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

THE REBEL

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

T. A. HICKEY, Editor and Owner
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No. 51

SOCIALISTS HAVE A COMPLETE TICKET.

Chicago, Ill., June 16.—The first campaign in which the Socialist party has had a complet ticket in every state in the nation opened here this afternoon. Eugne V. Debs and Emil Seidel, the Socialist candidates for president and vice president of the United States made the chief addresses. Both candidates spoke at a meeting in Riverview Park.

Mr. Debs spoke in part as follows:

"In this campaign there are but two parties and but one issue. The so-called republican and democratic parties are substantially one in what they stand for, opposed to each other on no quesion of principle, but purely in a contest for spoils of office. They, or rather it, stands for capitalism, for the private ownership of the means of subsistence, for the exploitation of the workers and for wage slavery—a spectacle of political degeneracy never before witnessed in this or any other country.

Exhibition of Machine Politics.

"We have before us in this city an exhibition of capitalist machine politics which lays bare the true capitalist camp. Nothing that any socialist has ever charged in the way of corruption is to be compared with what Taft and Roosevelt have charged and proved upon one another. They are both good republicans, just as Harmon, and Bryan are both good democrats—and they are all agreed that Socialism would be the ruin of the country.

"What difference is there, judged by what they stand for, between Taft, Roosevelt, La Follette, Harmon, Wilson, Clark and Bryan?

"Marshalled in battle array against the corrupt capitalist party, or so-called parties, is the young, virile, revolutionary Socialist party, the party of the awakening working working class whose red banners proclaim the coming triumph of international Socialism and the emancipation of the workers of the world."

Socialists Thoroughly Organized.

For the first time, Mr. Debs said, the Socialist party was now organized in every state in the union with a full ticket in the field and there was but one issue, he said, that applied to this conquering army—the unconditional surrender of the capitalist class.

Mr. Debs demanded Socialist justice for every man, woman and child, and referred bitterly to conditions in the New England textile mills and Southern lumber camps and the railroad camps of the Northwest, to what he called "the civilized savages of San Diego," to the pressmen's strike in Chicago, and to the shop strikes on the Harriman railroads. The speaker upheld the manner in which the Socialists had gone to the rescue of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, and he declared that Ettor and Giovannitto, now in jail at Lawrence, Mass., awaiing trial no more guilty of the crime than he himself. Mr. Debs declared that according to the late reports, factory workers in the United States were paid an average wage of $591 a year, an increase of not quite 9 per cent in five years, but the av-average cost of living had increased more than 40 per cent during the same time.

Power of Copitalist System.

The speech of Emil Seidel was devoted largely to showing the extraordinary power of the capitalist system which, he said, "holds in its spells every man, woman and child, every human soul, every institution in our country; controls the world's finances and can make legislatures do its bidding."

"Collectivism for all," he said, "is the remedy that will heal the social body."

Socialist Candidate for Governor.

Milwaukee, Wis., June 15.—Carl D. Thompson of Milwaukee early today was nominated by the Social Democratic State Convention as candidate for governor.

AS IRVINE SEES IT.

Alexander Irvine writing in the Social Democrat has this to say about some of the personalities in the national convention. Our readers will be interested in what he says about Con. Foley of Pa. as the state office has secured Con as one of the star speakers for the encampments. The Editor of The Rebel is wondering if he has a suit for libel against his Irish compatriot. He says:

"Socialists are quick to distinguish between a mere rush of words to the face and the substantial elements that go to make up a man or a woman. One of the most prominent "yellows" was making a speech—his voice was loud, his words were choice, he was eloquent and probably thught that the convention was duly impressed when a man leaned over and whispered in my ear: "Say are you listening to that bunk?"

"No."

"Then come outside, I want to speak to you about something of importance."

We went out.

A thing like that could not happen while Haywood was speaking Haywood is intensely human. He is always on the ground. He is pointed and direct and above all he is the embodiment of the real struggle.

I was appointed a sub-committee of the N. E. C. to arrainge for an exhibition of stereoptican slides and moving pictures to show what locals could do with such material. I conceived the idea of getting Haywood to speak on the Lawrence strike wih slides. He consented, and delivered one of the most powerful addresses I ever heard.

In the meetings of the N. E. C. he was affiable, considerate and as bent on the real thing as any man on the committee. He is like a flame of fire in his specialty, but there is nothing small about him—wrong—maybe its the other way about, but after ten days of vital daily contact with him I learned to know that he typifies the revolution as mighty few men in our movement do."

Tom Hickey of Texas is a baby blizzard behind a shaggy beard and a ponderous mustache.

Hickey seldom uses cuss words, but in debate he looks like——

He is full of Irish wit and Irish fight.

"I've been fighting Job Harriman for twenty years," yelled Hickey from the platform, "but we've shook hands now and we're in the fight shoulder to shoulder!"

Hickey was a leader of the minority and fought with great force and fire.

A unique figure was big Con Foley, of Pennsylvania. Con stands six feet four inches. He is an industrial unionist with a kick in every sentence. I was going down the streets of Pottsville with Fred D. Warren and Con one day when Con spied the mayor of the city on the steps of a club house.

"Say, mayor," said Con, "have you got a match?"

"Certainly, Con," said the mayor.

Con lit his pipe and we marched on.

The day previous to that Con had led four thousand men to the steps of the city hall to expose the grafters.

COLQUITT-RAMSEY.

The Rebel has decided in response to various inquiries to begin printing about 20,000 extra copies of The Rebel on June 28, containing our writeups of both Ramsey and Colquitt.

Just the stuff to keep the voters out of the primaries.

As these copies will not be of the regular edition they can not be mailed under pound rates, hence the bundle rates will have to be higher than usual, viz:

ONE CENT PER COPY in lesser quantities.

Special rates for order exceeding 2000 copies. Express or postage prepaid on orders of 500 or over.

All orders must be received by June 27. Rush orders.

Cash with order.

Oscar Branch Colquitt

As We Know Him.

Gov. O. B. Colquitt forgets the old adage: "Self praise is half scandal," and in every one of his speeches, heaps praise upon himself and then praises himself some more.

Yet it is most certainly true that in every respect, Colquitt is the smallest man who ever tried to fill the office of governor in Texas, and the appellation, "Little Oscar" is correctly bestowed.

Taking up his career since the time he located in Terrell, as a newspaper owner and editor, it is found that he has been a persistent office seeker and generally, office holder. That his mind has been flexible, that he has grown hot and then cold, just as it might appear to him, might find popular favor.

He succeeded in getting a seat in the state senate from the counties of Kaufman, Navarro and Henderson, but failed to get a second term, just as he will fail again in the present race to get a second term, though he is making a strenuous effort to succeed himself.

It is customary to give a senator a second term in the democratic party, but even the best of the donks threw him overboard once. He was turned down by the democrats in his district and then got a little job at the hands of the governor and later another little job was given him by Gov. Sayers, the railroad governor who is now attorney for railroads at San Antonio. This job was tax commissioner. If he did anything of any consequence, no one ever became aware of the fact.

Next we find him on the payroll of the Pullman Palace Car Co., he having become a lawyer in the meantime. The records do not show that he ever appeared in court with this job. Through this position he got support of the railroads who are the allies of the Pullman Co. and with financial support of same, he climbed into the office of railroad commissioner.

As railroad commissioner he was owned soul and body just as Wortham, Williams and Mayfield are now by the railroad corporation. To make it appear to the public that he was trying to do something for the benefit of the people, he from time to time, offered motions before the commission which had they been put into effect might have brought about results, but he never did anything more than to offer motions. In other words he just made threatening gestures. If he did anything of consequence, no one ever became aware of it. He got the support of the railroads who are the allies of the Pullman Car Coompany. His election as railroad commissioner cost him thousands of dollars, yet he himself admits that he is poor as a church mouse. Then who but the railroad interest paid the freight? No sooner was he safely in this position than he and his backers desired the governorship, but he failed to get it. Holdng on, however, to the teat of commissioner and knowing that he would again seek the governorship, he four yearago managed to stay in the office of commissioner and again, while holding that office with its salary of $4,000 and perquisities, he made the for governor at the expense of of the taxpayers of Texas, as far as possible, and his friends furnished other funds necessary, and his friends were and are the interests. John H. Kirby, the lumber king; J. A. Hulen, railroad representative, Jake Wolters, manager of the anti-submission forces, Gen. W. Littlefield, capitalist and so on down the line, and with the division in ranks of the opposition. Colquitt got in and he now wants to stay in. Can anyone mention any one thing he has ever done for the benefit of suffering taxpayers, though he boasts of his accomplishments,

Let's see what Colquitt has really done for the penitentiary. One thing, he has added to its operating expenses by having a great number of unnecessary men on the payrolls, As commissioners, at salaries of $3600 per annum, together with five residences and what not furnished at expenses of taxpayers, he appointed three men, neither of whom had ever made anything like the salary alone; neither one of whom had any experience in business affairs. Ben Corbett had been county officer of Dallas county and mayor of Dallas before Dallas got to be a city and at the time of his appointment as penitentiary commissioner he was assistant secretary of State Fair. L. W. Tittle, another commissioner, the finance man of the commission, had been a county officer in Cherokee county. Knowing that he was not capable, Colquitt gave him an assistant in the person of J. C. Haynes, whom Gov. Campbell had appointed under the old law as financial agent of the penitentiaries, only to later ask for his resignation. As the third man on the commission, Colquitt named Bob Brahan, a bully good sort of a fellow, but who, until Colquitt got to be IT, was well satisfied to lounge around the penitentiary at a salary of from $100 to $125 per month, but Bob had to be provided for because during the anti-campaign he worked out from Col. Jake's headquarters in the Chronicle building, and he had to be rewarded, and numerous other friends have been placed on the payrolls of the penitentiary system. A. K. Addison, the convict sergeant who built the state railroad and every tie of which is bathed in human blood, has been given one of the best positions, being in charge of Imperial Farm, while Gus Harris, after a service of thirty years was fired because he was not for Colquitt. Other appointees of Colquitt are far from being what they should be. As railroad commissioner he appointed to succeed himself, John L. Wortham, and Wortham is following in the footsteps of Colquitt as is evidenced from the fact that he made just such an investigation of the Houston & Texas Central as Colquitt did of the Sap.

