Total subs previously reported 23,675
No. new subs last week 552
No. subs expiring last week 468
Gain for the week 84
Total No. subscribers this date
23,759

THE REBEL

THE GREAT APPEAR GREAT TO US ONLY BECAUSE WE ARE ON OUR KNEES— LET US ARISE.

T. A. HICKEY, Editor and Owner.
50c per yr: clubs of 4 (40 weeks) 25c
If this No. is opposite your name your subscription expires next issue 125

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HALLETTSVILLE, TEXAS, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1913. **No. 124**

THE REBEL'S GRANDEST COUP.

The Rebel has reached a stage in its development where it has become an imperative necessity to spread out into every nook and corner of the South if we are to be successful in putting through the tremendous Land Program that we have fought so hard and so successfully for, up to date.

To do this it will be absolutely necessary to increase the size of the Rebel, improve its quality by engaging traveling correspondents and other specialists on the Land question to write for our enlarged paper, develop our circulation department by hiring more competent help and take such other steps as will enable the Rebel to accomplish its mission, which is nothing short of the complete annihilation of landlordism in Texas in particular and capitalism in general, knowing full well that the rest of the states in the cotton kingdom will swing in line. From there the move will spread until from ocean to ocean and the Lakes to the Gulf the landlord will be as extinct as the dodo and the landless man will be on the manless land and all the blessings of a civilization based on human freedom, because based on on Marxian economics as well as on the Biblical teachings on Land will be ours to have and enjoy.

We have thought long and deep on this problem. Naturally so, because no more ambitious move for the people's betterment has ever been launched down in Dixie, in the land of cotton.

In considering our position as propagandists we had to take into consideration one great fact, that all newspapers find themselves up against it at one time or another viz: *We had thoroughly covered our field.* That is to say, we had made good and reached the last man or woman who came directly within the sphere of our influence. Hence the problem that was before us was: *How could we spread out until we had reached the masses*, who are as yet blind to the remedy we have to offer, knowing full well that they would ardently embrace our cause if the light of our program could dawn upon them.

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After considering this fact we went squarely up against Stubborn Fact No. 2: *We were sadly hampered by lack of capital.* We needed a great circulation department, we needed a larger paper, we needed more and better writers and facilities and we lacked the funds to establish these necessities for a growing paper.

While we were struggling along we were in no wise discouraged because we were continually accomplishing something for the common good; we were continually breaking into the big dailies as a result of our terific assaults upon the citadels of privilege. Our influence was steadily growing and the gospel of the Freedom of Land spreads steadily through the state. The Renters' Union was launched and grew and then came that state-shaking Land Petition that once under way spread out until 168 counties were enlisted to fight. Hence, I repeat, we were never discouraged for an hour.

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But now the question arises: *HOW SHALL WE GO ON TO REAP WHERE WE HAVE SOWN IN A FIELD THAT IS WHITE TO THE HARVEST? How shall we keep the Democratic politicians from pretending to adopt our Land Program and then (as they always do with the people's measures) kill it after the election?*

After a careful analysis of the entire situation we have decided that the only answer is to *ORGANIZE A GREAT LITERATURE ARMY leaving the bundle rates for the Rebel at a low price for that purpose, but increasing the regular subscription rates.*

In taking this momentuous step we believe we can circulate ten Rebels where we now circulate one and thus immensely aid in the education of the masses of landless men and women who need it so sorely and all other honest citizens who can be enlisted in this fight that is now destined to become historic.

We know that the nucleus for this army lies in the six hundred captains and their more than a thousand assistants who have so splendidly worked to circulate the Land Petition in the 168 counties of the state. We know these men and women expect the Rebel to follow up the work in which they have taken part with all the zeal and courage of crusaders. We shall not disappoint them and accordingly we lay our plans for this army, that with no weapon other than that of education, with no projectiles but those fashioned on a printing press, shall demolish the ramparts of ignorance that keep the people in bondage. And thus we organize our Literature army of emancipation and education.

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HERE IS THE PLAN

On and after the first of January, 1914, the price of The Rebel will be $1 a year, 50 cents for 6 months and 25 cents for 3 months.

In clubs of 4 or more the price will be 25 cents each for 20 weeks or 75 cents for 52 weeks.

IN BUNDLES, ONE CENT PER COPY FOR REGULAR EDITIONS; ONE-HALF CENT PER COPY FOR MONTHLY PROPAGANDA EDITIONS.

It is our intention and firm belief that the last item printed above shall be the chief means whereby the Rebel will reach the multitude and accomplish its work.

Why? Because with the increased price of subscriptions from our regular readers whom we shall without doubt hold we will be able to see that each week many extra thousands of Rebels will be distributed and then once a month we shall issue a special propaganda edition that shall go out in tens of thousands to the willing workers who will be listed to distribute them, at one half cent per copy where they are able to pay for them, but we propose to arrange to send any number of copies wanted without cost to army members who are willing to distribute, but are not able to pay for them. And inasmuch as we shall be able to pack our columns for these special editions with the most far-reaching deeply thoughful articles from the brainiest students of the Land and other economic issues, peculiar to the South, the increased price will enable us to meet the deficit that will arise from the extra cost of organizing this literature army and will enable us to pay for multiplied thousands of copies that will be sent out each month free of charge.

The full details as to this monster Literature Army will be announced in the next issue of The Rebel by our business manager E. R. Meitzen, who will act as commander-in-chief, and who proposes to put every ounce of his remarkable skill and energy as an organizer and an executive to make this grand army march, so that every voting precinct in the state will be covered at least once a month with Socialist literature before the big guns of the 1914 campaign begin to boom.

FINALLY REMEMBER, THAT THIS CHANGE IN SUBSCRIPTION PRICES DOES NOT GO INTO EFFECT UNTIL THE FIRST OF JANUARY 1914 AND THAT WE WILL CHEERFULLY ACCEPT ANY AMOUNT OF SUBSCRIPTIONS AT THE PRESENT RATES. IF OUR REBELS WANT TO THEY CAN EASILY PUT UP OUR LIST TO 50,000 AT THE PRESENT RATES, BEFORE THE BELLS RING OUT THE OLD YEAR AND RING IN THE NEW.

THE LAND PETITION

Within two weeks from the day that this issue of the Rebel goes to press, the labors of all those who took part in the vast Land Petition movement will have ended. The last name must be taken by midnight November 30th, which will be less than ten days from the time that this issue of the Rebel reaches the hands of all it's readers. Already some petition booklets are coming into this office and we note that some of them are not filled. If every booklet were used and only one hundred names sesured in each we would have 200,000 names to present to the governor during the first week in December. See to it that each booklet has at least 200 names and the 500 if possible. Work with might and main during the closing hours of this great campaign for names. Mail every booklet not earlier than the morning of December 1st. We can all congratulate ourselves upon the marvelous success of this move. That we have aroused the state on a vital issue as it has not been aroused since the war is conceded on every hand. Candidate after candidate for the Democratic nomination for governor with a platform in which they mention the Land Question, something that they never dreamed of until we drove this great mevement to the front. As long as ten or fifteen or twenty counties were concerned about lands for the landless and homes for the homeless these Donk politicians lay low and said nothing, but when the tide of revolt covered 168 counties of the state taking in nine-tenths of the population then they woke from their somnolent attitude and commenced to express enduring love for the tenants who toil without a hope or chance of a home.

A speaker at the great Socialist Day meeting in the coliseum in the Waco Cotton Palace said: "If Hickey never achieved anything in his life except making the land issue the main issue in Texas politics he would deserve a monument greater than any that has ever been erected in the South." Our friend was wrong, if there are any monuments coming after death, they should be raised en masse like Woodmen's monuments to the noble men and women who, without money or price, traversed these 168 counties to make this Land Petition possible [illegible]

S. P. R. R. CO. WHIPPED

The Southern Pacific Railroad Company, the most tyrannical railroad monopoly in the United States, has been beaten to its knees after a strike that lasted less than four days which affected its lines from New Orleans to El Paso. The strike was called on Friday and at 9 a. m. Monday the company officials hoisted the flag of surrender.

The Rebel does not care to go into the merits of the matter because there is no merit in a conflict between capital and labor. Labor is always right, because labor and labor alone produces all values.

To say we are delighted at this swift victory but faintly express our feelings. We recognize in this achievement of labor the enormous possibilities for human betterment that lie in the solidarity of the workers. Had the men gone out in single regiments they would have been shot to pieces one by one. Not so in this case. The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, the Order of Railway Conductors and the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen united their four great organizations into a compact body and struck as a unit at the same instant on 1200 miles of track. Victory then followed just as certainly as death or taxes. With renewed faith and hope in the destiny of their cause these railroad workers will continue to organize until every man in the railroad service from the Pullman conductor in blue and gold to the humble section hand will belong to the one big union and then the nation will be compelled to take over the railroads, telegraphs, telephones and all other means of transportation and communication.

Industrial unionism is the shield of the workers while the ballot is their sword. Let the landless workers of Texas learn from their brothers of the rail, unite in one great union and then they will win every strike that they enter upon and will achieve their own emancipation.

Hurrah for the united railroad employees of the Southern Pacific lines!

THE GREAT CONVENTION.

This week we give an additional report of the great Socialist Convention at Waco which we were unable to print last week because of lack of time. Our readers will remember that we published eight of the twelve resolutions in our last issue that the Convention adopted and this week we publish the remaining four. They are clear and to the point and need no comment. It will be noticed that a platform will be drafted for the great campaign in which we are about to enter. It is recommended that the State Secretary be allowed to route speakers in unorganized districts and that all the proposed constitutional amendments be sent out for seconds in alternate sections, so that the membership can see at a glance what the new constitution proposes. There cannot be the faintest doubt but that this convention registered the high water mark of Socialist strength and enthusiasm in this state. Those who took part realize full well that the Socialist party of Texas is in a position to put up a fight from now until election day, 1914, the like of which has never been witnessed in the South. Not only because we have the prestige of being the second political party but also because we have clarified the atmosphere of all false issues and pitched our party's position on the lofty plane of land for the landless and homes for the homeless and the utter destruction of landlordism within the confines of the Lone Star State. The dignity, spirit and character of the Convention justifies us in believing that there is now organized in Texas a movement that will continue to gain momentum until the last vestige of human slave has disappeared from our state.

