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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, MARCH 29, 1913.

No 90

IT HAPPENED IN HOUSTON.

A certain mill in Texas had repeatedly violated the child labor law. The factory inspector had investigated and closely inspected the mill, and it was known later that when a factory inspector would arrive at the mill certain children would be hidden or rushed out of the mill until he had completed his inspection. However, even then there were many youngsters of a questionable age working in the place.

The commissioner of labor statistics decided that he would send another inspector there who was not known. On the arrival of the other inspector a meeting was held at the house of a lady near the mill village, and ladies were invited there in order that matters could be discussed as to conditions in the mill. Mothers of children came to this meeting, not knowing that it was for the purpose of finding out the true situation that they were asked to come to this place, consequently they were prevailed upon to talk without reserve. It was in this manner that the inspector found out the facts as to conditions, the inhuman manner in which small children were driven under the lash of the foul tongue of the foremen and slave drivers.

One lady told how she had three daughters working in the mill, one about 16, the other near 15. The younger girl fainted one day while attending to her duties it being a warm sultry day, and the place being poorly ventilated. The other sister rushed to her assistance and called for help, and while there were several men employed in the establishment, not one came to the aid of the poor girl. The older sister then, being small for her age, being dwarfed from hard labor, took the poor little girl in her arms and lugged her to the stairway and was struggling down the steps with her when by chance a negro man coming up the steps took the child in his arms and carried her to her mother's home. where she later revived. The mother then went to see the manager of the mill and asked him why it was that her child was treated like an animal and she was ordered out of the office. The mother said that she felt faint, being talked to like she was a brute, and she felt that she too was going to faint, so she asked the manager if he would give her a chair and a glass of water as felt sick He told her to go on home where she belonged, that be had no time to spend discussing anything with her and did not want her around the office.

Of course there is no law, nor will there ever be a law that will make human beings out of brutes, but when a man becomes so depraved that he has no respect for a mother, even though she be the mother of underpaid children, then we cry out and if there be a God, we appeal to Him to eternally damn with all the infernal punisment possible heaped on by a million devils in the bottom bowels of a billion hells for these inhuman acts.

During the past session of the Legislature we have heard the managers of cotton mills explain to the committees the acts of philanthropy, the Godly feeling that they displayed in permitting little girls and boys to work in their mills to assist in the support of large families.

This burst of goodness was meekly acknowledged owing to the fact that the Legislature was trying to pass a fifty-four-a-week law for females who toil for a living in industries. These philanthropists did not want this law passed for they claimed that their women and girls desired to work longer than *nine hours per day, that it would* be a shame to enact such legislation, a detriment, as it were, to the welfare of the working females. They claimed also that they were receiving no profits on the money invested in mills in Texas, and if hampered by such a law they would be unable to meet competition of mills in other states.

This measure however, passed the House with but few minor amendments, but when it came to the Senate, bless your soul, those watchdogs, those servants of the people, seeing the interests of the manufacturing industries of this State assailed by drastic legislation of this character that was conceived by necessity and born of want, they harassed the bill with amendments, exempting the cotton mills, placing laundries on a twelve hour a day basis—however it would be well to say that the Senator who offered the latter amendment became ashamed and changed his amendment to eleven hours per day for laundries. *The bill when turned loose by this august body was disowned by its father.*

Now it will be well in passing to say that the fifty-four-hour bill, if passed at this session, would have been a Godsend to this State. It would have made it possible for the young girls who are the coming motherhood of Texas to enjoy some moments of recreation between their hours of toil. It would have made, instead of the stooped and undeveloped woman, a buxom, well developed lady, such as could bring forth children to make strong men.

Senator Collins sounded the keynote when he said: *"If mills can only be maintained in Texas at the cost to this State of its womanhood, if they can not thrive unless they are allowed to sap the vitality from women and girls, I say we do not want the mills. Let them go away and stay, for the price is too dear."*

The Rebel Goes to Austin.

The editor of the Rebel went to Austin this week for the purpose of seeing that the land amendment did not die in the pigeon hole of the committee on constitutional amendments. He found on his arrival that Senator Paulus who introduced the bill by request was unavoidably absent. The Rebel then went to Senator Collins of Beaumont, whose father was a candidate for Congress on the Socialist Party ticket two years ago, and consulted with him as to the fate of the amendment. Senator Collins said:

"I am heartily in favor of this amendment to the State Constitution of Texas. Believe me that I will do everything in my power to get it out of the committee hands and on to the floor. I regard it as the greatest measure that has ever been drawn in the interest of the masses of the people. When Senator Paulus returns tomorrow, I shall consult with him, and see if he can not get it out of the hands of the committee."

The Rebel has learned that the sentiment among the senators towards the amendment is not unfriendly; they are simply dazed. Their whole minds have been taken up with the question of booze. I don't mean that the senators have been indulging in stimulants, but I do mean that they have looked upon booze as the paramount issue, while the Rebel has looked upon land as the paramount issue.

It may so happen that when the next Legislature assembles, big questions affecting the welfare of the people will be up for consideration. Today, it appears that the regulation of a man's appetite measures the heighth of statesmanship in the Thirty-third Legislature.

The particulars of what happened to the land amendment will appear in the next issue of the Rebel.

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In addition to the foregoing article written by Editor Hickey, we who are on the job here at Hallettsville, think it will interest Rebel readers to reproduce the following personal letter from him to the business manager:

Austin, Texas, March 26, 1913.

My Dear Ernest:—

This is the last copy you will receive on No. 90. I inclose you three separate articles. The one headed "It Happened in Houston," was written for me by Mr. McKinley, the chief assistant of the Commissioner of Labor. He shows clearly that child slavery exists in South Texas as strongly as in Georgia. He did not want his name published, but I insisted and finally he agreed that he would tell me in twelve hours, and I will telegraph you tonight whether to leave his name or not.

As might be expected, I have all kinds of newspaper stories on the way. The Bagby-Texas Oil Company and the Standard Oil Company battle is a tremendous story. I have learned enough to know that the battle between the two great companies is the biggest thing in the state a this moment. The Standard is as active as it was before the Supreme Court killed it. If the facts break in my direction, as I scent them, it appears that Wilson's administration is going to go smash on the rocks, not of tariff, but of the question of whether John D. Rockefeller shall go behind prison bars, or shall Wilson stand forth as his protector.

I told one of Rockefeller's attorneys last night that the logic of the situation was that Rockefeller would have to go to jail by due process of law or have his property confiscated. The amazing thing is that he agreed with me, that is unless Wilson stood with Rockefeller. And herein lies the tremendous oil story that I can gather in this town before I leave.

The present Legislature is such a howling joke that they are even laughing at themselves among themselves. Mr. Baker, of the firm of Baker, Botts and Garwood, who recently sought to have me indicted because of the San Antonio explosion story, is field marshal of the railroad interests. Last night he and I stood together in the doorway of the House of Representatives, he watching the roll call on the railroad consolidation bills, and I standing watching John H. Kirby ten get away with a big, frayed red rose in his coat that, unlike himself, is always fresh in the morning. Incidentally, old man, like McKinley had the pink carnation as an emblem, and the tories of England the primrose, so it appears to me that John H. Kirby is hoisting the red rose as an emblem, judging by the number of his followers on the floor who obey his mandates, wear his flower and run the Legislature.

Look out for the red hot copy I will send you before I leave here next Sunday.

"T. A."

THE CO-OPERATION IS "ON."

The Co-Operator, the great farmers' paper of the South, is boosting the Renter's Union land amendment to the limit, which shows that those in charge of that paper are not political fakirs like most farm journal editors are. The following is an article published by it:

"It is but right that the readers of the Co-Operator should be kept in touch with the actions of their servants in the Legislature, where they have many things of interest that they wish enacted into law. One of the most important of these is the joint resolution amending Article 8, section 9 of the State constitution, relating to land taxation introduced by Senator Paulus, of Lavaca county. The bill never getting out of the committee, and being liable to be smothered therein, Colonel McRae addressed the following letter to Senator Paulus upon the subject, which follows:

Fort Worth, Texas, Mar. 19, 1913.
Senator D. A. Paulus,
Austin, Texas.
Dear Sir:

Your name is prominently connected with the introduction of a joint resolution in the Senate, to amend Article 8, Section 9, of the State Constitution which would give the people a chance to vote on this amendment.

