Total subs previously reported 23,554
No. new subs last week 442
No. subs expiring last week..403
Gain for the week............. 39
Total No. subscribers this date
23,593

THE REBEL

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

T. A. HICKEY, Editor and Owner.
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HALLETTSVILLE, TEXAS, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1913. **No. 118**

The Lineup for Land and Liberty.

Below we print a statistical table showing that the land petition is now circulating in 145 counties in the state. With 1317 petitions purchased by 386 men and women, who have re-distributed them to eight hundred assistants. This is a revised list up to last Saturday and does not include forty more petition purchasers of 150 extra petitions.

This petition has met with greater success than anything of the sort ever attempted in Texas. When the Prohibition Democrats circulated their submission petitions in 1911 they did not cover near as many counties or secure as many names as the Renter's Union has already gotten.

Regardless of the fate of this petition it has already done an incalculable amount of good. As President Smith of the Renters Union points out in another column, everywhere he went with the petition he had but to present the petition and a great crowd gathered around to discuss the question of land.

When it is remembered that the situation that President Smith describes in Wharton County is being duplicated in many towns in 145 counties in Texas our readers can commence to have an idea of the tremendous educational effect of this Land Petition.

We are riveting the attention of the people of the greatest state in area in the Union on the most vital question that has ever been discussed by the sons and daughters of men.

Instead of discussing baseball, prize fights, woman's clothes and the latest church creed the masses of the people are discussing lands for the landless and homes for the homeless.

They are discussing how 100,000,000 acres of fine arable land can, without striking a blow, firing a shot or shedding one drop of human blood be thrown upon the market, its speculative price destroyed and this great state be made to bloom like a rose in springtime. They are discussing how 250,000 tenants can be turned into 250,000 homeowners.

They are discussing, not only how can two blades of grass grow where one grew before but how can a hundred blades grow where one is growing now.

They are asking themselves if this move to give land to the landless and homes to the homeless will not mean the solution of the liquor traffic, the ending of prostitution, the destruction of white slavery, the abolition of wage slavery and the bringing around of human liberty all over the earth.

Because of all these countless discussions raging around the state over the Land Petition, the Rebel makes bold to say that if every Land Petition was burned today and every circulator dropped dead still a great work would have been already accomplished by the circulation of this petition.

The success of the Petition speaks well for the intelligence of the people of Texas, the most American state in the Union, and the success of this petition further shows that machinery has been set in motion that will never stop until the Land question, which has been an issue since Moses slew the Egyptian will be settled and settled right.

Finally The Rebel is delighted to announce that out of the agitation arising from this petition there is growing an intense desire for the organization of Renter's Unions. In another column we publish a call from the secretary of the Renter's Union asking for an organization of the Renter's Union in each one of the 145 counties which we list this week. Is it too much, my friends, to ask you to put your shoulders to the wheel and help the Renter's Union to accomplish this taks of organization work?

Do you realize what it means, do you realize what it will mean if delegates from 145 counties gather together in solemn council in the city of Waco on November 8th; do you realize how encouraged the veterans in this fight will be when they meet you face to face, shake your hands and welcome you as a brother in this tremendous battle; do you realize that an impetus will be given to the land renters union that will be felt inevery portion of the South; do you realize how easy the organization of Renter's Unions are, now that the masses are aroused to the importance of this land question? A meeting at night in a schoolhouse, five or more men and women present, an application blank signed, officers elected, including a delegate to Waco, 65 cents each, including inituation fee and then no more money for three months when you pay 15 cents. Only that and nothing more. How simple it is if you will but get busy and organize now.

I am depending on you, I want to know if you will come to the assistance of the men and women and children who suffer and toil in homelessness and despair. Knowing you as I do I can expect but one thing and that is that you organize a local in your county and meet us in Waco on November 8th when we will give you a detailed report of the Land Petition and all that flows therefrom.

On with the battle, on with the fight for the freedom of the land, up with the Renter's Union, on with the land Petition, on with the work that will speed the day, when we shall all live under our own vine and fig tree.

