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THE REBEL

T. A. HICKEY, Editor and Owner.
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THE GREAT APPEAR GREAT TO US ONLY BECAUSE WE ARE ON OUR KNEES— LET US ARISE.

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HALLETTSVILLE, TEXAS, SATURDAY, AUGUST 23, 1913.

No 111

These Are Our Enemies.

We take this extract from a sermon preached in St. Louis, Mo., June 30, by Priest D. S. Phelan, editor of the well known Romanist church paper, The Western Watchman, of that city (official organ of the diocese of St. Louis). Father Phelan said:

"And why is it that the Church is strong; why is it everybody is afraid of the Catholic Church? And the American people are more afraid of her than any people of the world. Why are they afraid of the Catholic Church? They know what the Catholic Church means. It means all the Catholics of the world; not of one country, or two countries, but all the countries of the world.

"And it means more than that; it means that the Catholics of the world love the Church more than anything else, that the CATHOLICS OF THE WORLD LOVE THE CHURCH MORE THAN THEY DO THEIR OWN GOVERNMENTS, MORE THAN THEY DO THEIR OWN NATION, more than they do their own people, more than they do their own fortunes, more than they do their own selves.

"We of the Catholic Church are ready to go to the death for the Church. Under God, she is the supreme object of our worship. Tell us that we think more of the Church than we do of the United States; of course we do. Tell us we are Catholics first and Americans or Englishmen afterward; of course we are.

"Tell us, in the conflict between the Church and the civil government we take the side of the Church; of course we do. Why, if the government of the United States were at war with the Church we would say tomorrow, TO HELL WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES; and if the Church and all the governments of the world were at war we would say, TO HELL WITH ALL THE GOVERNMENTS OF THE WORLD.

"They say we are Catholics first and Americans decidedly afterward. There is no doubt about it. We are Catholics first and we love the Church more than we love any and all the governments of the world.

"Let the governments of the world steer clear of the Catholic Church; let the emperors, let the kings, and the presidents not come into conflict with the head of the Catholic Church. Because the Catholic Church is everything to all the Catholics of the world; they renounce all nationalities where there is a question of loyalty to her. And why is it that hope is so strong? Why is it that in this country, where we have only seven per cent of the population, the Catholic Church is so much feared? She is loved by all her children and feared by everybody.

"Why is the Pope is such a tremendous power? Why, the Pope is the ruler of the world. All the emperors, all the kings, all the princes, all the presidents of the world today are as these altar boys of mine. The Pope is the ruler of the world. Why? Because he is the ruler of the Catholics of the world, the Catholics of all the world; and the Catholics of all the world would die for the rights of the Pope. He is the head of the Church and they would die for the Church.

"And the Church is the Church of Jesus Christ, and they need not have any misgivings on that score; there need be no misconception there — the Catholics of the world are Catholics first and always; they are Americans, they are Germans, they are French, or they are English afterward."

* * *

And this the crowd that fights *only one* political party in America—the Socialist party. This the crowd that falsely, insidiously and industriously seeks to fasten upon the Socialist movement the very crimes the Hierarchy itself is guilty of, namely "free love", "anarchy" and "breaking up the home." If we are to be judged by the enemies we have made we are satisfied.

Finally, it should be borne in mind that this is the same Priest Phelan who boasted in his paper two weeks ago that he has "a beautiful letter from the pope" ENDORSING HIS WRITINGS. And every papal church paper in the land applauds Phelan.

EXPENSIVE MURDER.

David Starr Jordan has figured out that it costs not less than $15,000 each, to kill men in modern warfare. In the South African war it cost England $40,000 for every man she killed.

It does seem, with the improved methods of slaughter, that we could kill men cheaper than that.

Carnal warfare will soon become so expensive that it will be a luxury we cannot afford.

Industrial warfare is much more successful and economical.

The coal trust can kill men for less than $40,000 per man. The railroads of American last year killed more than 10,000 and maimed more than 60,000 men, and it is doubtful if it cost them more than $10.00 per head.

Shirt waist and overall factories can roast alive, girls and women for less than an average of $100 per head.

Our Christian owned Southern cotton mills can kill children— by a slow and painful death it is true —kill them morally, mentally and physically — by the thousands, at a figure that will look like modern economy compared with the expensive way that England killed men in South Africa.

Then our landlords, who maintain the famous baby-killing tenements of the nation, can kill more than half the babies born in those districts and do it in an indirect way, so that the cost is reduced to the minimum.

And, finally, our land monopolists who have locked up four-fifths of the lands of the South and are forcing hundreds of thousands of men, women and children to live in miserable rented shacks, working from dark to dark, dying of overwork, underfeeding, exposure and neglect—are themselves past masters at the art of killing cruelly, though cheaply and numerously.

In this day when economy is the keynote, it is surprising that we will still insist on killing men in the old fashioned, barbarous and expensive methods of warfare, and besides such methods are fraught with more or less danger —danger of the killer getting killed, whereas in the industrial war the victim has no chance to inflict any injury upon his antagonist.

But we will learn with experience.

MURDER IN MICHIGAN.

Night Letter,
Calumet, Mich., Aug. 14, 1913.

State militia riding down defenseless people on side walk. Ravishing young girls and assaulting and abusing strikers and their families. Shot one man in the back while peacefully on his way home on country road. Hired gun men and thugs tonight foully murdered two men in cold blood and seriously wounded two others and one little child while eating supper in their own home. Did this in effort to provoke men to commit overt acts. People horrified and terrorized but are behaving magnificiently. Men standing firm. Not one pound of ore being mined. Copper barons desperate. Public sentiment turned completely against them. Believe they must concede demands of Labor.

Notify Labor press and all sympathizers.

(Signed) J. H. Walker,
Representing Mining Department, American Federation of Labor.

This week we fill one date which is the last for sometime to come. Then we shall be at the desk seven days in the week turning out a bigger and better Rebel all the time. Think of this fact and rustle in subs.

Farmers Unions
OLD AND NEW

(By Clarence Nugent.)

In 1900 Newt Gresham and myself met in the Banner office at Greenville, Texas.

Realizing the deplorable condition in which the workers were placed under this system and knowing that without organization there could be no possible betterment of their lot in life. I suggested to that faithful soul the advisability of organizing a union of bona fide farmers in the hope that they would band themselves together in such an organization and thereby secure their emancipation from the exploitation that is inherent in capitalism.

As a result of this discussion Newt Gresham went ahead and worked with might and main to organize the Farmers Co-operative and Educational Union. This union was organized to teach the principles of class solidarity and co-operation among actual farmers all over the United States.

Through the efforts of Gresham and other devoted men, the union was gotten under way in 1902. The first charter was taken out in Point in Rains county.

The constitution was supposed to be so drawn that none but an actual farmer could be a member and the constitution was so drawn and so interpreted, as long as Newt Gresham and men of his type were at the head of the Union.

Freedom of thought was tolerated and every lecturer on the platform was teaching class solidarity and co-operative industry to the membership.

The union grew until it took in practically all the Southern states and some of the northwestern states and we were all delighted to see that no other movement grew as fast on the industrial field as the Farmers Union, as long as it remained on this firm foundation.

Unfortunately in latter years the original charter was abolished and the great principles for which the original union stood were perverted.

Today there is no organization in the United States on the industrial field for the actual farmers who work and produce the wealth of the country, other than the Renters Union.

The Farmers Union, socalled, is now dominated by the Commercial Secretaries, the railroads, the banks, the express companies and the capitalist class generally. It is now a Union of speculators with all that is thereby implied.

Society is divided into two classes; the exploited class and the exploiters. The capitalist class are the exploiters of society, the laboring class, on the farm and factory are the exploited.

A union to be of any benefit to the farmer or wage earner must necessarily be based upon this line of demarkation.

The Farmers Union as it exists today includes as its membership both the exploiter and the exploited.

Their economic interest being antagonistic the Farmers Union as at present managed and destined to fall, insofar as being of value to the working class upon the farm it has fallen.

Necessarily the active farmers must have a Union that will reflect their own economic interest and political powers.

Such an organization will include such as are actual workers on the farm, tenants and small home owners—that is to say the actual farmer.

For such a Union Newt Gresham fought, worked and suffered and died.

For such a Union D. J. Neel fought and lost.

Such a Union was the Farmers Union in its original state and such a Union is the Renters Union now and as soon as the real farmers understands the situation they should and will desert the old economic hull, known as the Farmers Union and join the Union of their class— THE RENTERS UNION.

BRYAN AND THE AVERAGE MAN.

If Secretary Bryan can not live in Washington on $1000 a month, can ag overnment clerk do so on $900 a year? That is the question one clerk wants answered. He has put his query in poetic form and signs his effort, "R. E. Norflect, Pr., Department of Justice."

The latest issue of the Official Register commonly known as the government Blue Book, shows that when the volume was issued Robert E. Norfleet, Jr., of Virginia was a clerk in the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts of the navy department at a salary of $1000 a year. Mr. Bryan's salary as secretary of state is $12,000 a year.

