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

THE REBEL

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

T. A. HICKEY, Editor and Owner
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THE KEPT LADIES OF THE TEXAS PRESS

These are the sad September days when the muzzled newspaper men of Texas are running amuck trying to handle the socialist arguments that are being fired with the rapidity of a 13 inch "Krupp" from every corner of the State.

The work of the kept ladies of newspaperdom in Texas this year has been particularly raw. For instance Eugene Debs' letter of acceptance was mailed to every newspaper office in Texas some four weeks ago. The Dallas News published it in full, The Dallas Times-Herald cut the heart out of it and ran one half of the letter. The Standard Oil rags, the Houston Pest and the Ft. Worth Wreckhard did not run a line of Debs' letter but the following day they had two double column editorials attacking the letter of our presidential candidate that they did not allow their readers to see. This is surely dirty business.

The fact of the matter is Clarence Ousley, R. M. Johnston, Toomey of the Dallas News, Tom Gootch of the Dallas Times Herald, Robinson of the Waco Times Herald and Gillespie of the Houston Carbuncle are all in bad with their readers, due to the peculiar scoop that the Rebel pulled off on them over the biggest story of the year—the explosion at San Antonio when 26 lives were snuffed out in a flash.

The fact that the newspaper men on the capitalist dailies are muzzled is a sore and sensitive spot that they never want touched It is ham and eggs to them to boast that they give the news. If they cannot give the news they have no justifications for existence as newspaper men, hence they talk long and loud about the marvelous manner in which without regard to money or labor they get the facts about big stories. But what are these stories? Divorce case in which the secret details of the life of some, unfortunate woman is told, or a murder, burglary or the kind of vests that some English lord has imported to the United States, but a big story like the wholesale destruction of life in San Antonio that is real news, news that grips and thrills, that is alive with human interest is supressed by the journalistic courtezans that claim to be newspaper men.

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And now that the mood is on me I will tell for the first time the inside story of my attempt to have the biggest story of the year given to the people of our state.

When I went to Palestine, Texas, and found out who blew up the engine at San Antonio, his heighth, his weight, the color of his eyes and hair and place of nativity and better still what his occupation was before he became a strike breaker, how he got the money to go to San Antonio, who sent him there and — greater than all — how he did the job, how he ignored the steam gauge, how he screwed the safety valve down and how he caused the loss of lives.

When I have secured all these facts I went to my hotel bedroom, locked myself in and did some of the tallest thinking of my life and the chain of thought went something like this: I have a young paper. It is unmuzzled, it has a large general circulation and it needs all the honors that can come to it. It has no fortune backing it. It lives on its merits and it always has been and may always be a struggle to keep it alive and now I have a scoop, the biggest in the South. I can make The News and The Times Herald, the Post and the Chronicle with their great batteries of linotypes and their great news-gathering organizations look like fifteen cancelled two cent postage stamps. I can do this because I have the facts that I have dug up single handed without assistance from any source. So it is me back to Hallettsville, back to the battered desk to write the story that will shock the State and compel these alleged newspaper men to sit at my feet.

And then another thought struck me: Suppose you do this how far will that go toward winning the strike of the shopmen who are striking at San Antonio, Houston, Ennis and elsewhere. Good God man, don't you realize what a beautiful scrap these men are putting up. The little bank accounts have dwindled and their little homes have been placed in jeopardy, their wives and babies have suffered and yet they maintain an unbroken front. Now if you publish this story in the Rebel, the other papers will ignore it just because you have scooped them and this wide publicity that is needed to secure victory for these men will be lost. Now, then forget this dream of yours to scoop the press of Texas. Go and give the story to the big papers and in the resulting publicity such a storm of indignation will be aroused that the railroad commission will be forced to act and the Wall Street railroad kings will be compelled to give in to the just and honorable demands of the striking shopmen.

This last thought, the better thought won the day and I went to bed determined to have the news placed on the wires for all the papers in the State the following day and so at break-of-day I hied myself to the depot and bought a ticket for Dallas.

I went to my old friend, Tom Gootch, the managing editor of the Dallas Times Herald. I said, "Tom, here is the biggest piece of news that a Texas newspaper man has had since the war" and then knee-to-knee and eye-to-eye I sat with him in his private office and told him how the twenty- six men were killed at San Antonio.

Gootch listened in amazement to my story and then said, "Lord Tom, how big this is but it needs a lot of verification. What would you do if you were in my place."

I instantly replied: "Don't take my word for anything, but take your star reporter, send him to Palestine to this boarding house on Eighth street and he will verify everything I have said to you."

Gootch thought for a moment and then said: **"I am afraid I can't handle it."**

Then like a lightning flash the thought came to me, the poor devil is muzzled. Several thousands dollars of railroad advertising comes in this office each year and if he tells this great story the advertising is cut off and he will likely lose his job. There is nothing doing in the Dallas Times Herald and so I left the editorial sanctum with a sinking heart.

I went to the office of the Dallas Dispatch. The editor turned me over to a cub reporter and because I could not give plans and specifications and photographs of the story the poor cub would not take a line and thus I left the editorial room of the most radical daily in Texas.

From a long experience with the Dallas News I knew it was useless to go to that alleged newspaper, so I surveyed the field and found that there was but one chance left and that chance lay in the office of the Houston Chronicle and so I took the train at midnight and was in Houston the next morning, met Frank Putnam and was escorted into the office of the city editor. I sat with him as I sat with Gootch the day before. Again came the question from the editor's lips: "What would you do, Mr. Hickey, if you were in my place?"

Again came the answer: "For God's sake send a man to Palestine."

He thought for a moment, removed his glasses and as he wiped them he bent over to me and turned loose one of the most vitriolic outbursts I ever listened to. In effect, this is what he said: "This is the biggest story of the year, more men were killed than in the Los Angeles Times explosion and when the first flash came from San Antonio to this desk, I waited, with what impatience you can imagine for details. Finally the story trickled in and I want to say to you Mr. Hickey after 27 years experience as a newspaper man I have never known of a story that was so blanketed as this one was."

"Will you send a man to Palestine?" I asked.

"No," said he and thus I walked out of the office shrugging my shoulders and muttering one word: "MUZZLED!"

Then I struck the first train for Hallettsville. I reached there at one o'clock in the morning and without eating or sleeping I sat at my desk and wrote the story for the one unmuzzled paper in the State. I dipped my pen in gall and wormwood, I seasoned it with vitriol and prayed in the darkness of the night for the fire of a Brann that would do justice to the story.

Its publication caused a sensation through Texas. I was deluged with letters from all quarters. Some of them were anonymous, some were from enemies and the amazing thing was that my best friends wrote me warning me that I was going too far, that I was taking too many chances, that surely the great dailies of the State could have gotten the facts, that the man who gave me the story looked on the wine when it was red, that my life or at least my liberty was in danger and I filed the letters away and laughed because I knew I had the truth.

And then came the amazing thing. The story got to Washington. President Taft does not care any too much for the Harriman interests, as his lines lay along the trail of holy John D. Rockefeller. Taft issued an executive order to the federal boiler inspector in Texas to go to work on the case and caused other federal boiler inspectors to come to Texas and report and thus the miracle happened. These gentlemen investigated and in less than forty days from the publication of my story in The Rebel they placed the stamp of governmental approval upon my story and even went so far as to use the same technical language that I used in relating the manner in which the explosion occurred.

Then I sat back happy and contented because I had succeeded in doing the one thing that was so necessary for the welfare of the people and that is stamp upon the faces of the old party newspaper men of Texas that one word: "MUZZLED"—brand them so that any wayfaring man can know that their intentions of telling facts are fraudulent and that the truth is not in them, and when they sell their daily papers and profess to give the news they are liars in their heart and may be arested for receiving money under false pretenses.

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Some of the above matter is old to some of our readers and some if it is written for the first time. I publish it now because of some information that has come to me on the road.

A friendly newspaper man who lives less than a million miles from the city news room of the Houston Pest and who is chafing at the muzzle that binds him has just informed me that before Thornwell Fay was asked to resign from the presidency of the Harriman lines he had an interview with one of the members of the firm of Baker, Botts & Garwood, the attorneys and lobbyists for the Southern Pacific railroad of Texas in which he asked that I be indicted before Judge Burns of the Federal court for contempt of court.

When the esteemed federal Judge Burns returns from his vacation I am informed that I will be cited to appear before his court on the grounds that I have been in contempt of the same because of matter that I have written in connection with the San Antonio explosion and the shopmen's strike.

I would like to inform the grave and reverend judge beforehand that I am not guilty of contempt of his court for the very simple reason that the English language does not contain words enough to express the contempt that I have for the gentleman's court and bcause of poverty of the English language I cannot possibly be in contempt.

I believe that the conclusion that may be drawn from the above story is: That the good people of all parties should proceed to place a rigid boycott on the so-called newspaper press of Texas and build up an indepedent press of their own and for the first time they will then learn the news of the day just exactly as it is, only that and nothing more.

Governors' Special.

The following is a corrected list of the dates for the great lectures of Reddin Andrews and T. A. Hickey, the Socialist party gubnatorial candidates:

Wheeler, Sept. 29.
Shamrock, Sept. 30.
Mobeetic, Sept. 30.
Lipscomb, Oct. 1.
Amarillo, Oct. 2.
McLean, Oct. 3.
Plainview, Oct. 4, (instead of 1st.)
Crosbyton, Oct. 5.
Stamford, Oct. 7.
Albany, Oct. 8.
Ballinger, Oct. 9.
Coleman, Oct. 10, (afternoon.)
Stephenville, Oct. 11.
Gatesville, Oct. 12.
Temple, Oct. 13.
Rockdale, Oct. 14.
Taylor, Oct. 15.
Llano, Oct. 16.
Austin, Oct. 17.
San Antonio, Oct. 18.
Pleasanton, Oct. 19.