Atascosa County.
Scarborough, John ...3
Osborne, J. W., ...3
Mann I. D. ...1
Blake, W. E., ...1

Archer County.
Fish, L., ...2

Anderson County.
Moellett, J. D., ...10
Graser, A., ...2

Angelina County.
Bowen, J. M., ...10
Basey, R. L. ...1
Capshaw, C. C., ...1
Gibson, Clay, ...4
Shofner, M. L., ...2

Brown County.
Postmaster, ...2
Griffin, T. H., ...1
Garms, Louis, ...2
Pitman, J. J. ...2
Langley, N. B., ...1
York, D. A., ...1
Williams, W. W., ...1
Goodwin, F. M. Mrs., ...1
Aldredge, J. M., ...1

Baylor County.
Gleghorn, G. T., ...3
Rooth, G. E., ...1
Boyd, J. C., ...1

Bexar County.
Brown, Wilson M., ...2

Bosque County.
Veteto, G. M., ...1
Dehn, F. H., ...1
Mitchell, I. P., ...1

Bowie County.
Reed, E. L., ...10
Triplett, J. B. ...1

Bastrop County.
Pate, E., ...10
Pounds, J. J., ...10

Bell County.
Dugger, G. T., ...10
McHenry, W. T., ...2
Lagrone, J. T., ...1
Petty, L. H., ...3
Epperson J. J., ...1
Ferguson, Roscoe G., ...10

Blanco County.
Giger, Jos., ...2

Bee County.
Hardeman, Thos. F., ...10

Coryell County.
Thomas, S. D., ...10
Ingram, J. D., ...10
Baker, Chas. E., ...1

Childress County.
Sallie, J. W. ...1
Bryant, H. N., ...2
McRae, D. O., ...1

Collin County.
Lough, J. R., ...3
Wright, J. M., ...10
Parkhill, F. E., ...10
Walker, L. N., ...1
Turner W. M., ...1
Bush, L. P., ...1
Lynn, A. W., ...10
Pamplin, B. F., ...10

Cottle County.
Tackitt, B. T., ...3
Cremer, R. J., ...1

Calhoun County.
Jones, J. S., ...2
Gurley, H. L. ...2
Harrell, T. B., ...1

Coleman County.
Carsey, J. D., ...1
Hall, P. T., ...1
Stone, J. W., ...1
McBride, N. L., ...1
Stewart, J. L., ...1
Allen, J. H., ...2

Coke County.
Rogers, W. H., ...10
Mathers, F. C., ...1

Cass County.
Vaughn, S. T., ...2
Carmichal J. J. ...1

Clay County.
Dawson, C. L., ...10

Comanche County.
Martin, H., ...4
Dyche, A., ...1
Braswell, W. J., ...3
Teague, G. L. ...1

Crosby County.
Cowles, A. N., ...1

Cooke County.
Evans, E. J., ...1

Concho County.
Cravens, Buck, ...5

Collingsworth County.
Johnson, Warren, ...1
Sherrell, P. C., ...1

Callahan County.
Patton, John, ...3
McNutt S. V., ...1
Cook, W. R., ...1

Denton County.
Lincicum, V. D., ...10
Walker, J. L., ...1
Bledsoe, B. C., ...1
Anderson, M. A., ...2

Donley County.
Johnson, J. C., ...10

DeWitt County.
McCoy, Chas. E. ...2
McCord, Pat, ...1
Hernandez, F. A., ...1

Delta County.
Stephens, J. Thos., ...2
Neal, H. M., ...1
Bowman, A. M., ...10
Smith, F. M., ...1
Dockery, J. O., ...1
Minnix O. E. ...2

Dallas County.
Loutrel E. H. ...2
Creed, W. T., ...2
Chenault, J. W., ...1
Quimby Percy D., ...4

Dawson County.
Riggs, Jim, ...5

Eastland County.
Henderson, W. C., ...2
Wilkerson, F., ...1
Witt W. S., ...1
Foller, E. A., ...2
Falls, E. A., ...2

Ellis County.
Brink, A. V., ...1
West, T. C., ...1
Estes, J. C., ...1
Langston, H. S., ...1
Ruggles M. J., ...11

Erath County.
Kieth, W. G., ...2

El Paso County.
Ruby, I. C., ...3

Fannin County.
Powell, J. M., ...3
Baker, S. H., ...10
Morgan, W. H., ...1
Towery, J. M., ...10
Marshall, W. E., ...4
Bledsoe, Y. M., ...1

Floyd County.
Marshall, T. J., ...1
Beny, W. S., ...10

Falls County.
Mercer, M. M., ...1
Hughes, Patsey, ...1
Goos, J. C., ...1
Calvert, R. L. ...1

Freestone County.
Phillips, W. D., ...1

Fisher County.
O'Brient, M. M. ...3
Scott, E. D., ...10
Brother, S. P., ...5
Seaton, J. H., ...2
Solomon, W. L., ...1
Mootv, C. H., ...1
Young, Uld., ...9

Fayette County.
Harsch H. H., ...3

Foard County.
Thompson, G. W., ...2
Walton, T. J., ...