As secretary of State, he appointed C. C. McDonald who was in bad repute in his home county, Kaufman, the people of which refused to let him represent them in the Legislature, just as they are also unwilling to let Colquitt, who for a quarter of a century, has made his home in Kaufman county, be governor and it is safe to say that Ramsey will beat him badly in that county. But McDonald is a spellbinder from away back and is putting in all of his time shelling the woods for Colquitt, and the taxpayers are footing the bills by paying his salary. Every man who holds office under Colquitt is compelled to come across for him. He wants the prohibition question kept to the front for the sole purpose of keeping in the rear questions of vital importance to the people, Colquitt has been on every side, according to the blowing of the wind. In 1887 he was an ardent advocate of statewide prohition and bitterly opposed to local option; of late he has denounced statewide prohibition and advocated local self government, yet he vetoed the charters of the cities of Texarkana and Port Arthur, prepared by the citizens of those cities because those charters provided for the initiative, referendum and recall. In other words, he dictated to the people of those cities and held their noses and made them swallow his prescription.

(Continued on Page 2.)

GULF LABOR WAR THREATENED.

A situation that may develop into one of the greatest labor wars in the South is developing at Port Bolivar, opposite Galveston at this moment. We have stopped the press and ripped out two columns to get the story in. Every daily in Texas is muzzled and this will be the first intimation that the people have of the fight down on the bay.

On the night of June 11 there were 15 boarding cars brought into Port Bolivar containing 85 non-union negroes and Mexicans accompanied by 20 white guards. The next morning when the longshorement went down to work these armed guards refused to allow them on the wharf and then the union longshoremen when they looked into the muzzles of loaded guns discovered that there was a lock-out. The next morning the Galveston News, Houston Post, Chronicle, Beaumont Enterprise and other gulf country papers failed to carry a line about this sensational happening. It was not until Tuesday the 18th that the Rebel was informed by long distance phone of the situation. We immediately got a man out on the next train and thus have come into possession of the facts.

Boiled down there are as follows:

Steele & Co. of Texas City operate a steamship line between Texas City and New York. They have regular sailing vessels which are called coastwise vessels. The union scale for longshoremen from Texas City as well as Galveston, is 30c per hour for loading and unloading lumber on coastwise vessels. When these vessels touch a port out of their regular course, they become tramp steamers and wages are 40c per hour. This is an extremely reasonable arrangement because their comings and goings are uncertain and the men who unload these vessels have not regular time and pay as do those who are at the regular shipping points. In spite of this fact, Steele & Co. decided that they would only pay 30c per hour for this irregular work the same as they pay in Texas City and Galveston where the work is regular. Then to make matters worse they insisted upon a set of rules that the men kicked about and that all civilized men will sympathize with them, we believe when you read the rules. They are as follows:

1st. There shall be no time given for lunch.

2nd. No matter how irregular the hours are, no man shall get more than 30c per hour.

3rd. No elderly men shall be employed.

4th. No man shall smoke while working.

As a result of these rules, considerable friction developed between the manager of Steele & Co., Mr. James Withrow, and the men. However, the men believed that matters could be adjusted until they appeared for work at the usual hour on the morning of June 12 and found the guards with shot guns, the negro and Mexican scabs and a six foot barbed wire fence that had been erected during the night On the men making inquiries, they fond that Mr. Steele gave positive instructions to Mr. Withrow to unload the boats with the colored scabs and then he left for Europe.

It is interesting to know that the scabs come from John H. Kirby's East Texas lumber camps. Their experience in handling this scab lumber in the East Texas mills and woods is now being transferred with sorry results to unloading and loading lumber on the Santa Fe docks at Port Bolivar.

A committee from the International Longshoremen's Association interviewed Mr. James Withrow at the Royal Hotel in Galveston. He was asked who imported these negro scabs.

His reply was: "We brought the negroes."

"Why did you bring armed men to guard them? Were you expecting any violence or was there any evidence of violence?"

He replied: "No there was no evidence of violence and none expected as far as I know, but we had nothing to do with bringing the guards. The Santa Fe Railroad Co. brought them."

The union men then asked: "Why did the Santa Fe import armed men." He answered: "To guard their wharf property."

"Had the longshoremen threatened any violence to the Santa Fe property?"

"No, not that I know of. In fact I don't know anything about that." It developed later upon the committee making further inquiries that Gov. Colquitt had been wired to send the state militia to protect the Santa Fe property. In view of the primary election that occurs in July, the Governor decided that he would put it up to the County Judge at Galveston. As everything was as quiet as a midsummer night's dream at Port Bolivar and all along the gulf, the county judge of Galvestin Co. stated that he could handle the situation with his own peace officers.

The 20 gun men now on guard at Port Bolivar consist of Santa Fe detectives, a constable from High Island and 10 High Island citizens, whom the constable deputized, contrary to law, so sheriff Thomas of Galveston says.

The armed thugs on the Santa Fe docks who are inside the 6 foot barbed wire fence are carrying revolvers and rifles and some of the guards go about in stocking feet to keep from making a noise. They are striving, as is customary in such cases, to incite the men to trouble but have hoplessly failed up to date.

The International Longshoremen's Local No. 302 have cool level headed officers, their names are Geo. Whiteside, Pres., and Richard Tomme, Sec.

A committee from the gulf coast district of the I. L. A. in conjunction with a committee from Port Bolivar Local No. 302 have met the Texas City Local, also the Galveston locals are trying to adjust matters.

Although this big situation developed on the night of June 11 The Galveston News and Houston Post and Chronicle did not have a line on the next day. Silence was finally broken by the Galveston News in a statement by Withrow on the 13th and notice had to be taken of the situation on the 14th because of the fact that the Gulf Coast district I. L. A. held a big delegated convention on that day. The union men present their side of the question in the following words:

"The true situation is as follows: A regular coastwise scale of wages was established in this locality in 1902, when the Morgan line established regular sailings between Galveston and New York, with the thorough understanding that this scale could exist only in places where regular sailings of a regular line existed. About six years ago the Texas City Steamship Company was established in Texas City, and although the sailings were few and far between, this company received the full benefit of the coastwise rate of wages. Any right-thinking man will see and understand that any vessel leaving its port of regular sailings becomes a tramp ship and can not claim rights under the coastwise rate of wages in any port where it touches for any part of its cargo and consequently must pay the prevailing rate of wages in said port. Any other provision or grant given in Texas City Steamship Company would be a discrimination against the Morgan line or any other line entering or leaving the port Therefore be it

"Resolved, That the gulf coast district of the International Longshoremen's Association, in regular convention assembled, condemns the misleading statement made by Mr. Withrow to the News concerning wages and conditions, and approves the stand taken by the locals at Port Bolivar and assure them of our individual support, and that we ask the press to print this resolution in full."

It is generally recognized in labor circles on the gulf that this is the first move of the plutocracy against the longshoremen's union. It is expected that the big union of Galveston will be the next under fire. The widest possible publicity may save the day temporarily. It

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OSCAR BRANCH COLQUITT; AS WE KNOW HIM.

(Continued from Page 1.)

He opposes election of United States Senators by the people, believing as he does that the people are not capable of selecting their representatives in the senate. Knowing that the Legislature would not give him the place, he refused to let Bailey resign and thus went on record as declaring that Bailey's services were indispensible. However, during the so-called Bailey "investigation," he sat back in the dark, stabbing at Bailey. Daily he was patting Cocke on the back and saying "Bully for the boy with the glass eye!" hoping that Bailey might fall and that he might then rise, for at that time the Legislation was "anti" in membership. As governor he has sought to discredit other state officers and especially to discredit the legislature in the senate, of which he failed to get a second term. He boasts of his standing by the constitution, an instrument with which he certainly is not on familiar terms, for he does not know how to veto a bill passed by legislation, as is evident from the fact that he made a "bust" in his effort to veto the appropriation for attorney general's department, the appropriation for the state codifiers and the eight hour labor bill. Colquitt is not the friend of the laboring man, the man who obeys the Biblical injunction and earns his livelihood by the sweat of his brow. No less than 600 of these self-same people in the little city of Terrell, for many years his home, have formed a club to oppose his re-election. As member of the board of regents of the university, he appointed only rich men. No farmer, no laborer is given place, though any number could have been found who are better qualified than some of the appointees. But Major Littlefield, John H. Kirby, et al, had to be honored as they did not want office of emolument.