The daily papers stated, when you introduced the resolution, that you did it by request, which, ordinarily means in legislative parlance, that you were not responsible for the contents of the bill, or did not approve of the sentiments therein contained.

I have no desire to do you an injustice, therefore, I am writing you this to inquire how you do stand relative to this resolution? Do you favor such an amendment or do you not? Our readers are to a great extent, in favor of the terms of this resolution, and we desire to help them by placing on record, the members of the Senate and House, by having this resolution brought up in the Senate, discussed, and a recorded vote had upon it.

Will you please make an effort to have this bill reported from the committee to the floor of the Senate and aid in bringing it into the light of publicity, so that the people can know what it is and how their servants in the legislature stand relative to its terms. Mr. E. O. Meitzen, of Hallettsville (the author of the bill,) is an old friend of mine and am sure that he will be delighted to know that you have placed yourself correctly on this amendment for the relief of the poor farmers of Texas.

Yours sincerely,
Taylor McRae.

"In reply to this communication the Senator replied as follows:

Senate Chamber, Austin 20, 1913.
Mr. Taylor McRae,
Fort Worth, Texas.
Dear Sir:

My thanks are due you for your favor of 19th inst. and in reply to same permit me to say that during the many years of my service in Senate and now have served longest time of any one member of the body, it has always been my custom to label such bills as I do not originate "by request."

I have urged and urged and only yesterday filed a written request that the committee act on my amendment without further delay, but so far have been unable to secure action by the committee. I, of course, would record my vote in favor of submitting the question to the voters of Texas, believing as I do that the people are capable of self government and can be trusted. One hundred and eighty petitions sent me have been brought before this body.

The waters are being agitated and no doubt in near futre, this important question will be given the attention it deserves.

Yours truly,
D. A. Paulus.

"The Co-Operator is pleased to learn that Senator Paulus has done his duty as far as he could with the opposition of his brother senators so fixed in determination not to give the people a chance to vote on this all important matter. The number of petitions that have gone into him on the subject shows that some of the people at least are awake and doing their duty and it is hoped that their example will set the others in motion too. Nothing was ever won by inaction and trusting in the other fellow to do your own work."

FROM PANAMA.

Gorgona, Canal Zone, Panama.

Dear friend Tom:— Here are some subs. Want to congratulate you on your apparent success in setting off the fireworks in Texas. You certainly did the main act in election time in whooping up such a big gain. I suppose you read the big protest we sent from here against the arrest of our 'Gene and Warren. It was thoroughly practical and represents the kind of men the United States will have from the Canal Zone when the job is finished. They have had time to read and study under a form of State Socialism so now their appetites are whet for the real thing, and you will not be allowed to forget this for you will have lively bunch of them in Texas to help you along. I know a good many of them and my affidavit is *ready to affirm that they* are sound, tried and true, and will make the welkin ring when they get amongst you. Some of them you have already with you. Keep at it old man and success attend your efforts.

If you think the names of those who subscribed to the big Appeal protest from here will be of service to you I will send them to you. They look upon The Rebel as local to Texas. I notice it is getting quite a sheet now, and local is no longer warranted. A printed circular from you to these comrades might help some.

From your old friend,
Joe Turnbull.

Crime and Criminals

By Eugene V. Debs.

Nearly all the crimes that are committed result directly or indirectly from the class rule—from one class keeping another in subjection. A great majority of the inmates of our prisons owe their conviction to offenses against property.

The ruling class in the state legalizes the institution of private property, without which class rule could not exist.

Under the capitalist system the means of life, essential to all, are the private property of the capitalist class, a subject class. It is compelled to submit to exploitation and degradation.

The class that owns the property is the class that rules society—the class that writes, enacts, interprets and enforces the law—in its own interests.

The institution of private property, "vested rights," is sacred to this class and to transgress its property laws is an offense against the state which cannot be too promptly or too severely punished.

Among the essential institutions of class rule is the jail, the prison.

The capitalist system could far better spare its national congress and its state legislatures than its county jails and its state prisons.

Congress and the legislatures consist mainly of and are controlled wholly by representatives of the capitalist class; the jails and prisons are filled by representatives of the working class.

Private property in the means of life enforces exploitation, idleness, poverty, theft and murder.

Under class rule and private property crime graduates steadily from petty larceny to homicide.

The development of private property is followed by a corresponding increase in crime.

Hard times multiply crimes!

When men, eager to work, are literally driven to beg, steal or starve, they are cravens to beg and fools to starve.

The man who is denied work and would not steal to keep starvation from his child is unfit to have a child. Such a man has the right to help himself in anyway he can after society has shut him out of the right to get an honest living.

Private property builds the public prison— and peoples it.

Capitalism and crime go hand in hand.

Capitalists are beginning to ask, "What shall we do to be saved?" The criminals capitalism has created are beginning to threaten its life. The largest penitentiaries are still inadequate. Taxes are increasing appallingly. Every city is infested with pickpockets, thieves, burglars, confidence men— all preying on society. They aim to steal, they are prepared to kill. They have nothing to lose and a job to gain.

The capitalist state refuses them honest employment, but guarantees them a steady job if they will steal or murder.

Most of the efforts to reform criminals and put an end to crime are wasted. Society as now organized is an effectual bar against both.

There is but one way to end crime, and that is to abolish class rule and give all men an equal chance to make an honest living. Modern machinery has made this an easy matter. No man need work more than is good for him— and no normal man will willingly work less.

My heart is with the criminals—all of them. It matters not what they are charged with, they are at least human and no man is more. In a great majority of cases they are the poor, the friendless, and homeless, the victims of circumstances they did not create and could not control. I have been close to them and I know them, and I can vouch that if they lived under an honest system and in a decent society they would be honest and decent men and women instead of pariahs and criminals.

These unfortunate victims of class rule become morally diseased. Their moral perceptions are dulled if not destroyed. They deserve a thousand pities. Society should do most for them because it has done most against them and they have suffered most.

Above all these unfortunate brothers and sisters of ours— mostly of our own despised lower class—ought to be treated with patience and kindness. That is the very least consideration the society that is responsible for them can show its hapless derelicts and if this be denied them then indeed must the ruling class alone be blamed for their downfall with its own calous degeneracy.

Until society is prepared to open its doors to these despised outcasts and give them a chance to live it is wasting its time trying to reform them.

If I could have my way I am sure that most of them would be reclaimed. All they require is humane treatment. The crimes they committed against society are infinitesimal in comparison with the crimes society has committed against them, and the society of the future—when human beings are civilized— will atone in every way in its power for heartlessly inflicting upon so-called criminals the penalties of its own monstrous crimes.

REFERENDUM AND RECALL.

The Texas Legislature has been discussing the I. R. & R. last week. Strange as it may appear these gentlemen occasionally find in their midst a man of almost human intelligence.

In the course of the debate John Henry Kirby of oil and peonage fame arose and solemnly remarked:

"Don't you think that Pontius Pilate ordered the crucifixion of Jesus Christ because he was afraid of the recall?"

"I do," replied Mr. Bagby.

"And don't you think," asked Mr. Lewelling, "that history affords no example of a man so richly deserving recall as Pontius Pilate?"

Later on in the discussion a four-flushing Bourbon from Fort Worth who was formerly captain of a canal boat and therefore calls himself Captain Paddock arose and announced that he was vociferously and vehemently opposed to this democratic proposition. He said: "Today for the first time I learn that there is a public demand for the submission of such a question. The I. R. & R. is populistic and not good democratic doctrine." What follows is told in the Dallas News of March 19:

Mr. Lewelling—Isn't William J. Bryan a democrat?

Mr. Paddock—No

Comment is superfluous

THE FARM PAYS.

J. E. Echols, one of the star agitators of the State, dropped in at this office this week and dictated the following gem to the brunette typewriter:

"The farm pays, of course. It pays the railroad that hauls the grain; it pays the store that keeps it from rain; it pays the agents when they sell; it pays the insurance very well; it pays the bank that makes the loan; it pays the man that the mortgage owns; it pays the shops that makes the machines; pays the merchants on their lien; it pays the tax, federal and state; it pays the trust to keep up rates; it pays everybody so grand except the farmer that owns the land."