W. S. Noble, state chairman, will accompany this tour and will look after details, including the sale and distribution of literature.

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The tour of Reddin Andrews, our candidate for governor and T. A. Hickey, candidate for lieutenant governor commenced at the opera house in Mineola Friday, September 20th. Comrade Andrews spoke in the afternoon and T. A. Hickey at night. The opera house was filed and much enthusiasm was manifested.

A peculiar feature of the night meeting was the appearance of a handsome young Roman Catholic priest from Oklahoma City, who expressed himself publicly as being in hearty sympathy with the Socialist party's attitude toward land. If more clericals should adopt the attitude of this young priest the church would be in better standing with the masses of the people.

On Saturday night, Mr. Hickey spoke in the tabernacle at Ft. Worth. This is the famous tabernacle that Dr. Frank Norris presides over and an immense crowd was present and the meeting was a thorough success.

Comrade Andrews was billed to speak at the same place in the afternoon but was not present because of a wreck on the T. & P. railway. The candidates were on the platform in Mineola at 8 Saturday morning and reached Ft. Worth 110 miles away at 6:50 that night. This was because of a passenger wreck in which nine people were injured. They were loaded into the baggage car ahead on cots. The Dallas News and Ft. Worth Record has not got the story yet.

Comrade Hickey learned from a railway official who is thoroughly disgusted at the way things are managed on the privately owned railroads that are run for profit that 160 wrecks have happened on this road since the first of January. The newspapers are muzzled and the railroad commission is silent. Incidentally Andrews lost his meeting.

The courthouse in Ft. Worth was filled on Sunday afternoon when Andrews spoke and at night Hickey spoke to a capacity audience in Red Men's Hall. Monday we had a small meeting in Henrietta, Clay County. This is a hard country for agitation, but a number of devoted comrades are working overtime and hope to get it in line with progressive counties in the State. On Tuesday afternoon Comrade Andrews spoke to a good crowd in the courthouse in Wichita Falls and at night Hickey spoke to a crowded house.

The Wichita Falls Daily Times has swung in line with the rest of the muzzled sisterhood as the following clipping from their issue of September 24th will show:

SOCIALISTS GETTING UP IN THE WORLD.

Speakers Stop at First Class Hotels and Appear Prosperous—Speak Here Tonight.

Socialists are getting up in the world, to judge from the conduct of T. A. Hickey of Hallettsville, Socialist nominee for lieutenant governor, who is in the city today. He and Reddin Andrews of Tyler, candidate for governor on the Socialist ticket, will speak here tonight. Mr. Hickey is stopping at the St. James no cheap hotel or rooming house for him. He sat in the lobby last night, inhaling a good cigar and keeping time with his feet to the Irish music dispensed by the hotel orchestra. Hickey is a native Irishman.

Hickey doesn't need to bother about his hotel bill, however. The traveling expenses of himself and Andrews are paid by contributions from the Socialists of the State. Hickey is editor of the "Rebel" a vigorous Socialist publication and is said to be "well fixed." Andrews was once a Baptist minister and was connected with Baylor University in the earlier days of that institution.

The two candidates will speak tonight, probably on the street corner

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The fact is that Hickey stopped at the United States Hotel, whirh is a respected house that is patronized by drummers and traveling men and the meals cost 50c and the further fact is that Mr. Gould who wrote the story was informed by Mr. Hickey that the meeting was in the courthouse and stated so in his write up and then the managing editor cut out "courthouse and wrote "street corner" so as to deceive his readers. Is it any wonder that we refer to the men of the muzzled press of Texas as kept ladies.

This is written on September 25th. This afternoon, Andrews, Hickey and W. S. Noble will leave for Vernos and other points in the Panhandle.

Judging by the interest displayed at these meetings this tour will be a tremendous sucess and too much credit canot be given to E. A. Green and W. S. Noble for their handling of it.

EAST AND NORTH TEXAS NEXT.

After October 19, the Governor's special will turn to East and North Texas. Comrades in those sections of the state will have to write me at once if they wish to secure Andrews and Hickey for their county, as there are now less than fifteen dates open prior to the election.

The tour is a tremendous success. according to reports of the first meetings, so get busy and help it up in a blaze of glory.

E. A. Green, State Sec.

FIRST RETURNS.

The first returns of the fall elections of 1912 are in. Vermont as might be expected has stood stationary. It is a benighted little State where the unfortunate inhabitants must work six months in the summer to keep themselves from starving and freezing to death in the winter. This weather handicap keeps the people in a backward condition and as a result they show no more signs of progress than do the ice bound Eskimo. These Vermonters resemble the southern mountaineers who are voting for Andrew Jackson yet, with the difference that in Vermont they are voting for Abraham Lincoln. In the recent gubernatorial election we secured 1100 votes out of about 50,000 votes cast, a gain of about 300. Let us hope that this two per cent will eventually leaven the intellectual lump.

From Arkansas we secure very cheering news that would indicate that the South is at last awakened. From the Dallas News of September 22, we read the following:

"The Socialist candidate for governor polled 13,442 votes, more than double the Socialist vote for governor four years ago.

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Our readers will remember that these votes were cast in fall elections for governor. There are a few states that hold state elections a couple of months prior to the presidential election and The Rebel is not prepared to make any predictions at the moment as to the national vote for Debs, but we believe that we will for the first time cross the million mark and then, regardless of what vote may be cast, the day after election will find us with our coats off conducting our great campaign of education.

Away down deep in our hearts we have an abiding faith that in the not far distant future the masses of our people will decide to change this anarchistic system based on competition into a co-operative system where order will always prevail.

It will be a higher state of civilization, my people. Let the glad day dawn soon is the prayer of The Rebel.

FROM A PROMINENT LAND REFORMIST.

Cincinnati, O., Sept. 14, 1912.
Editor The Rebel.

Dear Sir: In Watson's Jeffersonian of Sept. 12, is an interesting quotation from your paper on the land question.

"A man near me in this city owns 250,000 acres of Texas land, and another not far from here owns 27,000 acres in Nebraska.

If we tax land up to the amount of the ground rent, we will disturb no man in the ownership and control of his home and of the land he needs for his own use, for then the right and title of all other men to that land will be rightfully extinguished and private ownership justified.

I rejoice that the Socialists favor taxation (that is the socialization) of ground rent to destroy land monopoly.

And there is a rapidly increasing number of people who are in favor of municipal and state ownership of such public utilities as are in themselves natural monopolies.

Yours truly
Thomas Hunt,
1849 Kinney Ave.

We note that the New York Chapter of the Catholic Knights of Columbus have: "Resolved, that Socialism in its fundamental principles and doctrines is a religious, not a political question."

This puts the Socialist party in a difficult predicament, and removes it from the field of consideration in this campaign unless it can overcome this resolution.

We don't know what to suggest unless, by way of reply, it resolves that the Knights of Columbus, in their fundamental principles and doctrines, are a political, not a religious, organization. —Ellis O. Jones in Life.

THE EXPANSION OF SOCIALISM.

By Reddin Andrews.

The beginnings of all things are small. The Socialist movement, from fifteen to thirty years ago, was confined largely to the industrial centers. In the factory and mining towns large numbers of operators were gathered. The Socialist agitator found no dificulty in calling together considerable audiences on short notice. Among them was the beginning of the Socialist propaganda by the few speakers who had become imbued with the principles of Marxian economics. Their success was slow, but they were persistent in proclaiming those principles which they firmly believed to be just. They were inspired with the conviction that Socialism would some day prevail.

The first teachers of Socialism in this country were, indeed, the pioneers in the mightiest movement of all times. They were more, they were either martyrs or possessed the spirit of martyrs. Outside of the friendship and cooperation of comparatively few persons, they had nothing to encourage, on their part, any great hope that the movement would become, in a generation, so extensive and attractive. Thoroughly convinced that they were advocating the only just system of government, they pressed on in the face of obstacles which took the form of suspicion, ostracism, criticism and, sometimes, direct and violent antagonism.

The world owes much, if not, everything, to the radicals and agitators in almost every field of research and progress. They have been the people who have done the best thinking in the upward way for mankind. Their influence has widened and extended until the majority acepted their teachings and expressed them in the statutes of political and eclesiastical governments.

Socialist agitation has gone on until it has attracted the attention of millions of people throughout the country. By this is meant that the agricultural population has been reached. The farmers have been led to listen to speeches, to read the literature ofSocialism and to think. Of all the workers of our country, they were the last to receive the attention of Socialist teachers. Unlike the population of industrial centers, they are scattered throughout the country. Only a few of them came at first, under the spell and power of the Socialist teacher and propagandist. On account of a lack of knowledge concerning economic questions, they have been unduly conservative. But now, in the face of Mr. Bailey's declaration that the farmers would never be led into the Socialist party, they are fast becoming the students of economics. The consequence is that thousands if not millions, are becoming class conscious Socialists. This is gratifying to us, since the final success of the movement will depend upon the alignment of the farmers with it. The Farmers Union which impressed so many wholesome lessons of cooperation, helped to prepare the way for the aceptance of the principles of Socialism. The Renters' Union which has placed so great and important stress upon the subject of tenantry and the land question, is leading on to the larger consideration of the cooperative commonwealth and to the aceptance of its principles. So, Socialism, the only political and industrial hope of the world, is hourly gaining strength which, some day, will pull down the pillars of capitalism and build up industrial democracy.