Why are men like John H. Kirby and Geo. W. Littlefield so solicitous for Colquitt? Echo answers because Texas is yet possessed of a considerable domain belonging to the public school fund which is on the market only to actual settlers, and these sharks expect Colquitt to have passed legislation which will enable them to gobble up this land, in fact an effort was made in the last legislature to change the present land law, so that these lands could be sold to any would-be purchaser without requiring occupancy of land for a home, but it is possible for Kirby, Littlefield & Co. to come into possession of these lands and for this every tenant farmer should bless those members of the legislature who were true to their country and to themselves and made it impossible for those lands intended for homesteads in medium sized tracts from being the prey of Kirby, Littlefield and company. The present commissioner of the land office, one J. T. Robison, favored this iniquitous legislation and should be remembered by those who are opposed to the state land being given over to Kirby, Littlefield and company for exploitation, for his masters will remember him when they go to the polls.

Ramsey, concerning whom The Rebel has heretofore told you, is not fit to be governor. Colquitt is not fit. Therefore, be wise and vote the Socialist ticket.

SOUTHERN SOCIALIST NOTES.

Tennessee.—The Memphis Social Democrat gets off this:

"A grandson of the poet, Tennyson, is a Socialist, and he has just married a suffragette. What will the harvest be?" — News Scimitar.

That's easy. More Socialists.

Texas.—The Dallas fair is going to expend $50,000 in permanent improvements this year. Last year the donk directors employed nothing but scabs; this year they have been forced to come through clean, and the money will be expended on union work.

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Oklahoma.—Over 30,000 Rebels and Appeals to Reason go into Oklahoma this week.

The old party politicians continue to refuse to meet the Socialists in debate. A number of irreverend preachers are picking up a little easy money by submitting to be skinned in the interest of the donk. The powers-that-be are getting tired of paying for Socialist propaganda and consequently the clerical graft in Oklahoma is playing out, just as it is in Belgium and elsewhere.

The Oklahoma Pioneer in its last issue said: "It is possible that with this issue the Pioneer, the party owned paper, will cease to exist:" It was ever thus with these alleged party owned papers.

From the same paper we clip the following:

.. Motion by Branch Vanoss. ..

That we dispense with the office of State Executive Committee and all other committees that may have been created by and for the State Executive Committee. That we adopt the full Texas program, which is as follows:

1. Absolute county and local autonomy.
2. Division of state dues, the county to keep half, the other half to the state treasury.
3. The abolution of all committees on top executive and otherwise.
4. Rotation in office.
5. Abolition of conventions.
6. No comrade shall hold more than one office at one and the same time, and that if he be elected to any party or political office he shall resign the other. And the decrease of the power of the State Secretary to the point that he is merely a clerk.

• • •

Missouri.—St. Louis Labor is running a series of remarkable article under the head "Dark Days in American Labor History." It deals with the struggles of organized labor in the 70's and 80's. We hope to see it published in book form as it throws a splendid light on the battles of the pioneers, of the present labor movement.

W. Va.—The democratic sheriffs in county courts of Boone Co., W. Va., are standing by the mine owner's thugs who are clubbing and shooting the striking miners in that county into submission. The republican sheriffs and courts of Kanawha county are doing the same.

The Elkins ring runs the republican macine, the Davis ring the democratic machine. The Davis and Elkins are one family and together they are Russianizing poor old W. Va.

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Md.—After a strenuous six weeks battle the majority of the local stevedore firms holding coastwise trade have granted the demand of the striking longshoremen.

• • •

Ark.—J. B. Horrea, Ozark, Ark. gets off this neat piece of satire: *Does Farming Pay in Arkansas?*

Yes, it pays the agent when he sells,
It pays insurance very well,
It pays the banker all his loans,
It pays the mortgage the rich man owns,
It pays the company that makes machines,
It pays the merchant for his jeans,
It pays the taxes of the state,
It pays the railroad all the freight
It pays the preachers very well,
To tell the people to go to * * * *
It pays everything on every hand
Except the men that till the land.

—J. B. Horrea, Ozark, Ark.

• • •

La.—Three Irishmen, J. N. Breen, Robt. P. Fleminng and T. J. O'Hara are making a splendid fight to tkeep the Weekly Record a Socialist paper published at New Orleans, alive. The subscription price is the same as the Rebel; help it all you can.

The Weekly Record of N. O. runs the following clean comment on the Jesuit's Oath matter that has been raised by the Rebel:

Apropos of Watsons arrest for attacking the Catholic hierarchy, another disturbance is being kicked up by Editor Hickey, of the Rebel, Hallettsville, Texas. The Menace, an Anti-Catholic newspaper, printed what was claimed to be the Jesuits oath. Hickey sent the oath to Cardinal Gibbons demanding to know if it were true The Cardinal replied that it was not. Now Hickey is demanding proof from both sides, declaring that one of two things must happen: Either, the Editor of the Menace must go to Jail or else the Catholics must be driven out of the United States. This case and that of Watson ought to furnish the "Malicious" of Christ plenty of material and they might leave us poor Socialists alone, so they ought.

• • •

Ga.—Tom Watson, the Populist whho went back to his vomit and joined the democratic party again has been arrested for sending obscene literature through the mails. Watson has been fighting the Catholics for some time past and in a recent issue of his magazine, he printed some stuff which he took from a copyrighted book of 1895, including some extracts in Latin from the ritual of the church, and a book of instructions for priests in connection with the confessional, containing certain questions to be asked women penitents.

The Rebel wonders why he was arrested. This will be an excellent chance for the Southern clergy to declare the democratic party the enemy of Christianity because of Watson's hostility to the Catholic hierarchy.

STATE SOCIALIST NOTES

E. A. Green, Secretary, Rockdale.

And still the big increase in membership goes on.

The series of big encampments will begin about July 1st and last until cotton picking time. We have secured the services of many of the best speakers in thhe United States for these meetings and are expecting our candidates for president and vice-president to visit some if not all of them.

The dates for the Golden Encampment are August 12th, 13th, 14th and 15th.

The big meeting will be pulled off in Erath Co. Aug. 1st, 2nd and 3rd. The advance guard of the army of freedom will be found encamped at Wolf City from Aug. 5th to 10th inclusive.

The workers of Haskell county will hold their big meet Aug. 12th, 13th and 14th. The Eastland Co. Rebels will stick thorns in the flesh of their oppressors for four days beginning Aug. 5th.

At Lueders this year the big annual protest meeting will be held from Aug. 7th to 10th. It promises (if possible) to be bigger and better than ever. The dates at Commanche are Aug. 19th, 20th, and 21st.

At Childress the business league and the local merchants are giving the comrades their moral and financial suport, and the local papers are boosting the Socialist encampment in every way possible. (Democratic papers please copy.) With the entire community working for success, this promises to be one of the biggest political gatherings ever pulled off in the South.

We have been fortunate in securing the services of Comrade Tom Clifford of Cleveland, Ohio. He will begin work in Texas at New Castle encampment July 4th. The Rev. S. J. Greer of Wichita, Kan., a highly educated minister of rare oratorical ability and thirty-seven years experience in the pulpit, will begin a series of dates under the direction of the state office, at the same place and on the same date.

We have very flattering reports of the work being done in Haskell Co. by the Rev. T. B. Holliday, Also of S. M. Rich in Eastland Co.

Rev. John A. Currie who will wind up a forty days campaign in Houston Co. July the 25th, is by far the strongest man on organization we have in the field as he seldom leaves a place unorganized. Currie makes good. We have scores of calls for return dates for him.

Prof. O. A. Phelps is spurring the Donk in Coleman Co. this week.

J. C. Rhodes will speak at Ennis June 14th, Ferris 15th, Dallas 16th Hillsboro 17th and 18th, Itasca 19 and 20th, thence west to Newcastle encampment. L. L. Rhodes will begin in Angelina Co. June 16th, filling dates under Co. Sec. until July 6th.

M. A. Smith in Shelby county under direction of county secretary until July 1st.

C. L. Kirkpatrick begins in Young county June 17th to July 4.

GULF LABOR WAR THREATENED.

(Continued from Page 1.)

behooves every union man along the gulf to be on his guard and watch carefully every move of the enemy. To a man up a tree, it looks as if the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association and other big employers associations are backing Steele & Co. We would suggest that the union men throughout South Texas write to the Galveston News, and Tribune, Houston Post and Chronicle to take the muzzle off and tell the facts of the lockout from day to day. The Rebel will have further particulars in its next issue. We will close this story by stating that President O'Connor of the I. L. A. has been telegraphed to in Chicago and may visit Galveston within the next few days.

HISTORY OF THE SUPREME COURT.

No work could be more timely or more auspiciously issued than at the very juncture when it is most needed than Gustavus Myers' "History of the Supreme Court of the United tSates," just published by Charles H. Kerr & Co. of Chicago. The question of the power and usurpations of the courts is one of the issues now engaging public attention; and a work that exhaustively throws the fullest ligh upon the career of that court of courts—the Supreme Court of the United States—is, indeed, a welcome and valuable addition to a much desired economic and political literature.

Until recently, comparatively little was known of the real, underlying facts and forces of American history, and of the actual conditions that have resulted in the state of affairs that we are confronted with in the United States today. Of course, there have been many so-calld "histories," but they were simply products consciously or unconsciously written to drug the working mass and perpetuate the ideas and traditions demanded by the ruling class. These are the kind of "histories" that as intelligence progresses are being thrown on the scrap heap.

It is not so long ago that capitalists and their retainers boasetr that great private fortunes were the result of "ability" and certain other magic qualities that the mass of mankind did not possess. Then came the three volumes of Myers' "History of the Great American Fortunes" loaded with facts all taken from the public records. In this attractive work, which has received marked attention throughout the civilized world, Myers showed how every one of the great American fortunes is the product of force and robbery, or of exploitation of the working class which is only another way of saying the same thing. The capitalist class has been unable to dispute a single statement made in that work. Not a single libel suit has been brought not a denial made. It is the most specific and telling indictment yet made of the capitalists system in America.