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THE GENUINE SPIRIT.

WoodCounty, Tex., Nov. 2, 1913.

Dear Sir:—

I have read your article in the National Socialist in regard to the Renter's Union. Now I am not a renter as I own 456 acres and have two farms, one for rent. But I want to say I heartily endorse your proposition to tax all lands held for speculation purposes to its full rental value. I would be glad to sign the petition. I am sure you will get 200,000 if you can only get the petition presented to enough citizens. Send me a blank and if I can possibly spare the time I will try to get it filled.

C. T. Dickson.

LANDLORDISM NATION WIDE.

One of the most siguificient facts that the development of capitalism demonstrates is that with the passing of each decade since the war landlordism continuously increases with a corresponding increase in homeless tenants. This is true not only in the South but in every other portion of the nation. The latest evidence to come to our desk of this frightful fact, we clip from an editorial in last Sunday's Houston Chronicle. Therein is statistically shown the steady increase in tenantry in the great northwestern state of Nebrasca. The Rebel is pleased to state in this connection that the secretary-treasurer of the Renter's Union is in communication with the stalwart progressive spirits in Nebraska to the end the light we have lit in the sunny south may cast some of its rays on the dark places in which our suffering brothers toil without homes in Bryan's state. The Renter's Union is destined to become nationwide. Here is what the Chronicle says:

Nebraska is a great farming state, yet even in that state lands are rapidly slipping away from the owning farmers into the hands of landlords.. Thirty years ago 82 per cent of the farms in that state were occupied and farmed by their owners. The last census showed that only 61.9 per cent were then so occupied. To put it in different form, thirty years ago only 18 farmers in 100 were tenants, whereas now 38 out of every 100 are renters.

In 1882, 82 per cent were farm owners; in 1890, 75.3 per cent; in 1900 63.1 per cent; in 1910, 61.9 per cent, which figures show a steady increase of renters.

Taking the whole United States, in 1880, tenant farms constituted 25.6 per cent of the farms of the country; in 1890, 28.4 per cent; in 1900, 35.3 per cent, and in 1910, 37 per cent.

These figures are not encouraging. They do not betoken either prosperity or social peace and order. Landlordism and tenant farming are not desirable conditions.

The man is abnormal who does not possess the desire to own his home, and the citizen who owns his home is the satisfied citizen. The very sense of ownership of the roof over his head gives him a new dignity and importance in his own eyes. He is interested in the preservation of social peace and order. He has no sympathy with the malcontent and enemy of organized society who preaches the doctrine of anarchy. He stands for liberty regulated by law, for the right to do as he wills with his own so long as he does not infringe upon the rights of his neighbor.

His house is his castle his own domain, across the threshold of which he knows the shadow of no landlord will ever fall, and that consciousness makes him a better citizen, because he recognizes his responsibility to the society of which he is a member, upon the peace of which depend his own peace and prosperity.

THE GLORY OF PANAMA.

We wish each reader of this issue of The Rebel would read again and again the remarkable article published on another page entitled "The Glory of Panama". A man with brain enough to pull the bell cord on a mule reading this article can see how great is the power of the people working cooperatively and how rediculously inadequate in our day and generation is private capital or capitalists. Note carefully that the only flaw in the mighty achievment is where the private steamship interests through their tools in congress secures a subsidy for their ships, remember also that private capital, when it attenmpted the herculean task of uniting the oceans made a most miserable failure of the job. Read the "Glory of Panama" and resolve to establish Socialism and wipe capitalism from off the face of the earth.

We shall at a later date compile, in a neatly gotten up booklet, the names and addresses of all our captains that will number over 600, with a comprehensive writeup of the splendid work they have done, a work that has attracted the interest of the nation and has even spread beyond the borders of our country. That their work will be of lasting benefit to humanity goes without saying and it is reasonable to believe that before many moons will have passed the great, state of Texas will be looked upon as the one spot in the world where her sons and daughters have had the wisdom to develop civilization to its very highest point by securing lands for the landless and homes for the homeless.

SOCIALIST TEACHERS AGENCY.

Desires teachers and correspondence with Socialist trustees wanting Socialist teachers. Teachers send red card. Address

W. O. Brannen,
Paxton, Tex.

3tp

ALWAYS THE LAND.

The question of land has confronted the human race since God placed Adam as a superior being in the Garden of Eden. Land monopoly has been the means of peonizing people the people throughout the ages. This it was that enabled Pharaoh to hold the Jews in bondage until the Lord showed them more land, and gave them a leader to follow thereto. No Irishman should forget the crime of land monopoly phich permitted his English landowner to declare through an imported governor that Erin's beautiful farms were to be "fruitful fields for flocks and herds," and that the natives must remove the mountains and marshes. It has been the moving spirit in wars of conquest. It has shackled the pangs of peonage on the many to enrich the few in every age and in every country.

What student of political economy is so blind as not to see the curse of Mexico in her land monopoly system? What student of political economy but what can see rank injustice and social chaos in our own land monopoly system as it exists in Texas. There are vast stretches of fertile land in this state serving no good purpose, or at best, only partially employed, while thousands and even millions of good people would be glad to cultivate them to the advantage of all our people, if given an opportunity, yet, they are prevented from doing so by land owners who hold for speculative purposes.

"EVOLUTION."

The answer of Mr. Duke is correct. He shows that this wonderful poem was written 15 years ago and was published in full in the New York American under the direction of Charles Edward Russell, the great Socialist writer, who was the editor-in-chief of the American at that time. The Rebel expects to publish the poem later on in leaflet form. Mr. Duke has been placed upon our mailing list [illegible]

Johnson Co., Tex., Sept. 29, 1913.

Dear Sir:—

I notice in your issue of August 30th that you will give a year's subscription to the reader who will tell you about Langdon Smith and under what conditions he wrote "Evolution". I don't get The Rebel and perhaps you have received the answer by now, but if you haven't here it is enclosed.

J. W. Duke.

The Mexican Revolution.

(Written For The Rebel.)

In a former article, the influence of the Catholic church upon Mexican politics was traced.

The Hand of Greed Now Exposed.

In order to understand the policy of President Wilson, it will be necessary to show the interests of Americans in Mexico. The Sonorita Valley Land and Colonization Company, formerly a Texas corportation, whose president was Col. Walter Gresham, of Galveston, owned 1,650,000 acres of land in Sonora, fronting 93 miles on Arizona, 265,000 acres, or more, of which surrounds and embraces the port of La Libertad. This property is now owned by citizens of San Antonio. Former Senator Flood of California, a few years since owned 3,000,000 acres which passed to the late Col. W. C. Greene of the Grene Consolidated Copper company, which owns the largest copper mine in America, at Cananea, Sonora, Mexico. The Standard Oil mining ine froze Greene and his asso iates out of their interests. The Southern Pacific Ralway and directors own millions of acres of coal lands in Sonora. And American capital owns practically all of the best portion of Sonora. The Guggenheims own the smelting interests of Mexico and control the price of all ores. J. H. Kirby, of Houston, is reputed to be the owner of more than one million acres of the finest timber lands in Chihuahua, but it is more than probable that his ownership is in conection with the Sanderson combination and Lumber Trust, which may explain the active interest saintly Morris Sheppard is taking to secure the recognition of Carranza, and his followers. There are a group of Pittsburgh, Pa., capitalists, that a few years since were buying all timber lands in Mexico, New Mexico, Oregon, Washington, and wherever timber could be acquired. Senator Oliver of Pennsylvania, is reputed to be largely interested in this syndicate. Senator A. D. Fall of New Mexico has boldly avowed his own large ranch and mining interests in Mexico. The Davis family of El Paso, formerly of Bryan, own magnificent estates in Chihuahua. The estate of Boss Sheppard, not relat ed to Senator Sheppard, of Texas, owns the largest and most valuable silver mine in Mexico. American capital to the extent of $1,058,000,000 is invested in Mexico. $644,000,000 is invested in Mexican railways, financed by Speyer, and Co., J. P. Morgan and Co., financed the Southern Pacific R. R. in Mevxico to the extent of $50,000,000. There are reported to be $253,000,000 American capital invested in Mexican mining interests. $30,000,000 in oil, $8,000,000 in timeber, $10,000,000 in factories and $12,000,000 in ranches and cattle. Phelps Dodge & Co., own the Montezuma Copper company in Sonora which produces 500,000 tons of ore annually The San Toy Mining Co. in Chihuahua is a Pittsburgh corporation, Donald A. Giles president. Cleveland, Cincinnati, Columbus, and Dayton, Ohio capitalists own the Gunanajuata Reduction Mine company. The Greene Cananea Copper company has $16,000,000 invested. The International Rubber company, capitalized at $30,000,000, with W. C. Potter, of New York president and Nelson Aldrich, of Rhode Island, one of the largest stockholders, owns 2,000,000 acres of land in Mexico, and controls two million arces more, and the Hearst family own millions of acres of the finest ranch and agricultural lands in Mexico. The International Lumber company of Philadelphia, Pa., own vast tracts of the finest mahogany and cedar forests in Campeche. The Mexican Telegraph company is principally owned by the Morgans and Vanderbilts. French capital invested in Mexico is estimated at $143,000,000, German at $110,000,000 and English at $321,000,000. The Pearson syndicate own a vast oil concession consisting of 270 by 50 miles territory including the great oil wells at Tampico, and they were building the greatest irrigation project upon the American continent at Chihuahua. It is not hard now to understand American interests in Mexico and American diplomacy.

