the time. The people are aroused; a quarter is easy to get. Bombard your neighbors and they will thank you for doing it and then you will have the satisfaction of knowing that our new press, the great 13-inch gun, that will do the heavy firing in the revolution in the South will be installed and the first part of the great battle will be won. Get these subs and get them now.

II—ADVERTISING.

There is a democratic leader in this little old southern town who doesn't like The Rebel for a cent and with some cronies he was holding a little indignation meeting on the courthouse square last week. Said he, as he viciously whittled a stick: "I tell you that Rebel is the dum gasted, beatenest paper that I ever saw in my life. I don't like the dad-blamed thing and I wish it were dead, but there is one thing I must say about it. It ain't out for the graft; it ain't afeard of anything that walks the earth and what gets me is why the blamed fool that's running it don't take advertising. One of the printers working down there told me that The Rebel desk is piled up with whiskey, and patent medicine ads of all sorts that would bring in barrels of money and I'm blamed if that fellow will publish one of them."

Our friend, the enemy, told the truth. We won't publish them. We are going to run this paper clean or bust. Collier's Weekly and the Ladies' Home Journal and the Saturday Evening Post makes the boast that their advertising pages are clean. The Rebel has got everything in that line in America backed off the map because WE RUN PRACTICALLY NO ADS AT ALL and while only getting 25c for 40 weeks, we are compelled to rely upon our devoted sub hustler to keep the paper coming out.

We are in a fight for a clean principle; we are going to run a clean paper and as long as we have no advertising muzzle on us we can tell the God's truth and every time we see a corrupt head we can hit it with the club of truth. We want to stay that way. We want to keep free of fake advertising and we want every Rebel who reads this to vote on this questions

SHALL WE KEEP THE COLUMNS OF THE REBEL AS CLEAN IN THE FUTURE AS WE HAVE IN THE PAST?

IF YOU VOTE NO, YOU CAN DO SO BY SITTING QUIET AND DOING NOTHING; IF YOU VOTE YES, SIGNIFY SO BY SENDING US A CLUB OF FOUR, TEN OR 50 SUBS WITH THE WORD "YES" MARKED ON THEM IN LARGE LETTERS

Get right up, grab a pencil. Anybody will give you a quarter—fire them in here and do it now.

DEAR REBEL:—

I VOTE "YES"

and I want you to get that press.. Herwith enclosed $........for ....

subs to back up my vote:

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WORKERS PLATFORM.

(Continued from Page 1.)

15th. Humane and scientific treatment of the inmates of the state penitentiaries; all the value of their labor above an economical cost of maintenance to go to their families or dependents.

16th. The erection by the state of as many as three sanitariums to be located equiangularly or as nearly as may be; board and treatment of inmates to be furnished by the state.

17th. An increased state inheritance tax graded in porportion to the amount of the bequest, and to the nearness of kin.

18th. Graduated income tax.

19th. The abolition of the state senate and the gubernatorial veto.

20. The abolition of the fee system as to all public officials.

21st. All judges shall be elected, not appointed, and for short terms only.

22nd. A stringent employers liability law.

Bonham Local No. 1363 issues a call signed by J. E. Strinsher, organizer inviting all the locals in Fannin County to meet in the courthouse in Bonham on July 6 for the purpose of effecting a county organization.

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The railroad companies in Kanawha Co., W. Va., have received permission from the governor to commission their railway detectives and sheriff the railroad deputies. Truly government under capitalism is nothing but the executive committee of the ruling class.

CROSSING THE RIO GRANDE.

Shall the United States troops carry the stars and stripes across the Rio Grande, is the question that is being asked the Rebel daily. We believe it should under certain conditions and I will go along carrying the colors and keeping step with the music of the massed bands if these conditions are lived up to. They are—the conditions being presented briefly, and the reasons therefor:

All talk of intervention in Mexico comes from a bunch of industrial pirates who have offices in Wall street, New York. They have conspired in the past with Diaz to secure the natural resources of Mexico—lands, mines, forests and water power. This wholesale gobbling-up has gone on until it is officially reported that 7500 families in Mexico and this nation own all the land upon which 18 million suffering people live. And so to protect the interest of these financial buccaneers, patriotic Americans are expected to grab guns and for $15.00 a month and a bunch of embalmed beef they are to go into Mexico to protect the interests of Morgan, Rockefeller, Guggenheim, Hearst and Company.

That is the situation. Now here is the condition upon which I will go over the silvery waters of the Rio Grande:

First, every crooked Wall street schemer must be placed in the forefront of the battleline, in the very van of the army of invasion.

Second, they must be given to understand that they must bear the brunt of the attack, lead each advance and guard the rear in every retreat.

If the American plutocracy will agree to these conditions, The Rebel will grab a gun and march to the land of Montezuma.

However, dear people, there isn't much danger of me vacating this desk for a while. Whoever heard of these cattle fighting for honor, for flag, for country or for God? The chief of their crooked army, J. P. Morgan, was the banker in 1861 who helped put through the deal to sell discarded rifles to his own government when the flag was in danger and the war drums beat the call to conflict.

Go down along the roster of American millionaires and show me even one of them that stood on the firing line. They all dodged the red line of battle. Look at them—Morgan, Rockefeller, Carnegie, J. Gould, Russell Sage, August Belmont, Sr., Vanderbilt, Astor, Rhinelander, etc., etc., et., etc., every one of them kept their yellow hides in safety; they sold rotten beef, paper shoes, old rifles and made a big start towards their millions by robbing their own government in its hour of peril through crooked army contracts. The life of one American soldier, or plain citizen, is worth all the dirty hides of the American plutocracy who squat in their golden dens on the banks of the Hudson in little old New York.

If intervention should take place they will be seated in safety far from the danger zone, seeing a dollar of future profit in every drop of American blood dripping from soldier's wounds.

No, Sir, I am not going to Mexico.

RENTERS UNION.

On the 4th day of November, in the city of Waco, Texas, 110 practical working tenant farmers from 24 Texas counties launched The Renters Union of North America. They have drafted a constitution with preamble and by laws, and established state headquarters at Hallettsville, Texas. The Sec.-Treas. is Mr. E .O. Meitzen of Hallettsville; organizers have been appointed, locals established, literature written and from Texas this movement is spreading into other Southern states. The next convention will be held at Waco on the 8th of next November, when it is expected that at least 200 delegates will be present, with fraternal delegates from adojoining states. The Renters Union is determined that landlordism must go and is working effectively towards that end. A lot of organization matter will be published about the union in next week's issue of The Rebel. Anyone desiring information can receive same by writing the Secretary Treasurer at Hallettsville.

Tom Mann, the great industrial union leader of England, was sent to jail for 6 months recently for delivering a speech in which he advised the soldiers not to shoot their kinfolks.

DEBS AND THE SAN ANTONIO EXPLOSION.

Our candidate for the presidency, himself an old railroader, has been aching to get into the federated shop men's fight. We fear this may be impossible because of the tremendous demand that is made upon his time since he received the nomination. He sends me the following letter:

Terre Haute, Ind., June 1, 1912

"My Dear Tom.—Have yours of 24th, and copy of marked Rebel. Note particularly all you say and if I had but half a chance I would join you gladly in extending the splendid fight you are making in behalf of the strikers and against the railroads. But I am literally deluged with mail and besieged with demands of all kinds. I can scarcely take hold of anything outside of what is already pressing upon me and if you were here you could readily understand the reason why. I have been away from here for over three months and am far behind with my work at this end while every mail that comes in is loaded with letters many of which contain requests more or less in the interest of the party which I am doing my best to comply with.

