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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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Petty Grafting by High Officials.

A Congressman, an Attorney General and His Assistant.

The Hon. Jewel P. Lightfoot, attorney general of Texas, has announced he will not be a candidate for reelection, but his soul goes marching on.

The Hon. Jewel has been doing some things, official and unofficial during the past two years, which call for the spotlight, in order that the people of Texas may know him and his kind at their true value. Inasmuch as the democratic newspaper press of Texas seems disinclined to print the facts, **it becomes the duty of The Rebel, as the only real newspaper of statewide circulation in Texas, to turn on the light.**

Last year, just about the time the prohibition election had reached a high pitch of discussion and both sides were calling lustily for orators, two state officials were suddenly called to duty far away.

The Hon. Jewel and John W. Brady, his assistant, about June 5, 1911, announced, that they were going East to New York and Boston to investigate the electrical trusts supposed to be doing business in Texas.

Just why they selected the summer and that particular part of the summer to investigate the electrical trust in New York and Massachusetts and did not investigate it in Texas, they have not yet explained. Suffice to say that in the aforesaid month of June they hied themselves to the cool corridors of the Waldorf-Astoria and the Astor House in New York to investigate the elctrical trust.

Now it so happened that coincident with this investigation and with this trip there was to be a meeting of the Sovereign Camp of the Woodmen of the World at Rochester, N. Y., between June 13th and 24th which these two trust shrinkers were determined to attend.

The two shining lights returned to the state of Texas after evading some of the hot weather by a trip to Montreal, Canada (it seems as though the electrical trust needed a lot of investigation in Canada, also) and other summer resorts, and after awhile they issued a report of their investigation which disclosed, as was pointed out by a cruel editorial of the Dallas News, that they had discovered nothing more in all this long trip than could have been found out by any ordinary citizen who would expend a few postage stamps or read a few advertisements of the Stone & Webster Syndicate.

MISSED THE PRO CAMPAIGN.

These two little fellows got back into the state just in time to vote in the prohibition election and too late, as they had no doubt planned, to deliver any speeches in the campaign. They probably thought that, one being an anti and the other a pro, the result would be neutralized. Brady would tell the antis that he took away Lightfoot to keep him out of the campaign and Lightfoot would tell the pros that he had to take Brady out of the state to keep him from making speeches for the antis. And thus between them they would catch the thing "a comin' and a gwine."

Many months after they returned the Hon. Jewel filed in the state comptroller's office an itemized statement of his and Brady's expense while on that summer vacation investigating the trust and dodging the prohibition issue. The total cost paid Mr. Lightfoot, as per expense bill, is $635.72 and the total cost paid Mr. Jno. W. Brady as per his bill, was $545.97, making a total of $1,181.69.

THE STORY OF THE EXPENSE ACCOUNTS.

By following the details of these expense bills it will be found that Mr. Lightfoot proceeded first from Austin to New Orleans, charging up railroad fare, sleeping car, baggage transfer and meals en route; from New Orleans he proceeded to Atlanta, sleeper, baggage, railroad ticket and meals en route; from Atlanta he proceeded to Washington with sleeper, baggage transfer and meals en route; from Washington he went to Charlotte, with all of these various charges en route; from Charlotte he went to Montreal with everything necessary en route; from Montreal he went to Boston and from Boston proceeded to New York making all necessary expenditures en route; and from New York it appears that he made a straight shoot for Austin and only ate $8.25 worth en route.

About the same time that he was filing his expense bill at Austin with the Comptroller, there was published a report: "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:

"Jewel P. Lightfoot:

Pullman	Mileage	Days	Amount
$21.00	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 an allowance for eight days' attending convention, $436. The mileage of course and the Pullman expense was calculated from Austin to Rochester.

In Lightfoot's expense bill nothing is said of Rochester and it appears from it that there was no investigation to be carried on around Rochester, and unless one turns to the expense bill handed in to the Sovereign Camp Woodmen of the World, one does not know that Mr. Lightfoot was stopping off at this point, where the double expense bill was to be drawn up, one handed to the state and the other to the Woodmen.

However, when one turns to the expense bill of Mr Brady it reveals a great investigation of the trust going on around Rochester about that time, for it appears that Brady was not a member of the Sovereign Camp of the Woodmen and therefore while accompanying Mr. Lightfoot who was attending the Woodmen of the World convention at that point he had to charge the expense of it in somewhere and therefore we find on his expense bill the following:

R. R. Fare and Pullman, Washington to Rochester	$16.90
Hotel and meals, Rochester	27.05
Cab fare, baggage, Rochester	3.20
R. R. fare, Chicago to Rochester	13.88
Pullman, Chicago to Rochester	3.00
Meals en route	3.00
Meals at Rochester	2.50
Baggage and cab, Rochester	1.00
Total	$70.53

(It is impossible to give dates when these bills were contracted as none appear except the general date of "Between June 5th to July, 21, 1911," in Brady's expense bill, and on Lightfoot's nothing but July 25th, 1911. There is nothing to give the proper date or week when these expenditures were made.)

JUST PLAIN PETTY GRAFTING.

Just why Lightfoot forgot to mention Rochester in his expense bill to the state is not difficult to understand because he did mention it in his expense bill to the Woodmen. This is petty grafting.

If Lightfoot was investigating the electrical trust in the vicinity of Rochester, New York, and the state of Texas was paying his expenses for that investigation, his railroad fare, hotel bill and other expense, and while in that vicinity he attended the Sovereign Camp of the Woodmen, he should not have had any expense bill charged against the Woodmen of the World for that trip, no mileage, no Pullman fare, because the state had already paid it. Or vice versa, if he went there in the first instance to attend the Sovereign Camp of the Woodmen for which he was allowed $436 to defray his expenses from Austin to Rochester and return, and while at Rochester he incidentally investigated some trusts in that neighborhood, he should not have taken that as a pretext to charge the state of Texas an additional expense bill for the same time, same mileage, same Pullman, for more than $600.

As for Brady, the assistant of Lightfoot, his expense bill for laying around Rochester while the Woodmen's convention was in session is unwarranted on any ground. He had no business there. If the trust was being investigated by Lightfoot coincident with the meeting of the Sovereign Camp of the Woodmen than what need had he of Brady? There was no trust to investigate there. Brady was merely there attending the Sovereign Camp of the Woodmen in company with Lightfoot and he was bold enough to disclose the fact in his expense bill, while the cunning Lightfoot was careful to leave no trace of Rochester on his expense bill to the state.

Elsewhere the publication of these expense bills will be found, printed in full.

A CONGRESSMAN WITH TWO SALARIES.

There is another gink not much bigger than a pint of soft soap after a hard washing, who, if we are to believe the insurance department of Nebraska, has been drawing a fat salary from two sources for many years, one of which salaries he did not earn.

The Department of Insurance of Minnesota, South Carolina and Nebraska, in their report on the examination of the Sovereign Camp of the Woodmen of the World as of August 1, 1910, points out the fact that Morris Sheppard, gifted spokesman of the Woodmen of the World and for ten years a member of Congress from Texas, for a number of years has drawn a salary from the Woodmen of the World, which so far as the Departments of Insurance were able to determine, he did not earn. In addition to this he has turned in various expense bills for which there is no explanation.

God save the widows and the orphans whose funds in the Woodmen of the World are being leeched by these parasites, who are not content with being congressmen and attorney generals and high officials but who must draw salaries and turn in fat expense bills which it is said by the insurance commissioners of three states they have not earned and are not entitled to!

What is it these Congressmen and these attorney generals do for the Woodmen of the World that they are entitled to be on the payroll of this great insurance company and at the same time drawing a salary from the state and the nation?

AN OFFICIAL REPORT ON SHEPPARD.

The record speaks for itself more clearly and more distinctly and with more force than any one can speak for it and from the record of the departments of Minnesota, South Carolina and Nebraska of date August 1, 1910, will be found on page 22 the following about Morris Sheppard:

"It will be noted in the foregoing schedule that the salary of the Sovereign Banker is $3,600 per year. This in the opinion of your examiners is entirely out of proportion to the service rendered. While this officer is obliged to furnish bonds in a large amount, and is supposed to have the funds of the Society in his custody, as a matter of fact the funds in the various banks of deposit are in the name of the Society and are subject to withdrawal upon checks signed by Sovereign Society Commander J. C. Root, and the Sovereign Clerk John T. Yates, and these two officers have delegated their powers to H. J. Root and Frank C. Yates respectively. As previously mentioned in this report, the custody of by far the greatest portion of the assets, representing the Emergency Fund, are in the custody of the Emergency Fund Committee. **Inasmuch as the Sovereign Banker resides at Texarkana, Texas,** and **is, we understand, a member of Congress from that state, it necessarily** follows **that he is unable to devote any considerable portion of his time** to **the services of this Society and as explained above, we fail to see that he assumes any responsibility in regard to the custody of the funds.** All of **the other officers seem to devote their time to the services of the Society.** Schedules will be appended to this report showing the exact amount drawn by each officer and each member of the Sovereign Executive Council for the years 1909 and 1910, stating for what service or expense the same was paid."

If Sheppard held the title of "Sovereign Banker" and yet has none of the funds deposited in his name and is therefore not responsible for them, and, as the Insurance Department says, "is unable to devote any considerable portion of his time to the work of the Society," for what purpose has he been paid this big salary?

"LEGISLATIVE EXPENSE."