The Standard Oil Company attempted to acquire control of the Pearson oil interests. Lord Cowdray would not bow to the oil god of America and Diaz would not forfeit the oil concession to the Standard Oil Co. The Standard Oil Company fomented a revolution against Diaz, through the influence of the Maderos, and financed their needs. Madero overthrew Diaz and the Pearson oil concession was to have been the reward of the Standard Oil Company but Lord Cowdray was not to be driven from the field, without a fight. Mexican peons and laborers only received from 15 to 25 cents per day for their labor They could be employed as rebels and fighters for $10 a month. Orozco and others began a counter revolution against Madero, who, instead of dividing up the lands, as he had promised had filled every office of importance with his nearest relatives and his nepotism has never been equalled since the reign of Napoleon. Madero was the tool of American capitalists especially the Standard Oil interests. Orozco and the anti-Madero revolutionists were the tools and hirelings of English interests. The Pearson syndicate began their mighty irrigation project in Chihuahua, no doubt, for the purpose of concealing their financial backing of the the anti-Madero revolution. The United States congress treated with contempt the treaty with England in regard to the Panama Canal. Felix Diaz appeared upon the scene in Mexico, and shortly thereafter the Madero reign was at an end. Huerta succeeded Madero, and was elected provisional president under the laws of Mexico, and is as legally entitled to his office under the laws of Mexico as is Mr. Wilson, the president of the United States under our laws. American capital at once backed Carranza and the so-called and self-styled constitutionalists, and patriots in a counter revolution against Huerta. Sonora and Chihuahua being principally controlled by American capital.

The voice of the Catholic party in America and Mexico now whispered a cunning policy. Diaz and Huerta, the friend of Porfirio Diaz must be eliminated, the English interests throttled, deadlocked and annulled. American capital must have a clear field for the future.

Never upon the American continent has there heen more savage and barbaric warfare waged, than has been carried upon by Carranza. He has boldly declared that his policy consisted of but one plan, the extermination of Huerta, Diaz and all of their following and that he would never cease warfare until they had all been driven from Mexico forever, or exterminated. Every prisoner taken by the Carranza followers has been reported shot or hung after surrender. Innocent men, women and children, non-combatant have been murdered and tortured. Recently an entire village of women and children and old men were all killed by these savage fiends. A few days since 50 policemen were sent out guard a ranch, 47 out of the 50 were captured, tortured and killed and left hanging like pigs from the dripping pole in December.

Hardly a day passes but what the press reports report some savage murder of Federal soldiers who have surrendered and have thereafter been murdered in cold blood. Exterminated according to the oft repeated and declared policy of Carranza. Arson, rapine, robbery and torture are constantly reported as the acts of the Constitutionalists. On November 3, 1913, the Dallas News reported that 200 Constitutionalists had burned a large sugar plantation and the capture of two wealthy sugar planters who were held for ransom. The same issue contained a most fulsome eulogy upon Carranza by Morris Sheppard. The same issue also contained a report from Douglas, Arizona that 10,000 cartridges had been smuggled into Mexico from the 9th United States cavalry. A few weeks since it was reported that General Villa, the Rebel chief had captured a number of German citizens at Torreon. Wilson at once made a demand upon Huerta to protect these German citizens but not a word was said, or sent to Carranza or Villa and they were not notified to free these parties alleged to have been held by the Rebels. The report was afterwards denied that any German citizens had been held by Villa. Why did not Wilson and Bryan notify Garranza and Villa that they would be held responsible for the reported outrage? Why was Huerta to be held responsible? Who gave American citizens means to get out of Mexico in August when Wilson advised all Americans to leave? Felix Diaz was assaulted in Havana by a band of Carranza assassins. The United States expressed no sympathy for Diaz, or condemnation of his would be assassins. Not one word of condemnation of the infamous methods of Carranza has been uttered by saintly Morris Sheppard morality guided Wilson, prince of peace Bryan or the capitalistic press. Wilson and Bryan have never sent a confidential agent to Carranza, Villa and the other murderers of men women, children and prisoners ordering them to cease their savage warfare and aid in honest elections. The socalled American diplomacy of Wilson and Bryan, is a shame and disgrace to the name of American honesty and justice. The American policy is directed by American financial interests and Catholic cunning against the only de facto government in Mexico.

The demands of Wilson upon Huerta are an outrage upon the rights of Mexico and are made for the benefit of the American financial interests. Had Huerta resigned or were he to resign now who would have the right to assume the control of the executive department? If Mexico has no legal government now, when, and how can she ever have? Who will establish it? How will it be established? Carranza boldly declares his purpose to be to exterminate Huerta, Diaz and all of their friends and followers or drive them forever from Mexico. American money and influence is backing him up. The morality and patriotism back of Carranza is the Standard oil motive to destroy the Pearson oil concession in order that it may be acquired by the Standard oil interests. Lord Cowdary's great irrigation project in Chihuahua has been destroyed. American capital wants to exploit all of the great resources of Mexico and to destroy or annul the English concessions. Lord Cowdray is now financing Huerta trying to save his oil concessions which will be confiscated by Carranza if he is successful. Wilson has adopted new tactics and is now trying to play upon financial interests not to support Huerta. If the Huerta government falls who will establish a new one. American capitalists are scheming with their foreign agents trying to plan a scheme that will enable American interests to gobble up all natural resources in Mexico and only allow American exploitation thereof. The American army will more than likely invade Mexico, overthrow Huerta, support Carranza for the presidency and the Pearson's oil and irrigation concessions will pass to the Standard Oil and American interests.

The American financial interests not only control Wilson's diplomacy, but also train the moral voices of the American congress. Selfish interests control and dictate the pretended moral standard of the American statesmen. Will Morris Sheppard inform the American public what the Sanderson interests are in Mexican timber lands? Senator Fall has been honest enough to reveal his personal interests in Mexico. Will the other patriotic congressmen and senators who are advocating the recognition of Carranza be as honest as Senator Fall in revealing their interests in Mexico? The only honest policy that America should have adopted was to have notified Huerta and Carranza that unless hostilities were suspeneded in 60 days and an honest election held and abided by that the United States would interevene and establish peace and order by force of American arms, if the de facto government of Huerta was not to be recognized and Huerta recognized as provisional president.

When did America acquire the power of deciding upon elections and laws of Mexico?

The game of the Standard Oil is deep, the stakes large, the lives of Mexicans and Americans nothing to it, when the Pearson oil concession is to be won. The Pearson oil concession must be forfeited the Standard Oil rival crushed. The Standard Oil interests will force a war with Mexico. Mexican interests must be exploited by American capital. American money can employ enough Mexican bandits, peons, and patriots to bring on a condition that will require American intervention. Mexican and American lives count nothing in the financial games of American capital.

American diplomacy is likely to bring on a war with Mexico, that will end in war with Japan, financed by European capital. European capital is backing Huerta, American opposing him. The end of the game is not in sight. The play has not even commenced. Let American statesmen be careful that Japanaese valor and English money do not cause many American heart aches, over the loss of hundreds of thousand of lives and billions of dollars of blood money taxed out of American labor.

Wilson, Bryan, and Morris Sheppard are posing as saints of American morality. They are really the dupes or tools of American capitalists whose financial interests are moulding a policy that will bring but shame and sorrow to the name of merican honesty, statesmanship and glory.

W. W. Ballew,
Corsicana, Texas.
November 13, 1913.

Oklahoma Notes

(H. M. Sinclair, Sec., Oklahoma City.)

New Locals for the Week.

Sapulpa in Creek county, 8 members, Walter Edwards secretary; organized by Thos. Buie.

Hill Top in Hughes county, 5 members, A. H. Boran, Hill Top, secretary; organized by O. A. Fisk.

Elm Grove in Sequayah county, 7 members H. Fox, secretary, Paw Paw; organized by J. P. Palmer.

Bishop in Grady county, 6 members, J. B. Andrews, Alex, secretary, organized by T. A. Harris.

Bailey in Grady county, 8 members, J. M. Whaley, Bailey, secretary, organized by T. A. Harris.

Eastman in Love county, 12 members, T. H. Winn, Eastman, secretary, organized by Dan Crider.

Member at large, Ranzo B. Boggess, Thomas, Oklahoma, Rt 1.

State Executive Committeeman, E. L. More, of Wagoner, spoke at Murphy and reorganized Cedar Bluff local at that lace with 5 members.

On January 1 there will be started a new Socialist publication at Stratford, called the Iron Clad Weekly. They are issuing 1500 shares at $5.00 each and request the locals to write E. Lamar Maxwell for contracts and literature.

Stallard-Denton Debates.

There has been arranged a series of debates between Comrades H. H. Stallard of Snyder and W. B. Denton, a Democratic lawyer of Hollis. Stallard to defend the rinciles of Socialism as set forth in the state and national platforms. Denton to defend the Democrat platforms. They will require the locals accepting these debates to provide a hall that will hold at least 300 people. A charge of ten cents will be made to cover expenses of speakers. Write to Comrade Stallard, Box 312, Snyder, for one of these debates.

Buie's Oklahoma Dates.

Hartshorne, November 24, Haileyville, 25; McAlester, 27-28; Stuart, 29; Holdenville, 30 and December 1; Calvin Dec. 2; Tupelo Dec. 3; Coalgate, Dec. 4; Lehigh, Dec. 5; Atoka, Dec. 6; Caney, Dec. 7-8.

Mysterious Disappearance.

Can anyone give this office any information concerning the whereabouts of Elder John T. Dodd, formerly of Marlow, Oklahoma? This gentleman started out sometime ago under an agreement to hold twenty debates of two days each in Oklahoma with G. G. Hamilton. He boastingly informed his Marlow partisans that he was going to wipe out Socialism. We have not forgotten how brave he was when he called this office up in September and how crazy for these debates to begin. We have not forgotten the reports that came to us from Marlow where the Elder was walking the streets and abusing Hamilton for not being resent October 1st. We know all about how he failed to answer his opponent's letters and name place and dates and then tried to produce the impression that Hamilton had backed down. We are aware how his hand was called and how he was caught in his home town and forced out on the road by Hamilton. We know how he flunked and few the track at Chickasha on October 25 after having promised to write at once giving dates and places for the next five debates. We know all about this bombastic blowhard of a hypocrtical sky pilot. We are on to him and his tactics from A to Izzaed. You are down and out Elder. You are a huge joke and everybody knows it.