It is certainly a matter of the greatest significance that the government experts have not only ocnfirmed you in the matter of the explosion but that they have almost literally copied you in their report. As I read this and your comment in connection with it and catch your eager and insistent spirit I burn to jump into the fray, but I am fettered since the nomination by so many demands that it is physically impossible for me to undertake the work of extending that fight and making it hot enough all along the line to win for the men. I can clearly see what you point out and I can also see the chance to win a great victory but unfortunately for me I am already tied up in a way to occupy every minute of my time and to demand every ounce of my energy.

"Were I free or only partially so, you would not have to call on me a second time. I would be with you and like Job's war horse, "snorting eagerly for the fray."

"Wishing you the hundred thousand subs you are so energetically working for and so well deserve and assuring you of my unwavering loyalty and esteem, I am,

Yours always,

"E. V. Debs."

BIG FACTS BOILED DOWN.

• • •

The Socialists are going to win the free speech fight in San Diego.

• • •

Kier Hardie the great English free speech Socialist leader, is expected to come over to the United States and help in the presidential campaign.

4,200 cooks, waiters and other hotel help are striking in the city of New York. Bill Haywood received a tremendous ovation when he addressed these hotel slaves last week.

• • •

Read and re-read the state platform of the Socialist party on the front page of this week's Rebel. It will be sent out to the locals for endorsement or rejection immediateely.

• • •

Chas. H. Kerr & Co. have just issued a new and revised edition of the popular "What to Read on Socialism." A copy may be secured free by addressing the publishers at 118 K. Kinzie st., Chicago.

• • •

The Milwaukee Leader has increased its price from 6 to 10c per week. The Leader comrades realize that a Socialist paper to be free must be free of advertisers' domination.

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Railroad workers on 35 lines are taking a referendum vote on the advisability of coming out on strike in support of the 35,000 federated shop men who have been striking for the past six months.

• • •

Ettor and Giovanitti are still in jail in Lawrence, Mass. Their only crime was to organize the workers and whip the woolen trust. Their victory has cost the wool magnates 15 million dollars a year increased wages, hence the wolves are howling for their blood.

• • •

Several thousand miners have been striking at Kaylor, Pa., for several months. The company is starting into evict them wholesale. Much misery is resulting.

SOUTHERN SOCIALIST NOTES.

The Socialist party held a big picnic at the Banner Club house in South Charleston, W. Va., May 26. 600 people present; the picnic was for the benefit of the campaign funds; a band concert was given and a large sum of money made up.

• • •

Maryland.—State referendum A calling for the raising of $1,000 for the presidential campaign has been overwhelmingly carried.

The longshoremen are striking in Baltimore. The Bureau of statistics and information of the state of Maryland investigated and held that the demands of the strikers for an increase of wages and recognition of their union was reasonable and in accordance with the demands of the 20th century. The capitalists declare they have nothing to arbitrate and a condition of anarchy in its worst form is on In the interest of society, these rassals will find that to protect themselves society must confiscate their property as the American revolutionists confiscated the property of King George.

• • •

Tennessee.—The national committeeman from Tennessee gets off this:

"He would vote for a yellow dog if it were on an old party ticket."

"He is in no danger. Yellow dogs have some self-respect."

• • •

Louisiana—The Socialist party of Shreveport, La., has obtained a contract with the Caddo Publishing Co. to give them not less than 3 columns weekly in the paper during the year. Comrades think the paper, Cosgrove's Weekly, will soon fly the Socialist colors at the masthead.

Since Haywood's visit at Alexandria, La., the work of organization among the timber workers has gone steadily on. They are approaching the 20,000 mark.

Robt. J. Martin and J. R. Jones are making a tour of the state. The Weekly Record, published at New Orleans, La., the official organ of the Louisiana State Federation of Labor and endorsed by the Central Trades and Labor Council of New Orleans is supporting the Socialist Party. It is ably edited by Comrade J. N. Breen. In the last issue Comrade Breen says:

"When the Golden Rule of Christ gets a fair chance to operate the parasite on labor's back must go p. d. q. Do you see any hatred of religion in that rule? That rule is what guides the Socialist to vote the parasite off the worker's back. The 'religious' guide who can see harm in that, you may be sure, has an ax to grind and is looking for some dupe to do the grinding."

• • •

The New Century published at Sulphur, Okla., has now nearly 3,000 subscribers and this week prints a splendid land edition. Incidentally it is taking running jumps on the busted bureaucracy in Oklahoma City. Decentralize boys, and stop quarreling. We did it in Texas and Oklahoma can follow suit.

The Century publishes the following resolution:

"Be it resolved by the membership of Local Mangum; that we believe the state executive committee of the Socialist party of Oklahoma, to be un-American in spirit and un-democratic in principle and practice, and their work tends to a centralization of an autocratic power that is un-warranted in a true democracy, and,

"Be it Resolved; that Local Mangum move that the state executive committee of the Socialist party of the State of Oklahoma be abolished and the power be restored to the membership of the party, where it rightfullw belong; and that there be elected by a referendum vote of the membership of the party, a campaign committee, whose duty it shall be to conduct the campaign in the best interest of the party, and whose duty it shall be to close up all business connected with the party campaign and render a true statement of all business transacted and connected with the campaign to the membership of the party within 30 days after an election, at which time their term of office shall expire.

"Be it further resolved, that a copy of these resolutions shall be furnished the Oklahoma Pioneer for publication, with the request that all other Socialist papers copy same."

J. M. Irwin, Chairman.
J. T. Ketchum, Sec.

Send 5 cents for sample of leaf tobacco. 6m25
I. Wesson. Wingo Ky

REBEL YELLS.

Austin, Texas, June 3, 1912.
The Rebel, Hallettsville, Texas:

Comrades: Enclosed find five (5) subscription cards to "The Rebel," which explain themselves. Please get these names on your mailing list at once.

"The Rebel" is the greatest paper published in Texas. It should be read by every voter in Texas. Its able staff of editors are turning on the proper flash-lights, and Texas Democracy, or more properly speaking, Texas Hum-buggers, are getting exposed through its columns.

I am willing to enlist as one of the comrades who will spend some time and money to make the subscription list of "The Rebel" 100,000.

Fraternally yours.
Henry Faulk.

(Coming as it does from that gritty ex-county attorney of Travis county, who whipped the brewery trust some years ag, the above is indeed encouraging.—Ed.)

• • •

W. C. Phillips, Arthur, Okla., writes: "Your paper is read with much interest here; we like your policy and think it is the best paper we have seen yet. Success to The Rebel."

• • •

Megargel, local 1335 resolved recently: "That each member of this local send The Rebel or some other good Socialist paper to some non-Socialist at the same time taking care to send to those who will read and investigate." They further resolved "that we send a copy of this resolution to The Rebel asking all locals throughout the state to pass the same resolution." Ten names were secured at once and money to have The Rebel visit them for 40 weeks was raised; other names will be sent in later. Two votes in this box in 1910. We now have 40. We will have a full ticket in Archer Co."

M. B. Eaves, Se

• • •

G. W. Pruitt, writes: "Tongue cannot express the love that I have for that five minute sermon by H. G. Richards."

• • •

Frank E. Simmons, Pauls Valley, Okla., sends us a poem on children cotton hoers from which we glean the following:

On plains where cotton fields
Spread in long even rows
Their little arms are made to
wield
The heavy weeding hoes.