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(Dan E. Andrews, Lawton, Oklahoma., candidate for the legislature from Comanche Co., extracts from letter to his father, Reddin Andrews.)

'I went out to StonyPoint schoolhouse last Saturday night (Sept. 14) and spoke talking about two hours. I shall speak every week till the election, if I can get away from my business. Many want me to speak at different places, and I shall speak every time that I can.

"I discussed the bad treatment in prisons and penitentaries, all for profit, and showed how, under a Socialist form of government, prisoners would be doing something to support their dependent loved ones at home. I mentioned the great interest in the prospective birth of the Astor baby, and the great expense attaching to that event, all squeezed from the wives of the workingclass whose babies are born in shacks while their mothers are worked to such an extent that children can not come into this world with good, free minds.

"I touched upon the existence and condition of the vast army of the unemployed, the cause of such conditions and their necessity under capitalism. I showed how these things would be overcome under Socialism. I showed that high tariff, low tariff and no tariff are not matters of interest and benefit to the masses, but were merely vote-catchers, and that the working and producing classes were being caught, and were voting their own interests away.

'I brought up the case of the McNamara brothers and of William Wood, and compared them, one, the [illegible] woolen mill man, both dynamiters I mentioned the pardon, by the President of Banker Morse, who is back in Wall street, in good health, and is robbing the people. But the poor criminal gets little or no consideration. So, it goes all through the present system.

"I urged the people to inform themselves and vote with their class."

RENTERS UNION.

E. O. Meitzen, Sec., Hallettsville.

A City Renter Writes.

Stroudsburg, Pa., Sept. 8, 1912.

Renters Union, E. O. Meitzen, Sec.
Hallettsville, Texas.

Dear Sir: I have just been reading T. A. Hickey's article in the International Socialist Review, entitled "The Land Renters Union in Texas," and I am moved to say that I believe you have laid the foundation for a movement that is destined to encircle the entire earth. Landlordism is perhaps the greatest curse that afflicts mankind today. Rent, interest, and profit, are three great sores that are eating into the very heart of our civilization and not until they are wiped out, root and branch, will those who toil on the farms under the burning sun, and those who work in the dust-laden factories, and others who are toiling thousands of feet down in the bowels of the earth in the blackness of night, and still others who are sweltering in front of the fiery furnaces in the great iron mills and foundries; not until then; when these three great curses, (Rent, Interest, Profit.) have been abolished, will those who do all the useful work of the world receive a just compensation for their labor.

Two great movements working toward the emancipation of the toilers are already in the field. The Socialist party organizaing the workers on the political field, the Industrial Unionists organizing them in the Industries, and now comes the Renters Union, which I trust will be broad enough to reach out and organize the renters, not only on the farms, but also in the villages, towns and cities, and for the express purpose of giving to the workers a little more of the fruits of their labor, but to finally wrest from the exploiters of labor, the land and machinery and make it the collective property of all who desire to use it, or in ather words, the socialization of the instruments of production and distribution.

The thing most needed just now to give impetus to the Renters Union is a wide-awake propaganda paper. Similar to the Appeal to Reason, with a staff of editors every-one of whom should be dyed-in-the wool revolutionists, and who will take up landlordism and make it on issue, and never lay down until it has been wiped from the earth. (The Rebel is the paper I think, that fills the bill of which our comrade has likely not seen a copy.—E. O. M.)

In the meantime I would be glad to receive a copy of the constitution and by-laws, also any literature you may have on the subject. I herewith enclose 10c stamps to cover cost of mailing the same.

Yours for Industrial Freedom,
Porter V. Cargill.

CONVENTION IN NOVEMBER.

Never in the history of the nation will there be such a gathering of fearless, militant sons of the Southern soil as at Waco on Friday November 8, when the first regular convention of the Renters Union of America will be held.

Up to this time we have been merely getting matters in shape so as to properly lay the basis for covering the South, yea, the entire world with this organization. This convention atWaco will mark the turn of the tide. Let every community of renters be represented, and let us have the revolution for land and liberty begin right there, with a power and a menace that will make the land grabbers and their political preaching and writing tools quake in their boots.

Get ready now to send up a strong delegation—organize a local union if you have not already done so.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[illegible]
Frost, Texas, Sept. 22, 1912.

H. L. A. Holman will speak in Angelina County, October 8, to 11, direction of the county secretary; Houston county 12th to 18th, direction of county secretary; Limestone county 19th to 28th; direction county secretary.

A. B. Cayton, Co. Sec.

Corrected Route.

Dunn, Texas, Sept. 22, 1912.

To the readers of The Rebel in Kent, Stonewall and Dickens Counties:

I will speak at Jayton, Kent Co., on night of October 10, at Spur the 11th, at Dickens the 12th, at Peacock Sunday night the 13th, at Aspermont at 1:30 p. m. the 14th. Instead of as announced last week.

G. A. Lamberth.

A. P. Nelson, Noodle, Texas, breaks forth joyously in this wise:

"I'd rather be a Socialist
Pulling hard for something more
Than to be a Democrat
A resting on my oar.

"I'd rather be a Socialist
And always learn and learn
Than to be the greatest Republican
In the town of Washington.

"I'd rather be a Socialist
With all these good things in store
That to be a Bull Moose
And hope for nothing more."

Hamilton, Tex., Sept. 20, 1912.

I baptized the county secretary of the Socialist party of Wheeler county during my meeting at Wheeler. Still some capitalists-minded preachers are charging Socialism will break up the church. "Lord forgive them for they know not what they do or say."

Wheeler county has a full ticket and the comrades are hope ful of success.

Sucess to The Rebel in its fight for truth, justice and righteousness.

John J. Moye.

How It Feels.

It is an awful thing for a Socialist voter to be without a poll tax receipt in election year, as the following brief note will show. Let every Rebel readers profit thereby:

"I have not paid my poll tax tihs year nor am I registered and I feel more like voting this year than ever before because it would be my first vote for the Socialist party, and I feel more like I was voting for the proper cause. Will it be possible that I can vote this coming presidential election as I want to vote a straight Socialist ticket. Please answer. The reason I did not pay my poll tax is I did not expect to be in that county when I come to vote.

Yours truly,
E. C. Worden.

Comrade Worden we are very sorry, but you can't vote if you are under 60 and failed to pay your poll tax for 1912,prior to Feb. 1, 1912. However you can get busy and see how many men you can induce to vote the Socialist ticket in your place.

MARTIN DIES CHALLENGED

1. Martin Dies has been challenged to meet me in debate and is silent on the subject.

2. Dies will be paid $50 cash to meet a representative Socialist in joint debate and affirm the Democratic platform against the Socialist platform, Socialists of second district to name their man and have two weeks before election to advertise meeting and have stenographer to make record of debate. Debate to be held in second district before election.

3. One hundred dollars per hour will be paid to any person the Democrats may put up to *try* to prove that our government both National, State, and county is not run by five (5) trusts. Debate to take place in second Congressional district and Socialists to pay for hall and have stenographer to record proceedings. Also to have two weeks to advertise meeting before election.

J. A. Freeland,
Second District Socialist Nominee for Congress.

A General Kick.

[illegible], Texas, Sept. 22, 1912.

Editor The Rebel: I'm not a pessimist always bellyaching around about everything, but this is one time I feel justified in a general kick. It may be that a sour stomach, bad blood or biliousness, is the cause, but I feel just like it's necessary.

First, I see a great deal said about withholding the referendum in the Barnes case. Have we a department clothed with authority to smother the voice of the party. If so, it needs clipping if not a motion is in order to recall every last one of the patries responsible even if Debs be one of them. (But you bet he isn't.—Ed.) The referendum is the only bulwark against bossism and fraud. If we can't enforce the referendum we are at sea. We can do better without the committee than to have the will of the party choked down.

Second. There are too many local Socialist papers bobbing up in the country and should be discouraged. The party can't support so many papers. The local papers draw their support from those that would support the Appeal and the Rebel and other big state papers and concentrate the sinews of war where the enemy has trained its guns. It strikes me that as the Appeal is the center of the fight that every Socialist paper in the United States should be liberal and brotherly, enough to urge their readers to subscribe for the Appeal. If they ever knock the Appeal out the little papers will be easy.

Third. Our speakers are charging too much for their services. Like the trusts they keep going higher and higher and the boys at the forks of the creek are no more able than when they used to work at from $2 to $3 a day. Socialism will benefit the speakers as well as the boys. I know that many of them could make more money at something else if they would give up Socialism and so could many of us.

Fourth. I am opposed to hard knocks such as some of our speakers practice when speaking. We want to sonvert the other fellow and to convert you must appeal to his reason. If you make him mad you dethrone reason and have nothing to appeal to. You will drive him further away.

Newt. Haney.

"IT IS SIMPLY LAZINESS."

That is what a prosperous farmer replied the other day when I called his attention to the fact that most farmers were renters and lacked not only the conveniences, but often the very necessities of life.

He went on to explain: "I have several neighbors who have no worse land than I, and as much in cultivation, yet when I make ten bales of cotton they make about three; when I have meat to sell they have it to buy. They are lazy and incompetent.

"Yes," said I, "that may be true in that case, and while it does show that they lack the gift of management it does not prove that they are lazy. Furthermore I can show you beyond the fear of contradiction that they are some good even to you who condemn them.

On further inquiry, he said that this condition of inefficiency stood as possibly more than 3 to 1, in other words, that less than a third of the farmers did their full duty in making their crops, etc.

"Well," said I, "lets see. Do you believe that supply and demand in the main regulate prices?"