AN "UNHOLY ALLIANCE" EXPOSED.

During the Democratic primary campaign of last summer, the Rebel made a complete exposure of the rascals, dupliciti and corruptions of Supreme Court Judge Ramsey, then a candidate for governor, and Attorney General Lightfoot, then a candidate for re-election.

Lightfoot was compelled to withdraw from the race and Ramsey was defeated at the polls by an overwhelming vote by reason of the fact that the Rebel article induced thousands of erstwhile Ramsey supporters to stay away from the polls, as was shown by the light total vote in the two counties and the usual strong vote in the anti counties.

However these crooks through their powerful Standard Oil connections and prestige as pee leaders are still exerting a pernicious influence in state affairs, for, treacherously posing as they do as "reformers" they are far more liable to deceive than are the anti highgraps, who are frankly conservative. For this reason it is the purpose of this paper to show how these two crooks who were in a plot then to turn the State over to the special interests under the cloak of prohibition and the great moral uplift have continued their unholy alliance on behalf of the plutocratic interests of the country, and to further expose the corruption of J. P. Lightfoot while Attorney General, and W. F. Ramsey whom he is now using as a "fence".

Let prohibitionists who wailed for these two shining, shiek servants of Big Business read what I have dug up while in Austin this week. Let them realize that so long as they place their reliance in phoney statemen like these to lead them against the liquor cohorts, they are going to befooled, befuddled, betrayed and defeated. Let them realize that it will never do any good to place their trust in leaders such as these—or leaders of any kind for that matter—in order to cure the liquor trouble. Let them ally themselves instead with the only political party that has a cure for the evils of the liquor traffic, namely to abolish the 13 profit on a 15 cents drink.

Shortly after the State Legislature convened at Austin, Texas, on the 14th day of January, 1913, Senator T. H. McGregor introduced a resolution to investigate the Attorney General's office for the five years previous to January 1, 1913, and immediately W. F. Ramsey appeared as the representative of J. P. Lightfoot.

A majority of the committee appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor had been supporters of Judge Ramsey for Governor, and were inclined to be opposed to making investigations. This was apparent from the beginning at the part of Senator Lattimore, who is a great prohi, and Senator Nugent, who is a prohi and an anti both, a supporter of Judge Ramsey for Governor, a political protege of the treasurer and a friend in legislative matters of W. L. Moody, of Galveston. Senator McGregor, however, filed specifications against Lightfoot so strongly that the committee could not whitewash Lightfoot as they had undoubtedly intended to do.

One of the most important specifications is specification No. 1, in which there is shown that Lightfoot, while acting as Attorney General, and immediately thereafter, while acting under James D. Walthall, his successor, whom he had appointed, and who during his three years in office had been his first assistant, made an investigation of the moving picture trust to see whether they were violating the laws of Texas. In this capacity, Lightfoot made a long trip to New York and other places at the expense of the State of Texas, and on his return made up a report of his findings and a suit was filed by the Attorney General against the Motion Picture Patent Company, and others for violating the anti-trust law. As soon as the suit was filed by Attorney General Walthall, for whom Lightfoot had resigned to have appointed, Lightfoot, who had made the investigation which caused the suit to be filed, and as an attorney representing the State, became the attorney for the Motion Picture Patent Company, as will appear from the record at Beaumont, Texas, in Jefferson county, where the suit was filed. The fee received by Lightfoot in turn this trick was $10,000.

Specification No. 1, which appears in Senate Journal of the 6th of February ,1913, on page 287, contains a copy of the draft on the Comptroller for the money incident to the expense of making the investigation of the moving picture trust, as well as his itemized bill of expense showing that Lightfoot while, Attorney General and immediately thereafter, did act as the representative of the State, which sacred and professional obligation he abandoned by reason of being paid $10,000 by the Motion Picture Patent Company et al.

The application to the Comptroller and the accounts as they appear in the Senate Journal are as follows:

"STATE OF TEXAS,
County of Travis.

Jewel P. Lightfoot, being duly sworn, upon oath says:

It is necessary that there be advanced to me from the State Treasury, out of Appropriation No. T—S18, the sum of eight hundred ($800.00) dollars, which is the amount that I estimate will be required to pay my traveling expenses in Washington, D. C., for the purpose of expense of trip to Washington, D. C., and other points on official business, and for the expense incident to the procurement of certified copies of documents and other evidence."

Said money or so much thereof, as may be found necessary therefor, will be used for the purposes aforesaid, and an itemized written statement thereof, duly verified by my affidavit, will be duly filed be me with the Comptroller of Public Accounts, and any unexpended residue of said original amount will be duly verified by my affidavit. will be duly filed by me with the Comptroller of my own account.

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

Subscribed and sworn to before me by Jewel P. Lightfoot, this second day of August, 1912.

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

Approved for payment out of appropriation T—S18.

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

That thereafter on the day of August, said J. P. Lightfoot left the city of Austin and went upon alleged official business that he returned to the city of Austin about the last of August or the first of September, 1912. That on the 7th day of September, 1912, he filed with the Comptroller of Public Accounts the following itemized statement of expenses:

Jewel P. Lightfoot
in account
with the State of Texas, Dr.

Expenses incurred to Washington, New York, Chicago, Cincinnati and St. Louis, attending to State business with Supreme Court and the Department of Justice, and securing information concerning the Motion Picture Patent Company et al, and transacting other business for the department:

August 9, 1912.

Railroad and sleeper, Austin to St. Louis	$ 20.00
Cab, Austin and St. Louis	1.50
Meals en route	4.50
Hotel St. Louis	36.00
Telegraph, telephone, cab and car fare	6.40
Railroad and sleeper, St. Louis to Cincinnati	8.00
Cab, arriving and leaving	2.00
Hotel	13.00
Railroad and sleeper, Cincinnati to Chicago	10.00
Cab, arriving and departing	2.50
Hotel and meals	42.50
Telegraph, telephone, cab, car fare, etc	7.00
Stenographer, copying documents, etc.	21.50
Railroad and sleeper, Chicago to New York	35.00
Meals en route	7.00
Cab, New York	1.50
Hotel and meals, New York	114.50
Cab, car fare, telegraph and telephone	12.25
Stenographer, copying documents	22.50
Railroad, New York to Washington	8.50
Cab, arriving and departing	2.50
Hotel and meals, Washington	34.50
Telegraph, telephone, car and cab fare	4.00
Railroad and sleeper, Washington to St. Louis	32.25
Meals en route	4.50
Meals St. Louis	2.25
Railroad and sleeper, St. Louis to Austin	20.00
Meals en route	2.50
	$459.75
By warrant advanced by Comptroller, August 9, 1912	800.00
Balance due State, which has this day been deposited in the State Treasury to the credit of appropriation T—S18	$340.25

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

(Signed) Jewel P. Lightfoot.

Subscribed and sworn to before me by Jewel P. Lightfoot, this the 7th day of September, 1912.

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

Approved.

(Signed) Jas. D. Walthall,
Attorney-General.

That thereafter, on the 18th day of October, 1912, J. D. Walthall, Attorney General of Texas, filed a certain suit in the district court of Jefferson county, Texas, based upon the evidence submitted by said Gordon and secured by said J. P. Lightfoot in said trip East, made in August, as aforesaid, against the Motion Picture Patent Company (among other defendants) et al, and asked for a receiver therein for violating the anti-trust law, which receiver was granted under the statutes, and no appeal from the order granting the same was then or has since been taken, and that the receiver so appointed is now managing and controlling the affairs of the defendants in such suit.

That thereafter the said J. P. Lightfoot appeared as counsel and attorney for the defendants in said case, notwithstanding that he had theretofore been the attorney for the State in this identical matter, as is shown by the itemized statement of account just quoted, and that the said J. P. Lightfoot is now an attorney of record in said case, for the defendant, notwithstanding he had heretofore represented the State in securing the testimony upon which said suit was brought, and he was attorney for the State in said case. That said receivership is now being administered in Jefferson county, Texas, at large expense, to-wit: That the Receiver is drawing a salary of $1,000.00 a month, the attorney for the receiver a salary of $500.00 per month, and a referee or master in chancery the sum of $250 00 per month, and in support of this specification, the papers in said cause are in Austin in the custody of Sol Gordon, and will be submitted to the committee."