Here are two verses of the five in which Mr. Norflect complains against the Commoner's recent declaration:

Of course we are only jay hawkers
And must struggle and toil for our toll,
While Bryan can follow Chatauquas
In order to fatten his roll;
But still we must labor and suffer,
And there's something deucedly queer.
If Bryan can't live on a thousand a month,
Can we on nine hundred a year?

And thus in the days that are pleasant,
And thus in the time of our ills,
To the rich and the poor, the physician
Shows up with the same kind of bills.
While the cost of "grape juice" may be soaring,
We all pay the same price for beer!
If Bryan can't live on a thousand a month,
Can we on nine hundred a year?

Government clerks say that their salaries have been revised only once since 1857, and then their average pay was reduced.

Do those who feel in need of information about the I. W. W. desire to understand that organization; wish to get at the bed-rock facts, they should send 25 cents to the Decentralizer, published at Hallettsville, Tex., and go on the list for one year.

The Tenant Problem.

By Jas. B. Goode.

I hope you will allow me to emphasize my appreciation of the great work your paper is doing for the downtrodden tenants of Texas. When you first began your agitation for the organization of the Renters Union, I was afraid that it might be unsuccessful, because the farm tenants are so badly scattered that meetings could not be held successfully; but the wonderful growth of the Renters Union now convinces me that my fears were groundless.

The history of all ages cannot produce the equal of farm tenant conditions in Texas. The nearest approach to same is the age-old rack-renting system of Ireland. But the Green Isle never approached the damnable conditions of farm tenantry in Texas, in size, in depravity and in exploitation.

Let us state the conditions here in a nutshell: Texas has about four million population, divided into four classes, as follows: About one million population on small farms owned by them, on which the money lenders own mortgages amounting to about one half of the value by them; about one million population of the lands owned and rented out lation of farm tenants, who pay an acreage of one full third of their products as rent on land tilled; about one million city tenants whose rental charges equal one third of their wages—this includes the small traders who make less profits than a fair wage would amount to; and about one million wholesale and retail traders, stock and bond holders, professional men and others who produce nothing, but who are still living on the fat of the land, through their rents, interests and profits all taken directly from the producers of Texas.

Who are the real producers of Texas? Everybody readily agrees that the city and farm tenants do very nearly all of the productive work, hence these two classes are our producers. This article is intended to treat on the condition of the farm tenants and their Union. They amount to more than one fourth of our Texas population and they cultivate about twenty million acres, out of a totaol of twenty-seven million acres in cultivation in Texas. In other words, their labor produces more than three-fourths of all the food consumed by the people of Texas.

In the face of the high cost of living, these workers, who produce nearly all the food consumed by the people of Texas, should be the most prosperous class of our citizens. They should be riding in automobiles, living in mansions and dressing in silks and satins. Economically, they are the most important class of our citizenship, for they produce the actual necessities of life of the people of Texas.

What are the conditions of farm tenants of Texas? Let us examine this matter dispassionately, as follows:

1st. The farm tenants of Texas are forced to pay from four-fifth to one-half of all they make to their landlords, as rent on the land they till, and these landlords hold blood-thirsty liens on all they produce; many share-tenants are forced to pay from two to five dollars per acre bonus, out of their share of the crops, besides the landlord's share of one-half.

2nd. In order to get food for their families all tenants are forced to mortgage their share of their crops to grasping merchants, who charge them twice the real value of the supplies furnished; so this really leaves the share tenants less than one-fourth of their products, on which to live the six months they are not working, to make and gather their crop; as well as to pay for clothing, schooling and other expenses during the entire year. If a short crop is made, this means that the tenants must go half-naked half-starved and altogether uneducated in Texas, for the landlords lien and the merchants lien will take all the crop the tenant makes and leaves a big debt hanging over him to be paid next year. And short crops seem to be the rule here in Texas these last few years.

3rd. All farm tenants are forced to live in very poor houses, many of them old shacks in which human beings can only eke out a miserable existence at best. Our landlords refuse to make any repairs. Even the cave-dwellers had more comforts than have the Texas tenants. The tepees of the Esquimaux are palaces beside our tenant houses. No more desolate spots can be found on earth than the "homes" of more than one-fourth of the people of Texas. To continue these conditions is insanity intensified. Here is the greatest problem before our Texas people. These tenants are increasing about ten per cent per annum. Ere long, the mortgages on our socalled home-owners will be foreclosed and most of this one million people will become dependent farm tenants. These mortgages are held by foreigners and speculators and we will soon have rack-renting in its most detestable form, in fact it is already here in Texas now.

Education among the children of farm tenants is on the decline and will soon become a dead letter in Texas. Even the few months of school each year is a farce. The big business interests dictate the teachers and the lessons taught and these poor children learn very little that is of any value to them in after life.

Society among these down-trodden workers has no meaning and pleasures are almost unknown. The future holds nothing better than serfdom for them. Life is becoming one continuous struggle for a mere existence. Religion is made the leading theme of all teachers and preachers, among these poor ignorant workers, solely because it teaches them to work hard for their masters in this life and look for their own reward in the hereafter. As long as they can keep the workers looking for mansions in the skies, their exploiters will enjoy mansions on earth right now.

What is the remedy for these damnable conditions? Education and free thinking among farm tenants. How can this be obtained? By organization and propaganda work that will open the eyes of the farm tenants to the awful fate which capitalism holds over them and their children—a fate more direful than slavery, because slavery carries with it the care of the slaves, while capitalism only feeds them as long as it can use them and then turns them out to starve; as it does with all farm tenants six months in every year, when it does not need them to make and gather it's crops.

How can this system of capitalism be changed so as to free these Texas farm tenants from this slavery? By co-operative ownership of all the land they till. This can only be secured through political action, by the farm tenants electing their own legislators to change the laws to give them legal titles to the land they use. This can only be secured through the Socialist party, which is the party of all the workers and which will pass laws in the interest of the workers when it wins out.

But we must have industrial organization, as well as political action; for what would be the use of making laws for the workers unless they were there on hand and well organized to enforce these laws. And here is where the Renters Union becomes a great power, for when these kind laws are changed so as to make it possible for every tenant to own the land he works every tenant in Texas ought to be a member of this great union of farm tenants so that he can take charge of the land he needs and see that these laws are enforced.

The Socialist party is not only the political party for the workers, but it is and must be the one great industrial union of all the workers and all their unions. In other words: The one great political party and the one great industrial union of all the workers of the world.

The Rebel presented the land petition to the people at the Comanche encampment and secured 580 signatures without any trouble.

Growth of a Man and an Idea.

"GREAT SOCIALIST GAINS"

A special election to fill a senatorial vacancy has just been held in the Hallettsville, Texas, district. E. R. Meitzen was the Socialist candidate. He carried the precinct by a vote of 94 (Socialist) to 89 (Democrat). He also carried six other precincts in the county. The returns are not all in, so the total vote cannot be given, but it is estimated that the Socialist vote of last fall is quadrupled.— Party Bulider.

The Party Builder is correct in its estimate of the growth of the Socialist party in the home of the Rebel. There is a reason for everything in this case there were two reasons: First, the program and second, the man. As to the Program, it declared that use and occupancy should be the tit'le to land; that all land held out of use for speculative purposes should be taxed to its full rental value; that all things used socially by all the people such as, railroads, telegraphs, telephones etc., should be owned by all the people, while all things used privately such as, horses, mules, wagons, clothes, furniture, homes etc., should be privately owned. This was the Program, on which E. R. Meitzen ran.

Now as to the man: E. R. Meitzen is a South Texas product. He was reared in the community in which he ran for senator; he went to school a barefooted boy with hundreds of those who voted for him; all his life he has been a student of industrial conditions. He had the elements of greatness in him in this that although it meant money, social popularity and official honors to stay with the Democratic majority he always took the unpopular side when his principles were at stake, first as a Populist, then as a Socialist. All the people here, regardless of politics, admit this to be a fact.

The majority of men chase "with the hare and run with the hounds". Not so with Meitzen. He stood out from boyhood for one great principle even though all the powers that be were against it and that principle was just this: *That the Creator did not put this world here to be monopolized by a few.* Believing this way he has fought through his paper, and an ever increasing number of people have agreed with him until now his paper, The Semi-Weekly New Era, is recognized as the greatest and most influential county newspaper in SouthTexas,although always with a straight Socialist editorial policy.

This year our comrade on being nominated for senator, heard the call of the rostrum, left his desk and went out to meet the people face to face and tell them where the path of economic salvation lies. The results are indicated in the news story printed above. Needless to say these results in his home district are immensely gratifying. It logically follows that he will proceed to carry his message into other portions of the state, because he believes that inasmuch as he has almost broken the back of the Donk in his own county he can do likewise in every landlord ridden district in Texas.

He is young (32); he is forceful; those that have heard him speak say he has the makings of a great orator, and those who know him most intimately regard him as a genius in organization work; he knows his subject as probably no other man subject as probably no other man in the state does and when he goes out for a month or two later on, The Rebel hopes that he will be as successful in his work in East, Central and North Texas as he has been in the South Texas, where his name is something to conjure by.