"Certainly I do," said he.

"Then my friend, if instead of the others raising three bales they would raise ten each we would have thirty bales instead of sixteen or if applied to the whole cotton production we would have thirty million instead of sixteen million bales, and enormous amount of cotton would more than reduce the price to one-half its present stand."

"If they also raised fine hogs like you," continued I, "they would have meat to sell likewise and thus overstock the local as well as the general market and prices would go down like they do in a panic. So instead of your abusing these shiftless people, you should thank them for not being too active competitors. Under this crazy competitive system it is a fact that the more the people produce the less they get, and the less they produce (as a whole) the more they are likely to get."

And he shrugged his shoulders, and said nothing more, but looked foolish.

FROM "THE ONLY" DICK.

Sept. 25th, 1912.

Editor The Rebel: Don't guess you give a "cuss," but I am not dead by a large slab and am writing a book, by heck, entitled "The Road to Blissville," or "I Always Was." $1.00 a pitch, bound in cloth, will be on the market January 1st. A laxative for the "holy."

Yours,
Dick Maple.

RESULT OF REFERENDUM C.

By E. R. Meitzen.

According to a telegram received from the National Office in Chicago last night, 18,991 votes were cast against the proposal to recall National Campaign Manager J. Mahlon Barnes, while 11,476 were cast in favor of the motion. This motion was known as National Referendum C.—New York Call.

• • •

From the first I had no great hope that the move to recall Barnes would succeed, for three reasons. However there is no apology to make. I regarded it as my duty to take the stand I took in the case, and I believe and always shall believe that I did right. These three reasons are:

1. The mass of the membership has so far not learned just how serious charges were made against Barnes, due to the fact that the N. E. C. has never allowed the stenographic reports of the investigations to go before the membership. Had they known they would have voted to recall two to one. As it is, the vote to recall is sufficiently large to show that in spite of every known blandishment and subterfuge a well intrenched officialdom knows so well how to employ that a large and growing element within the party. (especially in Texas, Illinois, Kansas, Oklahoma, Indiana, Ohio) is beginning to watch national party affairs with a vigilant and impartial eye.

2. Many who were really in favor of a recall listened to the plausible plea that it "was not good to swap horses in the middle of the stream," that is to swap campaign managers in the midst of a campaign.

3. The average man or woman is always inclined to view with a charitable eye the past personal failings of anyone, especially if he be a public man, so long as it is not shown definitely that his failings are brought up to date. This was shown in the case of Grover Cleveland and Maria Halpin. As a matter of fact the sworn testimony in the investigations did tend to bring the failings up to date in this case, but the suppression and misinterpretation of the official reports kept the majority of the membership in ignorance in this respect.

Finally I must confess that while a fight on shady officials is sometimes necessary in order to show up a wrong system, by the nature of its fruit yet it is generally more effective to combat the system that permits them to go wrong. In other words it is the structure of the party organization that we must look after. Let those of us that see clearly, push to success the Texas plan of a decentralized party organization in every state, as well as nationally, and occurrences like the Barnes case will distract the party no more. Much has been already done along that line, but much more remains to be done.

• • •

In the meantime the Socialists of Texas, who voted 2500 to recall against only 137 not to, have been steadily sawing wood and will continue so to do. Every man jack has his coat off and working to see how many votes we can roll up in Texas this fall for Debs, Seidel and Andrews. We shall do this without outside help in fact we shall do it while at the same time helping the national organization to the tune of some $300 per month, not counting the donations to the national campaign fund, and not getting a red cent in return.

Let us have no further heart burnings over Referendum C, for Texas can with a clear conscience battle for the cause of Socialism, knowing that it came clean in this matter.

Let us remember that the larger vote we roll up for Socialism in this state the greater will be Texas influence for a better, more harmonious form of party organization. We know we have the right form, the experience of three peaceful, effective years after six years of war has shown that, and if we poll a large vote—as I feel sure we shall—we can more easily carry our gospel of a more democratic organization to our benighted brethren in New York, Wisconsin, California and elsewhere.

W. D. Haywood.

Who is Hillquit? Hillquit is the man who put the age in sabotage.

Hillquit is the man who put the art in Article. 2, Section 6.

Hillquit is the man who put the con in constitution.

Hillquit is the man who put the pain in campaign.

Hillquit is the man who put the man in manager.

Hillquit is the man who put the I in nominate.

Hillquit is the man who put the toot in substitute.

Hillquit is the man who put the non in Branon referendum.

Hillquit is the man who opened the gate in investigate.

Russell investigated and put the quit in Hillquit.

For the rest of the bull read the Bulletin.

National Ticket.

For President:



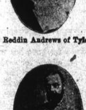
E. V. DEBS of Indiana.

For Vice President:

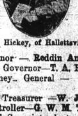


EMIL SEIDEL of Wisconsin.

State Ticket.



Reddin Andrews of Tyler.



T. A. Hickey, of Hallettsville.

Governor — **Reddin Andrews.**

Lieut. Governor—**T. A. Hickey.**

Attorney General — **Henry Faulk.**

State Treasurer —**W. J. Bell.**

Comptroller—**G. W. M. Taylor.**

School Superintendent— **J. E. Hamilton.**

Land Commissioner — **W. R. Browning.**

Commissioner Agriculture —**P. A. Eichblatt.**

Chief Justice Supreme Court—**E. O. Meitzen.**

Associate Justice Criminal Court of Appeal—**J. R. Brown.**

Congressmen at Large — **D. D. Richardson, and J. M. Haggard.**

R. R. Commissioners — **Joe Beer and Wm. Thordy.**

Presidential Electors (at large) — **Dan C. Crider, S. A. Brinkley, A. B. Cayton, Morgan Graham**; 1st District — **J. B. Triplett**; 2nd, **John B. Yarbrough**; 3rd, **John F. Hunt**; 4th, **W. P. Bickley**; 5th, **F. V. Evans**; 6th, **H. F. Simpson**; 7th, **Carl Elaser**; 8th, **F. Meyer**; 9th, **T. J. Haynes**; 10th, **Jack Kahill**; 11th, **W. A. Walker**; 12th, **A. M. Dobbs**; 13th, **M. A. Anderson**; 14th, **H. H. Edwards**; 15th, **J. R. Boyd**; 16th, **J. R. Echols.**

Helen Keller, who was born dumb, deaf and blind, and whose wonderful progress in learning has attracted world-wide attention, is now teaching brotherhood and cooperation to the children of Schenectady, N. Y., the city where Socialists are making such wonderful changes. Miss Keller is an ardent Socialist. Two years ago she wrote the Apeal with her own hand to this effect: "The fundamental evil that causes all the terrible eruption of life is poverty," says Miss Keller, "therefore, we must get rid of poverty and any real social work will teach people how to get rid of poverty. I am going to begin with the children."—Cotton's Weekly.

TEXAS LAND FRAUDS.

Responding to many requests The Rebel has decided to again publish installments from Gustavus Meyers' "History of the Supreme Court," regarding Texas Land Frauds. They show better than any philosophy how the original deeds to the fertile lands of the state were secured.

"On December 9, 1836, the Texas Congress granted to Menard one league and one labor of land on the island of Galveston for 150,000 the funds being part of his plunder from his land operations. Galveston real estate was of great value even at that early date; it was a principal sea-port with considerable commerce. Menard organized the Galveston City Company, partitioned his land into lots, and reaped large profits.

"Presently he set up a claim to the whole of the 'flats' or water-front. The Land Office graciously 'construed' his claim so as to present him with an excess of more than 1,700 acres of water-front property. The Supreme Court of Texas in 1859 upheld that 'construction.'‡ in its petition to the court, in 1873, the State of Texas averred that 'the patent or deed was made to contain this excess through the fraudulent combinations and representations of Menard. Largely on Marshall's doctrine of acquiesence, the court decided against the State's action to recover; the claim, said the court, had been recognized for thirty years, and that should be sufficient.‖

"Everybody knew of the spurious nature of the alleged grants and titles, yet the Texas courts, not always, but usually, imitated Marshall's practice of treating proofs of fraud as fiction, and they studiously followed his precedents. And every well-informed person knew, too, how a large share of the capital that the New York capitalists had used in their Texas operations had been obtained. In 1838 it was discovered that Samuel Swartwout, a leader of Tammany Hall, and Collector of the Port of New York, had stolen the enormous sum of $1,222,704.69 from the Government, much of which theft had gone into Texas land speculation schemes.‡‡

The Castro, Mercer, Peter and Other Contracts.

"Within two years after the disclosure by the Texas Congressional joint committee, the Texas congress made more colonization contracts. One of these grants was made, in 1842, to Henri Castro and associates, for the introduction of six hundred families within five years. The Peter's contract was with Charles Fenton Mercer, for the introduction of five hundred families within five years. The Peter's contract giving 10,000 square miles was a third, and Fischer andMiller's for the introduction of six thousand German immigrants, a fourth. Mercer's and Peter's grants were in the north central part of Texas, Castro's extended from the Frio River to the Rio Grande, and Fischer and Miller's were on the waters of the Colorado, Llano and San Saba rivers.

"The conditions of none of these grants were performed. Castro fell back upon the old subterfuge so often successfully pleaded in the Supreme Court of the United States, that Indian hostilities prevented him. In numerous cases in the Texas courts it was proved that Castro extorted contracts from all immigrants conveying to him and associates one-half of the lands that they should receive. If they refused they were rejected as colonists.† In fact, all of the contractors, or 'empresarios,' did the same.†† Mercer ('The Texas Association'), did not bring in a single settler, and Peter and associates (otherwise the Texas Land and Immigration Company) shamelessly violated their contracts.