This specification was never denied nor any attempt made to explain it by Jewel P. Lightfoot, or his representative before this committee, or before the public, or at any other time. He received a salary from the State as its chief counsel—as Attorney General—and as such he made the investigation, and he charged the State the expense of it. He was the State's attorney, and when offered enough money by the company which was being sued, he became its representative.

The docket of the District Court at Beaumont, Texas, mutely tells the story of the awful duplicity of this man.

THE CORRUPTION OF THE BOND DEPARTMENT OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE.

There is a department of the Attorney General's office known as the bonding department, it being required by law that many classes of bonds, such as county, road, school and bridge bonds, irrigation district and navigation district bonds must be passed on by the Attorney General and signed by him before they are legal and valid. Such a power as this, of course, gives a crooked and disreputable attorney general many chances to fill his own pocket book. After the record of Jewel P. Lightfoot in the trial of the Standard Oil case as Assistant Attorney General, it is not surprising that before leaving his office he would attempt to employ the bonding department as a further means of filling his pockets with tainted money. Senator McGregor makes this very clear in his report, found in Senate Journal of the 4th day February, 1913, page 294, which is as follows:

"Specification No. 8.

This specification is based on the following alleged statement of witness: That on January 19, Wharton county voted $300,000 in road bonds; that on March 30 the record of said election was brought to the Attorney-General's office, where it was declined to be approved, and the said record stayed in the Attorney-General's office until the 12th of August, when it was returned to Wharton county; that on the 16th day of August, 1912, J. P. Lightfoot wrote to the county judge of Wharton county, suggesting to him that the handling of said bonds; that on the 17th day of August, J. D. Walthall wrote to the county judge of Wharton county to return the record to Austin, that he had seen a copy of it. That the record was so returned, that on the 4th day of October the said J. D. Walthall stated to the county judge of Wharton county that he would approve said bonds if he had them sold. The county judge told him that he had them sold, when Walthall replied that he understood that Lightfoot had bought them (meaning for a client). That the county judge of Wharton county told Walthall that Lightfoot had bought them; whereupon the Attorney General told the county judge that he would take no action on the matter until Mr Lightfoot had returned to Austin, he being out of the city at the time. That thereafter the bonds were approved on the 23rd day of November, and passed je the Comptroller of Public Accounts to be registered. It was charged in the county of Wharton that the Attorney General would not have approved said bonds except upon the theory that they had been sold, and that they had been sold for a client of J. P. Lightfoot."

The statements contained in this specification were made by the County Judge and a committee, who called on Senator McGregor for that purpose, complaining most bitterly of the efforts of the Attorney General to negotiate a deal with them while holding up in the Department the bonds of Wharton county.

There is further evidence in proof of this specification besides the statements of the County Judge. There is documentary evidence to sustain it in the form of letters.

On August 13, 1912, Mr. Seb P. Caldwell, Assistant Attorney General in charge of the bonding department, wrote to R. Bowen, County Judge of Wharton county, returning the record regarding all of these bonds, which record, according to his letter, he had refused to approve some time prior to that. On the following day, just long enough time for Caldwell's letter to reach the County Judge, in which the last hope of getting these bonds approved had been driven out of the bosom of this old fellow, Jewel P. Lightfoot, from a luxurious room in a palatial hotel in St. Louis, Missouri, directs a letter to the old County Judge, telling him that as soon as he (Lightfoot) goes out of office, which will be in a day or two, he thinks he can sell these bonds for him. The letter of Lightfoot from St. Louis to the County Judge is dated August 14th, just the day after Caldwell's letter. On August 17th, evidently by direction of Lightfoot from St. Louis, James D. Walthall, Acting Attorney General, writes the old Judge to return the record in the proposed bond issue.

These letters show beyond any question of do ubt that if Lightfoot were to have charge of selling the bonds after he got out of office, then they would undoubtedly be approved by the department before he got out of office. Fac-similes of the letters are now in possession of Chairman McGregor of the Senate Committee and by courtesy of one of the newspapers, I am permitted to print some of these fac-similes on this page.

The report of the minority, signed by Senator McGregor and Senator Hudspeth, will be found on page 296 of the Senate Journal of February 4 ,1913. Senator Lattimore, a great prohibitionist, moral uplifter, and who has called himself a progressive, and Senator Nugent of Conroe, who is wishy-washy on everything except that which W. L. Moody of Galveston is anxious to have put through, were opposed to any further investigation. Their friend, Lightfoot, who was being defended by their leader, W. F. Ramsey, had been caught with the goods on him; they couldn't white-wash him, and they did not propose that the public should have any more light on the question, nor would they join in the minority report, which is as follows:

MINORITY REPORT.

Senator McGregor offered the following minority committee report:

Austin, Texas, February 4, 1913.

To the President of the Senate:

Sir: We, the undersigned, constituting a minority of the committee hereto

Continued to Page 2

JEWEL P. LIGHTFOOT
ATTORNEY-GENERAL
JAS. D. WALTHALL
FIRST ASSISTANT
ASSISTANTS
JOHN M. BRADY — E. B. ROBERTSON
JOHN L. TEMPLE — JAMES P. HART
C. E. MEAD — GUY FLOYD
W. M. HARRIS, CLERK

Attorney Generals Department.
State of Texas,
Austin.

August 13, 1912.

1228. WHARTON COUNTY ROAD DISTRICT 1.

Hon. J. R. Bowen,
County Judge,
Wharton, Texas.

Dear Sir:

In pursuance with the reasons given sometime ago for refusing to approve the above record, I am handing the same to you.

Yours very truly,

Assistant Attorney General.

EWG:mf
ENC. 1

EXHIBIT NO. 1

Mr. J. R. Bowen, County Judge,
Wharton, Texas.

Saint Louis, Missouri, August 14, 1912.

Dear Sir:

I am on my way to Washington to wind up some official business prior to relinquishing my office on the 30th of August.

I have heard from various sources of some of the difficulties you have been encountering in disposing of your issue of road bonds. I would suggest that you make no sacrifice of these bonds but hold them until my return to Texas, and I shall be glad to assist you in disposing of them, which I think can be done at a price entirely satisfactory.

Upon my return to the State, about the 1st, I will call you up and talk with you further about the matter.

Very truly yours,

Jewel P. Lightfoot

EXHIBIT NO. 2.

OUR REBS.

They are objecting to rub their corn Rebs are—waking up from their long winter sleep and with the old-time vim and energy they are beginning to pile rails in this ship. They are beginning to see what a big thing the Rebel is—no longer a mere local organ—but a big thing of power which is influence in the national life.

Let every last one of you Rebels catch the spirit of the old Rebel and pile in a thousand subs a week and we'll show you what we can and will do. Enough said.

FROM THE FIRING LINE.

W. F. Johnston, Athens, Texas renews cards and says The Rebel is the best for the money yet.

Omer Hailey, Deleville, Ark., orders more premium cards. He likes our way of handing it to the land readers and says we are getting there.

T. E. Robinson, Titus county, renews for six months and says he will help spread the Rebel. Here's hoping you success and luck.

Eddie Arnold remembers us with a one club from Temple. He is leaving one club right through the earnest for the Rebel.

Our old reliable J. E. Hardin fires in a list of 5 subs from Hillsboro and says it was a good week for subs either.

Jim Robinson, Fisher county, renews for four years and says he will take a few more subs to get "Hierarchy's" picture. This opinion will appear in about two weeks.

Mrs. Oliver S. Yarbrough, Weldon, Miss., renews for 4 years and sends cards for sub cards and says she is working on some more and that her husband is a good comrade is made of a good fellow.

Egbert Throckmorton, Parker Co., Texas, sends subs and says he will send more. He says the best in the state, and hope it will soon be the biggest in the United Southland.

Rev. L. W. Smith writes for literature and information. He says he is a Baptist minister, a beneficiary member of the old-time Greenbackers and Populists, who is now in the Socialist party. Mr. Smith also writes that The Rebel will teach Socialism "dope" to converts in the "big light and left."