RENTED OUT FOR TALKING TRUTH.

Smith Co., Nov. 11, 1913.

T. A. Hickey, —

Dear Comrade:—

I am sending you today stamps to pay for Two Land Petitions. There are lots of Socialists here, also plenty of land hogs. There are men here that are renting their land to negroes, while there are plenty of good white men that need a home. But they can't get the land because they believe in equal rights to all and special privileges to none. The landlords boss Mr. Negro and have him do as they bid. I have been refused a place by men that rented their land to negroes because I was a Socialist not beause I wouldn't tend their land; for I can prove that I always work my crop good. If I never rent another foot of their land I will fight for a good cause. Send me petitions at once. We want to poke them under the land hog's nose and hear 'em grunt.

What will you charge us to come to Flint and make us a speech? We want to organize a local here.

W. M. Casey.

COMMUNIST MANIFESTO.

1. Reactionary Socialism.

a. Feudal Socialism.

Owing to their historical position, it became the vocation of the aristocracies of France and England to write pamphlets against modern bourgeois society. In the French Revolution of July, 1830, and in the English reform agitation, these aristocracies again succumbed to the hateful upstart. Thenceforth, a serious political contest was altogether out of the question. A literary battle alone remained possible. But even in the domain of literature the old cries of the restoration period had become impossible.

In order to arouse sympathy, the aristocracy were obliged to lose sight, apparently, of their own interests, and to formulate their indictment against the bourgeoisie in the interest of the exploited working class alone. Thus the aristocracy took their revenge by singing lampoons on their new master and whispering in his ears sinister prophecies of coming catastrophe.

In this way arose feudal Socialism; half lamentation, half lampoon; half echo of the past, half menace of the future; at times, by its bitter, witty and incisive criticism, striking the bourgeoisie to the very heart's core, but always ludicrous in its effect, through total incapacity to comprehend the march of modern history.

The aristocracy, in order to rally the people to them, waved the proletarian alms-bag in front for a banner. But the people, so often as it joined them, saw on their hindquarters the old feudal coat of arms, and deserted with loud and irreverent laughter.

One section of the French Legitimists, and "Young England," exhibited this spectacle.

In pointing out that their mode of exploitation was different to that of the bourgeoisie, the feudalists forget that they exploited under circumstances and conditions that were quite difftrent, and that are now antiquated. In showing that, under their rule, the modern proletariat never existed, they forget that the modern bourgeoisie is the necessary offspring of their own form of society.

For the rest, so little do they conceal the reactionary character of their criticism, that ther chief accusation against the bourgeoisie amounts to this, that under the bourgeois regime a class is being deveolped, which is destined to dig up root and branch the old order of society.

What they upbraid the bourgeoisie with is not so much that it creates a proletariat, as that it creates a revolutionary proletariat.

In political practice, therefore, they join in all coercive measures against the working class; and in ordinary life, despite their high falutin phrases, they stoop to pick up the golden apples dropped from the tree of industry, and to barter truth, love and honor for traffic in wool, beetroot-sugar and potato spirit.

As the parson has ever gone hand in hand with the landlord, so has Clerical Socialism with Feudal Socialism.

Nothing is easier than to give Christian asceticism a Socialist tinge. Has not Christianity declaimed against private property, against marriage, against the State? Has it not preached in the place of these, charity and poverty, celibacy, and mortification of the flesh, monastic life and Mother Church? Christian Socialism is but the Holy Water with which the priest consecrates the heart-burnings of the aristocrat.

b. Petty Bourgeois Socialism.

The feudal aristocracy was not the only class that was ruined by the bourgeoisie, not the only class whose conditions of existence pined and perished in the atmosphere of modern bourgeois society. The medieval burgesses and the small peasant bourgeoisie, were the precursors of the modern bourgeoisie. In those countries which are but little developed, industrially and commercially, these two classes still vegetate side by side with the rising bourgeoisie.

In countries where modern civilization has become full developed a new class of petty bourgeois has formed, fluctuating between proletariat and bourgeoisie, and ever renewing itself as a supplementary part of bourgeois society. The individual members of this class, however, are being constantly hurled down into the proletariat by the action of competition, and, as modern industry develops, they even see the moment approaching when they will completely disappear as an independent section of modern society, to be replaced, in manufactures, agriculture and commerce, by overlookers, bailiffs and shopmen.

In countries like France, where the peasants constitute far more than half of the population, it was natural that writers who sided with the proletariat against the bourgeoisie regime, the standard of the peasant and petty bourgeois and from the standpoint of these intermediate classes should take up the cudgels for the working class. Thus arose petty bourgeois Socialism. Sismondi was the head of this school, not only in France, but also in England.

This school of Socialism dissected with great acuteness the contradictions in the conditions of modern production. It laid bare the hypocritical apologies of economists. It proved, incontrovertibly, the disastrous effects of machinery and division of labor; the concentration of capital and land in a few hands; overproduction and crises; it pointed out the inevitable ruin of the petty bourgeois and peasant, the misery of the proletariat, the anarchy in production, the crying inequalities in the distribution of wealth, the industrial war of extermination between nations, the dissolution of old moral bonds, of the old nationalities.

In its positive aims however, this form of Socialism aspires either to restoring the old means of production and of exchange, and with them the old property relations that have been, and were bound to be, exploded by those means. In either case, it is both reactionary and Utopian.

Its last words are: corporate guilds for manufacture; patriarchal relations in agriculture.

Ultimately, when stubborn historical facts had dispersed all intoxicating effects of self-deception, this form of Socialism ended in a miserable fit of the blues.

A LAVACA COUNTY HUSTLER

Dear Rebel:—

Have circulated the petition in the prairie section of Lavaca county whenever I could find the time, among my German and Bohemian neighbors (I speak both languages) and find they sign it readily after it is explained to them. This explaining process is a great educator by the way; I am getting people interested in Socialism this way that you could not talk to before. Got several big land owners to sign after they admitted that this movement was RIGHT. Have 200 signers so far and will get many more by December 1; have also got five other books going, two in Fayette county. hand you herewith $2 for eight subs.

Yours for Socialism,

Nic Juricek.

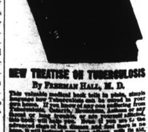
NEW CAPTAINS.

Brown county, J. W. Wiliams, 1; Cameron county, E. Hobby, 2; H. S. Lann, 2; Dallas county, S. W. Price, 1; James Northcut, 1; Delta county, J. C. Stephens, 1; Erath county, T. G. Waldrip, 3; Fannin county, W. E. Marshall, 3; Tom Hughes, 1; Foard county, T. M. Haney, 3; Harris county, E. T. Howard, 1, Minnie C. LaCroe, 1; Hill county, J. E. Chastian, 10; Hays county, J. J. Carmichael, 1; Jack county, C. C. Weir, 1; Jackson county, R. E. Keith, 1; Jefferson county, W. B. Hendrickson, 4; Kaufman county, J. E. Higginbotham, 1, Lavaca county, Patton McCord, 1; Palo Pinto county, S. O. Davis, 2; Panola county, Mark Jones, 2; San Patricio county, Wm. Abelson, 1; San Saba county, J. W. Barnes, 1; San Augustine county, R. T. Odam, 1; Williamson county, H. Heinzke, 10; C. W. Metcalf, 2; Wharton county, A. Haynes, Jr., 1; Wilbarger county, W. A. Dye, 1; Wichita county, C. H. Martin, 2.

Tuberculosis

Its Diagnosis, Treatment and Cure

Free



NEW TREATISE ON TUBERCULOSIS

By Freeman Hall, M. D.

This valuable medical book tells in plain, simple language how Tuberculosis can be cured in your own home. If you know of any one suffering from Tuberculosis, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma or any throat or lung trouble, or are yourself afflicted, this book will help you. Even if you are in the advanced stage of the disease and feel there is no hope, it will instruct you how others, with its aid, cured themselves after all remedies tried had failed, and they believed their case hopeless.

Write at once to the Yonkerman Co., 6134 Rose St., Kalamazoo, Mich., and they will gladly send you the book by return mail FREE, and also a generous supply of the new Treatment absolutely Free, for they want you to have this wonderful remedy before it is too late. Don't wait—write today. It may mean the saving of your life.

Ladies $1000 Reward! I positively guarantee my Never Failing Monthly Remedy. Safely relieves longest, most obstinate, abnormal cases in 3 to 5 days without harm, pain or interference with your work. Mail $1.50, Double strength $2.00. Booklet FREE. Write today Dr. T. R. Southington Rem. Co., 515 Main St., Kansas City, Mo.

Civilization That is Possible.

In the effects upon the distribution of wealth, of making land private property, we may thus see an explanation of that paradox presented by modern progress The perplexing phenomena of deepening want with increasing wealth, of labor rendered more dependent and helpless by the very introduction of labor-saving machinery, are the inevitable result of natural laws as fixed and certain as the law of gravitation. Private property in land is the primary cause of the monstrous inequalities which are devolping lin modern society. It is this, and not any miscalculation of nature in bringing into the world more mouths than she can feed, that gives rise to that tendency of wages to a minimum—that in spite of all advances in productive power, compels the laboring classes to the least return on which they will consent to live. It is this that produces all those phenomena that are so often attributed to the conflict of labor and capital. It is this that condemns Highland erofters to rags and hunger, that produces the pauperism of Great Britain and Ireland, and the tramps of America. It is this that makes the almshouse and the penitentiary the marks of what we call high civilization; that in the midst of schools and churches degrades and brutalises men, crushes the sweetness out of womanhood and the joy out of childhood. It is this that makes lives that might be a blessing a pain and a curse, and every year drives more and more to seek unbidden refuge in the gates of death For, a permanent tendency to equality once set up, all the forces of progress tend to greater and greater inequality.