"Apparently their contracts stood forfeited. But in 1850 and 1852 the promoters induced the Texas Legislature to pass acts with various favorable provisions, one of which was the empowering of the local courts to adjudicate claims and decree grants. The argument used by the companies—at least the public argument—was based upon precedents of the Supreme Court of the United States that a contract created an express trust which could not be contravened. Under the acts of 1850 and 1852 the Peter, Mercer, Castro and Fischer and Miller companies received a total of 4,494,806 acres. A vast number of claims were allowed to fictitious colonists. In his message to the Texas legislature on November 9, 1855, Governor E. M. Pease stated that 'a large majority of said certaificates were issued to young men under seventeen years of age' (at the time the settlement was alleged to have been made.)§

"Some of the 4,494,806 acres went to actual colonists, but by far the greatest portion remained in the ownership of the four promoting corporations.§§ Thus, under the Castro contract, 879,920 acres were given to alleged colonists, and 1,088,000 acres to the company.

"Official documents gave on appalling enough picture of how at least 26,000,000 acres of the richest Texas land were literally stolen, but it was reserved to United States Senator Sam Houston to make public further details of how the thefts were accomplished. General Houston had been President of the Republic of Texas; and when on February 3, 1859, he made an extraordinary statement of facts in the United States Senate, even reading undeniable documents showing how the land appropriators had carried on their operations and how they boasterd of being able to corrupt the Supreme Court of the United States, his disclosures were accepted as the authoritative utterances of a man who knew his facts. His speech, in fact, made such a profound sensation that it was not allowed to remain embalmed in the soon-forgotten pages of the Congressional Globe, as most speeches of members of Congress were, but was published in book form.‖‖

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‡ XXIII Texas Reports, 349. Judge Wheeler, having been counsel for Menard, did not sit in the case.

‖ XXXVIII Texas Reports,

‡‡ House Ex. Doc. No. 13, Twenty-fifth Congress, Third Session; also House Report, No. 313.

† See, Castro vs. James, VII Texas Reports, 219-223, and Ibid., Vol. XX: 278.

†† XV Texas Reports, 180-183.

§ Official Journal of the House of Representatives, State of Texas Seventh Biennial Session, 1857: 80-81. See, also, Report of S. Crosby Commissioner of the Texas General Land Office, Official Journal of the Senate, 1856: 149-150. In his report for the years 1900-1902, Charles Rogan, Commissioner of the Texas General Land Office stated (page 41) that an examination of the Spanish department of the Land Office showed that the act of September 4, 1850, also validated or confirmed private land claims to the extent of $1,100,000 acres, 'which are still claimed and which seem to have good titles.' Among the claims thus confirmed, according to Rogan, was Jose B. Borgo's claim to forty-seven leagues; 'but,' reported Rogan, 'the claimants are actually holding sixty-four leagues, of 286,532 acres.' This excess, Rogan stated. the claimants have been holding on doubtful authority. Another claim confirmed by the act of 1850, Rogan reported, was that of Juan J. Balli, for seventy-one and nine- caballerior 315,362 acres.)

§§ For a time the capitalists owning the Mercer claim were satisfied with the 691,840 acres that they received. But twenty-five years later, they set up a claim to not less than six hundred square miles. Among the assertions, in reply to this claim, made by the State of Texas, were these charges: That the contract was fraudulently obtained and that the survey submitted by the Mercer Company purporting to bear date of May 1,1845, appeared in the office of the Secretary of State, without his knowledge, and took in about three thousand square miles more than the contract actually covered.

If this new claim, or any part of it, had been allowed, it would have conflicted with domains owned by railroad corporations. Times had changed; the judges on the bench in 1882 were almost exclusively former railroad attorneys. The Supreme Court of the United States in 1883, threw the case out of court, saying that there was no satisfactory evidence that Mercer and associates ever introduced directly or indirectly a single family into Texas. 'Have they spent any money in the enterprise?' Justice Miller went on. 'A feeble attempt to show an outlay of $12,000 or $15,000 is made, but by no means successfully.'— Case of Hancock vs. Walsh (Commissioner of the Texas General Land Office), III Wood's Reports, 351-367, and Case of Walsh vs. Preston, 109 U. S. Reports, 318. But this decision did not take away the 691,840 acres already obtained by the Mercer Company.

‖‖ The Land Conspiracies of Texas, etc. Speech of Senator Sam 3, 1859."—N. Y., Pudney & Russell, Printers, 1860.

THE ISSUE.

(An extract from the forthcoming booklet, "The Lemon Squeezer, —An Answer to Evils of Socialism," now being prepared by Rev. W. L. Thurman, of Sulphur, Ok.)

* * *

The following logical statement is by dear old Bro. W. P. Richardson, known and loved by us all. No truer man ever lived. The calm, dignified, logical statement he makes, is in striking contrast with the illogical, rash, wholesale denunciations of Lemmons. It is taken from The Rebel, our Texas Socialist paper:

The Ground of the Issue.

"The Socialist, standing on his platform, is master of the situation, immovable and invulnerable. Old parties recognize this truth and are, therefore, constantly on the alert, striving to raise false issues.

"They are not, many of them, as ignorant as they profess to be for they persistently choose to make a false issue, showing plainly that they know its strength. The truth is always strong but the advocate of it has no right to give error the advantage in the fray. Socialism is not any kind of religion, true or false; includes no religious faith, well founded or otherwise founded. It is expounded in political economy or science. It wholly relates to the respect of man for man. Man's good in the affairs of his life, is the entire reach of Socialism. Socialism and Socialists are not the same. Socialists may and do have their opinions of religion and anti-religion. Socialism has absolutely nothing on either of these lines. A Socialist might be vanquished where his peculiar personal notion was the issue in debate and Socialism remain unassailed, if not unassailable. The people, however, are not always able or disposed to mark a distinction where a difference is clear. Religious opinion is not essential to Socialism and whatever may be gained or lost, in a debate on such an opinion, Socialism has neither gained nor lost. If, in the turn of events, an unbelieving Socialist might be defeated, on his anti-religious notion, people who are fond of being thoughtless would say, Socialism is defeated, when, in fact, Socialism is far away, safe in the redoubt of its platform caring nothing for the failure or success of foreign questions. Is the Socialist platform not broad enough to accommodate its forces on the polemic battle field? If not, what chance will it have to govern, in the reign of peace? Socialism, as it now appears, is wholly embodied in the platform of the party. The man who makes an affirmation, containing a tenet, not of the platform, is guilty of political heresy. This, however, lacks much of being the worst. If he is a leading debater, he forces the whole Socialistic body to the defense of his heretical proposition. This is injustice to the whole body and the man who is guilty of such injustice should not be regarded as a standard but as a mere talker for whose talk no one is responsible. Stick to the platform and that alone.

W. P. Richardson,
Alvarado, Texas.

Rev. Richardson was a veteran minister of the Christian church, known and revered in every part of Texas and Oklahoma. He died last spring at Alvarado, Texas, retaining to the last his unusually brilliant and logical mind. Until shortly before his death he contributed regularly to The Rebel, The Gospel Advocate, and other publications.

LISTEN COMRADE.

Twenty-five thousand men read The Rebel. Everyone of you wear neckties. I am a Red Card Socialist and make neckties to support myself and six year old boy. A splendid wash tie for 10 cents. As good a silk four-in-hand for 20 cents as you buy of the capitalist merchants for 50 cents. Why not let me furnish your ties? Send 10 or 20 cents for a sample tie and samples of many kinds of silk. You will be delighted.

ADA M. TUCKER,
Station B., Kansas City, Mo.

"IN HOC SIGNO VINCES"

"Cross of Gold and Crown of Thorns."

Consisting of 128 pages, 10 live cartoons and 1 dead one. Every working man should read it before casting his vote. 25c per copy, $2.50 per doz. $15.00 per hundred, prepaid.

J. A. FREELAND,
Author and Publisher,
Reese, Tex.

GOVERNOR'S SPECIAL A SUCCESS AT FORT WORTH.

Ft. Worth, Tex., Sept. 22, 1912.

The Andrews-Hickey meetings in this city on Saturday and Sunday Sept. 21 and 22nd, were a grand success. Though their train from Mineola Saturday afternoon arrived too late for them to fill the afternoon appointment, yet Comrade W. S. Noble, state campaign manager, was present as a sort of a John the Baptist, and nobly filled the gap.

We were fortunate in securing the great Baptist Tabernacle of which Rev. J. F. Norris is the pastor. This is one of the few ministers who has publicly declared himself a Christian Socialist. Since this manly anouncement a few undesirables, formerly of the controlling element financially—have left the church, but their places are more than filled by "the common people," such as heard Christ "gladly." So now Dr. Norris has the largest congregation in the city.

On Saturday night this tabernacle was nearly full, about 1000 being present. Comrade Andrews made a most acceptable talk of half an hour then the "Rebel" followed with an avalanche of facts most convincingly and logically arrayed especially as to the Socialist position on the land question, On Sunday afternoon Comrade Andrews preached to a court room full of anxious listeners on "Christianity and Socialism.". The sermon was one of the most up-to-date and uplifting ever delivered in Ft. Worth However, the accoustic properties of the court room were quite poor.

Here let me suggest to our comrades over the state: Don't engage a court room for any of our speakers if you can possibly do any better. I have never found one yet that was fit to speak in. They are planned for the convenience of the judge, the jury, the laywer, etc., and not for the public.