• • •

J. R. McMillan, Woodson, Tex., breaks forth in verse about The Rebel as follows:

You are fighting, nobly fighting
And you stand both true and
brave
You will skin sweet capitalism
And you'll send it to the grave.

ANNIVERSARY EDITION.

On July 6 The Rebel will issue its first anniversary edition; we expect to print 100,000 copies. If things move right and our hustlers hustle in the subs fast enough, we expect to print it on a new fast speed press. This issue will contain articles from some of the greatest Socialist writers in the United States. We are in correspondence with Gene Debs, Emil Seidel, Gustavus Myers, A. M. Simons, Allen Ricker, Dan Hogan and other men whose pens have aroused the nation. Editions like this will arouse the state as never before. We are full of fight and tsripped for the fray. In this short year of our life, we have shown one gigantic fact, and that is: that The Rebel is the only newspaper in the South. All the alleged newspapers are hopelessly muzzled and thank God we have amply demonstrated that to be true. We want to literally sow down the state with this great number. Send in your orders now so that we may know how many to print.

THE SHEPPARD AND THE SHEEP.

No. 50 of The Rebel will contain signed letters written by Sovereign Banker Sheppard and Sovereign Commander Root. Every Woodman and all the widows and orphans in Texas who read this issue will receive some valuable information.

Comrade Z. P. Johnson, one the stalwarts of Haskell Co. di last month. The county organization passed a set of eloquent resolutions breathing a deep spirit sympathy and respect.

WM. F. RAMSEY—A MERCILESS CHARACTER STUDY.

(Continued from Page 1)

Judge Davidson, in one of the most tremendous rebukes ever hurled by a judge with a conscience against his associates on the bench, dissented from the opinion of Judge Ramsey, and under the inspiration of one who saw his fellow man being delivered into bondage, uttered his protest in the following words:

"The history of Texas will show, and the history of our people I think will demonstrate, that they have been opposed to government by injunction.

"Our people have struggled against it, denied the right, embraced it in platforms of parties and yet the legislature is upheld in such legislation by our courts of last resort.

"When our people ordained in the Bill of Rights that 'in all criminal prosecutions the accused shall have a speedy public trial by an impartial jury,' they meant what they said. They did not mean such trial could or should be had under the writ of injunction.

"The history of our race, its jurisprudence, legislation, and constitutions, precluded the idea that an accused person could or should be tried under such risks.

"The process of punishment by injunction for penal offenses, however ingenuously put, is but an insidious attack upon the constitutional right of trial by jury and upon the form and framework of our government by side-line legislation and decision which must be destructive of jury trial if carried to final result.

"In part now the right to try penal offenses is transferred under injunction process to the judge only, without the consent of the accused, and to this extent the jury trial is curtailed and denied.

"THIS POINT HAVING BEEN REACHED, IT MAY FURNISH EASY FACILITIES UPON OCCASION TO DESTROY THE RIGHT OF TRIAL BY JURY AND RELEGATE THE ENFORCEMENT OF CRIMINAL LAW AND PUNISMENT THEREUNDER TO THE WRIT OF INJUNCTION, AND THIS TO THE EXCLUSION OF A JURY TRIAL AND AT THE HANDS OF THE JUDGE ONLY.

"This bulwark of our liberties may be thus set aside and made of non-effect as was the Mosaic law by the substitution of the tradition of the elders under Jewish history and dispensation.

"I have thought further, and seriously so, over the matter in the light of the opinion rendered by our Supreme Court, and the one written by Judge RAMSEY in this case, as well as the original opinion in 48 Texas, and I am now the more fully convinced that those decisions are not in accord with our law as it should be or as it was intended to be, or as it has been understood by our people and the legal profession in the history of our state.

"I do not believe those opinions are correct, nor do I believe they announce the correct rule in the administration of our criminal law under the questions raised in this case and in those of ex parte Allison.

"While for the present any dissent that I may enter will avail nothing, I yet nevertheless do this in order that I may not willingly as a judge be committed to the doctrine that criminal laws can be enforced and penal offenses punished under the ancillary equitable writ of injunction, and that such writ can be substituted for indictment and jury trial thereunder.

"The history of our race and jurisprudence have always provided as the remedy in penal offenses the trial by jury. Our constitution is based upon the right of trial by jury in criminal cases.

"Of this trial the accused may not be deprived under any circumstanstances, especially in felonies, nor can he be deprived of it in a misdemeanor unless he expressly waives it.

"The Codes, penal and procedure, point to and revolve around the right of trial by jury and that right is the great central thought of our entire system of criminal and constitutional law.

"The constitution guards and protects that right in the most emphatic commanding language and with guarantees that cannot be legally evaded or set aside either by construction or legislative cobwebbing.

"Without giving further reasons at present, I therefore respectfully enter this my dissent."

HERE IS THE STORY OF HOW RAMSEY, as a supreme court judge, with brazen trickery and outrageous contempt for the people and the legislature, **BROKE DOWN AND NULLIFIED THE TEXAS LAW AGAINST BLACKLISTING WORKMEN.**

While his political masters were inflaming the people's minds with the appeal for statewide prohibition, this labor-hating, capital-serving judge has crept up secretly, under cover of the political din, and strangled one of the fairest, best laws on the statute books for the protection of workingmen against brutal oppression by great corporations.

On page 344, of volume 137 of the Southwestern Reporter, you will find reported the case in which Judge Ramsey throttled the Tex. anti-blacklisting law. The case is stated in the Southwestern Reporter as follows:

"**RAMSEY**, Judge—This suit was instituted by Hixon against the (St. Louis Southwestern) railway company in the district court of Hunt county to recover damages under this state of facts: On the 24th day of June, 1907, Hixon was in the employ of the plaintiff in error as a brakeman, and on that day was engaged in operating a freight train on the line of this road between Sherman and Commerce. On the way and near to the station of Tom Bean, the apparatus for supplying the air brakes to the cars in some way got out of order, so that the air could not be applied. The hand brakes on the cars were old and defective, so as to be unsafe for use. Hixon and the other brakeman refused to proceed with the train until the air brakes were adjusted. The condition of affairs being reported to the officers of the company, the conductor and the engineer were ordered to proceed with the train, when Hixon and the other brakeman declined to go, and were left at Tom Bean. Hixon was afterward discharged from the service of the company. The condition of the cars made it dangerous to the lives of those operating the train to move the same without airbrakes, or the hand brakes being placed in better condition."

There are the facts on which Hixon acted, as stated by Ramsey in his decision. There is no dispute about these facts. Both sides admit them. Hixon was asked by the railroad company to put his life in danger. He refused. The company fired him. What followed we learn by again reading from Judge Ramsey's decision:

"Under the provisions of the act of the thirtieth legislature on the subject of 'blacklisting', approved April 5, 1907, page 142, to take effect ninety days after adjournment of the legislature, Hixon made a demand in writing upon the company for a statement of the cause of his discharge, and received in reply the following: 'July 15th, 1907. This is to certify that S. J. Hixon has been employed in the capacity of brakeman at Commerce, Texas, on the St. Louis Southwestern Railway Company of Texas from February 9, 1907, to June 24, 1907. Discharged on account of insubordination.' This was signed by J. W. Maxwell, general superintendent.