What Myers did in narrating the true sources of the great magnates fortunes, he has now done up unfolding the complete story of the Supreme Court of the United States. But to understand what this means, it is necessary to see the work itself. I na volume of more than 800 pages falls the actual narrative of the whole process of capitalist institutions in the UnitedStates,and presents the facts —and original facts at that—showing how by means of the courts the capi talists class has been able to despoil and oppress the working class from the very settlement of America to the present. This volume ought forever detsroy any reverence felt for the courts.

But the Supreme Court of the United States despite its apparent omnipotent power has only been the creature of a still greater power. This greater power has been the capitalist class. Fact by fact Myers demonstrates the economic forces and interests always at work behind the composition, personnel and decisions of the Supreme Court.

Of urgent and particular interest and importance is this volume to the 2,300,000 tenant farmers in the United States. Here for the first time, are to be found the startling specific facts of how the capitalists stole hundreds of millions of acres of land all of which was onee public domain. The facts related ought to be spread broadcast among the tenant farmers of Texas, Arkansas, Oklahoma, California, Louisiana and all other States.

It is a work that is invaluable in the present campaign and in all future campaigns.

Every Socialist agitator and writer ought to be armed with a copy of it. And Socialists everywhere should make efforts to get in the public libraries.

The column that The Rebel has run this week on the land page is taken from this famous work. We intend to publish some more from the same book from week to week. These excerpts will give our readers a fine idea of the extreme value of this work. We shall only publish about 20 pages and our readers should remember that this book contains over 800 pages; each page is a veritable mine of information and we do not state the case too strongly when we say that there is no book now before the American people that throws such a flood of knowledge on the Supreme Court as does this splendid work of Myers. The book is now ready for delivery and is well printed and bound in substantial style, Uniform with Myers' history of the great American fortuens, the price is $2.00, but the publishers, Chas. H. Kerr & Co., 118 W. Kinzie St., Chicago, will mail the book for $1.00, provided a dollar is sent at the same time for a year's subscription to the International Socialist Review. If you need $2.00 for clothes, food or shelter, don't get this book, but if you can spare $2.00 send it to Kerr or to The Rebel office and get the book and the magazine for a year and you will have and the best bargain in Socialist literature that The Rbeel knows of at the present time.

SOCIALISM AND THE RENTERS UNION.

A member of the party in East Texas says that he doesn't favor the Renters Union for the reason that the renter will be displaced by the big scientific farm a la Taft Ranch, etc., and again—because "they avowedly are notSocialists—don't want to be as Putnam plainly says in The Hallettsville Rebel, the official organ of the Renters Unoin."

Socialists are men of thought and criticise every outsider as well as one another. They believe in full, free and fair discussion; therefore I want to offer the following as an offset to what you say:

To begin with, it will be a generation or more before the renter will be so far gone as not to be benefited by organization. If they get well organied soon they can influence legislation so much that land will not be owned for exploitation or speculation. Co-operation in farming will be the big farm. Should the renters, however, have to go before this can be done, they will naturally become farm laborers. As the Renters Union covers these as well, it still has its work to do. To argue against organization of renters and farm laborers is like opposing the union of the workers in shops, mines, mills and factories. This is an amazing position for any Socialist to take in the light of the attitude of the national convention that unhesitatingly and unreservedly endorsed all unions both industrial and agrarian. It is true that there are a great many democrats in the Renters Union. But there is an equal or greater number in other unions and that does not prevent the party from endorsing unions. The Rebel is a Socialist paper; it champions the organization of the Renters Union as it does the timber workers and all other unions and any Socialist paper that does not do so in the light of the Socialist party's national and international attitude towards unions is not worth the paper it is written on. The opposition of course cries Socialism and frightens some poor dupes with that cry, so it must be understood that this Renter's Union is not a Socialist organization any mor than the Western Federation of Miners. The labor unions in Germany are non-partisan yet every member is also a member of the Socialist party.

Organization and education of the worker makes him see his economic interests in all fields. For these and many other reasons that space prevents retailing, but common knowledge makes all Socialists acquainted with, we unhesitatingly say that there is a great use for the Renters Union.

RULE BY IDEAS.

While private property is the central idea of the bourgeois class rule, it is not conclusive in itself. There happen to be a great many other ideas no less vicious than that of private property, which lend support to it without being a part thereof, and it is the inculcating of these ideas that maintains class rule without constant and open violence which would undoubtedly be necessary did they not exist it therefore becomes the duty of the proletarian to single them out, hold them in contempt and finally mark them for destruction.—Jesse Fales in May International Socialist Review.

According to government statistics the average worker produces $2450 annually and receives only $437. Where does the difference between the two go? Now, ain't that a pretty fool question? Where in thunder could it go except into the pockets of somebody who didn't earn it?

OUR REBS.

Our rebs will be delighted to hear that the anniversary edition will be published on our new press. We are now in shape to turn out 100,000 editions. It has been a long uphill battle, but we have got there.

The Ramsey edition, No. 49, has made a tremendous hit. Local Wichita Falls, of the Socialist party, wants 3,000 extra copies. Local Palestine has sent in to know if they can secure 2,000. Other locals in the state have sent in orders that will run over the 10,000 mark. Not only this, but the Harris Co. Colquitt club has ordered 5,000 copies. We are anxious to know if some Ramsey clubs won't want copies of this issue that has the Colquitt write up. It is the policy of The Rebel to tell the God's truth and hit both sides as hard as we can. To see both wings of our enemy ordering The Rebel is not new in Socialist journalism because when Warren ran his anti-Catholic edition in the presidential campaign in 1908, the Republicans in some sections of the country, and democrats in the other, ordered the Appeal to Reason in 10,000 lots, believing that they would thereby cripple their opponent for the moment. This week we close up on Mr. Sheppard and take the last piece of his hide. In the anniversary edition, July 6, we will remove the cuticle from Mr. Wolters and nail it to our barn door. We publish another scoop this week on the longshoremen's trouble at Port Bolivar; not a paper in the state, daily or weekly, has printed this story. Now Rebs, in the light of these facts, I think you will agree with me that all we need to turn the state upside down is to have about 200,000 subscribers for The Rebel. Pile in your clubs at once and you will see a campaign in Texas this year the like of which was never gazed upon by the eyes of mortal man.

The following are a few of our sub-getters this week:

A. Klatt, 4; H. W. Billings, 4; Mrs. W. F. Kellogg, 6; R. E. Billingsley, 4; Oscar Payne, 4; A. G. Maxey, 5; Arthur Richey, 4; W. L. Lewis, 4; B. W. McIntosh, 5; G. Y. Martin, 4; John Embrsy, 5; G. S. Dickson, 4; E. R. Waechter, 22; G. F. Lively, 5; J. Booker, 4; S. R. Whitehurst, 4; 4; C. W. Wilson, 5; John McCann, 5; A. J. DuBose, 4; W. C. Marr, 4; W. P. Morton, 5; O. Cahill, 4; J. W. Morton, 4; J. J. Carmichael, 8; Jacob Vibrock, 5.

"BORN AND BRED IN THE BONE."

He lived in a rented tenement where the wind blew through the cracks, and his overalls were tattered and patched and his wife wore gunny sacks. He'd been a wanderer all his life and hither and thither he'd roam, but he cussed and raved at Socialism—"Be gosh, it would bust his home." He never went to church at all—he looked to dam forlorn—he had never been to a barber shop since the pesky twins were born. But he "voted a moss-back ticket," he said, "because it's plain to see that a Socialist vote would paralyze the religion that's in me. Besides," he went on, as he shook his fist and his eyes grew bigger and bigger, "if the Socialists win on election day, I'll have to marry a nigger. They believe in free love of every sort, free love with all the trimmin'—they'll force me, when they get in power, to live with a dozen wimmin. No Socialism for me and mine—I'll let well enough alone—I'm a dimmycrat of the dimmycrats, born and bred in the bone." And he plowed away to pay the rent, and the chiggers wandered up his legs and fed to hsi heart's content.—H. M.

I appreciate The Rebel and your noble efforts on behalf of oppressed humanity."—W. L. Franklin, Weesatche, Texas.

... for sample of leaf tobacco ... 6m25

WANTED—Principal for good school in Texas coast town. Salary $75 for eight months, Socialist preferred. Write at once to "X" care The Rebel, Hallettsville, Texas.

TO PUBLISHERS.

FOR SALE—One Reliance Babcock, 6 column quarto printing press, bed 1200 to 1500. 3 years in use; good condition; fine work.

FOR SALE—Several hundred 10 em Mustang mailing galleys. Cheap. Good condition. Any quantity. The New Era, Hallettsville Tex

THE LAND FOR THE PEOPLE

LAW AND LAND.