If every church congregation in Texas could hear Comrade Andrews on "The Bible and Socialism," then follow is convictions, our vote would be doubled. And this is what we need and can't get in the average church.

At night comrade Hickey gave us a strong and convincing sermon—yes sermon—far better than you ever hear in ninety-nine-onehundreths of the churches, on "The Socialist Solution of the Crime Problem," at Redman's Hall. The house was packed. This was at the regular meeting of our "Church of Humanity," an ethical, liberal religious organization, where any man can speak out for suffering mankind without restraint. Unlike the average pulpit, which is a "coward's castle," our speakers never allow their mouths to be padlocked. Our creed is "Truth for authority; not authority for truth." Our religion "To do good." Our collections left some $8 in the treasury for campaign funds, after paying our speakers.

We will distribute 9000 platforms and programs in this county, and we are organizing for the final conflict. Both the daily papers gave us good reports. And "The Union Banner," our trades union paper, is rapidly swinging into line with out platform.

So we are growing fully as rapidly and healthfully as could be expected. A larger vote than ever is certain. We have a full ticket and a strong ticket in the field.

—S. J. Brownson, M. D.,
304 1-2 Main St.

WANTON BENEVOLENCE.

At a recent meeting of the national compaign committee during a lull in the work, Comrade Debs told the following story. We do not vouch for its accuracy, but it served to ilustrate a point and started a smile at least:

Some benevolent-minded women in a certain city were trying to raise money to build a hospital for the poor. They were far short of having enough for the purpose and so were looking for large contributions.

The thought struck them that Mr. Ganderbilt, whose reputation for generosity, even at that time, nation-wide, would doubtless help them. But in order to make sure of a large contribution they conceived the idea of going first to Mrs. Ganderbilt, thinking that if her name were on the list it would induce him to make a larger contribution.

They saw the Mrs. She put down her name and after it wrote $50.

Armed with this the ladies sought out Mr. Ganderbilt, feeling certain of at least $500.

He took the paper, saw his wife's name and contributions—

"Mrs. Ganderbilt ....$50"

He turned to his desk and added "Mr. and" before the "Mrs." so it read:

"Mr. and Mrs. Ganderbilt ...$50"

—Hope.

SCHEDULE OF GOVERNOR'S SPECIAL.

The candidates for governor and lieutenant governor will travel from county to county on the following schedule. Socialists at intermediate points are urged to meet the candidates at all the depots en route, and bring along as large a crowd of non-Socialists as possible. Either Hickey or Andrews who have the art of saying more in five minutes than any two men on the Southern plat form, will make rear-platform speeches at every place where a crowd has gathered to hear them.

Help it along, comrades, all you can and we will make this governor's tour a streak of blazing red from one end of the state to the other.

We give the more important points, but of course the train stops at all stations en route, for a few minutes at least:

Lv. Plainview Saturday, Oct. 5, 12:20 p. m., arrive Hale Center 1:22, Lubbock 2:05; Change to C. S. Ry. 2:15, arrive Crosbyton 4:30 p. m., speak 5th.

Lv. Crosbyton Sunday, October 6, per auto, arrive Spur in time for 2:30 p. m. Wichita Valley Ry. arrive Girard 3:10, Joyton 3:40; Aspermont 5:05; Stamford 6:30, speak 7th.

Lv. Stamford Tuesday Oct. 8, Texas C. Ry., 6:20 a. m. arrived Albany 7:55, speak 8th.

Lv. Albany Oct. 8, 11:10 p. m., arrive Cisco 12:30 a. m. (9th. change to T. & P. Ry. 1:40, arrive Abilene 3:50 a. m., change A. & S Ry. 9:40 a. m., arrive Ovalo 10:43, Winters 11:33, Ballinger 12:15, speak 9th.

Lv. Ballinger Thursday, Oct. 10, 12:38 p. m., arrive Talpa 1:40, valera 2 p. m., Coleman City 2:40 p. m., speak 10th (afternoon.)

Lv. Coleman Oct. 10, 5:35 p. m. arrive Bangs 6:25, Brownwood 7:10 p. m., change next day (11th) to Frisco Ry. 10:45 a. m. arrive Blanket 11:23, Comanche 12:01, Hasse 12:21, Dublin 1.20, Stephenville 2. p. m., speak 11th.

Lv. Stephenville Saturday Oct. 12 10:30 a. m. S. N. & S. T. Ry., arrive Alexander 11:03, Carlton 11:35, Hamilton 12:25, Ireland 1:34, Gatesville 2:25 p. m., speak 12th.

Lv. Gatesville Sunday Oct. 13, Cotton Belt Ry. 7 a. m., arrived McGregor 8:14. Change Santa Fe Ry. 12:10 arrive Temple 1 p. m. speak 13th.

Lv. Temple Monday Oct. 14, 1:25 p. m., Santa Fe, arrive Cameron 2:30, Milano 2:56; Change to I. & G. N. 4:05, arrive Rockdale, 4:30 p. m. speak 14th.

Other dates: Taylor 15th; Llano 16th; Austin, 17th, San Antonio 18th, Pleasanton, 19th. (Atascosa Co. fair.)

THE WORKER.

Berton Braley, in Coming Nation.

I have broken my hands on your granite,
I have broken my strength on your steel,
I have sweated through years for for your pleasure,
I have worked like a slave for your weal,
And what is the wage you have paid me?
You masters and drivers of men
Enough so I come in my hunger
To beg for more labor again!

I have given my manhood to serve you,
I have given my gladness, and youth;
You have used me, and spent me, and crushed me,
And thrown me aside without ruth;
You have shut my eyes off from the sunlight,
My lungs from the untainted air,
You have housed me in horrible places
Surrounded by squalor and care

I have built you the world in its beauty,
I have brought you the glory and spoil,
You have blighted my sons and my daughters,
You have scourged me again to my toil,
Yet I suffer it all in my patience
For somehow I dimly have known
That some day the Worker will conquer
In a world that was meant for his own!

FROM A RENTER.

Rockport, Texas, Sept. 22, 1912.
Mr. T. A. Hickey, Editor of Rebel,
Hallettsville, Texas.

Dear Comrade: I was in the town of Seymour, Baylor county, when you made your famous land speech last summer and assisted in arranging for the speech. At that time I was on K. F. Hawkin's farm being one of those unfortunate renters myself; also belonged to Appeal bundle brigade and distributed literature throughout the town and county. The county was unorganized and all except a few Socialists were almost afraid to be caught with a piece of Socialist literature for fear they would incur the displeasure of their landlord. So I soon found out that I was an undesirable citizens and too much of a Socialist agitator to suit the land boss, and long before the close of the year I was notified to look out for other quarters.

In other words lost my job for exercising my God given right as an American citizen to think and say what I pleased.

If every laboring man would stand up and show to the world where he stands open and above board, the landlords would soon take notice. God Almighty hates a coward—He is not going to do for man what he can do for himself.

The average renter is afraid of his own soul. Usually he has a family of five to eight children just big enough to pick cotton. He gets up in the morning at four o'clock and goes to bed late at night and listens to the national banker when he pokes in his last dollar at the close of the year at bank window with a small balance due. You are permitted to stay on the place another season, provided you cut kaffir corn, plant a little feed and increase your cotton acreage. Thus the trade is made and the poor fellow and his little ones seem to rejoice to know that they have got a stopping place for at least another 12 months.

Such is the life of the poor renters in Texas.

This man Hawkins had on his place fourteen renters and I believe every single one of them were in debt to him. The idea seemed to keep him a little behind and and you can work him a little longer. So when I got notice that I must hunt another place I began to cast about as to where I would go. I was without a dollar; the crop being almost a total faiure and being a Socialist agitator was without funds; but I finally found a place down here.

It seems to me when the present generation passes off this stage of action that our offspring can only look down on us with condemnation and disgrace for we have voted them into bondage.

Don't talk to me about the land of the free and home of the brave. I say wake up, you toiling millions of the sunny Southland. Can't you hear the words of Patrick Henry ringing in your ears?

H. B. Gleghorn.

A New York syndicate, backed by millions, has purchased 15,000 acres of land at the mouth of the Brazos River, Texas, and will create a city to share in the Panama Canal trade and to develop the nearby sulphur fields. Our individualistic folly has allowed anybody to build anyway. Cities have grown haphazard and have been cursed with slums and narrow streets and jerrybuilt houses and high rents. Now the big capitalists are getting together and creating cities out of uninhabited territory. They will do this for profit, but doubtless such cities will have more profit intelligence displayed in their construction than either Toronto or Montreal. Such cities as this one and that of Gary, Ind., appear to be a new development. but in past ages it was the custom to build cities at one swoop. Alexander the Great who conquered the world some three hundred years before Christ, is credited with having established two hundred new cities. Collective efforts is now used for profit. When the people become wise, there will be the collective effort, but the benefits will not go to the few, the many will enjoy the fruits of their own efforts.—Cotton's Weekly.

RAZORS MADE NEW.

Comrades mail me your old dull razor, and 55c to cover cost, and I will grind, hone and strop it—put it in fine shaving condition and return it postpaid. Put name in package. Don't send stamps.

W. W. BUTLER,
2t04p Winfield, Texas.

FREELAND FIRED FROM PRISON.

J. A. Freeland, the fighting Socialist nominee for congressman of the Second district was ejected from Lake Charles Prison by "pimps" of Lumber Trust. The following is an interesting account of his experience:

Lake Charles, La., Sept. 18, '12 Special to The Rebel, Hallettsville, Texas.

Dear Comrades: I came here last night from my campaign in the second Texas District to see the timber workers now confined at this place.