"In his petition the plaintiff claimed that he was not acting in insubordination, because the conditions were such as to justify his refusal to proceed with the cars, and therefore that the statement of the cause of his discharge were false, and that the railroad company failed to give him a statement of the true cause of his discharge, in that it did not state the circumstances under which he refused to proceed with his labor. This suit was brought for the recovery of damages on account of failure to furnish him (the plaintiff), with a true statement of the cause of his discharge, and alleges the following grounds of recovery: (1) That in securing employment in the railway service he was required to produce his service letter, and that the production of the same, as furnished to him by the defendant, has been and will be the cause of his failure to secure employment in the future from railroads."

THERE IT WAS—AS CLEAR A CASE OF DELIBERATE BLACKLISTING AS ANYBODY EVER SAW; IN PLAIN AND BRAZEN DEFIANCE OF THE LAWS OF TEXAS; A RICH CORPORATION HOUNDING DOWN A POOR WORKINGMAN, FOR NO BETTER REASON THAN BECAUSE, AT ITS ORDER, HE REFUSED TO PUT HIS LIFE IN DANGER.

HEAR RAMSEY'S DECISION FURTHER:

"(2), That since the receipt of the said statement he had begun service with a number of railroads, but as soon as the railroad company would hear from the St. Louis Southwestern Railway Company of Texas he would be discharged on account of the statement received from that company that he had been discharged for insubordination.

"(3), That with that letter as his service letter, and the charges standing on the books of the railroad company against him, as being discharged for insubordination, he will never be able to secure work on any railroad hereafter.

"(4), That the charge of insubordination greatly humiliates him and causes him mental suffering."

Ramsey next recites that there was a trial before a jury, which gave Hixon a verdict for $2500, which judgment on appeal was affirmed by the court of civil appeals for the fifth district.

Ramsey then recites that the railroad company, appealing to the supreme court, alleged three grounds: (1), That the anti-blacklisting law is unconstitutional because it violates Sec. 8 of the Texas Bill of Rights guaranteeing free speech and free press and section 19 which guarantees the citizen against being deprived of life, liberty or property except by due process of law, etc. (2) "That since defendant in error was discharged before the act in question went in effect that, as to the claim here asserted, such law is retroactive and can have no effect." (3), That the court of appeals erred in holding that the service letter, showing that appellant was discharged for insubordination, did not truthfully state the cause of his discharge, and for this reason imputing liability to it.

Judge Ramsey waived the issue of the constitutionality of the law, and, since as he said the court was not agreed on the second point raised by the railroad in its appeal, he also waived that point. He made his decision against Brakeman Hixon, and for the railroad company, on the point that the service letter given Hixon by the company did truthfully state the cause of his discharge, and that therefore the company could not be held liable for any injury which that letter might inflict upon Hixon.

Ramsey justifies this crooked, snaky, lying, treacherous misinterpretation of the plain facts (so made by him to rob a poor workingman of his rights and to save a brutal corporation from punishment which it had earned under the law), in a long-winded verbose, suave and smilingly cruel "opinion" in which the facts and every logical conclusion to be drawn therefrom, on a basis of common sense and common justice, are made to mean exactly the opposite of what they ought to mean. His full "opinion" is too long to be quoted here, but any Texan who will read it, in the law reports, can see for himself that our opinion of it, here set forth as plainly as we know how to do it, is justified in every word.

Here was this poor workingman, fired for refusing to risk his life, which no law on earth required him to do, asking for and being refused an honest statement of the cause of his discharge.

Here was this railroad company refusing to give him an honest statement of the facts in his service paper, but so limiting its statement of the facts as to make it impossible for the brakeman ever again to hold a job with any railroad company. Doing it with full knowledge, moreover, of what its effect would be on poor Hixon.

Here was a jury of good Texans, that heard the evidence in the case, giving Hixon a righteous verdict for $2500 damages.

Here was the fifth district court of civil appeals, reviewing the facts and the evidence, affirming that verdict given by the jury.

Here was the railroad company taking its appeal up to the state supreme court—up to this labor-hating, money-worshipping supreme judge—and here was he, in defiance of the enscientious judgment of the jury and the lower courts, in defiance of right and justice and common sense, giving a decision which robbed that poor workingman of his rights.

More, **Ramsey's decision**, (which is now the law of Texas on this subject, higher than the act of the legislature, approved by the governor who appointed Ramsey to the bench), **makes it possible for any railroad to blacklist any discharged employe, and prevent him from getting a job with any other railroad anywhere, by giving him a lying clearance paper, in which the causes of his discharge are stated unfairly, untruthfully or incompletely, as was done in this case.**

Ramsey's decision knocks out the anti-blacklisting law. His personal order, given to cheat a poor workingman out of his rights and to save money and mean power for a railroad company, arrogantly nullifies the act of the legislature and slaps squarely in the face the working people of Texas, on whose demand that law was enacted, for their protection.

This is the same Ramsey who is now running for governor of Texas, asking workingmen to vote for him as a "friend of labor," and asking Texans generally to vote for him because of his "high character," his patriotism, his great ability, etc., etc.

Why, you Rebels, **there has never been in the whole history of Texas a meaner, baser, more treacherous traitor to the common people than this same Ramsey who is going around over the state trying to stir up prejudice on a fake reform issue, so he can become governor and serve the corporations even more effectively against the common people from the state executive office.**

There are the cold facts. Nobody's mere opinion. The facts. Drawn from Ramsey's own written words, published in the great Southwestern Law Reporter book 137, page 344—a decision handed down by Ramsey May 10, 1911.

It is exactly what workingmen can expect to get from men elected by either of the old parties. The old parties don't nominate workisgmen for office, nor men whose sympathies and interests are with the workingmen. They always nominate men they can trust to rank property—and corporation property at that—higher than human rights, regardless of what the law may be.

You will never get a square deal under government until you elect class-conscious Socialists to office, and Ramsey's despicable betrayal of the workingmen under the anti-blacklisting law is only one out of hundreds of cases which prove it.

We now pass to the consideration of—

RAMSEY AS A CANDIDATE.

Bear in mind, in order fully to understand his character, that he is a "reform" candidate, the exclusive "Christian" candidate, the candidate of those whose salvation is like his own so immortally cinched—in their own opinions—that they have no need to look after their own faults but have their whole time open and free to look after the sins of their fellow men.

Judge Ramsey in his opening speech undertook the defense of Attorney General Lightfoot, who had himself started in the race for re-election but was forced to retire because his record as an officer of that department was indefensible. Mercilessly tracked, step by step, in his betrayal first of his predecessor under whom he served, then of his state, while the supreme court judge was in the act of defending him, this malefactor was preparing a report which would whitewash the Standard Oil Company, John D. Rockefeller and H. Clay Pierce, permit them to continue their monopoly in Tex. together with his own withdrawal from the race in order that he might not have to defend before the people this, his most diabolical plot, his most unfaithful act, this most untruthful report. As to what is the intention of Lightfoot in this report his own words taken from that report will suffice to show. They are:

"HENRY CLAY PIERCE, JOHN D. ARCHBOLD, H. C. FOLGER, OR JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER, OR EACH OR ALL OF THEM, MIGHT MOVE TO TEXAS TOMORROW AND ERECT AN OIL STATION IN EVERY COUNTY IF THEY CHOSE TO DO SO, AND THERE IS NOTHING IN OUR LAWS TO PREVENT IT."