On page 19 we find the Insurance Department criticising the Legislative expense of the Woodmen of the World, though they do not state in so many words who looks after the Legislative affairs of the Woodmen of the World, and of this item they say as follows:

"'Legislative Expenses, $1,086.45; this consists of expense incurred in sending a special representative or state manager to look after bills introduced in legislatures of two eastern states. The Accounting Department had charged this expense to Insurance Department Fees, which is manifestly incorrect. In 1909 we find that expenses of this nature were carried into the annual statement under the heading of "Legal Expenses." We believe that expenses of this nature should be shown under a title that will indicate exactly what it is, and have requested the Accounting Department to report such expense hereafter under the title of 'Legislative Expense.'"

ANOTHER FORM OF GRAFT.

On another page of this report, page 8, the Insurance Commission is very severe in its criticism of the expenses of the delegates and among other things, says as follows:

"In the history of this society this form of extravagance probably reached its zenith at the Norfolk, Virginia, session in May, 1907. Not only did the members of that body fix their per diem at the extravagant figure of $15 per day, including time spent in travel, and 10 cents per mile traveled for expenses, but the time allowed for attendance and for travel was unquestionably excessive. **The official record of that meeting shows that ten days were occupied in the session, yet not one of the delegates or salaried officers in attendance drew less than twelve days per diem for attendance, at $15 per day.** In addition to this nearly every delegate drew travel pay for six, seven or eight days at the same rate per day, while several received pay for nine, ten, twelve and fourteen days' travel. Most of the delegates and officers drew mileage for one thousand to fifteen hundred miles while seven delegates drew mileage for over two thousand miles."

It s shameful that men in high public station should tolerate or be a party to any such conditions as here set forth by the state Insurance Commissioners in their report.

The official record of this meeting shows that ten days were occupied in the session, yet not one of the delegates or salaried officers

(Continued on Page 2.)

A Squeezed Lemon.

It was Sidney Smith, the great English philosopher who said: "O, that mine enemy would write a book. This Bourbon prayer has been answered so far as the Southern Socialists are concerned. The enemy has written a book and placed on the printed page a composite picture of the class ignorance of our enemies. The title of the book that consists of 90 pages, is, "Evils of Socialism." It is from the press of Firm Foundation of Austin, Texas.

In all my experience of book reviewing, I never had to write a criticism of a work that revealed such dense ignorance by the writer of the subject as the one in question. Mr. Lemmon professes to deal with politics, economics, theology and history and stamps himself such an ignoramus on each of these great subjects that I would fain ignore the fellow altogether were it not for the fact that he has collected in this book every "argument" (?) that has been advanced against the Socialists in the South. When I peel the intellectual hide of this gentleman and nail it to The Rebel's barn door, I will have silenced every traducer of Socialism in the South that has a spark of intelligence or honor left and this goes from Kerosene Joe Bailey to the keeper of the public pound.

CAN'T DEFINE SOCIALISM.

The introduction to this wonderful book is one of the funniest things ever penned. Mark Twain or Bill Nye never approached it in their happiest moments. After telling us that there is an "approaching crisis" he refuses to give his readers the definition of Socialism, because, forsooth, a great German writer named Emile De Leveleye said:

"I never met with a clear definition or even a precise description of the word. Every one is a Socialist in somebody's eyes."—Socialism of Today, p. 14.

We may pass up the fact that no German is named Emile, nor has the prefix De to his name and never was there a Teuton named Leveleye unless he was damned by an Apache squaw and raised on an Arizona reservation! But, as I said, we could pass that up and ask this rich humorist why he should dread a movement that is so foolish and weak that it cannot be defined?. Why mount Rosinante to shiver the intellectual lamps on a nameless windmill? Methinks the answer needs no Delphic oracle to interpret. It may be found in the fact that Mr. Lemmons doesn't care to give the standard definitions of the word Socialism that can readily be secured by even a wayfaring man. He did not care, for instance, to take the definition of the ethics of Socialism which is given by the world's greatest authority, the Encyclopedia Britannica. This definition is:

"THE ETHICS OF SOCIALISM ARE IDENTICAL WITH THE ETHICS OF CHRISTIANITY."

Desiring to keep his readers in the dark, Mr. Lemmons fell back on poor old Leveleye, whoever he may be. But The Rebel will offer no apology for going to the fountainhead for our definition of Socialism. It may be, perchance, that Mr. Lemmon does not possess a sufficient degree of scholarly attainment to understand the scientific definition of the word. Let that be as it may, I here and now fill the awful gap that Lemmon left in his introduction by giving to the readers of The Rebel the thoroughly comprehensive definition of Socialism, exactly as I have copied it from my Encyclopedia Britannica. I may say that it is accepted by all Socialists, by students, scholars, scientists and statesmen in all the civilized nations of the earth. Here it is, Mr. Lemmons:

"Socialism is a word having two distinct but related meanings; primarily it is used as the name of a certain philosophy of history and method of interpreting and analyzing social phenomena. In the second place, since this philosophy and method have as one of their principal conclusions that society is evolving toward a co-operative social stage the word is used to designate a co-operative social organization where the means for the production and distribution of wealth are the collective property of the working class, while the goods which are to be consumed become the private property of the individual workers. The philosophy of Socialism, as generally accepted by the Socialist parties of the world at the present time, takes as its fundamental hypothesis what has been variously called, the materialistic interpretation of history, historic materialism, or economic determinism. This doctrine is stated as follows in the Communist Manifesto.

"'That in every historical epoch, the prevailing mode of economic production and exchange, and the social organization necessarily following it, form the basis upon which is built up, and from which alone can be explained, the political and intellectual history of that epoch that consequently the whole history of mankind since the dissolution of primitive tribal society, (holding land in common ownership) has been a history of class struggles, contests between exploiting and exploited, ruling and oppressed classes; that the history of these class struggles forms a series of evolutions in which, now-a-days, a stage has been reached where the exploited and oppressed class—the proletariat—cannot attain its emancipation from the sway of the exploiting and ruling class—the bourgeoisie—without, at the same time, and once and for all, emancipating society at large from all exploitation, oppression, class-distinctions and class struggles."

Now, Mr. Lemmons, why did yo pillory yourself as an intellectual mudsill with this scientific definition of Socialism at your command? Was it because you wished to muddy the pure stream of clear discussion and knew that this definition would destroy your book? Was it because you never heard of the Encyclopedia Britannica, and knew no more about history or economics, as I will presently show, than a hog does of mathematics? Was it that you could not understand this definition and hence ostrich-like, buried your head in the sand and refused to see? and thereby buncoed your unfortunate readers into paying 25c for a 5c book that is not worth the paper it is written on. Or is it that the Texas landlords are the financial prop of your church and consequently the Socialist principle of economic de-

(Continued on Page 2.)

PETTY GRAFTING BY HIGH OFFICIALS.

A CONGRESSMAN AND AN ATTORNEY GENERAL AND HIS ASSISTANT.

(Continued from Page 1).

in attendance less than twelve days per diem for attendance at $15 per day!

Again, on page 9, this high commission scores the Sovereign Executive Committee for its petty grafting on the funds entrusted to it by those who expect something for their wives and children and speaking of the Detroit Convention, says as follows:

"The Detroit Convention, according to the record of the proceedings was in session ten days. The vouchers shows that every delegate and head camp officer drew pay for twelve days, while the members of the Sovereign Committee drew pay for thirteen, fourteen or fifteen days."

This is a most shameful character of grafting, by men in charge of trust funds. A convention of ten days and a bill for twelve, thirteen, fourteen or fifteen days, and salary for each day in addition to an annual salary, and in the case of one of the Sovereign Executive Committee a salary in Congress. This seems to be about as rapid grafting on a small scale as could be carried on.

From page 10 of the Insurance Report:

"At the Norfolk convention the head officers drew for mileage and per diem as follows:

"Sovereign Commander	$496.30
"Sovereign Clerk	436.30
"Sovereign Adviser	480.90
"Sovereign Banker (Morris Sheppard)	459.60

"This in addition to full salaries of $10,000, $7,500, $5,000 and $3,600 respectively."

As long as the Democratic party elects to office petty grafters who draw salaries they are not entitled to and turn in expense bills for mileage and bills for hotels and Pullman cars, they have never slept in, the Socialist party will continue to thrive in Texas.

Here are exact copies, from the records on file in the office of the state comptroller of Texas, of the expense accounts turned in by Attorney General Jewel P. Lightfoot and his assistant John W. Brady The "Hon." Jewel's comes first, just as he made it and handed it in:

Jewel P. Lightfoot, Attorney General
to
The State of Texas, Dr.