H. H. Morris, Canton, helps our treasury along and sends a stranger gotten out in the Zandt country just before the campaign which he says he didn't use to peddle it. He shall be riddled, brother, in a week or two.

Mrs. M. Alfred, secretary, Bowie Texas: "Enclosed $5 for which send 10 sub cards. Have had a list as long as that for a year, being the first time we could get a place over the oral hems, and we'll now begin to do things."

J. F. Nutt, one of the old Runnels county, (Tex.) warhorses sends for a lot of land pamphlets, as he is billed to speak on the docks at Tennyson the first Saturday night in April. Says whoops tonight: "Hurrah for Debs, the greatest paper in the whole world."

J. W. Maxwell, secretary of the new Section Mesa, Texas, writes: "Just received copy of The Rebel, containing splendid article on section one. Don't waste a copy of this issue, we want them all to send to trackmen as soon as does come in to pay for them."

Dr. J. A. Wesson, Wingo, Ky.: "You who 'sniff send out the truck. Guess we failers would like to loch you up. Old Kentucky is slow. I get tired of the bonehead that are sticking around the cradle to the grave—we are Democrats just like our daddies."

O. W. Easeden, Armstrong Co., remembers us financially and writes: "Can't be without The Rebel. Will believe all about the land question. Hope we can knock the land grabbers out. I live on a land speculator's section of 640 acres here. The same man owns 900 acres in Hardee and large sums in the bank."

C. M. Presley, one of the original West Texas Rebs, writes from Crosby county: "Am sending you a list of Dems and Rebs and will do what I can to put on the mourner's bench. This county is in a still worse bunch. The old Socialist crowds of Chicago (Coesley Bros. & Deacon) are trying to bond the people to build a new courthouse on their property."

W. L. Shaw, Ellis county, evidently "as the fever," writes: "I read a copy of your paper, The Rebel, and think it is one of the best papers I ever saw, especially with reference to the Land Question. I want it, although I already take five, but this Texas people to me." There are these words like him, just ready to ignite and explode and a stray copy will touch them off. Take the hint, o ye Rebs.

W. H. Hutchins renews for four years, after having the paper stop on him and write: "Hello, Rebel, can't do without The Rebel; my harvest squeaks, my plowed up land is wet and the mules go sideways, the dogs bark, the pigs squeal, the cows low for the calves and the children cry when The Rebel doesn't come." So to insure himself against all such calamities sends a string of subscribers to send a dollar to keep him coming until 1914 comes.

A. S. Bell, one of our Anderson county Rebel chiefs, writes: "The Rebel is doing a mighty good work, and have succeeded in getting it into the homes of all the working people in my neighborhood and I can say for a truth that it has come HEAD IT are distasteful. As proof of this statement will say that on January 21 we called a little meeting at our school house to organize a local, when but seven met with us, but now we have 17 members with more coming, and I am bound to give The Rebel credit.

TEXAS NOTES.

Ed. A. Gates, Slide Inn, Rockdale.

Wallington, Collin Co., will hold a three days encampment.

Sepkey, Brown Co., will hold a three days meet about the last of July.

Comanche Andrews reports having effected an enormous county mass meeting at Left, Palo Co., Saturday the 5th.

J. A. Presley, Alfred, Texas will go to work at once to organize Wise and adjoining counties. If you can use him write him at once. He will speak and organize for collectives.

V. W. Sterling, Hunt county's live wire secretary has called a county mass meeting, to take place in Greenville on April 30.

Reddin Andrews, sall speak at Mart, McLennan county, under the direction of County Secretary C. L. Vincent, the entire week beginning March 28 and ending April 3rd.

Jas. A. Curris will start on a lecture tour under direction of this office about April 1. He will start from San Antonio and work through to the northeastern and southeastern portion of the State. If you live in the northern or western part of the state write us now for date.

M. A. Smith is preaching discontent to the slaves of Nacogdoches and Angelina counties this week. If you live in the southeast part of the state write us at once for dates for Smith.

Socialists in Houston and adjoining counties in need of an organizer, will do well to write S. E. Hamlin, of Crockett. He will come and lecture for transportation, entertainment and collections.

We recently sent a challenge to John Snell Barnhill, the head-evening concerted dung-hill who poses as editor of "The American," Anti-Socialist, Washington, D. C. to meet our speakers in debate during encampments this summer. There is his reply: "Don't know what dates you want me, and you can write me for my views." He proposes to affirm that Wilson can beat the trust. If he is to serve and pull of Barnhill, I believe he can beat 'em alright. I regret that he did could offer him a job to furnish a man to do the cleaning just as long as he cared to furnish the bids.

Tobe McElroy asks us to state that Dan Crider will speak at the following places on dates mentioned: Grand view April 1, Itaska 2, Hillsboro 3, Covington 4, Durden 5, Blum 6, Warburne 7, Bono 8, Godley 9, Joshua 10, Burleson 11, Lillian 12, Venus 13, Alvarado 14, Pecan Grove 15, Sand Flat 16, Parker 17, Rio Vista 18, Cleburne and 20.

The charge that all socialists are infidels is refuted again, by Comrade Dr. D. Bryant, of Etolia. He says he is a socialist and also a preacher.

I have letters from two more social-ist doctors who want to locate where they can get a square deal.

Local Galveston has a reading room at No. 2307-1-2 Ave S room No. 11. When you have an idle hour in the city call on them there.

A comrade who is in business in Central Texas writes: "Please help me find a good socialist watchmaker, jeweler, and optician; also want a good photographer. I can give a good position tho these men but they MUST be socialists. I want to devote more of my time to agitation." If you are looking for a job of this kind write me and I will put you next.

The railroads of Texas are reducing the high cost of living by closing the shops at Palestine and other points, throwing out of employment hundreds of the Bosses who voted for Democratic prosperity last fall. Fine, ain't it boys to begin getting what you voted for so soon?

It's about time to plant that Socialist cotton-patch.

The First of May is the laborers' Easter Day. The plates have theirs the First of September. Have your local begin now for a Labor Day picnic on that day or the following Sunday!

Geo. P. McAlister reports some fine meetings in Palo Pinto county.

The Socialists of Milam county will hold a Labor Day picnic on Wednesday six miles north of Rockdale the first Sunday in May.

We are now ready to issue a charter for that local in your neighborhood. Send on blic application.

It may interest some reactionary gentleman in various parties to know that the U. S. Senate has passed a constitutional amendment limiting the president of the U. S. to one term. This has the effect of body swag in line for reelection in office. And yet some people pretend to believe that if a chuckle-headed chairman or secretary doesn't get unlimited terms of office the organization would go to the demnition bow-wows. If the American Federation of Labor had adopted this same principle years ago, Gompers would have not been able to perfect his unbreakable national machine with it's Civic Federation and Militia-of-Christ, appendages. Carnegie and Rockefeller might weep but it would be a blessing for the rank and file.

FOR SALE—A bonafide scholarship to The Tyler Business College at reasonable price. Good as any other school grads. Write this office at once.

FOR SALE—2 acres in Section 160 acres, near Melrose, New Mexico. Choice and sandy land, 100 acres cultivated, 2 pasture, 1well built dwelling and another fair one. 14x16 Good windmill and water. Stable 12x20.

160 acres fine unimproved land, except 25 acres in field. Cause for other business is cause for selling.

F. J. Harder, Hereford, Tex., box 183

"RAMSEY AND RIGHTHOUSE-NESS.

W. F. Ramsey, who made the race for Governor on the prohibition platform, and who took for his campaign slogan, "Ramsey and Righthouseness" is now walking in Austin and appearing before the various committees of the Legislature as a lobbyist. Now it is no secret to anyone with the money can employ him; that he is a lawyer. He recently appeared before a committee in the House of Representatives as the paid spokesman in a fight over the creation of a new county in the Texas.

Where the Judge has most distinguished himself, however, as a lobbyist, has been in the Senate committee on insurance, where he has appeared from day to day, and made many arguments and speeches in favor of the Fisher, Lyon, Cox, and many others, representing the great New York insurance companies, controlled by John D. Rockefeller and J. P. Morgan. These New York insurance companies are anxious to have the Robertson insurance law, which was put upon the statute books through the efforts of Thomas Mitchell Campbell, J. J. Welter of Fort Worth, Texas and James H. Robertson, its author, for the purpose of keeping Texas money in Texas, and for the protection of the life insurance companies of our State against marauding and desperate methods of the great New York companies, owned by the money trust.