Frank H. Little, a member of the general executive board of the I. W. W., went to Duluth, Minn., two weeks ago to take charge of a strike of iron ore workers. A number of private detectives heavily armed kidnapped him and rushed him out to a cottage in the woods where they held him for ten days. Ten determined I. W. W. men armed themselves with Colt's automatics and went to the place where the labor leader was unlawfully confined. They fought a pitched battle with detectives, whipped them and released their chief. James J. Hill and big U. S. Steel corporation officials employed thugs. The Rebel would like to know when these plutocrats will be indicted for the crime. Talking about the I. W. W. being lawless what do you think of this lawless act?

THE CHARLOTTE SCHOOOL AFFAIR.

The Roman Catholics, aided by the secular press, have raised the cry of intolerance, bigotry and religious persecution over the failure of the Charlotte, North Carolina, School Board to re-elect two female public schol teachers who are Roman Catholics. The impression which the newspapers and the speakers at a public meeting to protest against this action have spread abroad is that the discrimination against these teachers was solely on the ground of their religious faith. As Colier's Weekly, owned by Romanists, puts it: "No charge is made that their teaching was inefficient, or that hey brought a prosolyting spirit into the classroom. The mere fact that these teachers were of the older communion was enough to persuade ten of the fifteen School Commissioners to vote against their reappointment."

The statement that no fault was found with these women as teachers is false. The "Presbyterian Standard" of July 30th, published in Charlotte, referring editorially to this affair, says: "Affidavits, afterwards published in one of the city papers, signed by several of the pupils, proved conclusively that these teachers ridiculed the reading of the Bible, and tried to dicredit it in the eyes of the pupils, and that for this reason, for a year the parents had been protesting to the School Commissioners against their retention." This shows the true state of the matter and the justice of the decision.

In this connection it is well to call attention to the foul slander of two great states by Priest Phelan of St. Louis, who is notorious for his hatred of and defamation of everything savoring Protestantism. Referring to this school affair, and to the fact the Governor of Tennessee recently stopped a purely sectarian appropriation of public funds to a Roman institution, this editor-priest in the "Western Watchman" of June 26th, says: "North Carolina and Tennessee are the two most benighted and at the same time the two most Protestant States in the Union. The men have neither religion nor morality. We were astounded a short time ago to learn from a prominent lady of North Carolina, who is a convert of some years, that the men of that State are notorious libertines. She told us that the wealthier class of male whites did little but drink whiskey on the sly and multiply mulattoes. God help poor girls who depend for their livelihood on these immoral wretches."

This is the same priest who, in a sermon preached last year, as reported in his paper, said: "Why, if the government of the United States were at war with the (Roman) Church we would say tomorrow: TO HELL WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES."

Evangelical in American Citizen.

We wish to call the attention to our readers to our double column article on the front page of this issue, written by Clarenece Nugent of Stephensville, Erath county, Texas. He is one of the best posted men on Farmers Union affairs in the entire South. His distinguished father, Thomas L. Nugent, was elected governor on the Populist ticket 20 years ago, but counted out by the crooked Donks. He was in at the birth of the Farmers Union and now he sings its requiem. When he says the Renters Union has come to take the place of the Farmers Union and will carry through the principles of that organization in an uptodate twentieth century style this is a statement of vital signifiance— coming from him. The Farmers Union is dead. The Renters Union is here to stay and live and grow until such time as it caries out its mission, which is the emancipation of those who till the land in the South.

The S. D. Herald congratulates a branch of the A. F. of L. in Pittsburg on being "cleaned up" of grafters, stating it is always so where Socialists get control, but fails to mention that the "cleaners" are men it has fought and malicionsly dubbed as anarchists. This method is a continuous policy of the Herald.

The S. D. Herald and allied papers continue to cultivate division in the ranks by speaking of an element in the party opposed to political action, just as if such an eluement existed. Any one opposed to politcal action would not be in a political party and the Herald knows it as well as anybody.

We Need Lawyers

Realizing the tremendous benefit of such a step to the Socialist movement of the state, the undersigned has agreed to act as Texas manager for the American Correspondence Schol of Law, of Chicago, the most noted and efficient school of that kind in the world, and will shortly begin to organize the work in this state to the end that in every county comrades of ability and integrity are engaged in the study of law.

The state managership was accepted by me because I realized that the time is here when Socialist lawyers are needed at every county seat in Texas to look after the legal side of the working class movement for emancipation; for even the next election will witness the capture of many precinct and quite a number of county governments and the next few years will witness the capture of the entire state by the Socialist party.

We can not hope to recruit much of a following from the lawyers that are now Democrats or Republicans, for they are too throughly entangled with the old party and big business machines, and such old party lawyers that we do recruit are often not to be trusted, because they will join the party for selfish political reasons. *It was lawyers that joined at the eleventh hour, that wrecked the Populist party.*

For these reasons we must train our own lawyers from the ranks of able, tried and trusted comrades. We must do this because even now our political and industrial activities are everywhere hedged in and circumscribed by the law, and we must understand the law ourselves in order to properly function as a political and industrial movement. We must be able to act independent of the advice and assistance of capitalist lawyers in the courts, in the administration of county and state governments, in the legislative halls, in the legal fights that will be increasingly forced upon us as the workers of farm, mine and factory grow more and more militant and are dependent more and more upon the Socialist movement for moral and legal support.

In short the time is now here when we must be able to put forward trained, tried and trusted, class-conscious Socialist lawyers to fight the shrewd law-twisters of capitalism on their own ground, politically, industrially and finally as lawmakers, law interpreters and legal executives.

The American Correspondence School of Law has at its head as dean,one of the most noted and eruditeSocialist lawyers in the nation, namely Stephen Marion Reynolds, late of Terre Haute, Ind., the friend and biographer of Debs) and it was at the personal request of the writer,that I have agreed to take up the work in Texas. In a letter to me Mr. Reynolds has the following to say of the school:

AMERICAN CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL OF LAW

Office of The Dean. Chicago, Ill., August 16, 1913.

Mr. E. R. Meitzen, Hallettsville, Texas.

Dear Comrade Meitzen:—

I have your fine letter of the 12th and am glad to know that you will take up our proposition in Texas. When I accepted the office of Dean of this School I felt that I was undertaking something which would tend toward the emancipation of the working class.

You fully realize the importance of a legal education to the members of our Party. A great number of them have been nominated for offices and have been reluctant to accept because they realized their lack of any sort of legal knowledge. Hundreds of others have been elected and have at once found that they were incompetent and unable to contend with other officials who had the advantage of a thorough knowledge of Law.

You furthermore realize that if our Party is to accomplish its purpose in capturing political power it would find its representatives in a very embarrassing situation when their election has been accomplished. We know that this is the case in every state and territory; we also know that the rank and file of the Socialist Party realize this condition and are anxious to undertake their own development but they have not known how they could do so. We know our Law Course will very fully and easily supply this need to the members of the working class.

The American Correspondence School of Law has a very complete and simple plan of teaching law by correspondence to students in their own homes. Our School is the largest Law School for Home Study in the world, and was established in 1886, and incorporated under the Laws of the State of Illinois in 1908. We bring a knowledge of Law to a man's home, where he can spend a few minutes a day and in the course of three years have a good practical knowledge of the entire field of American Jurisprudence. The Course is thorough and practical and has been successfully followed by thousands of students. Our students are most successful in passing Bar Examinations and in every State in the Union we have graduates who are leading practitioners. In one small town of less than 10,000 inhabitants we have 5 graduates who are practicing attorneys.

Our Law Course, including Text Books, Lectures, Talks by the Dean, etc., are so written and arranged that it is the only Course now in existence that the Socialists should study, or in fact any working people, because the Text, from Volume 1 to Volume 12, shows the close relationship between the development of industry and the changes made and necessary to be made in the laws. There are 24 Lectures by the best legal talent, one each month on special topics. Lectures are in preparation also by Seymour Stedman, on Criminal Law, M. L. Clawson, on Freedom of the Press, Job Harriman, on Militia Law, Arthur LeSueur, on Habeas Corpus and Injunctions, and others are to be arranged for the special purpose of educating the working class as to their rights.

The third year work is on special subjects — Pleading, the Statutes, and general drill and preparation for Bar Examinations. Legal advice is given during the three years upon all questions within the scope of the Course.

The total cost for the Thee-Years Course is so low that even the poorest student can afford it. There is a small payment down and monthly payments thereafter. The student receives his entire 13 volume set of Text Books at once, express charges prepaid, and the 24 Lectures, 24 Talks by the Dean, Examination Papers, Special Lectures, etc., monthly. Upon completing the Course he is given a Diploma certifying his work.

Inasmuch as we wish to get started in the State of Texas right away I wish you would wire me that you will accept our proposition and I can immediately send out the equipment to you. You, of course,, understand that on and after September 1st the Appeal to Reason is going to take up our Course in connection with their law classes and advertise our name quite extensively. This gives you an idea of the great efficiency of our course.

Fraternally yours,

STEPHEN M. REYNOLDS, Dean.