I first obtained permission from the guard to enter the prison and interview the timber workers. After being permitted to enter, I found A. L. Emerson engaged and while waiting for an opportunity to converse with him I was invited by John Hilton and many of the other boys (there were 59 of them) to address local No. 1, Lake Charles Jail, Calcasieu Parish, "B. and B." (Bull and Beans). Feeling a hesitancy to proceed I inquired whether there was any objection to addressing the boys whereupon I was informed that public speakers were in the habit of making talks there and no objection had been raised and I further remembered that Clarence Darrow had delivered an address to prisoners (only recently Colquitt, governor of Texas, had made talks to the inmates of the penitentiary at Huntsville and no one said nay), also that the first amendment to the Constitution of the U. S. reads, "Freedom of speech, freedom of press and freedom of religion."

I proceeded in my childlike simplicity to deliver such addresses as the boys hear from the preachers in the penitentiary at Rusk and similar to those heard preached to the boys in the Rusk jail when I used to feed the prisoners there many years ago with the difference that I didn't talk of the "home beyond the moon," but confined myself to conditions here on this "mundane sphere." I pictured the present system that had brought the boys to a diet of "bull and beans" and how to avoid a repetition of the "Grabow Massacre" by organizing and supporting their union on the industrial field and voting the working man's (Socialist) ticket on the political field, in short to take charge of the government through the ballot box, take the gun away from the "boss" which would make him as harmless as a stinging lizard with his tail cut off.

While I was talking a certain "wart" (according to the timber boys, any amount of attributes would fail to describe him) was busy getting in touch with the "higher authorities."

Finally one of the higher-ups, by name, T. Perkins, appeared in the prison and in his roughest manner demanded "What are you doing in here? Who gave you authority to come in here?" I assumed the most humble and submissive attitude I ever knew and imparted the information that I had been regularly admitted by the guard. Our information was turned down with contempt and also with the following expletive: "You get out of here." I got. I also got busy hunting for the sheriff of Calcasieu parish. The sheriff was not to be found anywhere, but T. Perkins being pressed for an interview extended another one, thusly: "We don't want no labor agitation around here. Those boys are in enough trouble now. I hope they'll get out of it though." (He reminded men then of the hypocritical Santa Anna at San Jacinto when Sam Houston interrogated the dictator concerning the massacre at Goliad.)

They refused me admission to the inner prison. Emerson, however, was permitted to enter the hall where I learned from his own lips the story of the "Grabow Massacre" on Sunday, July 7.

The Timber Workers were holding a peaceable meeting on the public road when they were fired upon from the postoffice and the company store of the Galloway Lumber Co. Emerson was the second speaker and had been speaking about two minutes when three bullets pased his head. There was no provocation and no warning and no order had been given to quit speaking. Some of the timber workers were murdered in cold blood. yes, murdered as those Texas heroes were murdered on Palm Sunday, 1836, at Goliad.

The timber thieves and land robbers have murder in their hearts. Emerson and Hilton and those brave boys who are now in jail in Lake Charles are to be murdered too unless we awake and create public sentiment in their behalf.

Your brothers' blood cries to you from the ground at Grabow.

Create public sentiment by educating the workers!

Let every class conscious voter go to the polls on Nov. 5th and vote his sentiments. Roll high the Socialist votes this fall as a warning to murderers and the lives of those heroes who now languish in the dungeon at Lake Charles will be saved.

The timber thieves and land thieves only murder by proxy and they cannot stand public sentiment.

While we were talking with Emerson and Hilton the boys bought all the books we had except two and now the "Cross of Gold and crown of Thorns," is doing active service in "Lake Charles Hell Hole."

I feel thankful however, to the sheriff's "right hand" for not keeping me in prison and feeding me on "B. and B.", but my work shall never cease in or out of prison until I shuffle off this mortal coil.

Yours for victory for the produces of all wealth.

J. A. Freeland,
Socialist Nominee for Congress 2nd District.

Special Note.

Silsbee, Texas, Sept. 22, 1912.
The Rebel, Hallettsville, Texas.

Dear Comrades: I am sending you herewith write-up for the Rebel of my ejection from Lake Charles prison which you may use as you see fit.

Please state to the Socialists of the second District that Comrade J. H. Silliman is unable to further manager my campaign and that I am now working my way North and want to reach all counties in the district not yet visited. All those desiring dates should write me at once.

In case Martin Dies speaks onywhere in the district let me know and bill the town and I will be there. This representative of plu tocracy has been challenged to meet me in the open and is silent on the subject. We can keep him from speaking in 2nd district.

J. A. Freeland,
Reese, Texas.

GENERAL ZAPATA'S CAUSE AND PROGRAM.

(By Emiliano Zapata.)

So that the people of the United States may know why the revolution is going on against Francisco I. Madero in Southern Mexico I make this statement:

I charge President Madero with making promises to reduce the taxes on corn, beans, tobacco, salt and the killing of animals to the people to induce them to follow him against Porfirio Diaz. He has kept none of this promises.

I charge President Madero with promising to increase the taxes on the large estates of the country so that their owners would have to cut them up, and thus the poor man would have a chance to buy a little farm. He has not kept this promise.

I charge President Madero with ignoring the men who helped him win his revolution against Diaz and with putting into places of trust at large salaries seventy-three of his own relatives.

I demand that Francisco I. Madero resign from the presidency; that he and his immediate family, meaning his father, brothers and sisters, leave the republic for ever. I add that the government must not give them a cent on which to go, for the Madero family has had enough government money.

I demand that Ernesto Madero, minister of [illegible], and uncle of the president, be forced to leave the country and that all the members of the family be ordered to sell their land and other properties in Mexico.

I do not want the presidency, but I do demand an honest election, at which I will agree not to be a candidate. Immediately on the election the laws must be revised from top to bottom so as to give the poor man a chance.

I have 18,000 men under arms in eighteen states of Mexico, while Pascual Orozco, with whom I have no connection, nor ever have had, has control of two states, making twenty states under arms.

COMRADES I will send you as [illegible] 20 cents as you buy of the capitalist merchants for 50 cents. Silk string bows for 10 cents. Name color wanted.

Ada M. Tucker,
Station B. Kansas City, Mo.

WANTED—Eggs, chickens, produce of all kinds. If you have anything to sell write us. The Co-Operative Exchange 328 West Commerce, San Antonio.

LAWYERS THE WORST CRIMINALS.

(From New York Journal.)

How is it that criminals, including murderers, have so much influence as compared with ordinary citizens — when the criminals happen to have their pockets well lined with criminal money?

We see in New York City a criminal of the worst kind, named Becker. This is a man whom the entire public, acting as a jury with the facts in its possession, has already convicted of extortion, blackmail, organized corruption and murder.

This man has tens of thousands secretly hidden away in banks or safe deposits, every dollar of it criminal money, and every dollar a proof of his criminality.

A half dozen witnesses, testifying in fear of their lives, swear that this man Becker gave orders to commit a murder. The murder was committed.

The people want to try this man in the courts while witnesses are still available. The people have a right to try him. But his lawyer fights for delay, and a judge is found to grant the delay and to say that the criminal, and not the representatives of the people, shall say when this man is to be brought to justice.

What happens to him in one big city is happening all over the country. We do not suggest that the judge in this case acted outside of the law. We are willing to admit that, as the laws stand, made by lawyers for the benefit of lawyers, the judge could not have decided otherwise.

And we do not say that the lawyer hired by this particularly vile and dangerous criminal Becker is different in methods from the average lawyer who has a client with plenty of money.

But we do ask how it happens that our laws, built up by lawyers, are so admirably adapted to increasing the profits of lawyers, to defeating the ends of justice and thwarting the will of the public

We do not suppose that the judge who granted the delay or the lawyer hired by the criminal have any doubt as to his guilt. They are singularly optimistic and innocent in mind if they have any such doubt, and they are the only individuals, probably among five millions, that have the doubt.

Why should a criminal manage the laws and command delays because he happens to have still in his possesion a great deal of the money gained by crime?

And how does it happen that the lawyers who make our laws are willing, and are permitted, to take and keep for themselves money earned by crime?

If an ordinary citizen receives and keeps the spoils of a criminal he is called "a fence" a receiver of stolen goods. He is classed with the criminal and jailed with him.

Is there any particular reason why one particular class of individuals, the lawyers, should practice with impunity the receiving of stolen goods?

The vilest criminal can hire an able lawer, and that lawyer can keep stolen money — without losing rank or standing in his profession.

A man like Elihu Root can take the stolen money of Bill Tweed, as Root did, knowing it to be stolen. And he can drop the criminal Tweed and leave him to face his fate when he has been bled of his last dollar — which was Elihu Root's Tweed record, also described by Richard Croker, who ought to know.

A man can begin his legal career as Root began his, taking money known to be stolen, and still go to the head of his profession and live to wallowing most "honorably" in the plunder of trusts, as he wallowed formerly in the plunder of a vulgar thief and the legal possession does not criticise him— or honors him.

Have not the lawyers been making the laws and interpreting the laws for their own benefit to long?

Is [illegible] which justice is absolutely beyond the reach of the poor, honest man, and legal delays and special priviledges within easy reach of the rich thief?

Isn't it a fact that a poor honest man in this country can not afford even to try to get justice?

And is not that a disgrace to the country, an outrageous result of sharp practice and greed on the part of lawyers?

Have we not too many lawyers in office, too many lawyers making new laws for the benefit of other lawyers?

Is it not a fact that the most dangerous criminals in the United States can be found in the Bar Association, which will sell its ability to help any criminal who can pay, and who will divide to escape the consequences of ordinary crimes or to plan and successfully carry through bigger crimes of a modern trust order?