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 Resolutien passed by the Regular Session of the 32nd Legislature:

BY WARRANT ADVANCED BY COMPTROLLER, MAY 29, 1911, $1200.00

Credits:

June 1st. Railroad fare to New Orleans	$ 15.80	
Sleeping car	2.00	
Baggage and Transfer	1.50	
Hotel and meals en route	24.30	
R. R. fare New Orleans to Atlanta	8.45	
Sleeper	2.50	
Baggage and Transfer	1.50	
Hotel and Meals	16.50	
R. B. Atlanta to Washington	19.47	
Sleeper	4.50	
Baggage and transfer and meals	4.50	
Hotel and meals, Washington	89.20	
Telephone, telegraph, car and street car	12.60	
Stenographer, copying documents, etc.,	24.80	
Washington to Charlotte	13.80	
Sleeper, baggage and transfer.	3.50	
Charlotte to Montreal	11.95	
Hotel and meals, Montreal en route	23.50	
Baggage, transfer, teleg., etc	6.60	
Montreal to Boston	9.90	
Baggage and transfer	3.00	
Hotel and meals, Boston en route	93.60	
Telegraph, telephone street car, cab etc	16.90	
Stenographer, copying documents etc	38.50	
Boston to New York	6.00	
Transfer and baggage, Boston and New York	3.00	
Hotel and meals, N. Y.	95.50	
Stenographer, copying documents, expenses securing evidence, manuals, etc	53.50	
Telephone, telegraph, cab, car fare, etc	19.60	
Meals en route New York to Austin	8.50	
Baggage and transfer Austin	.75	
Total	635.72	
Amount advanced John W. Brady, Assistant Attorney General, on said trip, as per statement hereto attached	545.97	
Grand total		1,181.69
Balance deposited to the credit of general revenue		18.31

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,
(Seal) Notary Public, Travis County, Texas.

Approved, J. P. Lightfoot, Attorney General.

Here is Brady's bill:

The State of Texas
To
John W. Brady, Assist. Atty. General
(Included in account hereto attached.)

Account of expenses of trip June 5 to July 21, 1911, in investigating electrical concerns, in pursuance of joint resolution passed by the 32nd legislature:

June 5, R. R. fare, Washington	$ 37.85
Pullman	10.00
Meals, en route	7.25
Cab, car fare and baggage en route	1.50
Hotel and meals, Washington	90.00
Cab and car fare	9.75
Tel. Tel. and stenographer, Washington	4.75
R. R. fare and Pullman, Washington to Rochester	16.96
Hotel and meals, Rochester	27.05
Cab, car fare, baggage, Rochester	8.20
R. R. fare, Rochester to Chicago	13.88
Pullman, Rochester to Chicago	3.00
Hotel and meals, Chicago	23.90
Cab, car fare, baggage, Chicago	2.65
Telegraph and telephones	1.75
R. R. fare, Chicago to Rochester	13.88
Pullman, Chicago to Rochester	3.00
Meals en route	3.00
Meals at Rochester	2.50
Baggage and cab, Rochester	1.00
Charlotte to Montreal	11.95
Hotel, meals and baggage en route	7.50
Hotel and meals, Montreal	16.50
Baggage and cab, Montreal	1.50
R. R. Montreal to Boston	9.90
Meals en route	3.00
Boston to New York, boat	6.00
Hotel and meals, New York	60.00
Cab and car fare	5.00
Telephones, New York	1.00
New York to Austin, boat and rail	50.00
Meals at New Orleans	6.50
Pullman, New Orleans to Houston	2.00
Meals en route to Austin	3.50
Total	$545.97

I, John W. Brady, do solemnly swear that the above and foregoing account is true and correct.

(Signed) John W. Brady.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 14th day of December, 1911.

(Seal) (Signed) Milton Harris,
Notary Public, Travis County, Texas.

(Signed) J. P. Lightfoot, Attorney General.

Approved, 2|9|12: (Signed) O. B. Colquitt, Governor.

JUST THINK IT OVER.

Let the poor tenant farmers of Texas cast their envious eyes down those columns. Let them contemplate the quantity and quality of fine eating and drinking that must have done by the "Hon." Jewel and his Assistant Brady—most of which the "Hon." Jewel also charged up to the Woodmen of the World—and let the said tenant farmer (if democrats), ask themselves, "If this is what the Great Reformers do, are we or are we not plain suckers to tear our shirts helping elect them to office?"

THE ONLY ONE OF HIS KIND.

The Rebel don't pretend to believe a majority, or very many, of the donk party's state officials would be guilty of such low down petty grafting off of widows and orphans; we believe there are others beside the "Hon." Jewel and the "Hon." Morris Sheppard, but not many. We don't believe there is any other in Texas who would be such a silly ass as to render a double expense bill—one to the state, the other to a lodge, knowing both would be printed and made public in time—but then, The ex-"Hon." Jewel, attorney general of Texas by grace of the donk party, is in a class by himself in more ways than one.

So far as The Rebel knows, the ex-"Hon." Jewel is the only one prominent politician in Texas than ever turned on his political benefactor and stabbed him in the back while he was fighting for his political life.

So far as The Rebel knows, the ex-"Hon." Jewel is the only attorney general of Texas that ever undertook to nullify the anti-trust laws of Texas by deciding that the plundered people didn't want them enforced, and refused to enforce them.

So far as The Rebel knows, the ex-"Hon." Jewel is the only one of his kind, and likely forever to be the only one of his kind, that ever disgraced this state in its chief law office.

We hate to step on a bug, but we have grown tired of donk party misrule, and it seems the only way we can make Texas voters learn is to show them just what kind of bugs the donk party turns loose in the public offices.

MORRIS REALLY BELONGS IN THE SENATE.

As for the "Hon." Morris Sheppard, he has the sublime gall to ask the donk party to elect him to the United States senate as a "Great Reformer"

Judging him by his record in connection with the widows and orphans' fund of the Woodmen of the World, Morris is entirely fit to sit in the senate alongside of Jackpot Lorimer of Illinois, and the rest of that rotten bunch of Big Business lackeys. Morris has not had very large opportunities, but he shows talent. All he needs is a bigger field, and we think he would get his mit into the treasury as deep as any of them.

These are the fellows you support in official luxury by the taxes you earn in field and shop. These are the fellows that eat your taxes and sell you out, for political promotion or other valuable considerations, to the Big Business grafters that rob you on every article you buy, on every article you raise and sell.

God save Texas!

A SQUEEZED LEMON.

(Continued from Page 1.)

terminism is of the sort that the Bible speaks of: "The ox knoweth his owner and the ass his master's crib?"

If it is not for any of these reasons, then I am at a loss to know why you should write a book about something that cannot be defined and pick up poor "Leveleye" and throw down the Encyclopedia Britannica. But it was ever thus, with those of your ilk to mistake a dose of laziness for a call to preach.

In the first chapter of this weird treatise on the "Evils of Socialism" you refer to Spencer and Darwin, the one the great synthetic philosopher, the other the great biologist. You speak of them as if they were Socialists. How is it that you do not know what every scholar in the world is aware of, that Spencer was not a Socialist but on the contrary, was a tireless opponent of the Socialist philosophy and for year, broke many a polemic lance with the Socialist scholars? Notably H. M. Hyndman the great English Socialist authority engaged in a lengthy battle with Spencer over Spencer's monograph, "The Coming Slavery" in which Spencer mistakingly took the position that Socialism would be salvery. The other gentleman whom you line up with Spencer, Charles Darwin, author of the Origin of Species—was not a Socialist or statesman, but was a scholar who delved into biology, which is the science of life.

And thus we find that when you seek to line the Socialists up with what you term infidelity you make two gigantic blunders, by calling to your assistance, first an anti-Socialist and second a biologist who never professed to know anything about Socialism.

In the same chapter of your book, you pile the Pelion of your ignorance on the Ossa of your stupidity when you speak of "another Socialist leader, Frederick Nietzche," whom you quote as follows:

"When on a Sunday morning we hear the old bell ringing, we ask ourselves: Is it possible? All this for a Jew crucified two thousand years ago who said he was God's Son. The proof of such an assertion is lacking. * * * A god who begets children by a mortal woman; a sage who demands that no more work be done, that no more justice be administered but that the signs of the approaching end of the world be heeded; a system of justice that accepts an innocent as a vicarious sacrifice instead of the guilty; a person who bids his disciples to drink his blood; prayers for miracles; sins against a god expiated upon a god. * * * Is one to believe that such a thing can be believed?"—Human, All Too Human, pp. 149, 150.

I confess I was staggered when I read this in the "Evils of Socialism." I said to myself "Can it be possible that Firm Foundation and the church of Christ can publish such a thing as coming from a Socialist leader in the year of our Lord 1912 " I again turned to my encyclopedia, edition of 1904, and there I learned the following facts about Frederick Nietzche:

He was born in Germany in 1839; graduated in Basel University; became a professor of philosophy; earned great fame because of his beautiful style as a writer; was an aristocrat in all his tendencies; hated democracy and was as pessimistic as Schopenhaur; was an anarchist and was a remarkable paradox intellectually in that he was both an anarchist and an aristocrat. Thus we learn from undisputed authority that Nietzche the author of "Der Uebermensch" (The Superman) famed throughout the world for his opposition to Socialism, is quoted by our unfortunate opponent as a SOCIALIST LEADER. Could blind ignorance further go on the part of this unfortunate Lemmons?

After meeting with such absurdities in the introduction and the first chapter of this book, I felt that it was a useless task to proceed with any further criticism of Mr. Lemmons. This feeling was further intensified by the fact that my worst enemy has never charg- me with throwing water on a drowned rat. but, inasmuch as I have started on this job, I'm going to go through with it and hold the fellow up to some more of the public scorn that he so richly deserves.

In chapter three the gentleman writes as follows:

Hear the testimony of Chas. H. Kerr, who owns the publishing house of the Socialist party, and who furnishes practically all the literature in the way of books, and who publishes a daily Socialist paper, and owns other publications. He certainly voices the sentiment of the party.