In a short time further announcements will be made as to the work in Texas.Watch for them. If however, anyone wishes to have immediate particulars, they will write to the undersigned who will at once send full information as to this great study system, though he would advise those that write to him to consider well if they have the necessary latent ability to take up the work. They sholud know within themselves what it takes to wake at least a fairly able legal defender of the Texas working class.

Address all inquiries to E. R. Meitzen, Hallettsville, *Tex.*

ENLISTING IN THE ARMY VS. ENLISTING IN THE CO-OPERATIVE COMMON-WEALTH.

A soldier enlists in the army as a rule because he is out of work, cannot find work, half clothed and generally hungry. He walks along the street sees a lithograph in flashy colors, reading, "Wanted young men between the ages of 18 and 35 years" and it goes on to tabulate the pay of a few, that are well paid "non-coms," the poor fellow tired of job hunting and being turned down on account of not having had years of experience in one special line of work, seeks Old Glory, holds up his right hand and is given transportation to some barracks to serve time as a "rookey." After having served an enlistment or two, he generally becomes of a don't care disposition and usually comes to where he could not make a living for himself much less anyone else who was dependent upon him for support.

Suppose "Uncle Sammy" would post bright lithographs with inducements which would be sure to make a man a good citizen, one who is a genuine producer, (which would not necessitate our railroad companies having to send immigration agents abroad to encourage foreign immigration.)

The posters to read as follows: "Wanted any kind of men, young or old, who are seeking real employment, to enlist in the National Co-Operative Commonwealth; all tools provided, and every assistance given by the government to those who prove themselves worthy and efficient, also instructions in farming and specialized cultivation free. Salary or remuneration, all you can earn, minus what is advanced by the United States Government."

On the contrary, in a government Co-Operative Colony that had government backing to a limited extent, voluntary assistance from other members would be sufficient to prevent any member from making a total failure, for they would have more pride than to want to see any member of the colony make a complete failure, (that is to anyone who was a true co-operative,) and 99 per cent of the people who take up the Co-operative movement, are generally sincere and thoroughly understand voluntary Co-operation.

Suppose "Uncle Sammy" would try this out on some of his semiarid reclaimed land. He would put "Coxey's" army out of commission.

To make a long story short, place the whole thing under the supervision of the United States Department of Agriculture and instead of our supporting expensive, nondividend bearing agricultural experiment stations, let them "Kill two birds with one stone." Let them operate United State Government experimental co-operative farms and inaugurate the National Co-Operative Commonwealth (limited) and which will be backed up by voluntary co-operation. With the proper backing and support by "Uncle Sammy" (to a limited extent) you would see very few complete failures, nevertheless some would thrive where others would appear not to, but at the same time our brother next door could profit from the example set by other brothers, etc.

Country life would then take on a new phase and there would be some attraction to it, you would then see hundreds of good honest hard working men seeking this offer double quick, who lack a small amount of backing to undertake this proposition, on account of having tolive from hand to mouth, only earning between employment and unemployed, enough to keep the "Wolf from the door."

Then on the other hand "Teddy would have have no excuse to yell "rrace suicide," for "young and old America" alike would feel safe in taking unto himself a wife and raising his boys to be expert farmers (real producers) an asset to this country instea do fa burden which you well know a set of idlers to be.

Everything comes from the earth, so they could not help being otherwise than natural born producers and not natural born paupers.

This sort of an institution would do more to correct existing evils, make better christian men and women, a heartier, sturdier, better satisfied United States of America, than all the charitable reigious and educational institutions that the country could be endowedw ith.

(Signed,) Robt. P. Cloud.
2708 Rusk Ave., Houston, Tex.

THE LAND PETITION.

(NOTE—Send all petitions to E. O. Meitzen, Secretary-Treasurer, Renters Union, Hallettsville, Texas, who will transmit them in bulk to Governor Colquitt.

To O. B. Colquitt, Governor of Texas.

We, the undersigned citizens of Texas, hereby join with the Renters Union of America in a petition to you to call a special session of the legislature who shall be requested by you to submit to a vote of the people an amendment to the State Constitution, providing for a tax equal to the full rental value on all lands held for speculation—excepting homestead reservations only. And also providing that the legal voters of any city or county or of the State may by majority vote exempt certain kinds of property and place the burden of taxation on other kinds of property.

Texas has 167,000,000 acres of land; 27,000,000 acres are improved. Out of the balance there are over one hundred million acres suitable for cultivation—all held up by speculators, and the people are suffering from the scarcity of products, and high cost of living.

So we have four-fifths of the State locked up in the hands of the speculators while tenantry has increased 129 per cent in the last twenty years.

The State Chamber of Commerce has published that only two and a half per cent of the lands in the Panhandle are in productive use. It is overrun with land speculators—made worth much less to the homeseekers than when overrun by the buffaloes — or even by the hostile Indians

East, South and West Texas are in as deplorable a position as the Panhandle.

This situation can only be grappled with and Texas turned loose for home builders by such a constitutional amendment.

Instead a state of rebellious tenants we should have a state of patriotic home owners.

Realizing this to be true we respectfully ask you to heed our petition and act.

(Here follow the names. Booklets with strong card board cover containing this petition with ruled spaces for 500 signatures and with the petition clearly printed can be secured from this office for 5c each, 10 for 25c. Order now and go to work for more than 100,000 names.)

P. S. Already over 50 requests have been received for one or more of these petition booklets and still they come on every mail. Join the army of petition circulators and help start a peaceable revolution in Texas this fall that will lay Sonora in the shade.

SOCIALIST COUNTY MEETING

To all all whom it may concern.— By virtue of my office I hereby call a county meeting of the Socialist party to be held at the court house in the town of Nacogdoches on Saturday the 13th day of September 1913, at 10 o'clock a. m.

B. W. Thomas,
County Chairman

"Shave Yourself With Ease"

Barbers' secrets; teaches selecting of razors, hones, strops, etc. Explains and illustrates their proper care and use. Saves dollars and suffering. 25c postpaid. Agents wanted.

R. D. Farish, Practical Barber,
Raymondville, Texas.

HOSIERY FOR THE WHOLE FAMILY AT WHOLESALE PRICES ASSORTED SIZES AND COLORS.

Silk hose	$1.00—.75—.50—.35
Lisle hose	.50—.35—.30—.25
Cotton hose	.20—.15—.12 1-2—.10

Silk and lisle in all colors. Cotton in black, tan and white.—Select any sizes or colors and send me 50 cents trial order.

LEROY BRANT 45 Clinton St.,
NEWARK, N. J.

WANTED:— A Socialist school by a Socialist teacher of experience. Address: W. A. Wilcox, Lufkin, Tex.

THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT AND THE CHICAGO STRIKE.

(Believing that no one event in the labor movement of America was of greater historical significance than the gigantic A. R. U. strike of 1904 the Rebel deems it not out of place to reproduce herewith Comrade Debs' masterly article, written some years ago.—Ed)

In the July issue of McClure's Magazine ex-President Grover Cleveland has an article on "The Government in the Chicago Strike of 1894." That there may be no mistake about the meaning of "government" in this connection, it should be understood that Mr. Cleveland has reference to the Federal government, of which he was the executive head at the time of the strike in question, and not to the State government of Illinois, or the municipal government of Chicago, both of which were overridden and set at definance by the executive authority, enforced by the military power of the Federal government under the administration of Mr. Cleveland.

Cleveland Vindicates Himself.

The ex-President's article not only triumphantly vindicates his administration but congratulates its author upon the eminent service he rendered the republic in a critical hour when a labor strike jarred its foundation and threatened its overthrow.

It may be sheer coincidence that Mr. Cleveland's eulogy upon his patriotic administration and upon himself as its central and commanding figure appears on the eve of a National convention composed largely of his disciples who are urging his fourth nomination for the Presidency for the very reasons set forth in the article on the Chicago strike.

His Knowledge Second Hand.

However this may be, it is certain that of his own knowledge ex-President Cleveland knows nothing of the strike he discusses; that the evidence upon which he acted officially and upon which he now bases his conclusions was ex parte, obtained wholly from the railroad interests and those who represented or were controlled by these interests, and it is not strange therefore, that he falls into a series of errors beginning with the cause of the disturbance and running all through his account of it, as may be proved beyond doubt by reference to the "Report on the Chicago Strike" by the "United States Strike Commission" of his own appointment.

What Was the Chicago Strike?

Simply one of the many battles that have been fought and are to be fought in the economic war between capital and labor. Pittsburg, Homestead, Buffalo, Latimer, Pana, Coeur d'Alene, Cripple Creek and Telluride recall a few of the battles fought in this country in the world-wide struggle for industrial emancipation.

When the strike at Chicago occurred did President Cleveland make a personal investigation? No.

Did he grant both sides a hearing? He did not.

In his fourteen-page magazine article what workingman, or what representative of labor, does he cite in support of his statements or his official acts? Not one.

I aver that he received every particle of his information from the capitalist side, that he was prompted to act by the capitalist side, that his official course was determined wholly, absolutely, by and in the interest of the capitalist side, and that no more thought or consideration was given to the other side— the hundreds of thousands of workingmen, whose lives and whose wives and babes were at stake— than if they had been so many swine or sheep that had balked on their way to the shambles.