Grayson County.
Kelsey, Emma G., ...1
Hendry, A. F., ...1
Waters, G. B., ...3
Petite, C. F., ...10
Duncan, J. A. ...10
Chapman, J. A., ...10
Whitley, Mrs Mary P., ...1
Kerr, H. G., ...5
Sims, C. W., ...5
Hunnicutt, T. J., ...10

Gillespie County.
Terry, N. W., ...1

Grimes County.
Long, C. R., ...2

Gregg County.
Perdue, R. M. ...1

Gonzales County.
Lee, S. D., ...1
Key, H. F., ...3

Guadalupe County.
Schaefer, J. W. ...10

Goliad County.
Mitchell, Geo. E., ...1

Henderson County.
Thomas, C. J., ...3
Pockrus, B. F., ...2
Rasco, A. J., ...10
Jones, A. J., ...10
Dodds, D. A., ...1
Brooks, G. R., ...1

Houston County.
Barber, O. W., ...1
Dominy, S. Y., ...2
Wheeler, Ben, ...2
Lewis, Jas., ...8
Whitmore, W. C. ...1
Callaway, J. F. B., ...3
Sanders, J. B., ...2
Harrington, A., ...1
Brannen, J. P. ...1

Harris County.
Holman, A. T., ...2
Voth, J. A., ...1
Roush, F. M., ...2

Hopkins County.
Gazaway, A. T., ...1
Bussell, G. N., ...10

Hunt County.
Lewellen, J. W., ...10
Pass, J. J., ...1
Steen, Hugh, ...1

Hill County
Copeland. Mrs. Inez, ...1
Fulfer, F. M., ...1
Jank, John, ...1

Hood County.
McWhorter, W. M., ...2

Hidalgo County.
Allbright, J. W., ...7

Haskell County.
Roberts, A. H., ...2
Hudspeth, C. E., ...3
Newton, W. C., ...10

Hardin County.
Trull, G. W., ...3

Hamilton County.
Bright, J. L., ...10

Howard County.
Cheairs, G. F., ...6

Hall County.
Meek, J. I. ...1
Bennett, P. M., ...10
Sheppard, B. H., ...1

Hale County.
Pool, W. I., ...10
Brown, C. C., ...2

Harrison County.
Davis, H. M., ...4

Johnson County.
Barrett N. H., ...1
Shannon, Geo., ...10
Garner, W. C., ...2
Pritchard, J. W. ...[illegible]

Jones County.
Jenkins, Tom, ...1
Smith, H. S., ...12
Hatty, J. A., ...1

Jefferson County.
Bristol, Geo. W. ...2

Jasper County.
Mumford, G. C., ...4
Morse, Miss Della, ...2

Jackson County.
Lovett, Arthur, ...1

Kaufman County.
Holley, D. J., ...2
Ray, W. H., ...10
Towery, A. C., ...10
Hooper, J. W., ...1
Sargent, A. E., ...2

King County.
Shelby, Jno. H., ...10

Knox County.
Cooper, H. B., ...10
Reese, H. F., ...10
Finney, J. S., ...1

Kent County.
Hall, G. W., ...1

Karnes County.
Hernandez, F. A. ...10
Thormaelen, Fred, ...10
Cordenus, Professor, ...1

Kerr County.
Weltner, O., ...1

Leon County.
Turner, F., ...2
McCormick, J. E., ...1
Crawford, J. L., ...1
Pilley, J. L., ...1
Lambert, A. L., ...1
Wood, R. E., ...1
Hester, J. W., ...3

Lamar County.
Page, R. E., ...11
Cato, J. W., ...4

Llano County.
Miller, Wm. P. ...1
Morgan, James, ...1
Clendenen, T. M., ...4
Alexander, A. P., ...2