All this is contrary to Nature. The poverty and misery, the vice and degradation, that spring from the unequal distribution of wealth are not the results of natural law; they spring from our defiance of natural law. They are the fruits of our refusal to obey the supreme law of justice. It is because we rob the child of his birthright; because we make the bounty which the Creator intended for all the exclusive property of some, that these things come upon us, and, though advancing and advancing, we chase but the mirage.

When, by lightning flash or friction amid dry grasses, the consuming flames of the fire first flung their lurid glow into the face of man, how must he have started back in affright! When he first stood by the shores of the sea, how must its waves have said to him, "Thus far shalt thou go, but no farther!" Yet, as he learned to use them, fire became his most useful servant, the sea his easiest highway. The most destructive element of which we know—that which for ages and ages seemed the very thunderbolt of the angry gods—is, as we are now beginning to learn, fraught for us with untold powers of usefulness. Already it enables us to annihilate space in our messages, to illuminate the night with new suns; and its uses are only beginning. And throughout all Nature, as far as we can see, whatever is potent for evil is potent for good. "Dirt," said Lord Brougham, "is matter in the wrong place." And so the squalor and vice and misery that abound in the very heart of our civilization are but the results of the misapplication of forces in their nature most elevating.

I doubt not that whichever way a man may turn to inquire of Nature, he will come upon adjustments which will arouse not merely his wonder, but his gratitude. Yet what has most impressed me with the feeling that the laws of nature are the laws of beneficent intelligence is what I see of the social possibilities involved in the law of rent. Rent springs from natural causes It arises, as society develops, from the differences in natural opportunities and the differences in the distribution of population. It increases with the division of labor, with the advance of the arts, with the progress of invention. And thus, by virtue of a law impressed upon the very nature of things has the Creator provided that the natural advance of mankind shall be an advance toward equality, an advance toward co-operation, an advance toward a social state in which not even the weakest need be crowded to the wall, in which ever for the unfortunate and the cripple there may be ample provision. For this revenue, which arises from the common property, which represents not the creation of value by the individual, but the creation by the community as a whole, which increases just as society develops, affords a common fund, which, properly used tends constantly to equalize conditions, to open the largest opportunities for all, and to utterly banish want or the fear of want.

The squalid poverty that festers in the heart of our civilization, the vice and crime and degradation and ravening greed that flow from it, are the results of a treatment of land that ignores the simple law of justice, a law so clear and plain that it is universally recognized by the veriest savages. What is by nature the common birthright of all, we have made the exclusive property of individuals; what is by natural law the common fund, from which common wants should be met, we give to a few that they may lord it over their fellows. And so some are gorged while some go hungry, and more is wasted than would suffice to keep all in luxury.

In this twentieth century, among any people who have begun to utilize the forces and methods of modern production, there is no necessity for want. There is no good reason why even the poorest should not have all the comforts, all the luxuries, all the opportunties for culture, all the gratifications of refined taste that only the richest now enjoy. There is no reason why any one should be compelled to long and monotonous labor. Did invention and discovery stop today, the forces of production are ample for this. What hampers production is the unnatural inequality in distribution. And, with just distribution, invention and discovery would only have begun.

Appropriate rent in the way I propose, and speculative rent would be at once destroyed. The dogs in the manger who are now holding so much land they have no use for, in order to extract a high price from those who do want to use it, would be at once choked off, and land from which labor and capital are now debarred under penalty of a heavy fine would be thrown open to improvement and use. The incentive to land monopoly would begone. Population would spread where it is now too dense, and become denser where it is now too sparse.

Approriate rent in this way, and not only would natural opportunities be thus opened to labor but all the taxes which now weight upon production and rest upon the consumer would be abolished. The demand for labor would increase, wages would rise, everey wheel of production would be set in motion, and the present expenses of the Government would be at once very much reduced—reduced directly by the saving in the present cumbrous and expensive schemes of taxation, reduced indirectly by the diminution in pauperism and in crime. This simplification in governmental machinery, this elevation of moral tone which would result, would make it possible for Government to assume the running of railroads, telegraphs, and other business which being in their nature monopolies, cannot, as experience is showing, be safely left in the hands of private individuals and corporations. In short, losing its character as a repressive agency, Government could thus gradually pass into an administrative agency of the great co-operative as socitaoinJsociety.

For appropriate rent in this way and there would be at once a large surplus over and above what are now considered the legitimate expenses of Government. We could divide this, if we wanted to, among the whole community, share and share alike. Or we could give every boy a small capital for a start when he came of age, every girl a dower, every widow an annuity, every aged person a pension, out of this common estate. Or we could do with our great common fund many, many things that would be for the comthat would give the poorest what even the richest cannot now enjoy. We could establish free libraries, lectures, museums, artgalleries, observatories, gymnasiums, baths, parks, theatres, we could line our roads with fruit trees, and make our cities clean and wholesome and beautiful; we could conduct experiments, and offer rewards for inventions, and throw them open to public use.

Think of the enormous wastes that now go on: The waste of false revenue systems, which hamper production and bar exchange, which fine a man for erecting a building where none stood before, or for making two blades of grass grow where there was but one. The waste of unemployed labor, of idle machinery, of those periodical depressions of industry almost as destructive as war. The waste entailed by poverty, and the vice and crime and thriftlessness and drunkenness that spring from it; the waste entailed by that greed of gain that is its shadow, and which makes business in large part but a masked war; the waste entailed by the fret and worry about the mere physical necessities of existence, to which so many of us are condemned; the waste entailed by ignorance, by cramped and undeveloped faculties, by the turning of human beings into mere machines!

Think of these enormous wastes, and of others which, like these, are due to the fundamental wrong which produces an unjust distribution of wealth and distorts the nautral development of society, and you will begin to see what a higher, purer, richer civilization would be made possible by the simple measure that will assert natural rights. You will begin to see how ,even if no one but the present landholders were to be considered, this would be the greatest boon that could be vouchsafed them by society, and that, for them to fight it, would be as if the dog with a tin kettle tied to his tail should snap at the hand that offered to free him. Even the greatest landholder. As for such landholders as our working farmers and homestead owners, the slightest discussion would show them that they had everything to gain by the change. But even such landholders as the Duke of Westminster and the Astors would be gainers.

For it is of the very nature of injustice that it really profits no one. When and where was slavery good for the slave holders? Did her cruelties in America, her expulsions of Moors and Jews, her burnings of heretics, profit Spani? Has great Britain gained by her injustice toward Ireland? Did not the curse of an unjust social system rest on Louis XIV. and Louis XV. as well as on the poorest peasant whom it condemned to rags and starvation—as well as on that Louis whom it sent to the block? Is the Czar of Russia to be envied? Or Diaz or Huerta?

This we may know certainly, this we may hold to confidently: that which is unjust can really profit no one; that which is just can really harm no one. Though all other lights move and circle this is the pole-star by which we may safely steer.

DISFRANCHISED.

Hopkins Co. Tex., Nov. 10, 1913.

Dear Rebel:—

I want to let you know how I was treated at the election. When the election was held to amend the constitution I went and offered my ballot to the board and they asked me if I paid tax on any property. I told them I didn't and they said I could not vote. Now I have been voting since Buchanan was elected to the presidency of the United States. I am now 76 years old and never was denied the right of suffrage before, but misfortune has befallen me and because I was too poor to own any property I was denied the right of suffrage in a great Democratic state.

Dr. H. T. Palmer.

DOWN WITH THE PARASITES

Hunt Co., Tex., Nov. 10, 1913.

Mr. E. O. Meitzen,
Hallettsville, Texas.

Dear Comrade:—

While I am the owner, so to speak, of more than 600 acres of land I signed the petition all right and think I did the right thing. I want every man who wants a home to have it, and cut the land agent bums. As I see it they are parasites on society and let's turn them down.

Yours to the end of the struggle.
Albert F. McCasland.

EVEN THE NEGROES

Harrison Co., Tex., Nov. 10, 1913.

E O Meitzen,
Hallettsville, Texas.

Dear Sir and Comrade:—

Find enclosed ten cents for which send two blank petitions, one to Jos. Johnson, Woodlawn Texas and one to S. E. Hurst, Marshall, Texas. Even the negroes are working.

Yours truly,

YOU SURELY CAN

Montague Co., Tex., Nov. 11, 1913.

T. A. Hickey,
Hallettsville, Texas.

Dear Sir:—

Find enclosed 5 cents for which send me one Land Petition I am a Socialist, 63 years old. I see that they have not got any land petitions in Montague county and I want one of them. I think I can fill it out.

Yours for Socialism.
John Bowing.

SOCIALIST STATE CONVENTION.

Waco, Texas, Nov. 19, 1913.

To the Socialist Convention of Texas, we, your commitee on credentials, beg to report delegates with credentials as follows:

Rockdale Local No. 1088; N. J. Green and W. S. Noble.

Hallettsville Local No. 93: E. R. Meitzen, Miss Frieda Meitzen and T. A. Hickey.

Ferris, A. T. Walker, R. Pipkin.

High Point Local: W. T. Webb.

Justin Local: W. R. McBurnett, C. B. Carlton and B. B. Driver.

Yoakum: Patton McCord.

Local No. 1043 Bell county: J. M. Bounds, L. M. Petty.

Local No. 1386, Dewey: W. N. Haynie.

Local No. 995, Waco: P. D. Phillips, G. W. Morris, M. Kolk and A. J. Beveridge.

Local No. 1244, San Saba: G. W. Teague.

Local No. 679 Brandenburg: Henry Rinn, Henriette Rinn and Carl Wolf.

Gatesville: J. D. Ingram.

Local No. 1810: A. S. Belle.

El Campo, No. 142: H. H. Doubrava and J. C. Smith.

Shady Grove Local: C. H. Cloud, W. A. Parmer and N. J. Bucklow.