Now, Mr. Lemmons, I am going to show you how you can make a little easy money. I have deposited today with the Rosenberg Bank, Hallettsville, $100 subject to your order. You can secure it in this manner: Fifty dollars for one copy of a daily Socialist paper that Chas. H. Kerr owns. Yes, I'll be easier than that and will give you $50 for a copy of any daily paper that he owns; doesn't even have to be a Socialist. The second $50 you can draw when you forward to Hallettsville proof that Chas. H. Kerr owns the publishing hourse of the Socialist party. I feel perfectly safe for my $100.

You have simply lied about this matter. Chas. H. Kerr is a private publisher, who, so far from owning the publishing house of the Socialist party, has actually been investigated by a committee of three of whom Senator Gaylord of Wisconsin is one. He no more owns a publishing house of the Socialist party than you do. The only publishing house of the party is located at 11 North Market st., Chicago, Ills., and is under the direct control of National Secretary John M. Work and the National Executive Committee of the Socialist party and no private individual has anything to do with it. Chas. H. Kerr is a private publisher in whose business some Socialist locals have taken stock at $10.00 a share and that is all. Come and get that $100 Mr. Lemmons, or stand branded as a false deceiver, or an ignoramus, I care not which.

FREE LOVE.

In chapter 4, Mr. Lemmons lays great stress on free love. It is true that some Socialists have advocated free love. It is also true that a great many democrats and republicans have done the same thing, and worse than all, they practice it. If Mr. Lemmons will go to Los Angeles, Chicago, Denver, Cleveland, Ohio and other big cities he will find meetings of free lovers conducted on Sunday afternoons and he will find that it is republicans and democrats, bosom friends of Mr. Lemmons, who are preaching this thoroughly obnoxious doctrine.

Mr. Lemmons is as vicious in misquoting the Socialists in this chapter and thereby deceiving his innocent readers, as he is in the chapters that precede it. For instance, he quotes at length from "Woman Under Socialism," Herr Bebel's great book, which has run through 23 German editions. Lemmons says: "I will quote from the English translation by Daniel DeLeon and published by the New York Labor News Co." He then proceeds to tear passages from their context,a characteristic piece of Lemonlike duplicity that all honorable men scorn.

Worse than that, he ignores two great facts in connection with the book that destroyes his entire argument and shows him up to be a literary scoundrel.

The first big fact is that he refuses to tell his readers that Mr. Daniel DeLeon the translator of the book has in the preface to Bebel's book the most eloquent defense of the monogamous marriage that has ever been writtn.

The second big fact is that Herr Bebel himself in his book says: "These views of mine on the woman question are my own and NOBODY IS RESPONSIBLE FOR THEM EXCEPT MYSELF."

OBTAINING MONEY ON FALSE PRETENSES.

I wonder what the good Campbellite brethren now think of one of their preachers that sells them a book for 5 cent book for 25 cents and so grossly deceived them as is shown by these two great facts. I think it is up to the good brethren to unfrock the fellow and have him arrested for securing money on false pretenses.

Fearing that you might have any doubts as to the advisability of taking any such step, ask Mr. Lemmons a question, you good followers of Alexander Campbell.

Lemmons says in the note at the end of the book, that the Socialists gained 28 seats in the Reichstag in the last election and among those returned was Herr Bebel, and that they secured 4,400,000 votes,elected over 100 representatives. Lemmons asks,"Does Herr Bebel know the Socialist doctrine?" Sure he does, but ask him this: Was there one paragraph, one line, one sentence, one word in the German social-democratic platform now or at any other time for 40 years back, in national, state or local elections that directly or indirectly proclaimed free love or advocated it? Ask Lemmons that question and watch him die as he tries to answer.

LEVITICUS AND LEMMONS.

Let's take Lemmons from another side. He speaks about the necessity of having private property in land today. He tells us that the Socialists are wrong in their position on land. Has he never read Leviticus? Let him turn to Chapter 25, verse 23, and see what the book says on land. Let him turn to Isaiah 82; 21, 22, 23, 24, 25 and hear the message, or let him turn to Acts 4:32-35 and read this:

"And the multitude of them that believed were of one heart and of one soul; neither said any of them that aught of the things which he possessed was his own. But they had all these in common.—Neither was there any among them that lacked, for as many as were possessers of land or houses sold them, and brought the price of the things that were sold, and laid them down at the apostles' feet; and DISTRIBUTION was made unto EVERY MAN ACCORDING as he had need." (Acts IV, 32-35.)

Mr. Lemmons will observe how much further this message goes than even the Socialists in their national state and local platforms in America today.

What kind of a theologian is this man Lemmons, anyhow? I put his position and the Bible's position in parallel columns, Lemmons under the head "wrong;" Bible position "right." Read this chapter advocating the private ownership of land and see if I am not true

Right.	Wrong.
"Let them (mankind) have dominion over all the earth."—Gen. 1:26.	"Let a few men have dominion over all the earth."
"All the earth is mine."—E. 19x:5; 1 Cor. 10:26.	"The Lord has disposed of the earth long since."
"In the sweat of thy face shalt thou(mankind)eat bread."—Gen. 3:19.	"The few shall eat their bread in the sweat of the faces of the many."
"The land shall not be sold forever."—Lev. 25:23.	"The land shall be sold forever."
(Above quotations from the Bible and the Socialists agree with this book..)	(Above statement founded on the position of the Lemon.)

DISCIPLES STOOD FOR COMMUNISM.

Let's get a little deeper into this question of the private ownership of land for which Lemmons stands. Isn't it a fact that the disciples of Jesus stood for communism which as every educated man knows, is a far more radical movement than the Socialist movement Turn again to the Encyclopedia Britannica and learn about how the early Christians stood before the rich ruined the orthodox church. Hear it, Lemmons:

COMMUNISM.

It is not too much to say that in primitive times, property was in common and that individual ownership arose as a natural development out of communism. The Cretans and the Spartans possessed communistic societies and there seems to be little doubt that communism as a supernatural ideal was practiced among the early Christians. That it was successful for a long time in the primitive state of society then prevailing among the disciples of Jesus, also seems highly probable. The communistic societies that have since been formed have been successful in the measure of religious devotions that inspired sacrifices and have declined as this religious order subsided, or became corrupted by other elements. * * * During the middle ages, many of religious orders, notedly those that strove to preserve the apostolic simplicity of the early church * * * taught and practiced communism.

ANARCHY VS. SOCIALISM.

So much for the Christian position and the Lemmons position on land.

Let's turn to chapter 5. He says Socialism borders on anarchy. This is too foolish to debate about. The Socialists and anarchists have been at daggers points since Marx fought Bakunine in the 70's. They have nothing in common, philosophically or otherwise;

they are as far apart as the poles. I'll have to ask some school boy, in Tyler to secure for Mr. Lemmon a dictionary and let him read the difference.

IGNORANT OF ECONOMICS.

When Mr. Lemmons enters the field of economics, he displays his ignorance better probably than anywhere else.

For instance, he quotes Marx as follows: "In the first stone which he (the savage) flings at the wild animal he pursues; in the stick which he seized to throw down the fruit which hangs above his reach, we see the appropriation of one article for the purpose of aiding in the acquisition of another and thus discover the original of capital."

Now our readers can see from the foregoing that Mr. Lemmons is hopelessly ignorant of the subject he writes about. In a later issue of The Rebel, I shall follow him further afield. His views on economics are so refreshing that they require special treatment by themselves. His position on Marxian economics is full of so many errors that it will give me great pleasure in the near future to point them out in a special article on this subject.

Before closing, I would like to point out to the readers of The Rebel the fundamental dishonesty of Lemmons' position. He goes to Germany and takes a German gentleman who wrote a book many years ago for which he himself is alone responsible, and seeks to make all the Socialists of all the world responsible for this book. If this is good logic, then I could go to Tom Paine, the man who wrote The Crisis, the Age of Reason and Common Sense and quote from that great lieutenant of Jefferson and prove with Lemmon-like logic that every Campbellite in Texas who is a democrat must be a deist because Tom Paine is a deist.

I could take Thomas Jefferson's Bible, take extracts from that and prove that all the democrats in America are opposed to the good book. I could take Ingersoll's speeches and writings and prove that all republicans are agnostics because Ingersoll was one, and was also a good republican. Every man of sense knows that there are two great tests for a political party. The first is its declaration of principles, its platform and political program. The second is the official conduct of its elected representatives. Apply these tests to the Socialist party. You find no attacks on religion; you find no advocacy of free love. In short, you find that all of the charges brought forth by Lemmons in his book fall to the ground in the light of the established records of the Socialist party in the United States of North America.

In closing with Mr. Lemmons for the present, realizing how vilely he has insulted the pure women of the nation who belong in the Socialist party with his vile utterances about free love, I have but to say this, that the good book was absolutely right when it said:

"Ye shall know them by their fruits; do men gather grapes of thorns of figs of thistles?—Matt. 7:16.

And so when we examine the fruits of the Socialists of the land and orthodox preachers of the Lemmon's stripe,we find that free love or free lust is practised by the latter gentry for it is a fact that the penitentiary records of America show that there are more preachers in jail for free love practise than any other profession. And I will present Mr. Lemmons with a $10 gold piece for every Socialist that is in jail for a sexual crime if he will agree to give me $1.00 for every preacher's name that I will give him in jail for an offense against womanhood and that is the real test of free love.