The worst criminal is the protector of other criminals, and that "worst criminal" is the lawyer.

It is about time for this country to recognize the fact that it has too many lawyers — lawyers too tricky, lawyers too dishonest, and to take the making of the laws out of the hands of the lawyers, who have made justice a joke in the case of rich men, and an impossibility in the case of a poor man.

* * *

After reading the above from one of the leading democratic newspapers of the nation, consider that nine-tenths of the leading candidates of the Rep.-Dem and Progressive parties are lawyers. Less than nine-tenths of the candidates for public office in the Socialist party are lawyers, but nearly all of them are wage workers and farmers.

Why, in the name of common sense, do not you WAGE WORKERS AND FARMERS learn to vote for people of YOUR OWN CLASS and thereby insure a government in behalf of your class?

THE ENCAMPMENTS.

The membership of Texas is exceedingly proud of their work this year along encampment lines. All records have been broken. About seventy-five encampments and two-day picnics were held during the season. This is at least twice as many as were held last year and last year broke the record of all previous years. One of the significant things about the encampments this year was the way that West Texas came to the front. The encampment at Ellison Springs in Eastland county was *the largest ever held in Texas*. When I spoke on the National Platform on the second day by actual count 2200 people were present and the crowds were still coming in. No small part of the success may be contributed to the splendid work of the efficient manager, Aleck Browning. He tells me that this encampment is now a fixed institution and will continue to grow until all of Eastland county turns out and the county will be carried for our cause.

Stamford, in Jones county, ran its first encampment and was a remarkable success. There were more concessions and side shows at this encampment than any I have attended this year. Again efficient management was largely responsible for the success. Peter Fitzpatrick, Walter Samples and our old comrade Davis worked night and day to make the wheels go round. One of the big features of this encampment was the Hamlin Brass Band of ten pieces that gave three concerts daily.

The O'Brien encampment under the management of Joe F. Hudspeth and Dr. Presley was the largest ever held in Haskell county.

The comrades are enthused everywhere and it is likely that the season of 1913 will find 100 encampments in the state. As each year passes we learn more and with this added experience the task of running encampments becomes easier. When the crops are laid by the Texan likes to go out for an intellectual frolic and we are supplying the goods that he needs.

To the observing man much food for thought may be found in the fact that the Socialist encampments increase in numbers the orthodox religious encampments diminish in the same ratio.

The Rebel believes that the reason for this peculiar fact can be found in this that the preachers [illegible]. Out of the fullness of our heart we would suggest to our erring clerical brethren that if they will preach from Genesis, 1:28, Levitirus 25:23, Isaiah 2:4, Isaiah 65:21, 22; Matthew 7:12 and the Act 4:34-35 they will find the people come out in the old time way for verily they will be listening to the word of God.

Take this tip, my religious friends and the field will be white to the harvest.

LANDLORD VS. TENANT.

The following correspondence between Hugh Moore, president of the Renters Union of America, and an apparently well-meaning though greatly misguided landlord of Fannin county will prove both interesting and instructive to Rebel readers.

The Letter.

Bonham, Texas, Sept. 12, 1912.
Hugh Moore, Esq., Chilton, Texas.

Dear Sir: Do you actually believe the majority of land lords want to be hard on their tenants, or do you believe that force of circumstances has made it very necessary that the landlord get more rent?

Land here that is now rendered for taxes at $15 per acre does not produce any more corn, cotton, wheat, oats, potatoes, fruit or berries nor does it bring any better price than when this same land was rendered for taxes at $3.00 per acre—just the same old land no more earnings except for the tax gatherer.

Whether the taxable values of a county are one or five million dollars there is not an acre of new earth added—just the same old spot inflated with tax-producing wind. When land that 15 years back was assessed at $10 an acre is now assessed at $60, and land that then was assessed at $3 is now put down at $15 and lumber that then cost $1.50 a hundred but now costs $2.50 per hundred feet is it not a fact that the landlord is forced to get more rent if he keeps up his improvements and pays his taxes? Don't you think it is about time for tenants to honestly look into the matter and quit trying to have more taxes voted on the landlord just to see how he will manage to pay it?

We have I believe 249 organized counties in Texas. Suppose we issue $1,000,000 each of good roads bonds at 6 per cent per annum for a period of 40 years. If I make no mistake the people of Texas would have to pay $14,940,00 more each year in taxes to pay the interest at 6 per cent for 40 long years at the end of which time they would still have 249 million dollars. This would take place without adding a single acre of new dirt to Texas. The only thing new about it would be an enormous inflation of tax-gathering wind.

If tenants help to bring about such conditions is the landlord to blame for handing it back to them in the form of higher rents?

Do as you please with this letter.

Very truly yours,
G. W. Boyd,
Bonham, Texas, Route 6.

The Answer.

Chilton, Texas, Sept. 12, 1912.
Mr. G. W. Boyd, Bonham, Texas.

Dear Sir: Yours of 12th to hand. Will say in reply I don't know whether a majority of land holders want to be hard on the tenants or not but I do know that the men that control a majority of the land do. Force of circumstanies has nothing to do with it; it is only greed that makes them want more rent.

If you will go to the tax rolls you will find this land spoken of rendered and sworn to at $15 per acre is really worth from $75 to $100 per acre while the "$60" land is worth $100 to $125; and a majority are good Christian gentlemen who swear thus falsely.

If you think cotton, corn, and everything else doesn't bring more than fifteen years ago, you ought to get in the market. Any school boy knows that the cost of everything has advanced.

Of course taxes have advanced and will continue to advance just as long as the "donk party" is in the saddle.

I do think it is time for the tenants to "look into the matter" and they are beginning to look into it through the Renters Union.

The tenants are not trying to raise taxes. They have got sense enough to know when taxes go up they have them to pay.

It so happens, Mr. Boyd, that I know something about your county (Fannin) I lived there at Ragsdale in the year 1889 and I do know that the tenants, both white and black, were in the most deplorable condition that a man has ever seen.

If you are not acquainted over there you ought to take a drive over on the river and inspect the Bryant and Oliphant farms and you won't be so ready to condemn a move to help these poor tenants.

Take my county, (Falls.) I live right at two farms, one 2360 acres, the other 1500 acres. Both are worked by negroes and Mexicans. One is owned by an infidel, the other by a pious church member, but both employ the same system. They limit the tenants in the spring and don't allow them to sell their cotton in the fall.

However, I also have a neighbor on the other side of me who is a real Christian gentleman. He runs his farm with negro tenants and treats them fair; his tenants have all the way from $100 to $300 in the first State bank at Chilton.

So Mr. Boyd, you had some terrible suppositions. I am going to give you some too:

Suppose the tenant farmers of Texas were to wake up to their true strength as they will do in the near future and elect men of their own class and take the reins of office and make occupancy and use of land the only title it would not be forty years before every man would own his own home, without any bond issue. Bond issues belong to the Donk party.

Finally I want to ask you some questions:

How much land do you own?

Is it right to own the land? If so where do you get your deed?

Don't think because I am in this fight for the downtrodden that I am a tenant. I have a hold on enough of God's footstool to make a living on without asking anyone else's permission.

But it is for the sake of humanity, for the oppresed women and children of the South that I am in the fight.

Yours truly,
Chilton, Texas. Hugh Moore,

SOCIALISM OR HELL?

By a New Convert.

Alvarado, Texas, Sept. 19, 1912.

In 1864 at Rolla, Mo., while a Federal soldier I cast my first vote and it was for Abraham Lincoln. I have not voted any other ticket but that of the old Republican party. Up to this time—in the last election I voted for Taft electors.

I have watched the trend of events for the last 10 or 12 years and I see the poor getting poorer and the rich getting richer and all of it appears to be done through sheer rascality.

The conventions at Chicago and the one at Baltimore are enough to convince any fair minded man that there is no relief for the working class in either of these parties.

It is a plain fact that the corporations and trusts fully control these parties as well as all legislation, both state and national. They hold the means of production and distribution in their own hands and while they do no work themselves, they so manipulate the markets that they force the producers to sell everything he produces to them at a price below the real value ond then sell it back to him at a profit that is ruinous to us.

The private ownership of the means of making a living must be changed or the laborers are going right to slavery. The change must come and must come soon or we are ruined. The time is at hand. It is here on us—Socialism or Hell.

The greatest thing to be recovered is the public domain.

Millions of acres of the land belonging to the people have been given away by the national congress as well as by the different state legislatures, regardless of the constitutional limit until corporations and money sharks have pre-empted most of the land. The renter is forced to accept their terms or see himself and his children turned out of doors.

Just think of it—in 1860 there was not a renter on Texas soil and today there are two hundred and nineteen thousand (219,000) Where is the landing?

Socialism or hell.

Comrades let us rally to Socialism and at the polls roll up a vote for liberty and emancipation that will show the money sharks and the merciless profit takers that there is a force coming that will liberate every laborer and give back to us our Godly inheritance.

The money barons speak of vested titles to land. Where did England get the title to [illegible] of land lying between the Atlantic and Mississippi river? She got it by usurpation, by driving the redskins off it. How did the United States get it? By driving England off of it. What kind of a title did the U. S. get? They got the same title England had. It was simply by conquest.

What kind of a title did Texas get to all this vast domain? On the 21st day of April 1836 at San Jacinto General Houston and some 100 men took it from old Santa Anna. There was not a dollar exchanged, the only exchanges were hot bullets.

Mr. Editor, do what you please with this. I am for Socialism and not for hell.

H. P. Campbell.