The Object of Federal Interference

From the Federal judge who sat on the bench as the protege of the late George M. Pullman, to whose influence he was indebted for his appointment— as he was to the railroad companies for the annual passes he had in his pocket— down to the last thug sworn in by the railroads and paid by the railroads (p. 340 report of Strike Commission) to serve the railroads as United States Deputy Marshal, the one object of the Federal Court and its officers was, not the enforcement of law and preservation of order, but the breaking up of the strike in the interest of the railroad corporations, and it was because of this fact that John P. Altgeld, Governor of Illinois, and John P. Hopkins, Mayor of Chicago, were not in harmony with President Clevelands' administration and protested against the Federal troops being used in their state and city for such a malign purpose.

This is the fact and I shall prove it beyond doubt before this article is concluded.

Cleveland Omits Reference to Judge Woods.

The late Judge William A. Woods figured as one of the principal judge in the Chicago affair, issuing the injunctions, citing the strikers to appear before him and sentencing them to jail without trial, but President Cleveland discreetly omits all reference to him; and although he introduces copies of many documents, his article does not include copies of the telegrams that passed between Judge Woods, from his home at Indianapolis, and the railroad managers at Chicago, before he left home to hold court in the latter city.

Judge Woods had the distinction of convicting the writer and his colleagues without a trial and of releasing William W. Dudley of "Blocks of Five" memory in spite of a trial.

Judge Woods is dead and I do not attack the dead. I have to mention his name, and this of itself is sufficient.

Pullman's Contempt of Court.

During the strike the late George M. Pullman was summoned to appear before the Federal Court to give testimony. He at once had his private car attached to an eastbound train and left the city, treating the Court with sovereign contempt. On his return, accompanied by Robert Todd Lincoln, his attorney, he had a tete-a-tete with the Court, "in chambers", and that ended the matter. He was not required to testify, nor to appear in open court. The striker upon whom there fell even the suspicion of a shadow of contempt was sentenced and jailed with alacrity. Not one was spared, not one invited to a "heart-to-heart" with his honor, "in chambers."

A Challenge to Cleveland.

In reviewing the article of ex-President Cleveland I wish to adduce the proof of my exceptions and denials, as well as the evidence to support my affirmations, but I realize that in the limited space of a single issue it is impossible to do this in complete and satisfactory manner; and as the case is important enough to be revived, after a lapse of ten years, by Mr. Cleveland, and as the side of labor has never yet reached the people, I am prompted to suggest a fair and full hearing of both sides on the public rostrum or in a series of articles, and I shall be happy to meet Mr. Cleveland or any one he may designate in such oral or written discussion, and if I fail to relieve the great body of railroad men who composed the American Railway Union of the criminal stigma which Mr. Cleveland has sought to fasten upon them, or if I can not produce satisfactory evidence that the crimes charged were instigated by the other side— the side in whose interest President Cleveland brought to bear all the powers of the Federal government— I will agree to publicly beg forgiveness of the railroads, apologize to the ex-President and cease my agitation forever.

The Cause of the Pullman Strike.

It is easy for Mr. Cleveland and others who were on the side of the railroads to introduce copies of documents, reports, etc., for the simple reason that the Federal Court at Chicago compelled the telegraph companies to deliver up copies of all our telegrams and copies of the proceedings of the convention and other meetings of the American Railway Union, including secret sessions, but the Federal Court did not call upon the railroads to produce the telegrams that passed among themselves, nor between their counsel and the Federal authorities, nor the printed proceedings of the General Managers' Association for public inspection and as a basis for criminal prosecution.

Had the Strike Won.

Nevertheless, there is available proof sufficient to make it clear to the unprejudiced mind, to the honest men who seeks the truth, that the United States government under the administration of President Grover Cleveland, was at the beck and call of the railroad corporations, acting as one through the "General Managers' Association," and that these corporations, with the Federal Courts and troops to back them up, had swarms of mercenaries sworn in as deputy marshals to incite violence as a pretext for taking possession of the headquarters of the American Railway Union by armed force, throwing its leaders into prison without trial and breaking down the union that was victorious, maligning, brow-beating and persecuting its peaceable and law-abiding members and putting the railroad corporations in supreme control of the situation.

That was the part of President Cleveland in the Chicago strike, and for this achievement the railroad combine and the trusts in general remember him with profound gratitude, and are not only willing but anxious that he shall be President of the United States forevermore.

A Precedent for Future Action.

In the closing paragraph of his article Mr. Cleveland compliments his administration upon having cleared the way "which shall hereafter guide our nation safely and surely in the exercise of its functions which represent the "peoples trust." The word "people's" is not only superfluous but mischievous and fatal to the truth. Omit that and the ex-President's statement will not be challenged.

Cleveland's First Move.

How did President Cleveland begin operations in the Chicago strike. Among the first things he did, as he himself tells us, was to appoint Edwin Walker as special counsel for the government.

Who was Edwin Walker?

"An able and prominent attorney," says Mr. Cleveland.

Is that all?

Not quite. At the time President Cleveland and his Attorney-General, Richard Olney, designated Edwin Walker, upon recommendation of the railroads, as special counsel to the government, for which alleged service he was paid a fee that amounted to a fortune, the *said Edwin Walker was already the counsel of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.*

Turning for a moment to "Who's Who In America" we find:

Walker, Edwin, lawyer, * * * removed to Chicago in 1865; has represented several railroads as general solicitor since 1860. Illinois counsel for C. M. & St. P. R. R. since 1870; also partner in firm of W. P. Rend & Co., coal miners and shippers. Was counsel for the railway companies and special counsel for the United States in the lawsuits growing out of the great railroad strike of 1894.

The Significance of the Appointment.

Here is the situation: There is a conflict between the General Manager's Association, representing the railroads, and the American Railway Union, representing the employes. Perfect quiet and order prevail, as I shall show, but the railroads are beaten to a standstill, utterly helpless, can not even move a mail car, simply because their employes have quit their service in a body. Note also that the employes were willing to haul the mail trains, refusing only to handle Pullman cars until the Pullman Company should consent to arbitrate its disagreement with its striking and starving employes. But the railroad officials determined that if the Pullman cars were not handled the mail cars should not move.

This is how and why the mails were obstructed and this was the pretext for Federal interference. In a word, President Cleveland, obedient to the railroads, took sides with them and supported them in their conflict with their employes with all the powers of the Federal government.

Strike Commission Report vs. Cleveland.

To bear out these facts it is not necessary to go outside of the official report of the Strike Commission which any one may verify at his pleasure. The only reason I do not incorporate the voluminous evidence is that the space at my command must be economized for other purposes.

It is thus made clear that President Cleveland and his Cabinet placed the government at the service of the railroads.

Edwin Walker, their own attorney, made the agent of the government and put in supreme command of the railroad and government forces! What an unholy alliance! And what a spectacle and object lesson!

Upon Walker's representations Cleveland acted; upon Walker's demand, the Federal soldiers marched into Chicago; upon Walker's command, the great government of the United States obeyed with all the subserviency of a trained lackey.

Suppose Cleveland Had Appointed Darrow?

Suppose that President Cleveland had appointed Clarence S. Darrow, attorney for the American Railway Union, instead of Edwin Walker, attorney of the General Managers' Association, as special counsel for the government!

And suppose that Darrow had ordered the offices of the General Managers' Association sacked, the books, papers and correspondence, including the unopened private letters of the absent officers, packed up and carted away and the offices put under the guard of Federal ruffians, in flagrant violation of the Constitution of the United States, as was done by order of Walker with the offices of the American Railway Union!

And suppose, moreover, that the American Railway Union, backed up by Darrow, agent of the United States government, had sworn in an army of "thugs, thieves and ex-convicts" (see official report of Michael Brennan, superintendent of Chicago police to the Council of Chicago) to serve the American Railway Union as deputy United States Marshalls and "conservators of peace and order"!

And suppose, finally, that the expected trouble had followed, would any one in possession of his senses believe that these things had been done to protect life and property and preserve law and order?

That is substantially the case that President Cleveland is trying to make for himself and his administration out of their participation in the Chicago strike.

(To be continued.)

MIKE VS. IKE.

Said Mike to Ike: "You dirty Jew, I'll whale the stuffin's out of you! You blatherin', unbaptized galoot, I've a danged good moind to smash your snoot!"

Said Ike to Mike: "You Christian dog, you r-rotten beast vot lifs on hog, yen dot church r-rings dot ol' church bell, I dells der pope to go to hell!"

And then the blood and whiskers flew between the Christian and the Jew.

Now both these lobsters worked all day for the self-same boss at blamed small pay, and devil a bit did this boss care for bleeding mugs and gobs of hair. "If I," said he, "can keep these two — Mike the Christian, and Ike, the Jew — scrapping about their creeds and such, I can skin 'em both to beat the Dutch; but if they lose their myths and creeds, their gods and find their interests are one, the two would have me on the run!"