Judge Ramsey, in making his plea to the committee on insurance as a lobbyist for the proponents of the bill, said that he appeared for the Texas Life Insurance Co., that he was quite in contrast with his avowed intentions last summer of being unalterably opposed to the principle of the insurance of life insulation; however, "the small but substantial fee" got him.

Judge Ramsey is a rare piece of putty in the hands of these legislative architects of the money bags, was made to appear all the time in such a ridiculous attitude, by Counsel urging the needs of the amendment to the Robertson bill. He said the farmers wanted it, that it meant cheap money in Texas, and a lot more rot which the big Texas fellows had told him to say in order to help the insurance interests of the people. At first, there was little thought of it, and nobody had thought that Ramsey, the lobbyist, the Judge was sailing along with his new-found contentions very nicely for almost a week.

On the night of March 3d, however, the Judge met his Waterloo. He appeared in his usual form, with his usual crowd of friends, but there was another man who appeared—his name is O. S. Carlton, representing as he did the local insurance companies in Texas. Carlton is the President of the Great Southern Life Insurance Company, with headquarters at Houston, Texas. He is also president of the various life insurance presidents' association of Texas. Mr. Carlton has been elected an able argument in which he showed very clearly that the bill introduced by Senator Gibson to amend the Robertson law practically repeals the Robertson law, and that it was the purpose of this bill to permit the New York life insurance companies to keep a million dollars in their pockets, which they had collected from the policy holders in Texas to pay as taxes to the State, the Gibson bill seeking to relieve them ofthis tax, which they have heretofore paid and have refused to pay. It was clearly shown by Mr. Carlton that no New York life insurance company had any money loaned on farm lands anywhere; that all of their moneys were invested in bonds and sky-scrapers; that the Texas Independent life insurance companies had four-fifths of their money invested in farm mortgages. It was further shown that it was the purpose of the Gibson bill to permit the New York life insurance companies to come back into Texas and pay only a tax of 1-2 per cent, while the independent companies in Texas would be compelled to pay 2 per cent. This was a little joker in the bill that was even worse than the million-dollar steal.

When Mr. Carlton got through demasculating the Gibson bill, the author of it, Senator Gibson, arose and said that he had been misinformed and deceived in the measure, and that if the bill meant what Mr. Carlton said it did, he was opposed to his own bill." Whereupon Judge Ramsey, whose campaign slogan had been "Ramsey and Righteousness," and who had offered himself to the people of this State for Governor as an

AN "UNHOLY ALLIANCE" EXPOSED.

Continued from Page 2.

press next preceding January 1, 1913, as to its "fidelity, economy, policies from appointed investigate the Attorney General's Department, for the five and efficiency," submit the following report:

"Except in the expression of confidence in the ability and integrity of the Hon. B F. Looney, present Attorney General, and those associated with him in that great office.

"We commend the Hon. J. D. Waithall from any wrongdoing in dismissing the Harris county land suits, and express the belief that he was actuated in that instance by an honest conception of his public duty.

"We commend the ability and industry shown during the time he has been Attorney General of Texas, after his retirement from that high office, to accept employment from any source and appear against the state in any matter, suit of action wherein he has theretofore been of counsel for the state. And we recommend the passage of a law prohibiting any proch from so doing.

4. We believe that the itemized accounts, as set forth in the specifications hereto attached, if true, indicate an extravagance in the expenditure of the people's money inconsistent with an economical administration of their affairs, and we recommend that the heads of the departments of the State government should observe an economy in the administration of their respective departments consistent with the public welfare and efficiency of the service rendered.

5. We believe that the securities of the sub-divisions of this State should be as expeditiously and fairly passed upon by the Attorney General's department as is believe it from any charge of negligence or delay or of the slightest hint or suspicion that the approval or disapproval of any such bonds had not been passed upon in the spirit and letter of the law.

6. If the Senate adopts the majority report, filed herein, and directs the Attorney General to investigate the matter set forth in Specifications 7, 8 and 9 then we recommend that he proceed at once to examine L. L. Shield and J. T. Lockhart, witnesses summoned before this committee to testify as to the acquisition of Cotton Seed Buyers' Trust.

We believe that if such a combination or trust exists, that it is fraught with greater actual and political evils and oppression to the people of Texas than any other combine or trust in the world. Texas produces one-third of the cotton crop of the United States and one-fifth of the cot-pot of the world. The price of every product of the farm—corn, wheat, oats, feed and all the cereals, as well as hogs, cattle and all our meats—are affected and in many instances, are controlled by the price of our cotton, cotton seed, and its products.

We therefore urge that the General Attorney General investigate in the fullest detail the matters involved in Specification No. 8, and that, if after such investigation, he concludes that such combination or trust exists, that he institute proper suit or suits against such concern for proper penalties and to dissolve the same. And that in addition to such suit or suits, he call to his assistance the district and county attorneys in each county, wherein such trust has been or is operating, and cause indictments to be preferred against any and all parties operating or in any way connected with such trust or combine under the provisions of the anti-trust law; and that such indictments be prosecuted to final determination, to the end that any person found to be violating such anti-trust law, by being a member of or connected with such Cotton Seed Buyers' Trust, shall be sent to the penitentiary.

We further recommend that this Legislature pass a law prohibiting any corporation from owning more than both a gin and a cotton seed oil mill at the same time; prohibiting any person from being at the same time a director in a corporation owning a cotton seed gin and a director in a corporation owning and operating a cotton seed oil mill; and prohibiting any person from owning a cotton seed gin and a cotton seed oil mill at the same time; and providing penalties commensurate with the offense committed to insure the enforcement of the law.

We attach hereto a copy of the specifications filed before said committee, and make the same a part of this report.

We respectfully submit this report and ask its adoption.

McGREGOR.
HUDSPETH.

At the conclusion of the reading of both the above reports, Senator McGregor moved that the reports be printed in the Journal and action deferred indefinitely.

The motion prevailed.

Note—The "specifications" referred to in the "minority" report are the same as the "specifications" in the "majority" committee report.

JEWEL P LIGHTFOOT
ATTORNEY GENERAL

JAS D WALTHALL
FIRST ASSISTANT
ASSISTANTS
JOHN W BRADY
JOHN L TERRELL
C HEAD
W M HARRIS CLERK
I B ROBERTSON
BEN F CALDWELL
G C TUNSTALL

Attorney Generals Department.
State of Texas,
Austin.

August 17, 1912.

Hon. J. E. Bowen,

Wharton, Texas.

Dear Sir:

Will you kindly return to me the record relating to the proposed bond issue of road district No. 1 Wharton County? This record was returned to you on account of certain objections. I wish to re-examine it and determine whether the objections made by Mr. Caldwell are fatal or whether the record should be approved. If you will return it to me, I will take the matter up immediately.

Yours very truly,
Jas D Walthall
Acting Attorney General.

EXHIBIT NO. 3.

JDW-m

Clubbing Offers.

POPULAR TRIO.

The Rebel, regular price, 50c a year; Farm and Ranch, regular price, $1 a year, Holland's Magazine, regular price $1 a year;

ALL THREE FOR ONE YEAR TO YOU FOR ONLY $1.50. THREE PAPERS FOR ALMOST THE PRICE OF ONE.

All Socialist news and views, the latest happenings in the high lights, stories, and household helps will be found in this trio.

The Rebel and S. W. News.

We will send the Rebel and Galveston Dailies Semi Weekly News one year for $1.50. By taking this combination you get all the Socialist news and views in the Rebel and the best farm news and the literal harpoonings of the world in the Semi-Weekly Farm News—two papers for the price of one.

The Rebel for 40 weeks and the Lumberjack for one year, both for $1.

Send your order to The Rebel, Hallettsville, Tex.

ECZEMA

Also called Tetter, Salt Rheum, Pimples, Blotches, Boils, Carbuncles, Scaly Skin, Itching Scalp, Dandruff, Etc.