Voss Local: J. D. Carsey, G. R. Martin and J. S. Turner.

Pinebluff Local: Ro Dike.

Santo Local No. 1450: Jno. M. Miller.

Rayland Local No. 1277: Robt. H. Davis.

Grandview Local No. 1342: W. C. Henderson and J. M. Ellison.

Brownwood Local No. 1871: F. M. Godwin.

Gillespie Local No. 698: W. H. Reese and B. M. Stovall J. G. Cortese.

Temple Local No. 1034: C. B. Stephens and T. J. Langford.

Tool Local No. 1739: D. J. Holley and J. W. Hooper.

Antelope Local No. 1146: W. D. Berry.

Reese Local No. 990: H. K. Wordelman and Eugene Etehridge.

Hamlin Local No. 1317: S. R. Smith H. S. Smith, G. C. Edwards and J. H. Vesey.

Dallas Local No. 36: Nat L. Hardy W. B. Smith and G. C. Edwards.

Mineral Wells Local No. 1842: J. A. Hindmna.

Lewis Local, No. —— R. A. Foster.

Tyler Local No. 39: S. P. Broughton and W. J. Bell.

Rotan Local: Jim Robinson.

Palestine Local No. 806: Carl Rosson and J. W. Thompson.

Milano Local: L. W. Sweet and J. L. Sweet.

Cottonwood Local No. 635: S. D. Elliott, E. H. Perkins and L. H. Maldox.

Cedar Springs 742: E. Landrum.

Sagerton: Misses Bertha and Alma Boer.

Lone Cedar: E. A. Falls.

Delegates at large:

Grimes county, C. R. Long.

We find the following members who have satisfied us that they are in good standing and entitled to represent their locals, but have no credentials; we respectfully ask that they be sealed as delegates.

P. G. Zimmerman, Funston.
J. W. Winston, Thornton.
E. Crew, Dublin.
A. H. Gool, Local Hiner.
Henry Heinzke, Taylor.
J. A. Presley and Della M. Presley, Audubon Local.
T. J. Kelly, Alvarado.
J. S. Johnson, McGregor.
J. A. Voth, Houston.
C. L. Vincent Edgefield.
A. J. Rowland, Rocky Local.
Nat B. Hunt, Fort Worth.
L. S. Jones, Corsicana.
T. M. Bolter, Grand Model Local.
B. Walters, Rule Local.

W. S. Noble,
Secretary, Chairman.

Adjourned for noon.

Speech by J. A. Presley.

Report of committee on platform recommending to the selection of a platform committee of five to write a new platform. Amended so that the party bears hotel and railroad expense, and that committee be reduced to three. Carried as amended.

(Report No. 2 Attached)

Resolution No. 1, attached.
Resolution No. 2, attached.
Resolution No. 3, yes, 60; no, 4.
Resolution No. 4 yes, 26; no 23.

W. S. Noble asked to be recorded as voting no, because he did not believe in killing a corpse.

Nat B. Hunt asked to be recorded as voting yes, because he believed a corpse ought to be buried.

Eugene Etheridge asked to be recorded as not voting, because it was not worth while doing either.

Resolution No. 5, carried.
Resolution No. 6, carried.
Resolution No. 7 carried.
Resolution No. 8, carried.
Resolution No. 9, carried.
Resolution No. 10, carried.
Resolution No. 11, carried.
Resolution No. 12, carried.

Report of the committee on constitution.

Motion amended to give districts three cents and the state two cents dues.

Constitutional amendment offered to not let the state secretary route speakers. Amended so as to let him route speakers in unorganized districts.

Motion to send out the old and new constitutions in alternate sections for seconds adopted.

Motions by W. J. Bell.
Report attached (1) adopted.
Report attached (2) tabled.
Report attached (3) adopted.
Report attached (4) adopted.

Moved by Carl Rosson to thank the Waco comrades for their hospitality.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved: That we condemn all attempts on the part of any and all so-called Socialists to proceed in party affairs contrary to the constitution adopted by rank and file of the Socialist party.

A. J. Beveridge,
Ro Dike,
T. A. Hickey.

That in addition to the taxation of land to its full rental value as mentioned in the Renter's Union of America's proposed constitutional amendment that we favor that the title to all lands delinquent for taxes for the period of one year revert to the public domain not being subject to sale for private gain for the taxes and penalties due there on.

A. J. Beveridge.
R. Pipkin,
T. A. Hickey.

Resolved that in view of the fact that the meeting of the National Committee in Chicago once in each year only enriches the railroads that we hereby recommend a motion be introduced by all the locals of Texas to the effect that the national committee conduct its business by mail and further conventions of the same discontinue except that they shall meet two days before each national convention of the Socialist party.

A. J. Beveridge,
T. A. Hickey,
Carl Rosson,
R. Pipkin,
Ro Dike.

Resolved that inasmuch as genuine Socialism cannot be confined to territorial limits because it seeks to obtain absolute freedom from exploitation of every useful worker in all the world. We, the Socialists of Texas, in convention assembled do hereby extend our fraternal greetings to the workers of every land and assure them that we walk hand in hand with them toward the time when freedom's sinking light shall penerate the remotest parts of the earth.

MOTION FOR STATE REFERENDUM.

1. As soon as funds will permit the state secretary be instructed to send an organizer into each unorganized congressional district for the specific purpose of organizing the district by electing installing and instructing a district secretary.
district secretary.

2. A special assessment of 25 cents per member be levied for funds to wipe out the deficit and finance an organizer to organize the congressional districts.

Ou. National Committeemen be instructed to work continuously to restore the power to initiative national referendum to the membership of the Socialist party of America.

Our National Committeemen be instructed to work unceasingly for the removal of elective legislative and nominative power from our national committee, national executive committee and national conventions and the placing of these powers exclusively in the party membership and for other measures of democracy in national management in keeping with the Texas for of organization

That this state moves, and calls on other state organizations to second the following:

1. National Executive Committee, men, National Executive Secretary, International Secretaries and International delegates shall be elected by the vote of the membership.

2. The National Committee, National Executive Committee and conventions shall have no power to initiate, create or amend the party law or constitution.

3. All provisions of the constitution in conflict herewith be abolished.

From the Waco Times-Herald.

Morning Session.

For the purpose of outlining the best methods of organization in the state campaign next year, members of the Socialist Party of Texas assembled here this morning. E. R. Meitzen, of Hallettsville, was first made temporary chairman, and later chosen to preside as the permanent officer of the convention. S P. Broughton of Tyler was elected vice chairman.

About 100 accredited delegates were present at the session this morning, and there was general discussion of various matters.

The committees appointed during the forenoon were: Credentials, resolutions, platform, constitution, organization and propaganda.

One of the prominent Socialists present, George Clifton Edwards, of Dallas, at the session this morning declared that the convention in session here today was not legal. In support of his contention, Mr. Edwards quoted from the state constitution of the Socialist Party, declaring that a plank therein prohibits the holding of a state convention of Socialists, except during the year an election is held.

Chairman Meitzen refused to sustain Mr. Edwards' point of order. It was, he said, perfectly competent and proper for the Socialist party to have a state convention at any time, when it was so desired by a referendum vote of the membership, which had been done in this case, he declared and when the state constitution nowhere forbade the holding of such convention.

When the vote was taken as to whether or not the chair should be sustained, the presiding officer's ruling was upheld by a very large majority.

The convention is working under rules presented by a committee named for the purpose, consisting of T. A. Hickey of Hallettsville and W. S Noble of Rockdale. They are both national committeemen from Texas.

The convention adjourned at 12:30 noon, and the reports of various committees will receive attention at the session this afternoon.

Afternoon Session.

While in session here yesterday afternoon, Socialists of Texas adopted a number of resolutions. There was quite a bit of discussion relative to some of them, but they were finally accepted without change.

One of the resolutions declares that the present unsettled condition in Mexico results from the fact that the masses have allowed the few to become owners of the land in that country. It also contends that a similar condition is developing in Texas, and the people of this state are urged to study carefully means and measures of preventing the war and bloodshed in Txas, which the Socialists expect by reason of the conditions they say exist in this state today.

The party ownership of press is opposed in a resolution, and the national committeemen are instructed to take steps leading to the abolition of an alleged party owned publication in Chicago.

The attitude of the Socialist Party, both national and state was endorsed.

One of the resolutions adopted favors a reduction in the national dues from 5 to 2 cents per month

The revised constitution was presented by the chairman of that committee, former State Secretary, W. J. Bell of Tyler. This was discussed at length, both in the afternoon and at the session last night.

Recognize Rank and File.

The report of the committee on constitution, organization and propaganda, made at 4:30 p. m., was the most important feature of the convention, the consideration of the report by the delegates lasting until within a few minutes of adjournment, late in the night.

Speaking of this report, E. R. Meitzen of Hallettsville, who presided at the meeting yesterday, said:

"The report, as adopted, is in line with the general spirit and tendency of the Socialist Party organization of Texas, namely, to place the funds and affairs of the party more and more into the hands of the local county and district organizations, and relieve state headquarters of much of its duties, funds and powers. In this principle by the way the Texas organization has been the pioneer so far as all other state organizations go.

"The necessity for this policy is made apparent by the fact that unlike all other political parties, the Socialist party now maintains local, county and state campaign headquartres, at all times in 'offs' as well as in election years; therefore, it is regarded as most important in the interests of the party to look closely after the proper distribution of the functions among such headquarters.

"In line with this policy of developing the self-reliance and efficiency of the rank and file, and in preparation for the coming campaign, the report of the committee provides for the organization of congressional district headquarters, to be maintained continually and to receive, when established three-fifths of the membership dues that have heretofore gone to the state office, the work of the latter to be curtailed to correspond.

"The result of this provision, when finally adopted, will be that the Socialist Party goes into the 1914 campaign with sixteen congressional districts thoroughly and compactly organized, with every county and local organization, and every member in each such district, putting forth their best efforts to roll up 75,000 votes for the Socialist Party in the 1914 campaign."