Our brilliant comrade Gustavis Myers in his great work "The History of the Supreme Court," devotes a good deal of space to the subject of land frauds in Texas. This work is reviewed in another column. Below we publish the first of a series of short installments from Myer's work:

Great Land Frauds in Texas

The capitalists promoting the ...ge frauds in Texas were largely ...ose interested in the great Flor...a, Mississippi and Arkansas land ...ulations George Griswold, co...nspicuous in the Mitchell claim ...f 1,200,000 acres in Florida vali...ated by the Supreme Court of the ...nited States, was equally promin...t in the Texas frauds. Associat...d with him was an array of other ...orthern capitalists— Anthony ...ey of New York, William H. ...mner of Boston, George Curtis ...f New York, Dudley Selden, a ...ew York politician, General John ... Mason, Stephen Whitney and ...thers of the same city. From the ...rofits of his land transactions, ...ephen Whitney became so rich ...t one time he was regarded as ...proaching Commodore Vander...ilt in point of wealth; in 1852 ...hitney's estate was estmated at ...round $7,000,000. But these were ...ly a few of the Northern cap...alists concerned in vesting in ...emselves immense stretches of ...exas land. Many other combina...ons and corporations were form...d at the same time embracing ...orthern and Southern politicians ...d capitalists, slave owners, ...dges and some of the highest ...fficials in the country.

Texas contains 274,356 square ...iles or 175,587,840 acres—an area ...xceeding that of the thirteen orig...al Sates. The western part of ...exas, because of the suppose... ...ck of water, was long not consid...ed habitable for man or beast, al...hough at recent times inexhausti...le subterranean supplies of water ...ave been discovered, and orch...rds and farms now yield their ...arvests where once stretched des...rts. But the potential richness of ...qually vast areas of eastern, north...n, central and sou... Texas ...as early recognized; it was well ...nown that great tracts of valuable ...rimitive timber lands awaited ut...ization, and that the soil was va...ously adapted for the raising of ...otton, sugar-cane, rice, tobacco ...d other crops. It was a country ...arvelously adapted, also, for cat...e ranging.

Beginning in 1821 when Texas ...as still a province of Mexico, va...ous promoters, or "empres...rios," as they were called, so...cited and obtained contracts ...om the officials of the joint ...ates of Coahuila and Texas, by ...hich, as compensation for their ...rvices in introducing colonists, ...y were to receive the jurisdiction ... great colony grants of land. Each ...na fide colonist was to be entitled ... a certain tract of land for him...f, usually a league and a labor ...bout 4,605 acres), and the ...mpressaria" was to receive as ...rsonal compensation certain ...ited premium lands. In 1824 an ...ent happened which had a di...ct and sinister connection with ...e origin and consummation of ...pendous land frauds. This was ...e appearance in San Felipe of ...muel M. Williams, a young Bal...more adventurer. He had been ... Mexico for several years and ...d learned the Spanish language ...oroughly. His advent in San ...ipe was as secretary of the land ...fice at that place.

The Colonization Contracts.

From 1821 to 1832 thirty-three ...lonization contracts were allow... by the Mexican officials. In ...23 Moses Austin made one con...ct, and in 1822-1826 his son, Ste...en F. Austin, made four con...cts, covering scores of leagues ... territory; their agreement as ... the case with certain others, ... not specify how many families ...e to be brought in. Robert Left...h, by the contract of April 15, ...4, was to introduce 800 families; ...soon died and Sterling C. Rob...son and Alexander Thompson ...umed the contract under the ... for the Nashville Company ...rtin De Leon, in 1824 and 1829, ...de two contracts, and Frost ...orn, by his contract of ...25, was to introduce four hun...d families. D. G. Burnet, Jo... Vehlein and Lorenzo D. Za... variously made contracts in 1828 and 1829, and similar contracts were entered into by Benjamin R. Milam, John L. Woodbury, John Cameron, General JsmoCahTah—osepvaaltracts(Thomas J. Chambers, Hewiston and Powers and others. Such of these contract as specified the number of families to be brought in show a total of 9,248 families contracted for, to be settled in Texas.

THE FIRST 'LAND-GRABBER'

From the Public.

One day, in prehistoric time,
A chap with muscles grand,
And a massively thick, hickory stick,
Wrote his "title deeds" to land.
Oh, he wrote them good and he wrote them strong
And he wrote them for many a day,
And his manifold progeny passed them along,
And they made the multitudes—"pay."
They paid in sickness, they paid in health,
They paid in sorrow and mirth,
The Lord of the Land's exaction of wealth
For the privilege of using the earth.
Then "caste" was born and earth was torn,
And the poor were multiplied.
Lo! Jesus, a man of truth, was born,
He spoke—and was crucified.
They nailed the Christ on a felon cross;
They said 'twas the "public need."
They bartered their souls for the glittering dross
That came from the "title deed."
Then in their courts they scribbled more laws,
And they wrote a God in a Book,
And they called their religion a "holy cause,"
And they fashioned a virtuous look.

But their race is run; they have tremblingly seen
The writing of Truth on the Wall:
"The Beautiful Earth, so rich and green,
Is the gift of the Father to all."

Royd Eastwood Morrison.

They who possess the land are masters of the men who dwell upon it.

The collossal world-darkening blunder that has blighted civilization with the curse of poverty, is nothing less than permitting The Bounties of Nature to be *reduced to private ownership.*

• • •

There is no hope for labor until we reclaim the earth's soil.—St. Patrick.

• • •

Prayer is the work our busy hands have wrought,
Not the weak words our lips have feebly said:
Words without deeds are profitless and dead.

Would you pray truly? Break the barriers down
That fence earth's soil from hungry toiler's needs.
Fear neither human law, nor human frown
That mock God's laws. Prayers are not words, but deeds.

—(From "Land Values," London, England.

WORKING WITHOUT GETTING THE FRUITS.

Joseph Fels, Philadelphia.

I sometimes think we Americans are the most easily fooled and tricked people on earth.

We have been fooled by a tariff so long that even the great advance in the price of all necessities of life concurrently with the growth of immense fortunes to tariff beneficiaries and deepening poverty on the part of the working classes, have not aroused us to the realization of its iniquity. We complain of the extortions of tariff-supported trusts and combines, and yet we send lawyers who are, or have been in the pay of these combinations as our representatives to Washington, childishly expecting them to guard our interests.

Everywhere in our federal and municipal affairs the infuence and power of "Big Business" is apparent. Its interests are always conserved while the people are treated as geese to be plucked, just as that corresponding institution, the House of Lords, in England has for so many years fooled and plucked the English people.

It should not be overlooked, though it often is, that the vast wealth which finds its way to the pockets of English and all other landlords must be produced by someone. It does not fall from heaven, nor is it cast up by the sea. It is the product of human labor, toil and endeavor, and when the pride and boast of any class in a community is that they do not work, that neither they nor their ancestors for many generations back were ever "tradesmen," and when it is apparent that this class enjoys all the things which workers or "tradesmen" produce, it must be equally manifest that some men are working without getting, while other men are getting without working—that some are unjustly enriched while others are robbed.

A great many people are asking "How much has the land question to do with the present revolution in Mexico? And the best answer that I can find to this question comes from that brilliant writer, W. C. Owen, who edits the English page of Il Regeneracion. He says:

"The Mexican Revolution is different. It presents the land question in its crudest, most unyielding form. "You have got the land; we want it."—"It is useless to explain how you got it, for whatever you may say, we deny your right to get it in that way. We deny your right to buy up our country and enslave and expatriate us."

Do you think I am putting my own thoughts into the peon's mouth? The proof that I am not is furnished by the peon's own actions, which have been far more eloquent than words. Read the accounts of governmental centers captured by the revolutionists and almost the first thing you will notice is that the real estate records were burned. They do ont recognize the paper titles through which the landlord, be he Mexican or foreigner, collects his tribute. Just as Henry George declared—it runs through every line he wrote—that lapse of time can confer no validity on so-called titles granting monopoly of land, so the Mexican revolutionist says simply: "The land is ours; we take it. God never mant we should be tenants-at-will of men we never saw and never expect to see. From the time of the Spanish conquest to the present hour we have been enslaved by force. Today the force is ours and we throw off our chains. We take back the land and become once more economically free."

Modern Illustrations.

"You have it. It is mine. I want it back." That sort of quarrel cannot be compromised; that always has been settled by appeal to force; that has produced the bloodiest wars, the most ruthless invasions, the world has known. One need only instance, in our own times, the Russian Revolution, the Irish Land League, the Boer war. Any textbook on the subject will give you other examples by the score. The hunger for land is not an avarice but the hard, practical recognition of a basic want. Men who are fighting for the land have ceased to be dreamers. They have come down to earth.

Some of the objections against the Renter's Union read like this. "Would not the Renter's Union force all men to be tehants."

As a matter of fact we would guarantee to every man the opportunity to have a home of his own, by chopping off the thieves who now hold the major product for profit.

• • •

Another question is: "Would it not destroy the incentive for gain?" Yes it would; exactly as all the churches, schools, roads, postoffices and other marks of progress are trying to do. Destroy the incentive for graft and give the inspiration for a better life.

• • •

Another question is: "If all men could sit under their own vine and fig tree, would it not lead to indifference and decay?" Indifference to what?

Why indifference to the yelps and howls of men who want to lead the lives of wolves, preying off their brothers. Decay to the life of ease and luxury and lust that hastens the landlords downward.

• • •

"Would it not retard social progress!"

Well if you can imagine anything that can retard social progress more than as Gov. Colquitt points out, where one hundred and forty-six million acres of land is held under fence without cultivation, I would like to know it.

• • •

"Would it not spread alarm and fear?"

Sure, among the thieves and manipulators that have fattened off Texas land for more than 60 years.

• • •

"Would it not cause financial disorder?"

Certainly! It would give the people the finances that are theirs and let the land grabbers scratch for a living.

• • •

"Would it not paralyze industry?" Yes, the industry that exploits other men while all other men would be given the opportunity to be industrious.

• • •

"Wouldn't it do irrepairable harm, all around?"

It would to the home wrecking, free lusting grafters and their heirs who never earned a dollar in their lives.