And the boss lay back and smole a smile, and dreamed of next year's goodly pile that he would swipe from wealth that grew from sweat of Christian and of Jew. And he blessed the ghosts with all his heart that kept poor Mike and Ike apart.
— Melting Pot.

"THE QUITTER."

(By R. W. Service.)

You're sick of the game; well, now that's a shame.
You're young and you're brave and you're bright;
"You've had a raw deal!" I know—but don't squeal.
Buck up! do your damdest, and fight.

It's the plugging away that will win you the day,
So don't be a piker, old pard!
Just draw on your grit; it's so easy to quit;
It's the keeping your chin up that's hard.

It's easy to cry that you're beaten and die;
It's easy to crawfish and crawl;
But to fight, and to fight when hopes out of sight—
Why, that's the best game of them all!

And though you come out of each gruelling bout.
All broken and beaten and scarred,
Just have one more try — it's dead easy to die,
It's the keeping on living that's hard.

Tell all the Mexicans that you come in contact with that the Renters Union constitution is now printed and ready for shipment at the rate of two copies for 5 cents in the Spanish language.

Don't forget that when we have one hundred thousand dues-paying party members we shall carry the State of Texas without trouble for the Socialist Party.

A full account of the Comanche encampment will appear in the next issue of The Rebel.

Aug. Bebel Dead.

The Grand Old Man of Germany Dies at Zurich, Switzerland.

Since 1862 August Ferdinand Bebel has been an active member of the Social Democratic Party of Germany. When the Reichstag was formed in 1871 he and Friedrich Fritsche were elected as Socialists to that body.

Fritsche was driven out of the country during the attempt to suppress the Socialist movement by prohibitory laws, going to Philadelphia where he died in 1903. Bebel was not driven out of the country but continued in the Reichstag up to the moment of his death.

There were times however, when he could not serve as he was thrown into prison for two years for "treason" and at another time he served nine months for "lese majeste" which means doubting that Wilhelm the First was divinely appointed to regulate the affairs of the people of Germany. Or it might mean making faces at him or some other awful thing equally as bad.

Bebel was undoubtedly the greatest orator as well as one of the most logical men among many brilliant men that the German movement has produced.

When Wilhelm Liebknecht died ten years ago his mantle seemed to fall upon Bebel's shoulders.

Our comrade was taking the water cure at Graubingen near Zurich at the time of his death. He had intended making a trip to America when his failing health prevented his comin. He will be greatly missed not only by the German Social Democracy but by the entire Socialist movement of the world. His book "The Woman Under Socialism" was an epoch making contribution to the world's literature.

Bebel was 73 years of age and was known for many years in Germany as "The Lion." He died on August 13th.

The following splendid biographical sketch of the great German Socialist is from the pen of G. A. Hoehn, editor of Saint Louis Labor:

"August Bebel was born on February 22, 1840, in the military barracks of Deut-Cologne, where his father, John G. Bebel, served as a petty officer in the army. Bebel was born in poverty, lived his childhood in poverty, and his first education he received in a paupers' school. At the age of 13 he was appreciated to a wodturner. Although very weak physically, young Bebel had to work very hard during his apprenticeship, and for all this hard work he received 14 pennies a week as "pocket money." When he had finished his apprenticeship he started on his wandering tour on February 1, 1858. In his "Reminiscences" Bebel says that he was of such a weakly-looking makeup when he went on his wandering tour that everybody took him for a tailor. He traveled all over Southern Germany and Austria. In Freiburg, in Baden, he joined the "Catholic Journeymen's Club," although he was a Protestant. The club had some educational features, like teaching in French, etc., which attracted him very much. Later on he traveled northward, and on May 7, 1860, he reached the Saxon city of Leipzig, which became one of the centers of his Socialist activity, in Leizig political life was then wide-awake. It was there where young Bebel met men like Comrade Vahlteich (who later wam a member of the Socialist party in Chicago), Fritsche, a cigarmaker (who died several years ago in Philadelphia), and others. All of them belonged to an educational club. Some of the radical members, like Wahlteich, demanded universal suf frage for the workingmen. It was in this club where Bebel for the first time gathered sufficient nerve to speak a few sentences during a debate on an important subject. In 1862 the more radical members organized a new club, called "Forward," which was to pay special attention to the education of workingmen. In August, 1862, a labor meeting in Berlin decided to call a general congress of German workingmen, to be held in that city. The Leipzig club of which Bebel was a member got into communication with the Berlin committee, and some time later a special representative of the Berlin workingmen's committee came to Leipzig for a conference. Young Bebel attended that conference, at which the Berlin representative, Mr. Eichler, frankly declared that the workingmen have nothing to expect from the capitalistic parties, not even from Progressives, who were then considered very radical. With the exception of only Fritsche, the cigarmaker, supported Eichler, all the others attending the conference opposed his radical position. Ferdinand Lasalle was then still unknown to the Leipzig workmen, for he had delivered but one lecture. The Leipzig workingmen's club had sent a committee to Lasalle to ask him for advice as to what course the German workmen should follow. In the beginning of March, 1863, Lasalle published his answer as an "Open Letter to the Central Committee for the Calling of a General Congress of Berlin Workingmen in Leipzig." In this open letter Lasalle urged the German wage workers to organize an independent political party. Bebel did not become an enthusiastic follower of Lasalle. In 1864 he made the acquaintance of Wm. Liebknecht, who was a member of the International Workingmen's Association organized by Karl Marx. Bebel also joined this latter organization. From that time on Bebel took a lively interest in the young Labor and Socialist movement. In 1866 he married a poor girl who was working in a modiste's shop at Leipzig. She was the daughtetr of a section worker on the railroad. In 1867 he established a little wood-turning shop of his own, and in 1867 he was elected as a member to the North German Parliament. In 1870 the Franco-Prussian war broke out. The Socialists of Germany and those of France, although small in number, protested against the war. Bismarck had Bebel, Liebknecht and Hepner arrested and kept in jail for 102 days. This imprisonment almost bankrupted Bebel's little business. Later on the same three men were indicted and tried for high treason. Hepner was found "not guilty," while Bebel and Liebknecht were sentenced to two years' imprisonment in a German fortress. It was during that imprisonment when Bebel wrote the great book, "Woman in the Past, Present and Future," the later editions of which are known as "Woman and Socialism."

"For over 50 years Bebel took a leading part in the German Socialist movement. From 1871 till the day of his death he was a member of the German Reichstag. He stood at the cradle of the German labor movement, when the Socialists and Trade Unionists numbered a few hundreds, and he worked for the great cause until the hour of his death, when the German Socialist Party polled 4,250,000 votes and elected 111 members to the Reichstag, and when the German Trade Union movement has almost reached the 3,000,000 mark. Germany had no more powerful man than Bebel. The Kaiser may command by brute force over a powerful army. Bebel was more powerful than the Kaiser, because he was the chosen representative of the millions of workingmen, women and children, who loved him, admired him, were ready to give their lives for him, because for over fifty years he never hesitated to give all he had to the great and noble cause of Labor. Bebel's life was the life of the German Labor movement. Born in poverty, reared in poverty, spending his first school years in a paupers' school, August Bebel lived and died as the greatest leader in public life in Germany, as the ablest parliamentarian of the world, as one of the greatest "self-made" men that ever lived. He was not a politician in our capitalist American sense. He was ever ready to impress upon his hearers that what political power he had came from the organized working class.

"Twenty-five millions of Socialists throughout the civilized world are mourning today. A gerater—a nobler—man never lived, never died. In his "Reminiscenses" Bebel tells us that the first book he ever read that made a lasting impression upon him was "Uncle Tom's Cabin," by Harriet Beecher Stowe. The freeing of the negroes from chattel slavery appealed to him. But he could not stop there. He gave his life to the cause of the Wage Slaves. He fought for Labor's emancipation, and he fought a good, a noble, a successful battle!"

FARM BARGAIN.

FOR SALE—150-acre black hog wallow farm, 84 acres in cultivation, 10 acre meadow, balance in pasture and woodland, 2 good dwellings well improved, windmills and plenty of water; four miles north of Hallettsville. Easy terms. One of the finest farms in Lavaca county. For particulars apply to Adolph Zappe, Hallettsville, Texas.

J. C. Smith, president of the Renters Union, took a land petition around El Campo, Texas, received 309 signatures out of 310 people approached and the man that did not sign it was the town idiot.

Craft Unionism.

(By Eugene V. Debs.)

The most important fact in all the world for workingmen to reconize is that the Industrial Workers expresses economically the interests of the working class in that struggle. The Industrial Workers declare that there can be nothing in common between the exploiting capitalist and the exploited wage-worker; that there is inevitably a struggle between them, and that, this struggle cannot end until the capitalist class is overthrown, and the wage system wiped out. Then and then only can there be an end to class rule.

Now, if you are a workingman and if you believe that you have an economic interest in common with that of the capitalist who employs you, remain in the old trade union. That is where you belong. If that is your conviction we do not want you to join the Industrial Workers. You do not properly belong to us. You do belong to the American Federation of Labor and its affiliated organizations. But if you believe as I believe, that the working class have economic interests of the capitalist class, then you should, and sooner or later will have to, sever your relation with the old trade union, and join the Industrial Workers, the only union organized upon the basis of the class struggle.