The proposed constitution, having been passed on by the convention, will now be submitted for seconds, and later to a referendum vote of the membership for final adoption or rejection.

Among the resolutions adopted at the night session, all to be finally submitted to referendum vote, were:

1. To levy a special assessment of 25 cents per member to finance the work of an organizer to be sent by the state headquarters into each unorganized congressional district for the specific purpose of organizing such district, and establishing district headquarters.

2. Providing for the establishment of a state Socialist woman's headquarters to be managed and maintained by the woment members.

3. Recommending the election of a committee of three, who are to draft a state platform for the 1914 campaign, in line with the 1912 platform, as well as with the resolutions adopted at this convention, such drafted platform to be submitted to referendum vote before final adoption at the state convention next August.

AS TO STRIKES.

Whereas, the copper miners in the Northern peninsula of Michigan have struggled with magnificent heroism against their exploiters,

Therefore, be it resolved, that we, the delegates to the Socialist Party State convention, held at Waco November 10, 1913, de hereby express our deepest sympathy to these Union men in their great struggle for freedom.

And whereas, the coal miners of Colorado are at this moment in a similar desperate battle to establish their liberty to organize and better the conditions of their wives and children,

And be it further resolved, that we call upon the membership of our party in Texas to donate as liberally as possible what sums they can spare to the support of our brothers in distress.

FIGHTS FOR FREE LAND.

Nolan Co., Tex., Nov. 8, 1913.

T. A. Hickey,
Hallettsville, Texac.

Dear Comrade:—

Enclosed find ten cents in stamps for Land Petition as a great many have told me they would sign it.

Yours for free land
C. G. Neal

The Glory of Panama.

(By Ray Stannard Baker in American Magazine for November.)

(Concluded.)

Fourth: a Man to do Good Work Must Have the Right Attitude Toward His Task.

Having secured health, comfortable living and recreation for the worker, as a necessary material basis,the most important (the spiritual factor in good work remains yet to be attained. Crude hunger and greed have so long been the chief incentives in driving human beings to wage-earning that it seems impossible that any new incentive should become an important factor. But it has—at Panama: it really exists. It is that "irresistible and irrepressible spirit of enthusiasm" which I have called "the new patriotism." Hunger and greed were not the chief incentives of the men who fought at Gettysburg, nor of those who worked day and night to save the flood-sufferers at Dayton, nor of the army of men and women who are today giving their lives in city settlements, hospitals, foreign schools, and churches; nor are hunger and greed the chief incentives of the men who are fighting today on Culebra Hill.

In a former article I have shown how Colonel Goethals has develoed this new spirit toward public work. I need not repeat it here. But there must be other things besides justice between man and man.

Justice is negative. There must still be a chance of reward for individual genius and individual energy. The more the bare material needs of men are supplied by community or cooperative effort, the greater the requirement for new and vital forms of individual competition.

It has been charged that government work destroys initiative, but it can be said that there is no place in America today where there is a freer pathway for merit of every kind than at Panama. In the first place there is no political "pull" that gives substance to the idea that government work is deadening. Appointments on any other basis than merit will paralyze any kind of work. It is to be said to the credit of Roosevelt, Taft (for the most part), and Wilson (thus far), that they have upheld Goethals firmly in this regard. Occasionally a man has come to Panama with political backing strong enough to get him employment. In such cases, Goethals has given the man his chance ("he may be a good man, who knows?" he says), and when he has failed to make good he is treated like any other worker—discharged. I shall never forget the satisfied air with which a young foreman said to me:

"There's one thing you can bet your last dollar on: no pull goes with the old man."

Men so appointed and so discharged have gone back whinning to Washington, but all to no purpose.

On the other hand, men who show ability and merit have had an opportunity to rise. The spirit of the work encourages the reward of talent. Men have risen steadily in position and in wages, and some of the able young engineers who went to Panama are now finding openings in other South and Central American countries.

Many Inventions.

But this is not all: Invtntors, for example, have flourished on the canal. Any man who has a good idea for improving methods is not only allowed to experiment but encouraged. No week passes that such schemes and inventions are not take up by the various departments or considered directly by the Colonel. One Sunday morning I saw a man come into the Colonel's office carying a little bag in his hand.

"Mr. Friedman, what have you today?"

"Colonel, I've got it this time sure."

He opened his bag and took out the model of a new kind of a clamshell bucket dredge constructed to do twice as much work as the old pattern. He had taken it up with the engineers and it had been approved; and the Colonel now gave him time to develop it further and to make a working model.

Under this encouragement the Government is profiting by the use of many labor-saving inventions by canal employees. Schildhaure's bull-wheel for controlling the great lock gates is a new and remarkable contrivance. Another invention is the much described device for laying railroad track; an improved drill point has made possible larger diggings; and a steam trip invention of one operator has made steam shovel work easier and quicker. All these inventions and devices, of which I have named only a few, are of course used freely by the Government; but some of them will bring considerable profit to the inventors for the use of their patent rights by private enterprises, or by other governments. There is thus an opportunity at Panama for every man to be as great as it lies in him to be.

Another condition and an important one in securing the right attitude of the worktr toward his task is the sense of complete frankness as between the leaders and the followers. Publicity is a vital element in any democratic enterprise, for special privileges and favoritism cannot thrive in the stimulating atmosphere of publicity. I never knew any place where there was so little whispering behind doors, so few secrets, where no one had any tips "straight from the inside." Full publicity is not only given; it is courted. Recognizing that this is a public work, every effort is made to inform all visitors to the canal, the Commission itself operating tourist cars and maintaining daily lectures An excellent public newspaper called the "Canal Record" is edited by Mr. Bishop, secretary of the Commission, which makes common property of all the facts which in private enterprises are so highly esteemed as "inside information." And why not? Everyone on the Canal Zone knows or may know every week nearly as much about the progress of the canal as the engineers themselves.

Not Coddling, but Economy.

I have endeavored thus to show how the conditions at Panama have been made favorable to the worker. I think it may be said that no large body of workmen ever before lived under more stimulating conditions than these. It has even been charged that the Government was unduly coddling the men at Panama. But what has been the result? The work, after all, must be judged by the ancient standards of excellence, efficiency, economy.

In this matter of results we noted not confine ourselves to generalizations: the reports of the work are full of evidence. There is a steady increase in efficiency and economy all along the line. For example, in two years the cost of steam shovel operation in Culebra Cut has been decreased from 11.5 to 8.88 cents per cubic yard of material excavated. The distance which the excavated material must be hauled has increased from eight to twelve miles in two years, yet the cost of hauling it has been cut down from 18.54 to 15.22 cents per cubic yard. A ton of dynamite is made to do twice as much work now as it did two years ago. Expert attention has given to so small a matter as the lubricating oil supply has affected a saving of five hundred dollars a month.

Efficiency the Watchword.

A study of methods of shipping cement has effected a saving of nearly $50,000 a month. At first a large part of the cement was shipped to the canal in barrels, the barrels being wasted. Studies were made, and it was found that by shipping in bags and returning the bags a large saving could be made. And so it is throughout the canal work. Efficiency is the watchword—maximum results with minimum expenses.

As for excellence of work the canal is being built like the old Roman roads, to last for a thousand years. There is no scamping anywhere about the job. I don't know how many times the engineers and foremen showed me with pride examples of the sound and workmanlike way in which some particular feature of the canal was being constructed. And this in itself has been a spur to all workmen, for no man in his heart likes a poor cheap job.

Some of the other results of the policies at Panama may be stated in broader terms.

Most public works are notoriously slow; but the Panama Canal will be finished a year ahead of time. Most public works run far in advance of their estimated cost; but the Panama Canal, in spite of the fact that millions of yards of earth have slid into the canal for the excavation of which no provision was made in the original estimate, will be finished for $8,000,000 or $10,000,000 less than the estimate of $375,000,000 made soon after Goethals went to Panama.

Up to this point attention has been fixed almost exclusively upon the conditions on the Isthmus—the leadership, the spirit of the workers the methods employed, and, finally, the results in material achievement.

A New Epoch.

But this represents only a small part of the influence of this colossal undertaking. I am not here referring to the changes the completed canal will make in the commerce of the world—all that has been much dwelt upon for many years—but I wish rather to call attention to some less evident but none the less important influences. In a literal sense the canal is changing the viewpoint of the nation itself, an effect which will be still more noticeable with the passage of time. It may well be that historians of the future will mark the date of the canal as the beginning of a new epoch in American life. As the Spanish War gave us outside interests and a new confidence in ourselves as a factor in the politics of the world, so the successful completion of the canal is giving us new confidence in the ability of the nation, rightly led, to do things of itself which in the past have been left to private enterprise. We have gained the self-confidence. We shall hesitate less in the future about national undertakings, stupendous and difficult though they may appear.

It has given us confidence to be able to pick an ideal leader from out of a group of men trained by the nation: it has made us feel that other leaders are to be had from among our citizenship, and it has given us a new sense of the power of concerted action.

In short, the type of leader and the accepted methods of action are radically changing in America. Rockefeller and Morgan are vanishing types of leadership and their methods have alredy passed into disfavor. But Rockefeller in his day of power represented the real spirit of American enterprise. Emerson said that Napoleon succeeded because France was full of litle Napoleons. Rockefeller undoubtedly succeeded because America was full of little Rockefellers, just as remorseless (only not so able) in their small dealings as he was in his large ones. If there had not been millions of Americans striving to be Rockefellers there never would have been one Rockefeller.

It may be truly sad that Goethals is succeeding at Panama because the country today is coming to be full of litle Goethals. The interest in public work, the desire for efficiency, honesty, publicity, are rapidly increasing. It is significant that the only serious criticism of the canal occurred while we were still trying to dig it by the methods of private enterprise. Since the Government took full control and Goethals and his fellow officers went to Panama there has been an astonishing unanimity of support and approval. I suppose there has never been anything just like it in our history. Neither at the White House, nor in Congress, nor in the public press, nor anywhere else that I can find, is there any lack of confidence in the management of the enterprise nor fault to find with the methods employed. It is the way we Americans want it done. What new enterprises this sense of national power may lead us to attempt no one knows: but the future looks bright with promise of new opportunities, new chances for individual and social development.