• • •

"Wouldn't it advertise Texas as a dangerous state?"

Yes, for the thieves and grafters of all description, but the Lone State state would be a haven of refuge to every man who toils to maintain himself as a self respecting citizen.

• • •

"Wouldn't it be a great step backwards?"

It all depends on which way you are heading. To a man who is headed into a love of misrule and capitalist graft of all description, it certainly would be. To a man who is headed to the light and brotherhood, it would be a light to his pathway.

• • •

"Would it tax monopoly?"

Why certainly it would. It would tax land monopoly and all that flows therefrom.

"Would not your renter's program require a change in the constitution, and would not that cause a great deal of trouble and turmoil, and would it not be too difficult a thing for the renters to put through?"

No sir. For the same reason that Judge Harris of Austin pointed out in the land edition of The Rebel last New Year's day when he said: "There is no political power higher than the people. The people change their constitutions when they choose. True, the process prescribed for a change in our organic law renders such change slow and tedious and exceedingly difficult to bring about under the method prescribed in our Constitution. It is well that it is so; for it is the bulwark of private rights that are sacred to the individual—"a pillar of cloud by day, by night a pillar of fire;" but the Constitution belongs to the people and when a new political idea prevails with a majority of the people, even the courts of the country are not slow to give it a strained construction to meet the demands of a recognized majority."

• • •

Idle acres make idle men.

• • •

Tax the big speculative tracts into use.

• • •

The values created by the people belong to the people.

• • •

A graduated tax is levied on land values with success in other countries; why not Texas?

• • •

In British Columbia the farmed land is taxed five mills, the idle land 20 to 40.

• • •

Our fathers sold great tracts of land to corporations and to the timber trusts, but they did not sell us.

• • •

Leave the big timber and speculative holdings what their owners create, and to the farmer and small home owner what he creates.

• • •

If the public grants of vast tracts of land were made with the provision that no change or increase in taxation could be made for ever and for ever, and if such provision is of such divine origin, then we face an eternity of rent and service for our posterity in this world and ourselves in the next.

• • •

You are beaten to earth, Well, well what's that?
Come up with a smiling face.
It's nothing against you to fall down flat;
But to lie there—that's a disgrace
The harder you're thrown, why the harder you'll bounce.
Be proud of your blackened eye,
It isn't the fact that you're licked that counts,
Its how did you fight, and why?
Edmound Vance Cook

The question of land has been fought ove rin all nations of the earth. In England there is a man who, while refusing to accept the Socialist program in its entirety, agrees with us on a change in land tenure. His name i Lloyd George. In his speech delivered in Swansea, England last week, he tore the hide off the noblity, who owns the land of England in the following eloquent words:

"The greatest people in England own land which at one time belonged to the poor-paid service of religion. The vessels of the consecrated sanctuary are still on their sideboards. Meat dedicated to the altar stocks their larders today. Go to a Primrose league meeting look at the platform. One-third of them are probably people who have got church land. The primroses which adorn their buttonholes were plucked from land consecrated to the service of the altar, and they have the effrontery to charge us—when we ask that the money which belongs to the poor ought to be returned—they have the effrontery to say we are robbing God.

"I will tell you what is the matter with this country. It is an unlimited monarchy. Here and there are 10,000 little czars. They hold absolute autocratic sway. Who gave it to them—this trust and property?

"We mean to examine the conditions of it. It is a fight full of hope for democracy.

"We are asking nothing unreasonable. We are asking nothing we are not fit for. We are not a nation of pirates seeking to pillage. We seek but our own.

"We are not a nation of atheists compassing the downfall of Christianity. Nonconformity is covering the land with altars to the Most High."

• • •

El Regeneracion, in a recent issue, commented upon the Renters Union and land conditions in Texas in this wise:

"Texas borders on Mexico, and the struggle for the free use and occupancy of land now being fought so bitterly across the border was bound to find its echo on this side. Reading the Waco constitution of the Renters Union of America we wonder what help Wall Street can expect from Texas in its effort to nail Mexico to the cross of absentee landlordism, for the preamble describes he following as being the condition of affairs in that State, orginally raped from Mexico:

"Out of 165,000,000 acres of tillable land in Texas only 27,000,000 acres were in cultivation in 1910; white tenants have increased from 165,000 in 1900 to 209,000 in 1910, and the number of Negro and Mexican tenants and farm laborers has increased; the cost of machinery necessary to obtain the best results in farming has greatly increased; many landlords demand contracts that interfere with the political and personal liberty of the tenant as well as the manner in which he cultiates his crops; the present tenant system, through lack of proper improvements, overcropping and single cropping is causing the soil to lose its fertility and yield unsatisfactory returns; the increase in land values has made it impossible for the tenant, under ordinary conditions, to buy and pay for land; these conditions are forcing the landless farmer to live in miserable shacks and keeping the women and children in the fields to such an extent as to be exceedingly detrimental to the mental and physical well-ebing of our people and a menace to the homes and social institutions of our State.

"The Renters Union of America was organized at Waco, Texas, Nov. 4, 1911, as the result of a conference attended by farmers representing twenty-two Texas counties. Its organ is "The Rebel," and the preamble quoted protests against the evils of increased rents, bonuses and money rents; favors a tax up to the limit upon all land held for speculation or exploitation, and declares that use and occupancy constitute the only just title to land.

All over the world a "Holy War" against land monopoly has been declared, and Mexico, at least, is making it a battle to the death.

OUR BANKS ARE FILLED WITH MINTED BLOOD.

Our banks are filled with minted blood
We've coined our children's tears;
We wring from want a golden flood
And feast on flesh and fears.
A judgment day shall surely come,
Our crimes shall speak, our lips be dumb!

Our babies' lives pay tribute red
In cotton patch and mart;
Rachel yet mourns her chidren dead
And stills her bleeding heart.
Oh, women, wake! The hour draws nigh,
Can ye not hear your children's cry?

Still those who sow not reap the grain,
The weaver's back is bare.
The rich are surfeited with gain,
Toil gets but meagre fare.
Have ye not heard the tale of France
When hell broke loose and led the dance?

Of what avail to raise the dams?
The water but mounts higher.
The flood shall sweep away our shams
When loose the mad mob's ire,
Oh, look to justice while you may
Ere vengeance gluts its bloody day!

With minted blood our banks are filled!
How may we stay God's wrath?
It is our brothers we have killed;
Up! Seek ye wisdom's path!
Our human laws wreak murder dire;
Repeal them ere all hope expire!

—Will Atkinson.

"San Antonio, Texas, June 10, '12

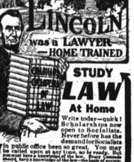
"Dear Rebel: I have very little time but if I get before some unions I will have them subscribe in a body if Irish oratory and Dutch tenacity counts for anything. I am on the warpath to flood this sleepy old city with The Rebel. I want to personally congratulate you and the "reds" from Texas for your militant and uncompromising attitude on the industrial wing of the Socialist movement, and the brilliant manner in which you acquitted yourselves in general. Sometimes, owing to environments, I feel as though I was one hundred years ahead of my times, but when I see, hear and read what is taking place in other minds and places, I renew my energy and make another effort to catch up with the advance guards of the economic evolution. When I read the proceedings of that convention it revived every source of my energy and set on fire in my very inmost soul, that star of hope. If it is so pleasant to think about, what will be its joys when realized?

"Yours for the final emancipation,

Lee P. Deck.

FOR SALE:—"The Fall of Babylon", and "What Socialism Is", written by Rev. E. F. Stanton of Hamlin, both for 50c at ... office.

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W. O. W. Being Used by Grafting Political Sharks.

ONE FRASER, "SOVEREIGN ADVISER," WRITES SOME LETTERS AND LETS THE PROHIBITION CAT OUT OF THE BAG.

The following letter has been received in this office:

"Dublin, Texas, June 2, 1912.—Comrade T. A. Hickey: Dear Sir: As I am a red card member of the Socialist party, a subscriber to your paper and a Woodman of the World, I took the liberty to send a copy of your paper, containing an exposure of the actions of Lightfoot and Sheppard, to Mr. W. A. Fraser, the second officer for this jurisdiction. I received a reply from him, TRYING to explain the contents of that paper. In order to be fair with you, I am enclosing you his letter. Now just one request, if you please: Pull off your gloves, wind up the mainspring, do up the job in grand shape and I will get the hide in your paper. You are waking them up in this part of the country with your little paper and if it were twice as large they simply couldn't stand it.

"Please don't use my name in the operation.

"Your friend and comrade, ——— ———."

This is the letter from Fraser to our Dublin comrade:

"Office of W. A. Fraser, Sovereign Adviser, Woodmen of the World. No trouble to Answer Correspondence. Suite 618, Wilson Bldg., Dallas, Tex., May 29th, 1912. ——— ——— Dublin, Texas, Esteemed Sovereign: Replying to yours of the 27th will say I enclose herewith copy of letter written to W. J. Crawford, attorney at law, Beaumont, Texas, which answers the questions propounded by you. I don't think there is any fair-minded man in the country would believe the statements contained in The Rebel, or the man that wrote them.

"Trusting this will be satisfactory, I am, truly and fraternally yours,

W. A. Fraser, Sovereign Adviser."

FRASER'S LETTER TO CRAWFORD.

This is the letter to Crawford of Beaumont, copy of which was enclosed by Fraser in his letter to the Dublin comrade:

"W. J. Crawford, Atty. at Law, Beaumont, Texas. Esteemed Sovereign: Replying to your favor of the 21st, will say that I have read the dirty, lying, pusillanimous statements contained in The Rebel, and while I intended replying to same, I believed it best to let it go by. All those people want is to be dignified by someone replying to them.