And now, let me ask, have we a class struggle? The answer comes of itself. This struggle finds expression daily, hourly, in strikes, in boycotts, in lockouts, injunctions, riots, assaults and bloodshed. It is not an unmixed evil, however, for in this great world-wide class struggle that is shaking the foundations of civilized society everywhere, there are being wrought out the most important problems of our modern civilization.

The working class are in an overwhelming majority. They have the numbers. They ought to have the power. And they would have the power, if only they were conscious of their interests, as a class.

Every effort is put forth by the exploiting capitalist to prevent workingmen from seeing the class struggle. The capitalist insists that there is no such struggle. The editor in the employ of the capitalist echoes "no class struggle." The teacher, professor and the minister, all of them dependent upon the capitalist for the chance to make a living, agree that there are no classes and no class struggle. In unison they declaim against class agitation and seek to obscure class rule that it may be perpetuated indefinitely.

We insist that there is a class struggle; that the working class must recognize it; that they must organize economically and politically upon the basis of that struggle; and that when they do so organize, they will then have the power to free themselves and put an end to that struggle forever.

Now, have not the workers, had sufficient experience during the last few years? Have they not been defeated often enough to demonstrate the inherent weakness of the old trades union movement? Haven't they been enjoined by the courts often enough? Clubbed by the police and flung into jail often enough? Haven't they had experience of this kind enough to open their eyes to the fact that there is a mighty class struggle in progress, and that there will never be any material change in their condition until they unite their class in every department of industrial activity?

Speaking for myself, I was made to realize long ago that the old trade union was utterly incompetent to deal successfully with the exploiting corporations in this struggle. I was made to see that in craft unionism the capitalist class have it in their power to keep the workers divided, to use one part of them with which to conquer and crush another part of them. Indeed, I was made to see that the old form of unionism separates the workers and keeps them helpless at the mercy of their masters.

Object lessons are presented to you every day in the week. You have hundreds of thousands of workers organized in Chicago, in every conceivable kind of union, and under the direction of an infinite variety of leaders. I will not say that these leaders are all incompetent or corrupt. That would not be true. But many of them are corrupt, and in that capacity have it in their power to betray and sell out the workers who trust them. In this position the workers will remain—where there they cling to the out-grown old trade union and its inefficient methods. We have had the proof of this over and over again. Take all the great strikes that have occurred in Chicago during the last few years. Have any of them been successful? Have they not uniformly failed?

The capitalists have not entirely stamped out the defeated unions, that is true. They have had the power to do this in the hour of the workers' defeat, but they have refrained from doing it, because tehy are shrewd enough to know that if they destroyed those unions another and better would take their places. Is it not a fact that they had the butcher workmen absolutely at their mercy, and could have compelled the members to entirely withdraw from the unions before giving them employment? They did not crush the unions out. When they had conquered they were satisfied. They had driven the unionists back to their reservations and they were perfectly satisfied that they should build up again along the same lines.

The Employers' Association had the striking teamsters completely at their mercy, and could, had they seen fit, have utterly crushed out their union. They did not do it. In the closing part of the negotiations the settlement hinged upon the alleged privilege of the teamsters wearing their union badges, and this the Employers' Association finally conceded; and then the claim was put forth that the striking teamsters had come out victorious. The truth is that they lost everything; but the employer was not anxious to crush out their organization. He knew very well that if he did this a stronger one would spring from the ruins; that a crushed union at least teaches workingmen to see its inherent defects.

The employer is shrewd enough to know that when you totally crush out craft organizations you drive the workers into solidarity.

The teamsters were entirely defeated, nothing left; and yet their leaders boasted that they had saved organization. It reminded me of the dispatch once sent from a field of battle by a general who had been completely routed: "There is nothing left but honor, and d——n little of that!"

It is true that there are some employers who are supposed to be entirely opposed to unionism, even the old form of trade unionism. But the great majority of capitalists, especially the shrewder, farseeing ones, unqualifiedly approve the pure and simple labor union. And now let me show that between these two sections of the capitalist class there is, after all, no vital difference with regard to the trade union movement.

C. W. Post, president of the Citizens' Industrial Association and David M. Parry, president of the Manufacturers' Association, who are opposing the American Federation of Labor, have repeatedly said that they are not opposed to trade unionism if it will confine itself to its legitimate functions. In other words, they are not opposed to trade unionism if it does not antagonize the capitalist class. That is their position. Now, what is the position of the great body of capitalists who avow their friendship for the trade union movement? Precisely the same. They are in favor of the trade union as long as it does not menace or attack the capitalist class; that is, as long as it doesn't do anything; and in its present shape it is not doing anything; and that is why the capitalists are not opposed to it. Let these trade unions unite tomorrow; let them declare in favor of waging this fight along the lines of the class struggle, and they will soon find out whether these capitalists are in favor of trade unioinism or not.

The very fact that the great majority of capitalists favor trade unionism proves that it is doing little or nothing for its members. Were it really doing something for them it would be antagonizing the capitalist class, and that class would fight it. But the capitalists are not fighting the pure old brand of unionism; they have, in fact, formed an alliance with it and the union is the silent partner in the firm.

You have all doubtless heard of the Civic Federation. This federation is supposed to be fair and impartial. It is organized for the one purpose of dove-tailing the interests of labor and capital, and every member of this body insists that these interests can be harmonized; that there is no necessary conflict between them. That is what Mr. Gompers says; that is what Mr. Mitchell says; that is what Archbishop Ireland and Bishop Potter say, and that is what they all say—that there is no necessary conflict between them, it follows that all the fighting that is going on must be unnecessary. I suppose then that that ought to be very easily eliminated.

A gentleman named August Belmont presides over this harmonizing body. Not long ago, in an address, he claimed that there was no better trade-unionist in the country than he, and he proved it during the Interborough strike in the city of New York, when several thousand union employes of that corporation, of which he is president, went out on strike because they were driven to that extremity by his pernicious policy. He proved that he was a loyal trade unionist when he employed James Farley, the notorious strike-breaker and his army of Hessians to take the places of his former employes and disrupted their unions, he met at the hospitable banqueting board of the Civic Federation with the national officers of the American Federation of Labor, and its allied unions, and there made good his claim that he was a true trade-unionist of the old school.

Do you think that a labor leader who is absolutely true to the working class could sit at such a banqueting board with such a capitalist as Belmont? Do you think he would be the guest of such an organization as the Civic Federation, whose only purpose is by subtle schemes to reduce the trade union movement to harmless impotency?

It is for this and this alone that the Civic Federation has been organized. This is its real mission. The American Federation of Labor has fallen within the fatal influence of this emasculating alliance, and has thus proven that it is not organized to advance thetrue interests of the working class?

A GREAT BOOK.

"The Tongues of Toil," (2nd edition) by William Francis Barnard. 192 pages, cloth with gold title. The Workers' Art Press, publishers, 6316 Southport Ave., Chicago, Ill. Price 60 cents by mail.

In the foreword of this widely known and well loved book, the author says, "The red blood of a united race courses through his veins, and thrills him who sings the songs of toil, and takes pleasure in the singing."

We feel the thrill in Comrade Barnard's opening poem, which warns the powers of economic evil, and promises victory to the long-suffering toilers of the earth. Tears rise at the poignant plea of the child in "So Cold," and over the arraignment of the capitalist class in the powerful indictment, "The Children of the Looms." These two poems might well stir one from lamentations to great vows that effort shall never cease till the oppression of humanity is no more.

In the poem, "Until You are Born," there is the very acme of pathos. It is so harrowing that it is almost unreadable. At the time when the Canadian Government postponed the execution of Angelina Napolitano until her child should be born, this was written, and syndicated; and hundreds of copies were sent to the Governor General of Canada.

Comrade Barnard's "Tongues of Toil," is not all sombre. Hope pervades its pages. The author visions, not only the longing of the toiler, but his coming emancipation, and his joy in his work, as well. Optimism is in the last word of "The Hymn of Labor," with its voice of science, and of song, which, hand in hand, are to deal effectively with all human problems.

Here is the well known poem, great among the author's greatest, "To the Enemies of Free Speech." It is appropriate in these days of struggle at Los Angeles, Seattle, Paterson and West Virginia:

O'Brien, Tex., August, 4, 1913.

The Rebel,

Dear Comrades:—

Please announce in The Rebel that there will be a Socialist picnic at O'Brien, Texas on August 22 and 23. Speakers Stanley J. Clark ad T. B. Holliday. We challenge the Democratic party of Haskell county to be present and defend their position. Everybody is cordially invited to come. Am sure they will go away better and wiser. For ground privileges see or write T. W. Langston, O'Brien, Texas. There will be plenty to eat on the grounds, if you bring it along with you.

Joe F. Hudspeth,
County Secretary, S. P.

POSTAGE STAMPS.

Don't send them unless you must, but be sure and send 1c. stamps. They cost you no more and we can use them to a better advantage.

WHY YOU SHOULD STUDY LAW.