Our readers who may doubt this position of mine, are invited to send to a gentleman who belongs to Mr. Lemmons' democratic party for information covering the point, his name is McDonald, he lives at 61 Vesey St., New York, he is a member of the democratic party of New York City, is the owner and publisher of the Truth Seeker and publishes a book called "Crimes of Preachers" which can be secured for 35c and there you will find the correctness of The Rebel's statement set forth that has been garnered by Mr. McDonald. I dislike exceedingly to dwell upon such a wretched subject but Mr. Lemmons has invited the attack.

(The editor of The Rebel has left for the National Convention at Indianapolis and upon his return, will review Mr. Lemmons' position on economics.)

TEXAS.

(E. A. Green, Sec. Rockdale,)

At last the working class in Texas is aroused. The work of organization goes steadily on. We thought the record for March would not be equaled for many months, but in spite of the extremely busy time of the year for the farmers the month of April has eclipsed all other records. We issued ninety-one new charters during April besides the reorganization of several old locals that had recently gone defunct. In the four months that have elapsed since assuming the duties of this office we have issued charters to two hundred and sixty new locals. These will show a membership of at last ten, a total of twenty-six hundred new recruits enrolled under the red banner of freedom since January first, besides the hundreds who have joined old locals. Add to this the twenty-nine new county organizations and you will see that the work of decentralization is keeping pace with the work of organization. We are doing things in Texas.

Our staff of lecturers and organizers in the field at the present time are waking up the slaves as never before. All the old guard are out, assisted by many new but eloquent and enthusiastic workers, and the applications and favorable reports of the work of all show that they are getting the support from the boys at the front they so richly deserve, and that all are working in harmony and with a unity of purpose that knows no defeat.

Dues stamps are furnished Co. secretaries from this office at ten cents each (for lady members at five cents). Organize your county and thereby place one-third of your dues in your county treasury to be used to suit yourselves in your own county, besides cutting down the financial support given this office. We've got no business and no use for any more money here than it takes to defray the actual expenses of this office, and I shall always insist that you keep every possible cent at home and use it in your own way to fight the common enemy. DECENTRALIZATION. The Texas movement is now paying three hundred dollars monthly into the coffers of the national treasury and getting in return an actual value of about five dollars worth of gummed paper. I am not making any fight on our national office. Like the state office, perhaps it is for the present a necessary evil, but in my opinion we are sending entirely too much money up there that could be kept at home and used locally more effectively.

Mrs. DeWitt Owen, secretary of Henderson county sent five applications in one envelope one of which contained fifty-two names, this is getting them together in a way that will win. Mrs. Owen is one of the most tireless workers for humanity in the movement. Would to God we had more like her.

N. S. Gibbs of Gordon writes: "Our local met April the twenty-sixth and planted their cotton patch of fifteen acres. We all had a good time and got through by six p. m." Has your local done as much?

With the Organizers.

C. B. McCoy, Sec., Romney, writes: "S. M. Rich is just the idea. He is drawing big crowds everywhere. He is a blooming success. Push him is my advice." Concerning the above, we would say that Rev. Rich is available for dates, in any part of the state, where suitable arrangements can be made. Write this office for terms.

T. J. Alexander, Sec., has this to say, concerning Rev. J. Manney: "Comrade Manney is just what is needed in many places. He is not only an intellectual, but an able speaker, a thorough Socialist and a Christian gentleman." The comrades of local No. 1216, highly recommend him. As Comrade Manney had agreed before entering the lecture field, to hold a number of protracted meetings during the summer, the comrades of Comanche, Brown and adjacent counties should address him at Placid, Texas, and, if possible, secure a few dates for him, while opportunity to do so remains.

J. C. Thompson, who is working in north Texas, had the pleasure of removing a choice hide, which is now on exhibition at the office of the Texarkana Socialist. It being too green to ship, it is being put thorugh the salt process, before forwarding to this office to be placed with the choice collections now on exhibition here. This one was removed from the honorable judge of Grayson county a few nights since. The Grayson comrades were so well pleased with Thompson they want him to return to Sherman the 8th, when another debate will likely be arranged.

M. A. Smith, will leave May 5th for Illinois to visit his mother, thence to the National Convention. Upon his return, he will complete his engagement in Collin county He will then be ready to start on his southern trip.

Reddin Andrews is now working in the western portion of the state. He will continue on his western route, reaching all points that have requested dates for him in due season. If you have accepted a date for Andrews, have no fear, but what it will be filled, (This in answer to many inquiries, from west Texas, concerning his dates.)

P. G. Zimmerman, after doing a few days work in Jones county, will be available for dates in or near his home. If you can use him, during the next two weeks, address him at Anson, Texas.

John A. Currie, Kern, 10th and 11th. From there to Hill, Coleman, Brown, thence to Mills county.

On the 16th, Ralph Korngold. National Organizer, will enter the state from Ryan, Oklahoma. Comrades in the territory adjacent thereto should at once arrange a few dates for him. Write us at once, stating by whom he will be met and for how many days you can use him.

We have closed a contract with W. F. Ries, author of Men and Mules, to tour Texas. He will enter the state during the early part of June, remaining until after the encampments. If you want Ries, write us at once, as we will send him to the part of the state, where the demand is greatest.

If you contemplate holding an encampment, write us at once, that we may arrange the dates in such a manner, as will not conflict one with the other. This is very important, as we are securing some of the best speakers of the movement for the encampment work.

"NAVIDAD COLONY."

From the New Era, Hallettsville, Tex:

Henry Wessler, formerly of Oklahoma, came in yesterday from "Navidad Colony" near Vienna. He says that by a luring advertisement and glib-talking land agents, he was induced to buy ten acres of land in the "colony" at $50 per acre. He made a partial payment on the land and paid his railway fare and was out of about $60, not to mention the fact that he threw up a good job to come to the land where milk and honey is said to flow, but don't. He soon found that the land wasn't worth $5 per acre and so quit. He was not, however, as badly plucked as some poor northerners were. He says that there are still two men with grit enough to stay down there.

A general warning ought to be issued to the poor people of Oklahoma, Missouri, Kansas and other states to beware of the syren song of the South Texas land shark.

SEND 5 CTS. FOR SAMPLE of leaf tobacco. 8m25

I. Wesson, Wingo, Ky.

GLORIOUS VICTORY.

We stopped the press to get in the following telegram from T. A. Hickey, who stopped at Ft. Scott, to attend the Warren trial, while on route to the National Convention:

Ft. Scott, Kas., May 10, 3 p m
The Rebel,Hallettsville, Tex.
State throws up hands. Bone quits; asks postponement of Warren case until November, Glorious victory. Government trembling.

T. A. Hickey.

REBEL YELLS.

W. S. Wallace, Houston, Texas, writes: "The five minute sermon in last week's Rebel, written by H. G. Richards, of Wichita, Kas., is the best thing of its kind that I have ever seen published."

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Mrs. R. F.Allen writes: "Lordsburg, N. M. The Little Rebel happened to fall into my hands and I like it so well that I must ask you to add my name to your list for one year."

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Mrs. L. L. Blystone, local Peoria, Ill., sends The Rebel a resolution adopted by Local Peoria: The Local Peoria makes a request that all Socialist publications do their utmost to render all possible assistance to the Appeal to Reason in its fight with the capitalist courts."

E. H. Loutrel, Dalas, Texas, writes: "Under Socialism the negro's position in society will be the same, relatively, as now, with the exception that he no longer competes with his white brother for jobs. The opportunity for labor being open to all, idleness will be a matter of choice and not compulsory as now."

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We learn from the International Socialist Review that 2,000 Socialist votes were cast in the 10. Congresional District of Tesnnessee for the Socialist candidates. The Social Democrat is published in that district. The Socialist candidate, Comrade Weatherall,is spoken of as the chief Rebel. It is great how that good old Anglo-Saxon word catches on, particularly in the South where, around the word Rebel, there is clustered some of the sweetest sentiments of the race. The boys in Memphis say that they are going to send a Socialist to congress in the near future.

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The solid south for Socialism should be the slogan of every Socialist, says the Social Democrat. Sure, Sam, soon.

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The Socialists of Jefferson county, Texas will hold a picnic on Sunday, May 5th, between Beaumont and Port Arthur.

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Local 1192 Runnels county passed the following resolution: Resolved that we condemn the inaction of the railroad commission, said inaction resulting in boiler explosion, causing a loss of life horrible to contemplate, and we call upon commissioners Mayfield, Williams and Wortham to resign their prostituted offices.

There have been some reproachful letters from some of the northern Texas dates because the Rebel editor failed to come or at least to notify these dates in time. Boys, I tried my best to get to you in spite of illness and after I couldn't go any further I was simply unable to think about calling off dates.

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J. B. Gaunt, of Athens, one of the star Rebel workers, sends in a club of eight. He reports that "Rev. Oscar Henderson is doing good work in old Henderson County in the way of organizing and lecturing. He organized one local at Shady Grove with over 50 charter members. We have also put out a county ticket." Comrade Gauntt signs himself most appropriately, "Yours for the revolution and 100,000 subs for The Rebel by Xmas."

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E. W. Hollje, one of the veteran German comrades of Paris, remembers The Rebel with a good club. He writes that the movement is growing fast in the Red River country.

FOR SALE:—"The Fall of Babylon", a 190-page book, and "What Socialism Is" a 30-page pamphlet, written by Rev. E. F. Stanton, of Hamlin, both for 50c. Just the thing for religious people. Address: The Rebel, Hallettsville, Texas.

FROM "BIG BILL" HAYWOOD

"Hillsboro, Ill., May 3, 1912.

Tom Hickey, Hallettsville, Tex.