"As far as the attorney general is concerned, there is absolutely no truth in the statement that he charged his expenses while attending the Sovereign Camp to the State and to the W. O. W. HE CHARGED THE STATE HIS EXPENSES FROM AUSTIN TO ROCHESTER, AND CHARGED THE W. O. W. HIS EXPENSES FROM ROCHESTER BACK TO AUSTIN—WHICH IS FAIR AND IN ACCORDANCE WITH OUR LAWS. The fact that he did work for the state while in the East is no reason why he should not be paid for services rendered to our organization.

"As far as Morris is concerned, we all know that up until last year he was drawing $2,400 a year from our orgainzation. Every delegate at the Sovereign Camp also knew that the pettifogging politician holding the office of insurance commissioner had criticised Sheppard, claiming he did not earn the money paid him as sovereign banker. He didn't investigate far enough to know, because he didn't want to investigate for fear he might find the information that Sheppard had traveled all over the U. S. ... W. speeches without charging the order for same. That he had spent several times the amount of his salary in doing so, and had he been so disposed, could have collected mileage and per diem for every day he put in attending to these duties which called him away from home and were outside of his regular work as sovereign banker.

"In the face of the report made by this politician, styling himself an insurance commissioner, Sheppard's salary was raised at the last convention, showing the sovereign delegates thought much more of Sheppard, and treated the libelous and lying reports just as they should have been treated by raising Sheppard's salary.

"Now, Walter, I knew some considerable time since that something just like this Rebel rot was going to be published against Morris; that was the reason I wrote the letter to Colquitt, Ramsey, Wolters, Randell and Sheppard, and warned them not to drag the W. O. W. into this fight. I am trying to ascertain who wrote this Rebel rot, and if I do there is going to be something doing. Of course when you consider the sheet—the very name of it is repulsive, and the lying statements it is chuck full of, would make votes for any man among our respectable citizenship, rather than hurting him.

"Morris is having splendid meetings, his health is good, his voice is strong, and I believe he is going to stay right in this campaign becoming more aggressive every day. It may seem strange to you but I have reports from both Bexar and Harris counties from reliable men, telling me that Morris will carry both these counties. The reason given is that the people are tired being dominated by the whiskey and brewery interests in this state, and are going to support Sheppard as a rebuff to those dominating influences.

"If you have any particulars regarding The Rebel article, would be glad to have it.

"Truly and fraternally yours,

W. A. Fraser, Sovereign Adviser."

TURNING THE LIGHT ON THEMSELVES.

Little by little these gabby, long eared, inside high muckamucks of the Sovereign Camp are turning the light on their own misdoings.

Fraser is the stupidest of the lot, so far, although God knows what the next one may be foolish enough to put on paper, to be forwarded to The Rebel by an honest rank-and-file Woodman who wants the truth published.

Let us sum up the ground that has been covered so far.

In No. 45 The Rebel charged that Attorney General Jewel P. Lightfoot of Texas, who spent about three weeks, in June 1911, pretending to investigate the electrical trust in Boston, New York and other eastern cities, and who during that time attended the Sovereign Camp of the Woodmen of the World, at Rochester, New York had filed expense accounts, covering the trip east, with both the state of Texas and the Woodmen of the World.

We charged that Lightfoot drew from the state, as expenses for that three weeks trip, the sum of $635.72, and we published an itemized copy of his expense account, filed with the state, to prove it. That expense account is a state paper, and can be found at Austin, on file, by any citizen who wants to verify our statement.

We charged that "On page 148 of the official report of proceedings of the Sovereign Camp, W. O. W., 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: Jewel P. Lightfoot: Pullman, $21; mileage, 1750 (miles); days, 8; amount, $436."

We charged on the above showing the Jewel P. Lightfoot, attorney general of Texas, had obviously run in a double expense account—making both the state and the W. O. W. pay the expenses of his eastern trip—and Mr. Lightfoot has not denied it—and won't, because the facts are down in black and white, in official reports.

FRASER'S FAKE EXPLANATION.

Now comes Fraser, this bum adviser of the W. O. W., and says Lightfoot simply charged up his expenses going east to the state, and his expenses coming back to the W. O. W.

Lightfoot didn't say so in his sworn statement of expenses filed at Austin, on which he collected from the state of T exas $635.72 for his three weeks trip.

Lightfoot didn't say so, or it was not so stated, in the official report of the sovereign camp of the W. O. W., where Ligthfoot is shown to have been allowed $436 for attending the convention eight days.

His three weeks trip east cost the state of Texas, for railroad and hotel expenses, cab hire., all personal items, over $200 a week.

His eight days attendance on the W. O. W. convention cost the Woodmen over $400 a week.

But wait! I see he figured his time with the Woodmen from June 13 to June 24. That makes twelve days. Probably he counted two days going to Rochester from Texas, and two days coming back from Rochester to Texas, which added to the eight days he seems to have spent at the convention, would figure out twelve days.

Suppose Lightfoot collected $15 a day for his expenses from the W. O. W. while attending the convention. Fifteen dollars a day for eight days would make $140. That is as high as the inside grafters of the Sovereign Camp have ever had the nerve to go. But say Lightfoot went the limit, and charged them $15 a day for his living expenses in Rochester those eight days he attended the convention. That leaves ($140 from $436), $296 to pay for his railroad ticket, sleeping car and meals going from Texas to Rochester and coming back home again, or $148 each way.

I have more than once made the trip by rail from Texas to New York, and I always rode first class, and it never cost me any $148. I have done it for less than $100, more than once—and used Pullman cars, and Pullman diners, and had all that a first class traveler can buy legitimately—except booze, which I didn't buy—all inside of $100.

But say it cost Jewel $148 each way between Texas and Rochester, and say he drew down $15 per day for his days in Rochester at the sovereign camp.

Why then did he ask the state of Texas to pay him $635.72 for his eating and drinking and sleeping and railroad riding during the same period of time?

Why, when he was getting all his legitimate expenses paid by the Woodmen, and on a magnificent scale at that, did he want the state of Texas to put up for it all a second time.

Or, **IF HE INTENDED TO MAKE THE STATE PAY HIM AT THE RATE OF OVER $200 A WEEK FOR HIS PERSONAL TRAVELING EXPENSES DURING THAT THREE WEEKS JAUNT** down east (ostensibly to spy out a trust but actually to attend and touch up the W. O. W. sovereign camp's pocketbook, and to dodge the statewide campaign then on in Texas)—**THEN WHY DID HE NEED DRAW ANYTHING FROM THE W. O. W?**

Fraser can explain until he is black in the face, and he can't explain away the cold fact that little Jewel P., the attorney general of Texas, the great prohibition reformer, the distinguished member of the Woodmen fraternity—just naturally put in a double expense account, one to the state, one to the W. O. W., and thought he was making some easy money.

And it would have been easy, probably, if we hadn't started the pestiferous little Rebel less than a year ago, and given Texas one paper in which the truth about their grafting democratic party officials can get printed.

FRASER'S LIES NAILED, ONE BY ONE.

Fraser says: "I have read the dirty, lying, pusillanimous statements contained in The Rebel, and while I intended replying to same I believed it best to let it go by."

The Rebel says: "Fraser 'let it go by' because he didn't dare to try to reply to **THE COLD FACTS CONTAINED IN OUR ROAST OF LIGHTFOOT AND SHEPPARD."**

Fraser says: "I am trying to ascertain who wrote this Rebel rot, and if I do there is going to be something doing."

The Rebel says: "The name of the editor and owner of this paper is printed on the front page of every number. If by 'something doing' Fraser means a libel suit, The Rebel says he can't start it quick enough to suit us. If he means by 'something doing' a personal attack, he can't start that soon enough either."

As a matter of fact, this shallow-brained, silly, gabby, threatening chap doesn't mean to start anything. His threats are muttered into a personal letter to a fellow Woodman. He didn't and doesn't dare come out into the open and repeat them.

We repeat it: Every word The Rebel has published about Lightfoot and Sheppard is the truth and nothing but the truth—and we defy either Lightfoot or Sheppard to challenge the facts as we stated them, or to explain those facts otherwise than as we explained them. They have no other possible explanation. As for Fraser, why, as Kalamity Bonner says, "We are not out after minnows." He won't get caught in the bucket if he backs off under the shadow of the high banks and keeps his mouth shut.

But he has talked too much already—in his letter to Crawford. In that letter Fraser says: "The pettifogging politician holding the office of insurance commissioner had criticised Sheppard, claiming he did not earn the money paid him as sovereign banker."

The fact is that this official criticism of Sheppard was made jointly by the insurance departments of three states: Nebraska, Minnesota and South Carolina. So it was not one-pettifogging politician" who criticised Morris, but three high state officials—one in the West, one in the North, one in the South—who denounced Morris and all of his pals in the inside ring that rules the sovereign camp of the W. O. W. for grafting on its funds. And in that criticism, which was published by the insurance departments of the three states named as an official document, the dates, places and amount of the grafting done by the W. O. W. highmuckamucks, including Morris, were set forth in detail. This official criticism was not general, not vague, not mere complaining. It was specific, complete, unanswerable—and no attempt has ever been made, publicly, by the men who were criticised to answer it.