ECZEMA CAN BE CURED TO STAY and we have the proof. We have thousands of testimonials from all parts of the U.S.A. and we most positively guarantee that for eight days' treatment, for 50 cents, we will refund your money if this blood ointment after putting twelve years of my time in the treatment of Eczema and having had a million cases of this dreadful disease in Fort Worth, Texas, I did not know what more, nor how many doctors have told you that you could not be cured—all I ask is a fair trial. I prove you that I know what I am talking about and then will prove on YOU AT. I will send you a FREE TRIAL of my mild, soothing, guaranteed cure that will convince you more in a day than I or anyone else could do in a month's time by mail. If you are disgusted and tired, I dare you to give me a chance to prove my claims by writing me today you will enjoy more real comfort than you ever thought this world holds for you. Just try it and you will. I am telling the truth.

Dr. J. E. Conaway, 502 Court Square Sedalia, Mo.

References: Third National Bank, Sedalia, Mo.

Could you do a better act than to send this notice to some poor sufferer of Eczema?

COMRADES—Send 5 cts. for big sample leaf tobacco. Dr. Wesson, Wingo, Ky. Kentucky.

SAFETY GIANT JUNIOR RAZOR

Guaranteed to last for life will do by parce'n post free for 25c with directions. Work just the same as the $5.00 article—extra blades 3 for 10cts. Write for mail address. Rosenberg Bros. Dept 31 Hallettsville, Texas. (This firm is absolutely reliable.—The Rebel.)

Make $20 a Day

Address: Dept. B 285.

The National Poker Game.

The article in the Rebel of January 18, 1913, regarding the boot-legging joints in hearing distance of the capital at Oklahoma City, is only too true.

You said there were five hundred bootleggers in the capital city. You certainly did not look oll over town or you would raise your estimate a little. There are more than one thousand boot leggers in Oklahoma City, in fact, the revenue department sometime ago was compelled to establish a branch office in Oklahoma City in order to comply with the demands for revenue stamps. There have been more than one thousand revenue stamps issued for [illegible] in the city alone. During the year of 1909 there were more than 1500 stamps issued for bootleggers in the city.

You mentioned roulette wheels and crap tables, faro bank, draw and stud poker. Maybe some of the readers of the "Rebel" do not know what poker is, therefore I will try and explain what draw poker is so that all can understand.

Usually in an ordinary game of poker, a round table is equipped with a hole in the center of the table large enough to drop through a poker chip which is a little larger than a silver dollar.

Ordinary playing cards are used. After t heplayers purchase their chips, which usually sell for a dollar a stack of twenty white chips, or four reds, blue chips are usually worth $1.25 each, yellow chips from five to twenty dollars each.

The game keeper never plays in the game. The only thing he does is to take care of the game, sell chips, and punch the hole. What I mean about punching the hole is this: Every time the cards are dealt by the players the gamekeeper punches a chip through the hole in the table. This is called "take-off."

It has been estimated by nearly all professional gamblers, that if four men should buy $25 worth of chips each, and sit down to a poker table and play poker from six o'clock in the evening until six in the morning, that every chip would go through the hole for "take-off" during that length of time.

Terefore it can readily be seen that the only man that wins in a chance game is the man that gets the "take-off," and finally the fellow that is playing at the game goes broke.

Usually the chief of police, and all of the cops on the beat are given a little "sugar" along to help them pay their grocery bill, and as it is to a man's interest under the capitalist system to take all he can get, we can't blame them much for that.

• • •

There is another poker game or game of chance, that the preachers uphold, and some of them declare by all that is good, and all that is bad, that this kind of poker game is perfectly legitimate and right.

This poker game is as big as the United States, and then some. It reaches almost round the world. The "take-off" for this game finally lands in the hands of bondhoders in Wall Street, where it is safely invested.

• • •

The railway returns for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1911, based upon reports of steam roads over 50 miles in length are as follows:

"The total operating revenues averaged $32.87 per mile per day. This is the average amount received for each mile of line for each day for carrying freight, passengers, mail and express.

"These total operating revenues are 19 cents per mile per day less than for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1910. This is equivalent to an aggregate decrease for all the railways for the entire year of nearly $17,000,000.

"The total operating expenses averaged $22.58 per mile per day. This is the average amount paid for each mile for each day for salaries, wages, fuel, and other supplies, expenses of maintaining tracks, stations, and bridges, and of maintaining and operating cars and locomotives.

"From the reports of 95 per cent of railway mileage which includes railways under fifty miles long, it appears that the operating expenses for the year ending June 30, 1911, are the highest on record. They are 65 cents per mile per day higher than for the previous fiscal year and this makes an aggregate increase of over $56,000,000 for all the railways for the entire year.

"This is notwithstanding the rigid economies in operation, the retrenchment in labor force and the cutting down in maintaining expenses.

"The net operating revenue which is the total operating revenue less operating expenses, averaged $10.89 per mile per day. Taxes increased and revenue from outside operations such as boat and ferry lines, dining cars, etc., fell off, so that the operating income which is net operating revenue with revenue from outside operations andded and taxes deducted—was 87 cents less per mile per day than for the previous year.

"This amounts to a total decrease in operating income of over $75,000,000 or over one-fourth of the total amount of net dividents paid by the railways for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1910."

The above report was circulated in the Frisco folders under date of October 1912, with the following comment:

"There are still those who hold the opinion that bonds and stocks are so watered that the payment of the current interest and dividends is an injustice and that rates should be reduced in spite of the injury to security holders."

"The attention of such is directed to the fact that if the total amounts now being paid out as interest on railway bonds and dividends on railway stock be capitalized on a basis of six per cent, the effective capitalization thereby shown will be found to be an amount averaging less per mile than that for which a railroad can be constructed and equipped today. This effective capitalization, that is, the aggregate upon which the total amount of interest on bonds and dividends on stock would equal six per cent, averages for 1909, $44,243 per mile; whereas the net capitalization given by the that year averaged $59,259 per mile. The effective capitalization for 1910 was approximately $47,123 per mile and the net capitalization approximately $59,538 per mile. The aggregate effective capitalization for 1909 was less than $10,550,000,000, for 1910, less than $11,400,000."

On the other hand, after making the forgeoing howl, the Frisco system announces through their folders of October 1912, the railway commission's report of the profit on the railways of the United States during the year of 1910. The report shows an earning of more than $32 per mile per day for every mile of track in the United States. It further shows that something like $22 per mile per day is kept by the workers that operate the roads, and they must pay themselves out of this $22 per mile per day, besides they must keep all the roads and machinery in repair, and build a few thousand miles of road each year.

Therefore it can be seen that more than $10 per mile per day, or about one-third the earnings of this big poker game, goes through the hole in the center of the table, and finally lands in Wall Street, where the big gambling house headquarters is located.

• • •

The merchants who play at this game, are going broke at the rate of two hundred and twenty-five per week, and the labor that maintains the game, is starving to death at the rate of eight thousand per year.

Some of the unfortunates become deranged from the poverty and misery that they are forced into, and are committing suicide at the rate of 15,000 per year.

These railroad poker games are injuring one human being every five minutes and killing one every thirty minutes, every day of the world.

The preachers, and the priests, the scribes and the pharisees, the Nebuchadnezzars, the Belohazars, the Pilates, and the Pharoes, who uphold this poker game and vote for this capitalist system, the private ownership of the means of life undoubtedly must be going to the hot place at the rate of 60 miles per hour.

• • •

How long, oh, how long; before Christ shall return to the temple and cast out these gamblers, the money changers, the takers of interest, usury, profit and rent?

For my part, I had rather Christ would find me in the back alleys of Oklahoma City with my hide brim full of rot gut booze, than to find me upholding a system like this.

The whole capitalist system is a poker game, surrounded by the imps of hades, backed up by priests, the scribes and pharisees, the Pilates, and the Pharoes, the takers of usury, and interest, profit and rent.

• • •

During the last election I saw a preacher, acting as one of the judges at a voting box where every vote cast was a vote for a poker game system.

On December 14, I asked him to preach a sermon against war. He said he would study over the matter a while, as it was a subject that required some study, and that he really did not know any scriptures against war.

I knew that he was lying to me, and that he knew that "war" was the cause of King David's disgrace.