Robbing the Tropics of Terror.

In another way the building of the canal is having a profound influence not only upon our nation but upon the whole world.

We are demonstrating for the first time the ability of the white man to live and work healthfully in the tropics. We are robbing the tropics of their terrors, and opening wide vistas for future development. The work of Gorgas in sanitation has given us a new command over some of the most valuuable resources of nature.

Just as we had begun to say, in the weakness of our faith, that the world was too full of people to be fed from its soil, come these new discoveries, and the white maa with his keg of crude oil and his bolt of mosquito netting is prepared to open new continents of land. Vigerous young men trained at Panama are already seeking opportunities in South and Central America: and other nations are watching our record keenly. Colonel Mason, superintendent of the hospital at Ancon, told me of the foreign visitors who had been on the Isthmus studying hospital methods. The London Society of Tropical Medicine kept an investigator on the ground for three months, a representative of the British Indian Medical Service was there for six months, and there have been students from South Africa, India, South and Central America and elsewhere. The lessons learned by the Americans at Panama are already having a world-wide influence.

I have seen one thrifty farmer in a neighborhood lift the standards of the community, not by preaching but by using better methods, planting better seed, building better barns and fences. Something of this sort is going on in the neighborhood of Panama. Out of these old Isthmian cities, the pestholes of the world, we have made clean and healthy ports. And this has given new courage to people who have long been laboring under the heavy handicap of the tropics.

A similar awakening is taking place in education. The Panama Government, for example of its own accord and out of money paid by the United States for the Canal Zone, has built an immense institute or college. It has been criticized as too big, it is said there was a graft in the building of it (in which the Panamains are not unlike ourselves—vide, the capitol at Albany) and that there is not now enough moey to operate it properly. All these things may be true, but the effort in itself signifies the upward looking of this young nation. As a thoughtful Panamaian said to me:

"We have seen that education liesat the foundation of permanent progress—you in the United States have shown us that—and we want the best we can get for ourselves."

In another way our influece is making itself felt. We are not popular in South and Central America: we are loked upon as hard and domineering and greedy. But since the great hospitals have been established at Panama and have won a world-wide reputation, there has been an increasing number of South Americans constantly coming here to be operated upon or for other treatment. They have come from Columbia, Venezuela, Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, and even Chile, and from Central America, and they have the hospital doors wide open to them and the best of treatment at the lowest rates. They have met us thus in a new way, friendships havt been formed, and they go back home with kindlier feeling toward America. This influence of the hospitals is increasingly important.

The Value of Men.

Our work at Panama is also increasing the value of men, which, as Ruskin said, is the chief purpose of civilization. On the ship upon which I returned from Panama were a considerable number of Jamaican negroes going home. The men told me they had been working on the canal for five years, some even longer. They and their families were well dressed, they had money, they looked comfortable. They were going back with a new self-respect. All through Jamaica, Barbadoes, and even Cuba will be found these workers who have returned with money and better clothes and new ideas from Panama. In a very real sense the canal is revivifying all that part of the world.

It was found that many of these negroes and natives, when they first arrived at the Isthmus, were suffering from nothing more or less than a lack of proper food. They were undernourished, therefore weak, unambitious. The doctors at Panama began a series of experiments in changing and increasing their diet and have actually increased their working capacity. A manager for the United Fruit Company, who has long been familiar with tropical conditions, told me that he had never seen these classes of negroes working so hard and so steadily as they do on the canal. It occurred to us long ago that good feeding improved a horse; then why should it not improve a man? The low rate of death from pneumonia among negro workmen on the Isthmus is also attributed to better nourishment.

But this is not the only influence affecting these lower classes of workingmen. They,too, are more or less inspired by the impressive spirit of high endeavor at Panama, and they also have the stimulating example of more energetic types of workmen around them.Moreover, there is no form of exploitation practiced upon them at Panama to hold them back, and that in itself is a wonderful thing. They can buy at the government stores as cheaply as any white foreman or engineer: they have the same advantages that any white man has in free lodgings and cheap meals, and when they travel on the railroad they have accommodations almost as god as the best, and at half the cost, for the second-class railroad fares at Panama are just one-half the first class, and schools—and good schools too—are provided for their children. When they are sick they are treated or operated upon exactly as any white man would be. I suppose no low class of labor was ever given a fairer chance or more democratic treatment than are these negroes at Panama. And it is having the sound result of increasing their value as workers and as human beings.

After the canal is completed the Government will continue in control of all functions of operation; it will notonly own and operatt all the docks, the railroad, and the hotels. It will continue to conduct great stores, which will not only sell to the men employed on the canal but will supply all passing ships; it will deal in coal, selling to the ships of all nations; it will generate electric power for running its ralroad; it will operate machine shops; it will continue its cold storage plant, its bakery, and its laundry, for the benefit of passing commerce.

A New Sense of Our Own Powers

I have shown in what remarkable ways the nation is exhibiting its power and influence at Panama: and such power and influence are not without their dangers. We have already made mistakes and are likely to make still more.

In the remission of tolls on American coastwise ships, we have fallen from the bigness and breadth which has for the most part characterized our attitude toward this world enterprise, and have adopted a small, narrow and greedy course. It offends the spirit if not the exact letter of our treaty with the most friendly of our neighbors, and it launches us upon a new line of special privilege to private interests—from which we may be long in escaping for special privilege is a rapid breeder of its kind.

It is unfortunate, also, though perhaps at present necessary, that we have had to fortify the canal, for it shows that we still lack faith in ourselves and in the fundamental democratic idea. There is no avenue of world politics in which there is such a great need of leadership as in the peace movement; we could have afforded to risk something at Panama in order to make our position plain.

But on the whole we have come out of the great task with a new sense of our own powers, and a new confidence in our abilities as a nation. It should make us proud, but it should make us humble: for the only sound result of doing a great deed is that it commits us to the doing of still greater deeds.

SOCIALIST VICTORIES.

From returns that we have received from all portions of the Union, it is evident that the Socialist party has made striking gains everywhere. The gains not only consist in the capture of new offices and an immense increase in votes but also in this, that even where we have lost seats we have forced the two old parties to unite as one and thus drove home to the mind of the worker the fact that there is no difference between the elephant and the donk, that they both obey their master, who owns the means of life in the United States and constitutes the "invisible government." For instance in Schnectady, N. Y., the Socialist mayor was defeated although he polled a thousand more than two years ago. His oppenent ran on the Republican ticket, the Democrat ticket and the Roosevelt or Progressive ticket. When the old parties unite in this way it can be readily seen that there is as much difference between them as there is between bad eggs. The following are a few election returns and we will print many more next week.

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Akron, Ohio.— Four Socialist aldermen were elected, two of whom were re-elected. The candidate for mayor lost by three hundred and fifty votes.

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Altoona, Pennsylvania.— T. J. Rooney was elected commissioner under the commission form of government.

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McKeesport,. Pennsylvania. — One Socialist commissioner elected.

• • •

New York City.— Hyman Ruggio was elected alderman from the 65th district. This is the first time in the history of New York, a Socialist alderman has been elected. Charles Edward Russell received 32,000 votes, a gain of thirty per cent over the last mayoralty election.

• • •

Scheneckady, New York.— George Lunn, the former Socialist mayor, received 7,032 votes, and lost by 1784. He received one thousand more votes than when he was elected. Schoolcraft, who was elected, headed the Republican ticket, the Democratic ticket, and the Progressive ticket. Five Socialist aldermen were returned to the council. Louis A. Welch, Socialist, was elected sheriff because the Democrats and Republicans did not unite on a candidate.

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Haledon, New Jersey.— which already has a Socialist mayor, elected two constables and two justices of the peace.

• • •

Shelby, Ohio— elected a Socialist mayor.

• • •

Hamilton, Ohio. — Socialists made a clean sweep, electing a mayor, city clerk,, city treasurer, and five councilmen. All of this in spite o fa fusion ticket against them.

• • •

Conneaut, Ohio.— Elected mayor, and now the Socialists are in control of the town.

• • •

Martin's Ferry, Ohio—Socialists reelected to office in spite of fusion ticket against them.

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Charles H. Morrill has been sent back to the Massachusetts legislature for the fifth time.

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Patterson, New Jersey.— The Socialists made a splendid showing, their candidates running second.

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Marion, Indiana.— Four Socialists elected to the council.

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Elwood, Indiana. — Socialists lacked only 93 votes of electing a mayor. Four Socialists were elected to the council.

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The Socialist ticket was the only one in the field opposing the Democrats in the state election of Virginia. Great increases in the Socialist vote took place in many parts of the state, particularly in the farming communities. The Socialist party is now the second party of Virginia, and is allowed to have clerks and judges of election.

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Ogden, Utah.—Socialist candidate for municipal judge elected with a vote of 4,000, which is twice that of any previous Socialist vote.

STATE NOTES.

E. O. Meitzen, Sec.

Someone occasionally wants to know whether we have a ritual and an obligation. We would say, that so far this has not been felt necessary as an explanation and understanding of our principles and aims should be sufficient to arouse a member's self interest and cause him to "hang and rattle" for the cause. From our past experience with labor or organizations we find that all kinds of obligations did not hold the membership, any longer than they thought their self interest properly represented by the order. Let us learn from past experience and be men who know why we are what we are people self organizing.

Local 11 members organized near Milburn, Okla.— L. L. Doss, Sec. Go and do likewise, don't wait for an organizer to come around.

There are still calls for Land Petition coming in and there will be a few who can not be gratified as the entire 2000 have been exhausted. Those who fail to get one should use the blank in the Rebel by attaching sheets of paper thereto.