While the Supreme Court Judge in his opening speech for governor was defending the Attorney General and denouncing the present Governor because he vetoed part of the appropriation for that department, the attorney general himself was busily preparing two expense bills, one to the State and one to the Woodmen of the World of which the following is sufficient to be said:

July 25th, 1911.

Report of Account of expenses of J. P. Lightfoot, on trip to New Orleans, Atlanta, Washington, Montreal, Boston, New York and St. Louis to investigate the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, the Western Union Telegraph Company, the Postal Telegraph Company, the General Electric Company and other concerns, pursuant to a Joint Resolution passed by the Regular Session of the 32nd Legislature.

Total $635.72

I, Jewel P. Lightfoot, Attorney General, do solemnly swear that the above and foregoing account is true and correct.

(Signed) J. P. Lightfoot.

Subscribed and sworn to before me by Jewel P. Lightfoot this Dec. 14, 1911.

(Signed) Milton Harris.

"PROCEEDINGS OF NINTH ANNUAL SESSION OF THE SOVEREIGN CAMP, WOODMEN OF THE WORLD, HELD AT ROCHESTER, N. Y., JUNE 13TH TO 24, 1911."

On page 148 of this report of proceedings, under the head of "Mileage and Per Diem, Sovereign Camp, Convention, 1911, Rochester, N. Y., June 13 to 24," there is to be found the following entry of expenses allowed to Jewel P. Lightfoot, the attorney general:

Pullman	Mileage	Days	Amount
$21.50	1750	8	$436.00

It will be seen that Lightfoot was turning in an expense bill to two different institutions for the same trip and the same time. From the Woodmen of the World, as an expense for attending the Sovereign Camp, he received for Pullman fare and for traveling and allowance for eight days' attending convention, $436. The mileage of course and the Pullman expense was calculated from Austin to Rochester. The expense bill to the State covered a period from June 5th to July 21st, 1911, and the expense bill to the Woodmen of the World covered the same period.

Did the supreme court judge know all of this and did he approve of it when he spoke the following words in his speech at Gonzales: "The governor's treatment of the attorney general's department an dthe appropriations therefor, as compared with appropriations for his own department and those controlled by him, is one of such inconsistency and such deplorable prtisanship and aggression as to be appalling."

Does he now endorse all this? Does he entertain the same views about John D. Rockefeller, H. Clay Pierce and the Standard Oil Company as does Lightfoot? Is this his idea of the enforcement of the anti-trust laws of our state? Does the ex-supreme judge believe that it is honorable for a man to collect two expense bills for the same trip when either one bears evidence of being amply sufficient to meet the most extravagant wants and ravenous desires? Does the ex-supreme judge think it is part of the duty of our attorney general to spend the hot summer months in the cool Adirondacks or along the tempting shores of the Great Lakes at our State's expense? And with what right and with what reason does he assume to criticise a governor of the State for vetoing appropriations which are put to such purposes?

In his opening speech at Gonzales on March 30, 1912, Judge Ramsey declared himself against the Initiative, Referendum and Recall. True, he did say that if those who wanted these measures could get them they were entitled to them, but he, so far as he was concerned, put his disapproval on them. In discussing that issue he starts off with the following words:

"I have not seen in the proposal to introduce in this state the practically unrestricted use of the initiative, referendum and recall all the virtues of their ardent and enthusiastic champions."

And again, further on in his speech, he said there was already enough of initiative and referendum in our law and that it ought not to be carried any further and this view he expressed in the following words:

"We have long had, and recently made use of the initiative rule, by force of a provision in our election laws which requires that any question may be submitted to the democratic electors on the petition of but 10 per cent of the votes cast at the previous election. In view of the absolute domination of the policies and politics of this State by our party such a system of initiative seems to me to be ample, and, since it can be made available without ublic expense, should be accepted as sufficient."

The judge, like all other judges, believes in the infallibility of the judiciary. He is sure that there is a liquor machine controlling the politics of the country and all of the officers of the government are corrupt, but of the Supreme Court of which he was so recently a part he is careful to say nothing. Upon this he is silent.

If the State is being dominated as he says by the liquor machine, he ought to tell the people who dominate the Supreme Court of which he was so recently a part. He perhaps would say that the Supreme Court, and for that matter all the courts, are simply perfect and pure for **he, like Bailey, is "unalterably opposed" to the recall of judges, and he expressed that opinion in the following words: "I am opposed to the recall as applied to the judges of the courts, and would also oppose its application to State officers."**

Ramsey is a judge. He was on the bench when he announced and is therefore out of touch with the people. He is cold and distant and of course is naturally opposed to these reforms, but there was probably another reason why he is opposed to it. **He wanted and wants Bailey's support and Bailey has promised it to him, but conditioned upon his opposition to the initiative, referendum and recall.**

And so he stands before the public, a harsh reactionary, a cold and crafty professional politician, with no fixed convictions either humane or economic except his contempt for the rights of the common man and his reverent regard for sacred property, with one hand in the glove of Joe Bailey and one hand in the glove of Tom Campbell, two political bosses who will not again rule Texas. Two bosses who have never been pitted against each other. Two bosses who claim each to have saved the other—which is true. Joe Bailey, when Campbell needed him at Ft. Worth in Campbell's first race for governor, went to Campbell's rescue and Campbell was nominated. Tom Campbell in 1908, when Bailey needed him went to his rescue and by his silent work and steady hand saved the junior senator from the wrath of an outraged peple. **They are now hands across the table to saddle upon the people of Texas as their governor, a cold, clammy, unsympathetic judge from the Supreme Court bench, who tells the people in North Texas he is a prohibitionist, and the people in South Texas they have nothing to fear from him. Who tells the people in North Texas that he is opposed to the initiative and referendum and the people in South Texas they are entitled to have it if they can get it. Who tells labor that he is for it and capital he is not against it. Who advocates an employes' compensation act and says it must be fair to the employe but not unfair to the employer. Who favors judicial reform but in his career as such never practiced it. Who favors a "kind treatment of the convicts" but a "firm" treatment of them. Who now believes in abolishing the "bat" but in those years when it was in his power as penitentiary commissioner to have lifted the convict from the depths of degradation, his voice was silent and the mingled blood and sweat was wrung from the bare flesh of these lost souls with lash after lash of the nine foot "bat."** Why did he not cry out to the people against such outrages and such cruelties, such torure of human beings? How could he witness such cruelties and not cry out against thm? God forgive him, for he was but a judge—with all the coldness and lack of human sympathy of the average judge.

Now that he has been awakened by others and is a candidate for office and loudly proclaims that he favors a "kind" treatment of convicts, there come re-echoing back through the corridors of time the voices of those poor unfortunates tortured and murdered while he was Commissioner, saying:

"JUDGE, YOU HAD YOUR CHANCE BUT YOU STOOD BY, COLD, IMPASSIVE AND INDIFFERENT, AND SAW THE LASH DESCEND BLOW AFTER BLOW AND HEARD THE FEARFUL GROANS AND CRIES OF US HELPLESS AND UNFORTUNATE ONES AND YOU WERE UNMOVED BY THOSE GHASTLY ACTS OF CRUELTY. YOU HAD YOUR CHANCE. GOD FORGIVE YOU, BUT YOU WERE A PART OF THAT CRUELTY. YOU DID NOT ACT WHEN IT WAS IN YOUR POWER. YOUR CHANCE HAS GONE, GONE, AND WITH IT YOUR CHANCE TO BE GOVERNOR. OUT IN THE SEA OF ETERNITY, ADRIFT ON THE TIDE OF TIME THAT HAS PASSED, YOUR CHANCE TO BE GOVERNOR IS LINKED AND ANCHORED TO THE SORROWS AND SUFFERING OF THOSE WHOM YOU TORTURED. YOU HAVE SERVED, UNCONSCIOUSLY IT IS TRUE, BUT YOU HAVE SERVED TO POINT THE WAY TO HUMAN RIGHTS AND FREEDOM'S GOAL, BUT YOU HAVE SERVED LIKE ALL OTHER TYRANTS AND OPPRESSORS OF THE POOR HAVE SERVED, AND YOUR FAME SHALL BE INFAMY."