Dear Comrade: It is my intention to compile comment on the Lawrence strike. You had some editorials thereon, and I would like to get copies of The Rebel containing them; send them to me at Indianapolis, or bring them if you are coming to the convention.

I leave in the morning for New Orleans and will meet Timber Workers in convention at Alexandria May 6 and 7.

Have been anxious to get some news of how the Renters Union is progressing. Was so busy at Lawrence, so had little time to keep pace with general things. An organization of farm renters and laborers means a better standard of living for its members, less rent to begin with, better houses to live in, tools to work with, a piece of ground for garden and pasture, less interest, no bonus, better wages or returns for labor of production, with better pay and less child labor. *The Union for immediate results.* More strength to you, my heart is with you

Wm. D. Haywood."

(Kindly note what Comrade Haywood says about attending the Timber Workers convention. This means trouble brewing down in the piney woods of the South that will give Kirby and his pals many sleepless nights. The late timber workers strike will be a zephyr in comparison with what is coming, for wherever "Big Bill" takes matters in hand there will be things doing. We hope to get him to come to Texas and help in the great work of pushing the Renters Union.)

APPEAL EDITOR.

On Tuesday, May 7, at Fort Scott, Kansas, one of the most conspicious illustrations of class judiciary will be in evidence, when J. A. Wayland, Fred Warren, C. L. Phifer will be arraigned in the Federal Court, charged with having used the United States mails to circulate obscene matter.

The unfair part of this procedure is that the truth is no defense. In this case to prove that the conditions at the Leavenworth, Kansas, penitentiary were simliar or worse than existed in the Waco jail or the State penitentiaries which The Rebel exposed will be no defense in this trial.

The authorities themselves practically admit the truth of the story as published in the Appeal as they removed the offiicials that were exposed. They claim that the facts were not fit for publication and circulation through the mails. Think of this!

Recently there have been very unfair attempts to kill the Appeal. John Dalzell is blamed for the circulation of the false story which has found publication on the front page of the Pittsburgh Dispatch and about all the daily and weekly anti-Socialist papers in the U.S. that the Appeal was to suspend. The Appeal has just issued a three million judiciary edition and is out for blood. The three editors referred to are facing a term of imprisonment in the penitentiary because they exposed the vile condition that could not be remedied in any other way. The quickest way to stop this persecution is to push the sub list of the Appeal and the Appeal army is doing this with a vim.

A. B. Cox, one of the big rebs of Leon county writes: "Please announce in The Rebel that John A Currie will speak at Jewett May 15 2:30 p. m. and 7:30 p. m.

Chairman John J. Moy calls upon all Socialists and sympathizers to convene in a county mass meeting at the courthouse in Hamilton the third Tuesday in June for the purpose of putting out a county ticket. A good speaker will be on hand. Free dinner for all is also expected, hence everybody is invited to bring a basket of eatables.

My old New York chum, Joseph Turnbull, sends another list of eleven subs from Gorgona, Canal Zone. He writs: "I ste in your valuable paper a letter from S. H. Nicodemus, secretary, of Taylor, (Tex.) Lodge of the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen. He is my old room-mate on the Zone and is the sort of comrade to tie to. It is good to be able to put your hands on men like this when you need them; they are not over abundant." Comrade Turnbull is one of these himself.

THE RENTERS UNION.

E. O. Meitzen, Sec.-Treas.

T. J. Whitley of Bremond, R1, has been appointed organizer for Robertson county. He is a renter who sees the necessity of organization and will use all the time he can spare from his crop to push the work.

A. J. Rasco of Eustace sends in for a charter for a new local at Dry Creek, Henderson county, with 10 members. He writes that on account of having to devote some extra time to his crop he will lay off for a few weeks, except in striking distance of his home.

W. A. Taylor, deputy organizer for J. C. Rhodes, sends in a charter from Friendship S. H., near Fruitvale, Van Zandt Co.

Quite a number of inquiries were received and answered. The interest is on the increase, and will result in adding new force to the greatest movement of modern times in the interest of the oppressed and exploited small farmers.

A move of this magnitude naturally has a slow growth to begin with, until it gains momentum and force.

The would-be organizer who thinks that he will have a soft job is doomed to disappointment, but he who is not afraid of work and has the good of his people at heart will find a rich reward in various ways. "Heaven knows how to put a proper price upon its goods and it were strange indeed if so celestial an article as freedom should not be highly rated."

A. Valdez, the worker who recently organized a local of Mexican renters at Bluff Springs, Travis county, reports a constant gain in membership.

T. J. Whitley of Bremond, R1, writes: "The renters here are ready to organize a local and I have calls from other parts of the county to organize."

T. M. Goodell, of Eustace writes that the Renter's Union is beginning to develop very rapidly in Henderson County. Several new locals are organized and many applications for membership are on file. He writes: 'Before our local was organized the prospect were very discouraging, but since a few have awakened to the fact that the question of tenantry and landlordism is the greatest problem of our time, and the Renters Union offers the only solution, these few have begun to work in earnest. Brother farmers, would advise you to secure Bro. A. J. Rascoe of Eustace to lecture and organize in your community. He brings out his points in a plain matter-of-fact and powerful way and you will be more than pleased with his efforts. I suggest that you write Brother Rascoe and arrange for one or more dates, in either of the following counties: Andtrson,Freestone,Navarro, Ellis and the Third Congressionaly District south of the T. PU. except Van Zandt coun[illegible]

OUR REBS.

The editor and manager of The Rebel left Wednesday for Indianapolis, Ind., to attend the National Socialist convention and will be gone about ten days; but don't let that keep you from sending in more and ttergbesuEAOITAOIII subs as the "force" is able and willing to handle all subs sent in during the absence of the bosses. A writeup of the national convention will appear next week.

Here are some of the sub-getters J. D. Carsey, 4; W. L. Davis, 4; A. T. Holman, 4; W. J. Braswell, 4; W. T. Howard, 4; J. D. Hall, 4; A. M. Smith, 4; F. W. Bingerman, 4; G. C. Mulanax, 4; T. F. Hughes, 7; L. K. Mitchel, 5; R. F. Stevens, 4; W. L. Franklin, 4; E. C Davis, 4; E. C. Matthews, 4; H. L. Cook, 4; Thos. F. Hardeman, 7; C. A. Kent, 4; J. A. Phelps, 8; A. S. Bell, 8; W. H. Arthur, 4; L. C. Smith, 4; Wiley Walker, 5; J. W. Chandler, 12; J. E. French, 6; Wm O'Brient, 4; L. J. Rosenfield, 4; Emil Schumacher, 4; J. W. Lawless, 5; Dr. J. A. Coppedge, 4; S. M. McLemore, 4; G. W. Blount, 4; Dr. A. C. Bennett, 4; H. H. Hallowell, 4; G. W. White, 4; J. N. Henson, 4; R. E. Dorsett, 4; W W. Pennington, 4; S. A. Wilson, 4; W. O. Dennis, 4; Dennis F Randall, 4; R. F. Stevens, 4; H. D. Wyat, 9; J. Vanzandt, 4; J. R. Glaze, 4; P. V. Tedder, 4; J. E. Cox, 4; W. P. Reynolds, 4; J. F. Cave, 5; R. Andrews, 5; W. T. Hill, 4; P. D. Goldsberry, 4; A. C. Harvey, 5; Wm. McWhorter, 5; J. S.Newby, 6; M. E. Jamison, 5; J. Ridley Jones, 4; L. B. McCoy 4; C. M. Rees, 4; Wm. A. Hobbs, 6; H. H. Lawless, 5; J. B. Triplett, 4; J. E. Sapp, 4; R. E. Lee, 4; W. H. Mitchel, 11; W. M. Pepper, 4; Chas. Fisher, 4; Hall Roy, 4; J. V. Searey, 4

"Direct Action": What It Means.

(BY PENDRAGON.)

You and I want all the light we can get on the vast new upward movement of humanity in which we are taking part.

The newest development in this upward movement is called syndicalism. Its slogan is "direct action." It has accomplished some tremendous concrete tasks in very recent time, and has stirred millions of thoughtful men and women to serious consideration of it—of what it is and what it means and what it portends for all of us.

I have just found, in the May number of the Forum Magazine, an article by Louis Levine, entitled "Direct Action: The Philosophy of the Labor Struggles of Today," which has given me more information about this new feature of the Socialistic forward movement than I had been able to obtain elsewhere. I believe you will be glad to get the facts and the fascinating suggestions which it gives. You and I probably won't agree with Levine in all his conclusions, and we will very likely think we see a necessity to disagree with him in regard to the extent it will still be necessary to resort to political action, but we can learn a lot from him about syndicalism and direct action which it is essential we should know. So here is his article:

"Direction Action," Another winged phrase which has made its way into the English vocabulary. Hardly known to English readers a few months ago, it has rapidly won a place in the stock-room of words and phrases in which our intellectual acquisitions are for convenience' sake summarized. One now hears and reads the forceful phrase almost daily—a sign that it expresses some vital fact of modern life.

More than that. Though so young, the phrase already carries along with it a vast amount of emotion. It is associated with contradictory feelings, and [illegible]inations to various visions. Some pronounce it with joy and enthusiasm; some, with bitter hatred and vehemenent dnunciation; some yet, with widely open eyes in which there is apprehension and dismay.