• • •

The capitalist system, the poker game system, a system of draw and of chance! The preachers, and priests, the scribes and Pharisees and the Pilates and centurions that murdered Christ, and nailed him to the cross, and cast lots for his vesture to boot are reincarnated today in the "respectable" upholders of capitalism.

When Christ returns to earth again, to separate the good from the bad, I had rather be caught in Oklahoma City, playing faro bank, poker and stud, than to be caught voting for a system like this. The capitalist system, the competitive system, the poker game system, the system that the old parites uphold.

If this system is so good, why not vote for the state to go into the poker game business, so that the "rake-off", the "take off," would not have to travel so far to find the hole in the center of the table, and let each state have a hole of its own.

If you like the big poker game, for God's sake why don't you vote to keep the hole at home, so the graft won't reach to the sky?

NEMO.

OKLAHOMA NOTES.

(H. M. Sinclair, State Sec., 116 S. Harvey St., Oklahoma City, Okla.)

New Local in Adair county, Lees Creek, 10 members, Oscar Guthrie, Evansville, Ark is secretary. This is the first one in Adair county. Let us hear from some more comrades.

The comrades of local Milburn in Johnson county are going to go the Cotton Patch route with 10 acres, which simply meant that they will go some next year.

There will be a debate at Hulen, in Cotton county next Thursday and Friday, March 27th and 28th between Elder John Dodd of Marlow and Comrade George G. Hamilton. Expressions of sympathy for the Elder are in order.

Speakers' Announcements

Comrade I. N. (Hendlaw) Johnson of Doxey, Oklahoma, well known Socialist speaker and organizer, informs us that he is ready to answer calls in this state. He asks no stipulated guarantee for his services but merely that the comrades do what they can financially and his meetings. Comrade Johnson is a very capable speaker and organizer and will do you much good. Write him at Doxey.

Municipal Tickets.

"The lion and the lamb or the donk and the Elephant have laid down together," is the way Comrade J. A. Nixon of Krebs, puts it in expressing the fusion of the old parties at their place. The following nominations were made by the Socialists at that place:

J. A. Nixon, for Mayor.
Chas Cravens, for Chief of Police.
Tom White, for Police Judge.
Roy Tegarden, for Clerk.
E. C. Miller, Street Commissioner.
Aldermen:
1st Ward, Dave Archibald.
2nd Ward, T. W. Thompson.
3rd Ward, C. R. Mencrief.
4th Ward, Nat'aniel Lewellyn.
School board.
1st Ward, James Humphry.
2nd Ward, George Martin.
3rd Ward, Louis Thompson.
4th Ward, Tom Lewis.

Snyder, Okla., March 16, 1913.

Encampment managers of Southwest Oklahoma counties met in Snyder at 10:30 a. m. Comrade Wm. Darnell, of Cordell, was elected chairman and Olee Stofer of Snyder, secretary.

On motions made and duly carried, the following business were transacted:

That Comrade Stofer secure prices on an encampment tent.

That the picnics be held between July 25th and September 15th.

That each locality finance its own picnic.

That the name of the Association be "Worker's Chautaqua Association."

That Comrade Halbrook be instructed to secure speakers terms and submit same to members of the Asiciation.

Following Chautauqua dates were suggested:

Washita Co., July 25th and 26th.
North Kiowa, July 28th and 29th.
Greer Co., July 31, Aug. 1st and 2nd.
Harmon Co., Aug. 4th and 5th.
Jackson Co., Aug. 7th, 8th and 9th.
South Kiowa, Aug. 11th, 12th and 13.
Tillman Co., Aug. 15, 16, and 17th.
Cotton Co., Aug. 19th and 20th.
Comanche Co., Aug. 22nd and 23rd.

Meeting adjourned at 12:30 and reassembled at 2:30. Comrade Halbrook elected chairman. On motion the name was changed to read, "Socialist Chautauqua Association." No further business the meeting adjourned.

Olee Stofer, Secretary.

Last publication of motions by branch Lamar of Hughes county:

Motions.

By Branch Lamar of Hughes county; That the State Executive Committee call for the resignation of Comrade Oscar Ameringer, National Committeeman from Oklahoma and in case he refuses to resign, that he be recalled.

Comment by Branch Lamar:

This motion is not made through malice or to in any way injure Comrade Ameringer but to keep from setting a precedent by which rings or combines may be formed. It is now well known that Comrade Ameringer is not a citizen of this State but is at present and has been for some time, living and working in another State. If we should allow comrades who are or become citizens of one State to represent another State, it would be no time until machines or combines would be built up and that would be detrimental to the best interests of the Socialist Party. As we all know, it is usually the one who is best known as a speaker or writer that is elected to the party offices. That being true, the National Executive Committee could so distribute those in its favor as to perpetuate themselves or any policy they might see fit to carry out.

Adopted March 1st, 1913. First published March 8th, 1913.

O. A. Fisk, Chairman,
Allen C. Adams, Secretary.

Above motion has been seconded by Branches Gerty and Wetumka, both of Hughes county.

By Branch Lamar of Hughes county: That there be called a mass convention of the Socialist Party of Oklahoma, in the City of Shawnee, Oklahoma, to be held on 24th, 25th, and 26th of July, 1913.

The purpose of this convention is the discussion and formulation of plans for future party work, industrial and political.

O. A. Fisk, Chairman.
Allen C. Adams, Secretary.

Adopted March 1st, 1913. First published March 8th, 1913.

Above motion has been seconded by Branch Gerty of Hughes county.

Amendment to Party Constitution.

By Branch Lamar of Hughes county: Anyone nominated for a party or political office in the Socialist Party, shall, at the time of accepting the nomination state their occupation; which occupation shall be placed on the referendum ballot opposite their name. Any one refusing to give their occupation or giving a false occupation, shall have their name stricken from the ballot.

Adopted Feb. 15th, 1913. First published March 8th, 1913.

J. T. Johnson, Chairman,
Allen C. Adams, Secretary.

Above motion has been seconded by Branches Gerty and Wetumka, both of Hughes county.

No additional seconds reported.

THE SECTION MEN.

The men that work on railways as section and extra gang laborers are the sole foundation for the safety of the railway traveling public.

They are paid less than any other railway employees. Why? Because they are not organized.

There are more than forty thousand section foremen in the United States forced to put up with most any kind of conditions. Why, because they are not organized.

There is less than one section man now employed for every four miles operated. Why? The wages are so small that men will not work at the wrecks and pileups are a frequent occurrence, so railway wrecks and pileups are a frequent occurrence.

In order to keep the track in a safe condition for the traveling public, it requires one man for every mile of track operated. We are attempting to organize the trackmen, so they can demand better pay, beter conditions.

Write to J. W. MAXWELL.
Sec.Treas. Section Men's Union,
Cresson, Texas.

A SPECIAL CALL.

All Socialists in Montague county are requested to meet in Bowie on Monday at 10 o'clock at Hall over Dobkins & Arledge grocery store, for the purpose of attending to some very important business. Don't fail to come and let us begin more to set in operation plans to carry Montague county in 1914.

Jack Penson, Co. Sec.

A [illegible] Democrat was leaning against the door of his shack, when a wise man asked him: "Did you live here all your life?" "Not yit," said he. "You are right," said the Socialist, "you haven't begun to live yet."

Be sure when ordering changes, to give both the past and the present address. We positively cannot change address unless this is done.

[illegible] spread of commerce covers the nation, it becomes apparent that land, the source of all wealth, is going into fewer hands; speculation in the gift of God to all His children increases and thus we find that each year it is harder to secure a place to build a home. We believe that the home is the foundation of our civilization and that any causes that operate to prevent honest, industrious men from building a home should be promptly removed in a lawful manner through the organized efforts of those most affected.

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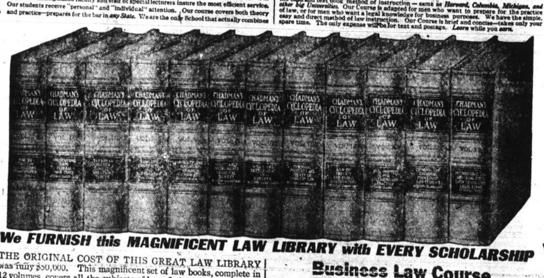

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