Do you, our democratic reader, want to vote for a democrat?

Do you want to vote for a man who believes in human rights—beginning with the right of just common people to control their governments at all times and on all issues?

If you do, then don't throw your vote away in the democratic party primary. Neither man in that primary is a democrat—not your kind of a democrat. Both represent the plutocrats. Neither represents the things you want.

Get right this year. Quit being a sheep. Vote with the party that stands for what you want—the only really democratic party—the Socialist party. Cast a vote that will count for the things you want—more freedom, better living, more free homes and more education for the children whom old-party policies have condemned, by millions, to toil prematurely for food.

Joe Beer for Railroad Commissioner.

BY PENDRAGON.)

The best news for Socialists that has come out of Houston in many a day is the following announcement in Progress, the Houston Socialist weekly, that Joe Beer, the leader of the Harriman shop strikers in Texas, has consented to become the Socialist nominee for railroad commissioner against John L. Wortham, the crawling corporation tool who prostituted his office by betraying the cause of the strikers, and the people's railroad rights, to help the Wall street bosses of the Texas Harriman lines. The Progress says:

> Houston Socialists have gained Joe Beer's consent to accept the Socialist nomination for railroad commissioner to succeed John L. Wrtham, democrat, who is a candidate to succeed himself.
>
> Wortham has only one obscure opponent in the democrat primary next July, and will probably be nominated.
>
> Joe Beer will run against him in the November election.
>
> This opens the way for one of the most important and interesting political contests that will be waged in Texas this year.
>
> This makes it possible for Texas Socialists to poll 100,000 or more votes for at least one of their candidates, and it gives us a possibility of electing one of the three railroad commissioners.
>
> John L. Wortham is the man Governor Colquitt appointed on the railroad commission to succeed himself when Colquitt became governor.
>
> Wortham is the railroad commissioner who conducted the fake "investigation" of complaint against rotten service on the Harriman lines in Texas, due to replacing competent shopmen with incompetent scabs.
>
> Wortham is the man who published a lying report in which he gave the Harriman management a clean bill of health, saying its service was O. K., and improving, when it was in fact notoriously slow, uncertain and inadequate—all shot to pieces by green, unskilled workmen in its car shops.
>
> Wortham is the man who gave his O. K. to conditions in the Harriman system's scab-filled car shops just a few days before one of the Harriman locomotives at San Antonio burst its boiler because a scab ignoramus had screwed down the safety valve and a lying scab Harriman inspector made oath to an inspection which he never made.
>
> **Wortham is the man whose fake inspection and false report on Harriman System road and shop conditins covered up the incompetency that resulted in the slaughter of 26 to 30 workmen when the boiler blew up at San Antonio.**
>
> Wortham is the railroad commissioner who used the powers of his office (where he draws $4,000 a year of the people pay for serving the people of Texas), in trying to help the Wall Street bosses of the Harriman Texas lines crush the loyal, honest Texas workmen employed in the Harriman System's car shops.
>
> Wortham is now relying on the backing of the Wall Street bosses of the Texas railroad and on the support of their retained professional politicians and newspapers in Texas, to elect him to the office which he disgraces and in which he has betrayed the working people of Texas.
>
> **Joe Beer is a workingman, a shop man. He is far superior to the crawling, contemptible, subservient Wortham in intelligence. He is thoughtful, courageous, patient, conservative in speech and action, a natural leader of men. He has been the leader of the Harriman shop strikers in Texas since the strike began last October.**
>
> Joe Beer is a practical railroad man. He knows railroading from practical experience of many year's actual service. He knows railroading from the human side, and he has a very good understanding of it from the financial end, as the leader of a body of railroad workers must have, in order to know when it is right and just to demand higher wages and improved working conditions.
>
> **Joe Beer is a genuine democrat.** He is too big and brave to ever crawl at the heels of Wall Street bosses for favors. He is big enough to treat them just like other men. He would enforce against them the laws of Texas, if elected railroad commissioner. He would find a way to force them to arbitrate wage differences with their Texas workmen, so that there would be no striks to inflict millions of dollars loss on Texas shippers, nor to deprive Texas railroad men of wages for months at a time simply because the arrogant Wall Street bosses of the Texas railroads might refuse to treat their men like free American citizens.
>
> **The railroads of Texas have joined hands to fight the shoo strike on the Harriman lines. They are sharing the expense of keeping up that brutal war against living wages and decent living conditions for the skilled workmen whose care of their cars and locomotives is the traveling public's only guaranty of safety when traveling by rail.**
>
> When the shopmen on the Harriman system west of the Mississippi struck to get recognition of their federation covering all those lines, they knew that all the Harriman lines were managed from one office—were federated—in New York City.
>
> They did not know that all other Texas railroads were federated, with headquarters in New York City. They have learned that since they went on strike. They have learned that for purposes of offense and defense against their workmen all the railroads that have lines in Texas are federated.
>
> **They have learned, too, that these Wall Street bosses of the federated Texas railroads are more influential with the Texas railroad commissioners—Wortham, Mayfield and Williams—than the whole people of Texas.**
>
> They have learned, too, that these Wall Street bosses of the Texas railroads are united to make war on the employes of any one Texas road and can count on the support of Wortham, Mayfield and Williams in crushing the Texas workmen.
>
> Joe Beer will get the solid support of the Socialists of Texas, which Tom Hickey predicts will run up as high as 75,000 votes in November; and he will get the votes of thousands of democratic workingmen, farmers and small business men who resent the alliance of the Texas railroad commission, and of John L. Wortham especially, with the Wall Street bosses of the Texas railroads.
>
> **If the facts can be placed before a majority of the voters, Joe Beer is as certain to be elected railroad commissioner in Wortham's place as the sun is to rise the morning after election day.**
>
> The plain people of Texas, regardless of party labels, are aching for a chance to land a lick on the Wall Street bosses and their pliant tools in the Texas railroad commission, and Joe Beer's candidacy for Wortham's place gives them that chance.
>
> Joe Beer would make a magnificent railroad commissioner and if the Socialists will get busy hustling for him, he can be elected.

Every local in Texas should give prompt and enthusiastic endorsement to Joe Beer's candidacy. With Joe Beer running against John L. Wortham, we shall have the issue squarely made between the workers who do the world's work and create its wealth, one one hand, and the profit-grabbers and landlords and exploiters who skin the workers, on the other hand.

Three Eminent "Reformers".