And no wonder. In this country the terse phrase has made its appearance amidst most extraordinary circumtsances. It emerged upon the surface of social life out of the depths of terrible industrial disturbance. It was thrown out to appease the metaphysico-causal cravings of an astonished public which stood aghast at an unparalleled trial and confession of two brother labor-leaders. It probably could not explain the fact it was meant to explain. But it nevertheless revealed a mystery—that **somewhere in the unseen corners of our social system a tremndous work of th gravest consequences to civilization is going on and is pressing forward to a definite end.**

The dismal phrase has since stirred the world. Concrete illustrations of what it means were recently given in a series of monster strikes, such as had never been seen before. The strikes of the railroad men, of the dockers, and of the miners in England; the Lawrence strike in this country. And there can be little doubt that the near future has in store for us a few more strikes which will drive home even to those who have eyes and see not that a new phase of social struggles is on us,—struggles the character and philosophy of which are summed up in the two words: "Direct Action."

IT'S ORIGIN IN FRANCE.

A few historical notes may introduce the reader to a broader comprehension of the subject. The phrase "Direct Action" is of French origin. Its precision and directness, indeed, testify to its origin. It was used for the first time in 1897 by Fernand Pelloutier, General Secretary of the Federation of Labor Exchanges (Federation des Bourses du Travail). The Bourses du Travail are local federations of labor unions, sometimes of a single city or town, some times extending over a larger region. They take care of the general interests of the working-men of a locality and are autonomous in the administration of their own affairs. For activities of national scope, however, they are united in a National Federation with headquarters in Paris. The Federation of Labor Bourses was organized in 1892 and Pelloutier was its secretary from 1894 until his death in 1901.

Pelloutier was a philosophical anarchist and had no faith in the State. He was convinced that the modern State,-however progressive the government, could do nothing of permanent value for the workingmen. He, therefore, advised the latter to organize and to accomplish **directly** by their own efforts what they could not obtain indirectly through parliamentary representative government.

This sounds simple enough, and the reader may ask what is there in this idea that is new and original. Had not the British Trades Unions done this before? Do not the unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor pursue the same policy? In fact, has not this become the recognized policy of Trades Unionism the world over, the policy to which even employers have generally become reconciled and which has resulted in the practice of collective bragaining and of collective contracts?

Not quite; the similarity is only apparent, at any rate does not go beyond the surface. What Pelloutier had in mind, and what all advocates of Direct Action have had in mind since, is something entirely opposed to the fundamental ideas of English and American Trades Unionism of, the old type. The latter has been organized along trades or craft lines. Every Trades Union embraces generally the skilled men only of the trade and deals with the employers for its own members alone. Its contracts are concluded without any consideration for other working-men employed in the same industry. If there are several Trades Unions in the same industry, their contracts generally expire at different times, so that combined action of all workingmen of one industry—not to speak of several industries—i shardly ever possible. The working-men under this system of organization are divided into groups, each looking out for itself and strongly imbued with a feeling of group-egoism.

To fight this narrow feeling is, on the contrary the avowed purpose of —no to speak of several industries—is hardly ever possible. The working-men of a country into one body. They stand for **Industrial Unionism** as opposed to trade or craft unionism. They want unions which should embrace all the working-men of an idustry, similar to the Miners' or Brewers' Federation in this country. And, furthermore, they eagerly look forward to the unification of all the industrial unions of a country into one "Big Union" which should present the united front of the working-men as a class, against employers as a class.

France is the only country where this idea was first realized. The General Confederation of Labor with a membership of half a million workers is a federation of federations. The constituent elements are the federations of separate industries, such as the Federation of Miners, the Federation of the Building Trades, and the local federations spoken of above as Bourses du Travail. The General Confederation was organized in 1895, but received its present constitution in 1902, when it amalgamated with the Federation of Bourses du Travail mentioned before. **The General Confederation of Labor represents all the organized workers of France and takes up all matters which concern the working class of France as a whole.. A similar form of organization is being advocated now in England by Tom Mann and his followers.. In our country the idea of one "Big Union" is advocated by the Industrial Workers of the World, organized in 1905 and generally called the I. W. W., who conducted the recent strike in Lawrence.**

IDEA BACK OF THE MOVEMENT.

Yet the reader may wonder whether the form of organization matters so much after all. A little consideration of the question will show, however, that it is of tremendous importance. A form of organization presupposes definite technical conditions, rests upon certain general ideas, and leads to determine collective action.

The technical conditions which have called into life the idea of industrial unions have been created by the machine invading industry after industry and breaking down the barriers between the trades. The idea rests further on the assumption that all working-men irrespective of trade or particular employment are connected by a common tie which binds millions of separate human units into a compact class-unity. The apostles of Direct Action emphasize the fact that society is divided into classes and frankly proclaim their intention to deepen the chasm between the classes and to accentuate the class-struggle as much as is in their power. Industrial unionism thus becomes identical with "class-conscious" unionism—the form of organization being but the material embodiment of an implied general principal. The I. W. W. have been the representatives of "class-conscious" unionism in this country, while the General Confederation of Labor has upheld the principle in France.

An organization uniting the working-men into a compact and solid body such as described above furnished the material basis for Direct Action in all its manifestations. In the popular mind Direct Action has already become identified with violence. But, as with most popular conceptions, this one also is—though right in statement—wrong because of inadequacy of statement. Direct Action may, but must not necessarily, assume violent forms, nor would all violence be Direct Action. There must be something in the character of a labor-struggle besides and independent of violence which alone can transform it into a particular manifestation of Direct Action. This something is the spirit in which the struggle is carried on. It is the spirit of energetic pressure of the laboring mass on the small body of employers, the spirit of determination, of enthusiastic uprising, and of revolt against conditions which are declared to be intolerable. It is the spirit of a united class which opposes its solidarity and indignation to the exploitation powers of the employing class. Of course, when strikes are conducted in this spirit, violence may result. But the working-men do not take the first step in this direction. At Lawrence, to take an instance out of many, the perpetrators of violence were the local authorities.

SABOTAGE.

But how about sabotage? Is not sabotage the very essence of Direct Action and is it not equivalent to open violence?

An illuminating answer to this question may be given by telling the story of one of the earliest manifectations of sabotage. It was in 1889. The organized dockers of Glasgow demanded a ten-per-cent. increase of wages, but met with the refusal of the employers. Strike breakers were brought in from among the agricultural laborers, and the dockers had to acknowledge defeat to return to work on the old wage-scale. But before the men resumed their work, the Secretary of the Union delivered to them the following address:

"You are going to work at the old wage. The employers have repeated time and again that they were delighted with the work of the agricultural laborers who had taken our place for several weeks during the strike. But we have seen them at work; we have seen that they could not even walk a vessel, that they dropped half of the merchandise they carried, in short, that two of them could hardly do the work of one of us. Nevertheless, the employers have declared themselves enchanted by the work of these fellows; well, then, there is nothing left for us but to do the same and to practise Ca' Canny. Work, as the agricultural laborers worked. Only they often fell into the water; it is useless for you to do the same."

The advice was followed and for two or three days the dockers applied the policy of Ca' Canny. The result was immediate. The employers called in the secretary of the union, asked him to tell the men to work as they worked before, and granted at the same time the ten-pr-cent. increase in wages.

This fact shows that sabotage does not always mean violence.. It consists mainly in harming the interests of the employers by cleverly handling the power in the hands of the workers.. It is a sort of resistance which, though effective, does not end in a walk-out and in a complete interruption of production. **It is, however, designed to strike the employer in his most sensitive spot—his profits—and to make him feel that only concession can save him from loss.** The following story may throw some more light on the variety and ingenuity of methods of sabotage.

The scene is now Italy, and the time of action the year 1905. The railway men were discontened but, having lost their strike, they determined to keep up resistance while on the job. They made up their minds to follow faithfully all the regulations of the service; but too much loyalty is often as bad as direct obstruction. This was the result as described by contemporary observers.

"According to the regulations, the wickets are to be opened for the distribution of tickets thirty minutes and should be closed five minutes before the train leaves.

"The wickets are opened. A crowd of would-be passengers hurry there full of impatience. A gentleman offers a ten-franc bill, asking for a ticket worth 4 francs and 50 centimes. The employee reads to him an article of the regulations which requests passengers to present the exact price of their ticket, to a centime. Let him then go and get the money. The same story is repeated with eight passengers out of ten. In spite of the customary procedure, but according to the regulation, no money is given out, not even a franc. In twenty-five minutes hardly thirty persons have obtained tickets. The rest come running out of breath with the exact amount of money in their hands. But it is too late, the wicket is closedd, according to the regulations.

"But even those who have obtained tickets are not yet at the end of their sufferings. They are in the cars, but the train does not move. According to the regulations, the engines and other cars are manoevering at some distance, and the train cannot start until they have arrived. The impatient passengers leave their cars. Immediately the inspectors are upon them, stop them, and draw up a formal report against them. Leaving the train is prohibited by the regulations."

And so on. The story could be continued **ad infinitum**. It was a lively experience for the Italian railway men. And it is a fine example of sabotage without violence.

Sabotage may, however, assume more violent forms. To force employers to terms those who believe in Direct Action will not stop before damaging or even destroying the machinery of production. The reasoning of the Direct Actionists may seen questionable, but it is dictated by a bitter feeling fostered by a bitter experience. **If the machine, argue they, is here only to enslave us and to keep us below the standard of a decent living, then down with machinery and capitalistic enterprise.** It should be well borne in mind, however, that no damage to the person and life of employers is contemplated.