Fraser says to Crawford: "Sheppard had traveled all over the United States making W. O. W. speeches without charging the order for same. That he had spent several times the amount of his salary in doing so, and had he been so disposed, could have collected mileage and per diem for every day he put in attending to these matters."

Fraser says Morris received no pay—no mileage nor per diem—for making his W. O. W. speeches all over the United States. Just did the work for the love of it, and paid his own expenses—several times the amount of his salary as sovereign banker.

Did he?

Hardly.

Sovereign Commander J. C. Root, the highest of all the W. O. W. inside bunch, in a letter to O. Weltner, Camp Verde, Kerr county, Texas, (published in The Rebel last week), says:

"During the interim between sessions of congress, he [Morris Sheppard, sovereign banker—or sovereign barker] has been making addresses all over our jurisdiction, FOR WHICH HE RECEIVED NO COMPENSATION EXCEPT FOR NECESSARY ACTUAL EXPENSES."

Fraser says Morris made his speeches free and paid his own expenses.

Root says Morris got "necessary actual expenses" paid during his speech-making.

There sure is a lie out somewhere—but it is not The Rebel's lie. It is between Fraser and Root, and we leave our readers to guess which one is telling the truth and which is telling the lie.

For our part, **we don't believe either one tells the truth.** Remembering how Morris stuck the W. O. W. for $45.96 per day for attending the ten-day session of the Sovereign Camp at Norfolk in 1907, and how the three insurance commissioners denounced all the sovereign camp officers for padding their mileage accounts and for drawing an extortionate per diem at that and later conventions, **it is our firm belief that Morris got enough allowed him for 'necessary actual expenses,' while making W. O. W. speeches, to pay him well for his time, in addition to paying his 'necessary actual expenses.'**

During the year 1909 Morris drew down for mileage and per diem, in addition to his salary as sovereign banker, the neat sum of $1,191.30. Of that amount $665.90 was for "traveling expenses," in addition to $314.50 for attending the sovereign executive council and $114 for attending the sovereign camp convention. **That $665 was the money the records say he did get, and that Fraser says he didn't get.**

FRASER'S ATTACK ON PUBLIC OFFICIALS.

W. A. Fraser, "sovereign adviser" of the W. O. W., writing to Crawford, said:

"In the face of the report made by this politician, styling himself an insurance commissioner, Sheppard's salary was raised at the last convention, showing the sovereign delegates thought much more of Sheppard, and treated the libelous and lying reports just as they should have been treated by raising Sheppard's salary."

That statement is respectfully referred to Hon. Silas R. Barton, Auditor of Public Accounts, Lincoln, Nebraska; Hon. John A. Hartigan, Commissioner of Insurance, St. Paul, Minnesota, and Hon. F. H. McMaster, Commissioner of Insurance, Columbia, South Carolina, the gentlemen and public officials who were responsible for publishing the audit and review of W. O. W. sovereign camp finances in which the sovereign camp officials were flatly and specifically accused of grafting on the widows and orphans they are pretending to protect.

Fraser says Sheppard's salary was raised from $2,400 a year to $3,600 a year at the last sovereign camp, in Rochester, N. Y., 1911. This official report on the affairs of the W. O. W., dated August 1, 1910, shows that Sheppard's salary for 1910 was $3,600.

Another lie out, you see—but not The Rebel's lie.

This lie is between Fraser and the three state insurance commissioners, and we leave our readers again to guess who is lying and who is telling the truth.

DRAGGING W. O. W. INTO POLITICS.

Fraser writes to Crawford: **"Now, Walter, I know some considerable time since, that something just like this Rebel rot was going to be published against Morris; that was the reason I wrote the letter to Colquitt, Ramsey, Wolters, Randell and Sheppard, and warned them not to drag the W. O. W. into this fight."**

How did Fraser know somebody was going to print the truth about wrong doing by the high officials of W. O. W?

Why, he knew it was there, and he was scared. That's why. He knew such things couldn't be kept hidden always, and he feared if Morris Sheppard, with his fat graft on the W. O. W., should run for congress, some opponent of Sheppard would pretty certainly uncover the mess.

WE NOW CALL UPON COLONEL JACOB F. WOLTERS, COLONEL CHOICE B. RANDELL, JUDGE WM. F. RAMSEY, GOVERNOR O. B. COLQUITT AND MORRIS SHEPPARD TO MAKE PUBLIC THE LETTERS THEY GOT FROM FRASER, IN WHICH, AS HE SAYS, HE WARNED THEM NOT TO "DRAG THE W. O. W. INTO THIS FIGHT."

THE WOODMEN OF TEXAS HAVE A RIGHT TO KNOW THE WHOLE TRUTH ABOUT THIS ROTTEN DEAL, AND THE POLITICIAN WHO TRIES TO HIDE ANY PART OF IT FROM THEM WILL GAIN NO FRIENDS BY SO DOING.

In this last paragraph of his letter to Crawford, Fraser gives the whole snap away, of how the Woodmen are being sold out to the statewide prohibition gang of political candidates, headed by Sheppard. Fraser in that paragraph said:

"Morris is having splendid meetings, his health is good, his voice is strong, and I believe he is going to stay right in this campaign becoming more aggressive every day."

What campaign?

Why, the senatorial campaign, of course.

You see Fraser, warning Wolters and Randell and Colquitt and Ramsey and Sheppard not to "drag the W. O. W. into this fight," was double-crossing Colquitt, Wolters and Randell, the anti-statewiders, because his letter to Crawford shows he was himself dragging the W. O. W. into this fight on behalf of Sheppard, and presumably also of Ramsey the other statewider.

This prize jackass of the world winds up his letter to Crawford by saying:

"If you have any particulars regarding The Rebel article, would be glad to have it."

Why, old Long-Ears, all the particulars about The Rebel article were given in the article.

We didn't give all the particulars that have come to our knowledge about the grafting that has been done by the inside ring that runs the sovereign camp of the W. O. W.—not near all—but we gave enough to make the rank and file members wake up and demand an investigation, if they have any regard for their own rights and interests.

The Rebel's interest in the subject is two-fold: First, to expose the democratic party politicians who are using the great fraternal insurance organization for their selfish political and financial benefit; second, to make Socialist votes by giving old-party voters one more reminder that as long as they tolerate an organization of society that permits private graft, they will certainly be the victims of it.

We see by the daily papers that Walter J. Crawford of Beaumont, the Woodman to whom Fraser wrote his ridiculously silly and inaccurate letter, has just recently been helping to organize a Sheppard club in Beaumont.

We call upon Mr. Crawford, if he is an honest man, to read this article, and the other articles on this subject which have preceded it, and then say whether he wants to be a party to the inside ring scheme to use the Woodmen to boost a bunch of professional politicians that are trying to get into office on the prohibition wave.

And we can't help laughing at the way Root, Sheppard and Fraser contradict each other, trying to explain the same set of facts.

They are a bum lot of plotters, and Fraser as an adviser is a plumb joke.

All Heading Toward Socialism.

The trend of the times—toward socialism—is well illustrated by the following set of three editorial paragraphs printed in a row in the Kilgore Chronicle:

The state of Washington will make an effort to establish the commission form of government for the entire State, abolishing the Legislature. The commission form of government is very popular and has given entire satisfaction to the cities that have adopted it, so why would it not be a good thing for a whole State?—Grapeland Messenger.

There is no telling what those remarkable States of Washington and Oregon will do next. They seem to have absolutely no fear of paternalism, and the things they do for their citizens are enough to make rabid the strict constructionists who abhor everything that smacks of improvement upon the 1800-model Constitutions. Oregon, for instance, is actually lending money to farmers at 6 per cent. interest and never losing a penny by it, while the farmers are enabled by this species of paternalism to improve their homes and farms and be cheerful. Isn't it the darndest go! —State Press in Dallas News.

You fellows will dodder around and fall into an indorsement of Socialism if you don't be careful. Better look out.—Kilgore Chronicle.

Careful, or not, Mr. Chronicle man, you are all headed for socialism—some of you with your eyes wide open, some with eyes only half open, some with eyes shut, drifting like deadwood with the tide—but all going forward.

Tomorrow belongs to socialism.

ANNIVERSARY EDITION.

We are in correspondence with some of the greatest Socialist priters in America for special articles for our anniversary edition which will be published on July 6. At the moment of writing we do not know how many copies we will have to print. We are hopeful that it will be 100,000. The land question will be featured. The Rebel will write a big feature article that will equal if not surpass anything he has written up to date. Comrades Debs and Seidel have been written to for articles; if they cannot supply them notice will be given in due time. Let us know as soon as you read this how many copies you will want, 1000 copies in your community will spread like Johnson grass and with the proper work you con carry the box in the fall; rush your orders in for this immense edition immediately.

NECKTIES.

In Kansas City, Mo., lives a maiden lady who has been an ardent Socialist for years. She makes four in hand, club bows or string ties in black, blue, red, green and gray. Send her a dime for a sample. Address Miss Ada M. Tuck, Station B, Kansas City, Mo.

PRINTING BARGAINS.

The Rebel Stationery Printery quotes special prices on printed stationery for secretaries and others, as follows, privided orders are received by July 1:

500 noteheads (value $2) and 500 envelopes (value $1.75) with the same name an daddress (with party emblem and Union label if desired) all for the sum of only $2.75.

Candidates Cards.

Special rates until July 15: printed cards for the names of single Socialist candidates or entire tickets with a short, sharp appeal to the old party voters to stay out of the "donk" primaries, from $1.75 to $3 per 1000, depending on size of order and size of cards.

The Rebel Stationery Printery,
Hallettsville, Tex.