The Milwaukee Leader editor has happily depicted the true character of the teachings of three distinguished old party "reformers" in the following paragraphs:

> In reviewing Mr. Roosevelt's career as a "trust buster," Senator La Follette has found:
>
> > When Roosevelt became president he found awaiting action by the government only 149 criminal conspiracies, representing corporations with less than $10,000,000,000 capitalization. Before the end of his administration these open violations against the law had increased unti they represented corporations having a capitalization of more than $31,000,000,000.
>
> These figures are illuminatng as to the humbuggery of "trust busting," but surely Senator La Follette has no complaint to utter because Mr. Roosevelt did not succeed in "busting the trusts!" He is condemning Roosevelt as a fraud, we take it, rather than lamenting that Roosevelt did not succeed in smashing organized industry and turning back the industrial revolution to he village smithy and the spreading chestnut tree.
>
> There is one man in our political life whose consistency in fighting the trusts can not be successfully challenged. Mr. La Follette's attitude seems to be [illegible] by his rivals for the presidential candidacy, but Mr. Bryan, who has kept the Democratic faith in three defeats, has conceded nothing to changed conditions and stands where he stood at first, the untiring enemy of evolutionary process. As he rejects the Darwinian theory in biology, and holds fast to the plan of creation as it is set forth in Genesis, so he will have none of Marxian philosophy in any guise. He would destroy the trusts, root and branch, without mercy or compassion.
>
> There is no compromise in Mr. Bryan's individualism. If he could have his way, he would not rest content until every citizen could kill a hog in the fall and ride once a month to mill with a bag of corn.
>
> In our mind's eye we can see the Nebraskan's paradise of Democratic simplicity invitingly beckoning us backward to the heroic days when the American citizen wore a coonskin cap and lived happily in the clearing fighting varmints, while his wife made soap in the spring from hog grease and ashes.
>
> Happy, happy days! And they have got John Deitz in prison and talk of running Bryan again for president.
>
> Why don't you let him go, governor?

They live in a fool's paradise. The world has marched forward to new days and new ways, and these belated satesmen are unaware of it. Their faces are turned toward the past. Thy want to restore conditions which have been physically outgrown by the nation and the world. It is as if a man should insist on putting his six-foot son baik into knee breeches built for six-year-old-boys. Such are the "leaders" of the "progressive" factions of the two poor old kept political parties.

Russell's Sly Joke on Some of Us.

Charlie Russell, whose two editorial pages each week in Coming Nation are the finest current comment published in America, has been having some fun at the expense of some of us who possibly lay too much stress on non-essentials. Russell writes:

> The Socialists are a serious minded lot of people, taking them by and large, but they have their fun too.
>
> On the evening of the first day of the recent national Socialist convention at Indianapolis it was purposed to have a parade.
>
> The formal permit was requested from the mayor and chief of police, and these functionaries, not being very well informed about the world's progress, tacked upon the proviso that there should be no red flag carried in the procession.
>
> The instant this became known the delegates and others went into the air.
>
> "What? Can't carry the red flag in Indianapolis? Outrageous! We'll show them." So the whole outfit agreed that every man woman and child should carry a red flag in the parade, be arrested if the police attenmpted to enforce the order, and go to jail as martyrs to the sacred cause of carrying whatsoever color might suit one's fancy.
>
> "This is not Russia," said the delegates. "We still have some rights."
>
> Meanwhile a committee of three of the most prominent Socialist visitors made a call upon the Mayor and Chief of Police and entered a protest. They found these officers in a state of child-like innocence about the whole subject. They thought the red flag meant riot, blood-shed and sudden death, and were not only astonished but greatly interestea to learn the real significance of the emblem. When the committee got through with its exposition the chief of police said:
>
> "Oh well, if that's it, go as far as you like. Carry a million red flags for all I care; carry them and wrap yourselves in them, or sleep in them, if it's your fancy; there is nobody here that wants to interfere with you."
>
> The committee withdrew in triumph and informed the rest of the Socialists of the result of the educatonal mission. There was much elation in consequence and paraders prepared to avail themselves of the permission. They found then an unexpected difficulty.
>
> There wasn't a red flag in the entire city of Indianapolis.

The moral of that, as we see it, is that when we get to attaching too much importance to non-essentials, we are not only liable to forget the big essential things, but also to make ourselves ridiculous.

The Leader Falls Into Line.

The Milwaukee Leader has at last fallen into line with the natural law of economics that governs Socialist publications in this period. It has raised its price from a penny to two cents and from 6 cents a week to ten. It does this in order that it may not have to depend on advertisers—who necessarily are capitalists—for revenue with which to publish.

"There is no hope for a free press in America save as it shall be made free by its readers," says the Leader—and it is the truth.

The Leader is the Socialist daily newspaper which alone among the eight daily papers of Milwaukee tells the truth to the people of that city about the relations between capital and labor. They need it; wihout it they would have no hope of ever throwing off the bonds of the capitalist class.

STATE NOTES.

W. L. Johns, christian minister and revolutionary Socialist of San Francisco, Cal., is campaigning in grand old Erath.

• • •

The called meeting of the Socialist party in Jacksboro recently was a big success. A mass meeting will be held on the 15th of June for the purpose of getting out a ticket. Every Socialist in the county is asked to be present.

J. B. Allen, County Chairman

• • •

There will be a big four day encampment at Weinert, Haskell Co., in August. Reddin Andrews is stirring up the followers of the donk in that county at present. Comrade Holliday is engaged for a month. The comrades report an immense growth in Haskell Co.

R. S. Spraberry.

• • •

The Socialist at Newcastle, Young Co., will hold an encampment beginning the 4th of July, so says W. E. Copeland, Co. Sec.

• • •

The Socialists of Somervell Co. held a mass meeting in Glenrose Saturday, May 18, and nominated a full set of county officers.

THE PEST AND THE REBEL.

George M. Bailey, the brilliant paragrapher of the Houston Post has been reading The Rebel recently. In the issue of May 23 the genial George Bailey remarks:

"To Jewel Lightfoot and Morris Sheppard: There is a Socialist newspaper published in Hallettsville called 'The Rebel.' If you will get the issue of May 11 we believe will find something in it of much personal interest to you.

Wherefore we are moved to say: To Messrs. Bailey, Foster, Toomey, Ousley, Gootch, Breckenridge, Robinson and Murphy: There is a Socialist paper published in Hallettsville called the Rebel. If you will get the issue of April 13, you will find something in it of much personal interest to you.'

The story of the San Antonio explosion is told therein.

JOB PRINTING.

The Rebel office is now in shape to turn out up to date book and job printing. We can quote special reduced prices on state and county platforms and county and local tickets. Official letterheads and envelopes our specialty. We are also equipped for the publication of books and pamphlets. Don't fail to get our prices before you give your order elsewhere.

THE REBEL AND BRYAN.

On this glad June morning The Rebel desires to arise and softly remarke that he has tremendous respect for Wm. Brennings Jyan of Nebraska. Our reasons for our love and respect is because we like any man who is a champion in any line of human endeavor and we here and now challenge cantradiction of this statement: that William Brennings Jyan is the champion long distance failure of the entire civilized world. Do you doubt it, gentle reader? Then look at the record.

First, he is the soldier that never fought a battle.

Second, he is the lawyer that never wrote a brief.

Third, he is the statesman that never passed a law.

Fourth, he is the farmer that never plowed a furrow.

Fifth, he is the printer that never stuck a stick of type.

Sixth, he is the leader that never won a victory.

He resembles the banks of the river Platte on which he was born because that river is 35 miles long and 1 foot deep; wherefore we say, hurrah! for William Brennings Jyan of Nebraska.