But sabotage is not considered by the apostles of Direct Action as the only efficacious or even the most appropriate means of struggle. **It is the solidarity of the workers that is of decisive importance. This solidtariy is fostered by the industrial form of organization and is strengthened by open and energetic strikes. The larger the scope of a strike, the more workers it involves, the surer its success and the greater its organizing and educating value for the working-men.**

CONTRASTED WITH TRADES UNIONISM.

The labor struggles carried on in the spirit of Direct Action are therefore, quite different in character from the labor disputes characteristic of Trades Unionism. The latter generally tried to foster a spirit of harmony between employers and employees, to get along peaceably and to settle differences of wages or hours of work by means of arbitration and conciliation. The advocates of Direct Action value the struggle itself no less than the result obtained. They want an increase of wages as a result of increased combative energies; shorter hours of work, as a consgquence of greater moral aspirations on the part of the working-men. They are anxious to keep up the readiness of the workers for defence and aggression and this is why they repudiate long-time contracts with employers. **They do not want to bind their hands for any length of time, in order to be able to take up a fight whenever a good opportunity presents itself.. As to the concessions won, they are convinced that only their readiness and ability to fight for their rights will protect them against the encroachments of employers.**

What is this all for? Why spend so much energy for such things as an increase in wages and the like? Could not the same results be obtained with much less trouble in a smooth, quiet way?

The questions are pertinent because they lead us into the wider outlook of those whose faith is pinned to Direct Action. The underlying ideas of Direct Action already point to something that is larger and of greater consequence than a mere increase of wages by a few cents or the shortening of the working week by a few minutes. A united class cherishing a feeling of class-solidarity must evidently have a common aim which should stir the collective soul of the class and give the thrill which alone may keep alive its class-enthusiasm. Such a common aim cannot be the mere desire of obtaining a few concessions here and there, in one trade or another; it must be some general ideal, involving the working class as a whole and affecting economic life in its entirety.

Such an ideal there is, and in its general outlines it surpasses almost any conception of social transformation that has been recently evolved by the human mind.. It is the ideal of a new society, which would consist exclusively of voluntary economic associations carrying on the activities of production in their industry and subject only to the general control of society as a whole. Imagine a Miners' Federation managing the mining industry of the country, a Builders' Federation taking charge of the building operations, a Railway Federation regulating the railway service; imagine these Federations to be constituted of local labor associations charged with the management of exclusively local affairs subject to the control of their Federation; imagine local central associations giving their attention to matters of a general local character, and finally imagine a National Federation of Labor, attending to industrial matters, national in scope and importance, and you have the picture of an economic, federation which is inspiring the advocates of Direct Action in no less a degree than our forefathers were inspired by the grand idea of political federation.

(Continued next Week.

SOUTHERN NOTES.

"Carbondale, Texas, May 5, 1912.

"Dear Rebel: Please allow me to congratulate you on the stand you have taken with regard to the abolishment of the N. E. C. I don't think it has any excuse for existence in our otherwise glorious party. At our county mass meeting on April 27th, we carried a motion to instruct the delegates from here (J. C. Thompson and Mrs. Belle Williams) to help at the national convention to remove that carbuncle.

"Your comrade,
"J. B. Triplett, Co. Sec.
Bowie Co.

A. E. Palmer, Port Arthur, writes: "I see in the reports of the bishops attending the great M. E. quadrennial convention that they have lost half a million communicants. I don't know whether my name is still on the Meth odist rolls, but as it used to be, I will take the liberty to suggest that the many reasons assigned by the bishops for this loss fall short of the mark. I think the real reason is that it is impossible to serve God in the church under the present economic conditions, so most of the members say, "What is the use of staying in and living the life of a hypocrite?" Take a fool's advice, brother bishops, if you want the millenium ever to come, you have got to first make a government fit for God and the masses. We have had too much preaching and too little right voting, is what is the matter."

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Kerby Chandler of Graham wants to know what has become of G. G. Hamilton and where the Butt cut is published. The answer to the first question is that Comrade Hamilton is now speaking in Oklahoma for the Pioneer. The Butt-Cut is no longer published, but Dick Maple is now a resident of Portageville, Mo., where he writes article for the Portageville Critic.

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An effort is being made to get Comrade Joe Beer, Sec., of the striking shopment at Houston, to accept the nomination for state senator on the Socialist ticket, so a Houston comrade writes. Joe is a big man in every respect and the comrades think he would have the united support of the laboring classes of Houston.

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J. E. French, Houston, Texas, sends a club and writes: "This is the echo of the bundle of the strike edition you sent to striker's headquarters a couple of weeks ago. If the boys were working, there would be more subs coming in. They read The Rebel with eagerness and and all say "The Rebel, like the little old Appeal is fearless to dare the devil and tell the truth." I am going to keep up this lick."

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J. F. Henson, Kemp, Texas, writes: "I never see anything in any Socialist paper about the way people are robbed by the physicians. I think this is as bad as any carbuncle labor is burdened with. It matters not if his services do a particle of good or not, he has an outrageous bill to present. Only a few days ago, I had to have a doctor with two of my family. He paid 21 visits, made the 2 1-2 mile trip in less than three hours each day, making 63 hours time and to our great sorrow, he benefited neither patient, as both of them died. His bill is $73.00, which I shall pay in a few days, cash down. It will take me or any able bodied man, three months hard work every day to make that $73.00 on the farm. I suggest that our papers could do a great work along this line."

(The Rebel would say that one reason physicians, as in fact all other professional men, receive better pay than the farmers, is that they have seen the benefit of thorough organization, both professionally and politically. If the farmers of the country ever get intelligence enough to organize for their own benefit, industrially and politically, they will be on the same footing with all others. They could, even without adopting Socialism, be on a better economic footing if they would organize on the industrial field alone. In the meantime, of course, it is well to point out how under this insane system those that do the most work get the least, while those that do the least get the most.)

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In Germany the church and its ministers are in the pay of the government, so naturally, they fight anything that is opposed to the imperial clique, which of course, includes the Socialists. In consequence, the membership of the Socialist party in Germany cannot be blamed for not being over friendly with the established church. However, it is by no means so far removed from all religion as is sometimes supposed. Of the 110 Socialist members of the present Reichstag, 22 belong to the protestant established church, 4 Catholics, 7 are jews, 10 belong to other dissenting religious bodies, 7 belong to free religious bodies, fifty-two belong to no church, six declare they have no religion whatever and two refuse to tell what their religious views are on grounds of principle. In the United States there is at least no visible union of church and state, hence the hostility between the church and Socialism is not so marked, as there are perhaps as many church goers among the Socialists as there are among either of the old parties.

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To the Socialists of Bell Co.

We are now organized and we have something of interest to all Socialists of Bell Co. which will be furnished to all who write me at Temple, Texas, R.5, box 76. Yours for the great fight, W. J. Kennedy Co. Sec.

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W. O. Branon, Co. Sec. of Houston Co. announces that a county mass meeting will be held at Crocket May 17 — 18. A speaker will be on hand and remain in this county for 40 days. No special charges for speaker, as we want him get to every school house. Those wanting him will write me. All socialists and sympathisers are urged to attend the meeting. Most every one here takes the Rebel; it can't be beat."

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The socialists of Nueces County met at Corpus Christi on May 1st, with J. R. Boyd, Chairman and H. L. Dreyer, Sec. The county was, thereupon, permanently organized with J. J. Runck, Chaiman and A. W. Reed, secretary. A strong program and platform was adopted.

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J. A. Lain, Poolville, Tex., writes: "I certainly enjoy the Rebel. Socialism is sweeping this county like a prairie fire. We have a local of 30 members and only two or three democrats left in this precinct."

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We are in receipt of a book by Wm. English Walling, a real socialist. It is entitled "Socialism as It Is," and is a very frank and searching review of socialistic activities. He does not seek to hide any of the defects in the movement and does not mince words in setting forth its mistakes. We may more extendedly review this work later on. It is published by the McMillan Co. at $2.12, postpaid.

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Mass meeting of all socialists and sympathizers of the working class movement will be held at Seymour, Baylor Co., Saturday, May 25. The purpoee is to put out a Co. ticket. Remember the date and be on hand and bring someone with you. W. L. Gaines.

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Mass meeting of all Somerwell Co. socialists at Glen Rose Saturday, May 18th, 2 p. m. for the purpose of putting out a county ticket. Be sure to be on hand at the appointed time.

J. W. Eddy, Co. Chairman,
W. E. Porter, Sec-Treas.

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P. V. Tedder, Simms, Texas, writes that "the Bowie County mass meeting on the 7th was a grand success, with a large and enthusiastic attendance. A full county ticket was nominated and resolutions were adopted unanimously, to abolish both the National Executive Committee and national conventions, after 1912, both of which seem to be more expensive than profitable. We are opposed to centralization in any form."

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Local Lewis, Milam Co., has initiated a state referendum amending the constitution so that the preferential voting system now in vogue be modified to this extent: Where more than eight names for anyone office appear on the ticket they be elected by the old method, the same as is now provided for in the national constitution for the election of national officers. However, the preferential plan which is a great convenience and a perfect expression of the will of the membership, where the number of candidates is limited, will be retained where the candidates number 8 or less. We believe the motion of local Lewis a wise one and will not doubt meet with the approval of the entire membership. Also it has long been our opinion that the preferential method can not be beat for a limited number of candidates.