(By George Allan England.)

Under a class government like ours, where every weapon available must be seized upon by the workers in their effort at self-emancipation, the study and practice of law becomes a matter of extreme importance. In practically every relation existing between the capitalist class and the working class, the issue of law is injected, and almost without exception the balance of power remains with the masters. Law and its administration form today the strongest bulwark of class rule. So long as law remains "the mystery and possession of a class, and not the heritage of all mankind," the workers will continue to find themselves at a tremendous disadvantage if they neglect to train members from their own ranks to function as lawyers and judges.

The necessity for Socialist lawyers arises constantly. In every election where the game of disfranchisement or ballot-stealing is ful weapon is the function of making, interpreting and enforcing the law. Beside this power, all others sink into insignificance. "Direct action" with its strikes and turbulence, becomes puerile by comparison. Political power, if it does not include the control of the courts, grows impotent. Government today is being carried on by the capitalist class with the lawyer, the legislator and the judge as its tools. We have a government of the people, by the lawyers, for the trusts. Only a blind man can fail to see the vital importance of Socialists themselves taking possession of this all-controlling power, the law.

The legislator and the judge have today replaced the soldier and the priest as controlling forces in society. They constitute capitalism's ultimate bulwark against the encroachments of Socialism. Class rule could not continue an hour without the gowned aloofness of the courts. "Let me name the judges and I care not who rebels" might form an appropriate motto for the capitalist system.

These facts are so obviously patent to all Socialists that none should fail to heed the corollary: If we are ever to assume effective attempted by the master class, working class attorneys are urgently needed. In every accident case where just compensation is evaded through "some nice sharp quillet of the law" as handed down by black-robed, capitalist-kept judges, the worker's interest must be defended by a Socialist lawyer. Contests for office, when Socialists are elected, and harrassing obstructionist tactics by capitalis; opposition must be met and can only be met by the vigorous action of well-informed, thoroughly-qualified Socialist attorneys.

Every free speech fight demands similar action. In rural districts, the defense of homestead titles, of pensions, patents and similar rights and privileges calls urgently for the services of lawyers working under the inspiration of the Socialist viewpoint. The proletariat urban and rural alike, needs a corps of Socialist experts to explain, unravel and interpret for them the antiquated and bewildering legal complications which involve every personal and property right.

In the battle today being waged between the contending classes of society, the one supremely powercontrol of society, it must be through attaining control of the legal machinery of the land. Our own ranks contain little skill or talent along these lines. When we elect officials, we must for the most part employ capitalist lawyers to draft our bills and to conduct the complex process of legal procedure. Lacking lawyers and judges inspired by our ideals and dominated by our viewpoint, we run the risk of betrayal on every hand. We are enjoined, harassed and rendered impotent by the legal tools of capitalism; and as yet we possess neither skill nor technical knowledge to combat and overcome this sinister force.

The working class needs men competent to practice in every court and to sit on every judicial bench, from the lowest to the highest. We urgently must have hundreds and thousands of trained legal minds to take up and carry on the impending burdens of government and administration. Without this force, Socialism is merely riding to a fall. It cannot rule; it cannot hold such ground as it may win. Its charge over the barricade will be met by legal fusillades which will mow it down. For, in the arsenal of power, the law and the courts are at last resort the rapid-fire magazine guns.

Socialist lawyers! The call is imperative, the need urgent. For already the hour of responsibility is approaching. And if it finds us unarmed and unprepared, victory must wither to defeat and the long bitter fight shall have been fought in vain.

A TOTTERING CIVILIZATION

(By George D. Herron.)

Even now is the merely political state an outworn husk, shattered and helpless, and near unto dissolution. It bears within itself its own self destruction. The contradiction whereof it consists are increasingly obvious; nor can they much longer be bound together. And the state, as we have and know it, continues its precarious existence solely by virtue of the extra-legal and extraconstitutional methods of its governors. The governments of today are practically carried on outside the laws and constitutions; they are otherwise unable to sustain themselves. The hope of the capitalist political system, if it endures for another generation, will depend upon the flagrant lawlessness of such as Roosevelt and the Romanoffs. And even this is due to the hypnosis which instituted power, rooted in a despotic past, is able to exercise over the struggling peoples of the present. If the peoples but knew it, they have but to touch the kingdoms of the world and they would crumble as houses of cards. If labor but knew it, the capitalist of today is affrighted and trembling, and well-nigh impotent as well, before the monster he has created.

Thus are we near unto the trial and tragedy of a civilization that is not only corrupt to the core; it is senseless in motive and method, its institutions incapable of spiritual service or progress. It is a civilization whose end is the making of profit rather than the making of men; a civilization in which men exist or the things they produce for their masters; a civilization whose doctrines and customs the spirit of man has long since outgrown. And this civilization is producing its own catastrophe; for, as I have just said, the capitalist machine is greater than the capitalist brain. The industrial and financial system has leaped into proportions so colossal, so unmanageable, that the capitalist is aghast at the thing that he has called into being. And the economic machine has not only outgrown the earlier conceptions of its creator; it has outgrown the proportions of his imagination; its operations are outside the conventions of even his brutish morality, and are fast escaping his control. More than we know it, the institutions of capitalism are today running riot. And more than the peoples are aware of, more than labor understands, is the capitalist appalled at his own impotence; at his mental incapacity to guess or to guide the future; at his inability either to stay where he is or to go on. Capitalism is but fighting for time. It knows not whither it is going; and today it has lost its selfconfidence; it knows that tomorrow will bring the deluge, in one form or another. If perforce it preserves itself for a while, if it gains the time it is fighting for, it will be because proletariat and middle-class alike are still duped by a power that is more apparent than real.

A PERTINENT QUESTION.

What is to become of the million men and women who are worn out by years of toil and have no collateral to put up to the banks to get relief through President Wilson's pet scheme?

Nine-tenths of the dependent men and women over 60 years of age are the by-product of the gigantic money trust just as the apple is the by-product of the cider press. After their usefulness is extracted they are cast into the poorhome or remain a burden to friends.

Should not these people organize and demand justice. Old age pensions is the only plausible remedy so far suggested. I believe the time is ripe for an auxiliary movement of this kind to be started in the Socialist party. The financial interests at stake would furnish leaven. United action is all that is necessary, consequently I appeal to you all who see this and feel as I do to write me and give your idea about starting a national organization of this kind.

J. S. Lehman,
Humboldt, Kans.

WHY I AM A SOCIALIST.

Written For The Rebel.

My chief reason for being a Socialist is, that I object to an arrangement which permits some men to gain advantage over others, enabling the "some" to live at the expense of the "others."

Had I been endowed with the characteristics of the "some" who ride on the backs of the "others," Socialism would hardly appeal to me; but being imbibed with a spirit of fairness, I realized, when I became mature in my observations, that to be fair all around, meant, that the "some" who are a capitalistic mind, capture the means which the fair ones need to live on, and exact duty from the fair ones in the form of interest, rent, and profit.

The duties which the fair ones pay had always been taught proper by the church and state, but chattel slavery was also taught to be proper by the church and state until it was abolished. I look upon tax, interest and profit as usury. These are duties paid only by a subjected people; they would be unthinkable in a free state of society.

The victims of capitalism are trained to think that tax, interest and profits are correct; just as the black slaves in ante-bellum days were trained to think that they had to be owned by someone in order to live.

The black man was freed and he still lives. It would be hard to make him see now where he would benefit by being owned bodily.

I am sure that when we are relieved from paying duties to capitalism, as the Socialist program proposes to do, we will realize a degree of liberty unthought of by posterity, therefore I am a Socialist.

A. Burry,
625 Cherry Street,
Fort Worth, Texas.

THE LAND SHALL BE FREE.

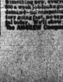
(Written For The Rebel.)

God lifted the veil off the earth.
Was it for blessing or was it for
worth
That millions be born without
their consent
And be oppressed by Capitalists
wherever they went?
The land is a gift from God unto
man
And to be disenherited we can't
understand
From reading the book the Bible
of old
God said the land should never be
sold.
Life is a book that's never been
read,
Its pages are the living and numbered by its dead,
There are multiplied millions
through life's long span,
They have all been born and
should live on the land,
Their limbs grow weary, their eyes
do close,
They have stopped for a moment
on the land to repose.
Along came a man with a badge
on his breast
Move on you tenant no room to rest
His purse is empty and his stomach the same,
He is working for work, poverty
is his name,
He has been disinherited, this you
understand,
As he holds no deed or title to
land,
And if God is the giver the man his
son,
The land should be free to all and
not to one
If humanity be our brotherhood
and this earth should be our
home,
It should be free to man wherever
he roam.

By A. G. Maxey.

The editor of this great religious weekly went to Comanche, Texas, last week to debate with the Hon. Wm. L. Grogan of Abilene, Texas. The gentleman did not appear in spite of his promise to be present. The fact that Stanley J. Clark deprived him of his hide twice and he only lasted 40 minutes with The Rebel when they met in Trent Texas, may have something to do with his absence. It was ever thns, little Willie, it was ever thus.

AGENTS



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