THE FIGHT FOR LAND IN MEXICO.

It is obvious that however much the Mexican masses may want the land they cannot get it if legal titles are to be respected, for a small handful of monopolies has cornered the land supply of Mexico, largely by grants acquired under the long regime of Diaz. On the good ship in which the Mexican nation sails its way across the sea of life all accommodations have been pre-empted, and the masses can either stand around on sufferance or jump overboard. In the past many took the latter course and swam to the nited States. The expedient has not proved satisfactory and the growing disposition is to stand their ground and fight.—W. C. Owen in May International Socialist Review.

TALES OF THE ROAD.

A Socialist speaker was holding forth on the soap box in good old Dallas town, when he was rudely interrupted by a racous voiced man who shouted "what's the difference between me and Morris Sheppard?"

"That's easy," said the speaker, "Morris Sheppard has a hard head and a soft hand, you have a hard hand and a soft head."

Then the questioner beat it down the street.

For President—EUGENE VICTOR DEBS, Indiana.

For Vice President—EMIL SEIDEL, Wisconsin.

THOUGHTS.

Resistance to tyrants is obedience to God.

• • •

The people cannt be politically equal with those upon whom they are economically dependent. A single privilege like a single leak will founder the ship.—Henry D. Lloyd in "Mazzini, and Other Essays."

SAN DIEGO ATROCITIES.

The Rebel is in receipt of information from San Diego to the effect that Dr. Ben Reitman who was kidnapped by vigilantes suffered torture at their hands that would make an Apache Indian blush for shame. He received physical indignities that are too revolting for publication. If I told the story, The Rebel would be barred from the United States mail. As sure as there is a spirit of manhood in the land, justice will be meted out to these rascals in the not far distant future.

Oklahoma.—The Socialist Signal published at Sugden, Okla., points out that in1910 58 per cent of the farmers of Oklahoma, were tenants. It looks to The Rebel as if there is something slow in Oklahoma, when the powers-that-be do not get out and organize a Renters Union and stop talking.

THE SOUTH.

Big Bill Haywood came to Alexandria, La., on the 6th of May to attend the second annual convention of the Brotherhood of Timberworkers. Delegates were present representing 14,700 men. These men are putting up a magnificent fight against industrial peonage. Last week The Rebel ran a special article written for us by "Big Bill" himself. This week we present a statement from the men. Each week from now on we will have something to say on this very important subject. Between the renters of the South and the timber workers of the South there should be the closest fraternal bonds. Read this plain statement of facts and though it makes your blood boil, it will encourage you to battle unceasingly for human welfare. Here it is:

Class War in the South.

"Driven to desperation by ever-increasing exactions., the workers and farmers employed in the southern timber belt have at last revolted against the clear and patent attempt of the lumber trust to reduce the whole south to a state of peonage and vassalage.

"The revolt, though it seems to have flamed out in a day, has been brewing for nearly five years—ever since the panic of 1907, which was taken advantage of by the lumber trust to reduce wages and lengthen hours of labor throughout the south. This act brought on a widespread spontaneous strike that gained some concessions for the workers, but failed of any real relief, as the workers made the fatal mistake of practically agreeing not to organize, which is the supremest folly men can commit in this organized world. Not being organized, and being, therefore unable to resist, the workers have since been compelled to face a steadily rising cost of living with a stationary or decreasing wage on top of which charges and "fees" of all sorts have been piled upon them until human endurance could stand no more.

The average wage, including "skilled" and "common" labor, paid the forest and lumber workers of the states of Texas, Louisiana, Arkansas and Mississippi, will not equal $1.50 a day, while the minimum day is ten hours long and no overtime paid. This not being enough, the workers are compelled to pay "fees" to support company doctors and to maintain imaginary hospitals and for imaginary treatment therein; premiums for imaginary insurance and rents for alleged houses; while prices in the "commissaries" or company stores where the workers were practically forced to trade(it is safe to say averaged 33 1-3 pe r cent above the town markets where the workers would buy were the companies forced to pay their employes in money.

"The past winter has been very hard and long, and there are today many families in the lumber camps living (!) off of nothing but corn bread and molasses and not knowing where they will get their next ration of even this excuse for food.

"Every petition of the workers
for redress of these terrible condi-
tions being ignored, they, about one
year ago, began the organization
of the Brotherhood of Timber
Workers. Deaf to every principle
of jusice and blind to every law of
economics, the lumber trust met the
attempt to organize the union with
a shut down throughout southwes-
tern Louisiana which lasted for si
months or more; it blacklisted and
attempted to drive out of the indus-
try and the state more than 1,00
men and forced every worker ap-
plying for a job to take one of the
most shameless anti-union oaths ev-
er conceived in the brain of a cor-
poration lawyer. But still the un-
ion grew, and still the cry against
peonage would not down. Then
suspending all pretense of law the
trust rushed an army of gunmen of
the worst and lowest type into the
timber belt who, be it said to the
state's eternal shame, were commis-
sioned deputy sheriffs by sheriffs
throughout the district, and turned
loose to terrorize the trusts' awak-
ened peons back into submission,
but without avail.

"And so it stands today, and still
the union grows. All that men hold
dear, just, right, and sacred, hangs
upon this struggle in the forests of
the south and we appeal to our fel-
low workers and to all lovers of
liberty throughout the world to
hear our cry for justice and gather
to our aid!"

Brotherhood of Timber Workers.

THE UNMUZZLED REBEL.

The Rebel has deposited in Ro-
senberg's Bank in Hallettsville
the sum of $100.00 subject to the
order of the editor of any paper of
general circulation in the south
who will engage in an oral debate
with the editor of The Rebel on this
subject:

"Resolved that The Rebel is the
only newspaper of general circula-
tion in the 16 southern states."

To be perfectly plain, although
our plainness may shock some
goody-goody people, we wish to say
that our object in issuing this chal-
lenge is for the purpose of calling
the attention of the masses of the
people to the control of the press by
the big interests and the politician
and advertisers.

We were extremely fortunate i
being able to demonstrate this truth
by our publication of the San An-
tonio explosion story. All new
paper men, and the average man
on the street, recognized that th
killing of 26 people in San Anton
io was the biggest news story i
Texas this year. It was inadequat
ly handled at San Antonio, in fac
blanketed and the Dallas News an
Fort Worth Record sought editor
ially to show that it was a repet
tion of the McNamara direct a
work. We investigated the stor
found who the man was that cau
the engine to be blown up an
went down into the details un
we were able to publish the col
of his eyes and hair; his weigh
age, place of nativity and how h
did the job. Not another paper
the south published the story
spite of the fact that The Rebe
made some of the principal edito
a present of the story free o
charge. The reason for the su
pression of this big news story
simple: the papers that call the
selves newspapers are, as a matte
of fact, not newspapers, they a
subsidized, muzzled and should b
put out of business accordingl
because while pretending to sell t
news, they are working a fra
upon their purchasers as nothin
can get by the managing editor
desk that is to the detriment of t
interests that stand behind th
muzzled sheets.

This big fact was stated in la
week's issue of The Rebel and i
elaborated upon in the light of th
remarkable Ramsey and Sheppar
writeup that appears in this week
issue.

We hope that some newspap
of standing will accept this cha
lenge and bring this great fact fu
ther into the limelight.

In the words of a man now dea
we may close by saying relative
the Sheppard-Ramsey exposu
"Cheer up old man, the worst
yet to come."

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