Liberty County.
Davis Hazarous, ...1
Rogers, Dr. J. J., ...1
McLaughlin, Jno., ...1

Lavaca County.
Juricek, Nick., ...10
Singleton, C. F., ...1
Chambers, Dee, ...1
Mertz, Ben ...1
Spann, Wm., ...1
Ullrich, Eph. A., ...2
Meitzen, E. O., ...5
Hickey, T. A., ...5

Limestone County.
Slaughter, J. H., ...1

McCulloch County.
Curry, C. C., ...1
Smith, G. B., ...1
Cawon, Chas. G., ...1

Milam County.
Sweet, Lewis W., ...1
May, J. M., ...1
McGee, R. S., ...2
Blocker, J. R., ...1
Blankenship, A., ...1
Hughes, A. C., ...1
Jones J. L., ...10
Green, Ed., ...5
Vinton, W. W., ...4
Condrey, O. G., ...2
Allison, T. J., ...1
Carter, J. F. ...1

Mills County.
Cox, T. ...2
Smith, D. J., ...1

Montgomery County.
Hubbard, B. H. ...1

Morris County.
Jackson, E. C., ...1

Marion County.
Mings, M. D., ...1

Mason County.
Windham, Jim, ...1

Matagorda County.
Vanderpool, J. E., ...1
Davidson, A. K., ...2

Menard County.
Brown, D. T., ...1
Brown, W. B., ...1

McLennan County.
Spurgeon, Mrs. M. A. ...4
Shanks, J. M., ...10

Martin County.
Morton, A. B., ...1

Montague County.
Wright, G. A., ...1
Bowen, James, ...1

Navarro County.
Farley, W. D., ...2

Nueces County.
Echols, C. T., ...1
Moreland, S. M., ...10
Foster, T. E., ...4

Nacogdoches County
Case, J. H. ...10
Clark, W. H., ...1
Holbrook, L. K., ...10
Thomas, J. B., ...1
Norton, W. P., ...1

Orange County.
Trull, Jno., ...1
Goodwin, B. T., ...10

Panola County.
Walker N. B., ...2
Stanford, B. W., ...2

Parker County.
Kearney, John, ...2
Brown, N. A. ...1
Crelie, E., ...2
Lain, Lewis, R. ...2
Montgomery, J. A., ...2

Palo Pinto County.
Hurlburt, H. B., ...1
Ray, F. G. ...6

Polk County.
Capps, W. W., ...2
Kendrick, W. M., ...2

Robertson County.
Barnes, W. C., ...10
Gibson, J. J. ...10

Refugio County. **Rockwall County.**
Burns, J. S., ...1
Ridley, J. I., ...1
Evans, Mr., ...1
Sisk, J. R., ...1

Runnels county.
Schraeder Ben ...10
Nut H. F. ...1
King A. L. ...1
Stoval W. Y. ...2
Brewer Joshua ...10

Rains County.
Clayborn R. B. ...1
Fields W. R. ...10
Adams Jesse ...10

Rusk County.
Wilson W. P. H. ...1

Roberts County.
Slaton C. I. ...1

San Saba County.
Wiggins John ...1
Wiggins J. C. ...40
Teague Geo. W. ...1
Judkins A. ...5

Shelby County.
Mask R. E. ...1
Campbell E. C. ...7
Self Ely A. ...1
Lemons J. R. ...1
Bryce E. W. ...2

Shakelford County.
Mobley J. M. ...2

San Patricio County.
Gleghorn H. B. ...2
Klahr E. E. ...1

Sabine County.
Bennett R. E. ...1
Ansley J. D. ...10

San Augustine County.
Phelps J. A. ...3

Smith County.
Bell W. R. ...1
Collins C. C. ...2
Morris H. S. ...1

Stonewall County.
Williams C. E. ...3
Stanford L. J. ...10

Stevens County.
Bradshaw Mrs. P. W. ...1

Somervell County.
Wood J. A. ...1

Tarrant County.
Pendergrass P. L. ...1
Hall L. D. ...1
Lewis J. ...10
Blizard G. W. ...1
Hackler T. A. ...1
Jones G. W. ...3

Travis County.
Arnold O. E. ...1

Titus County.
Riddle Dr. I. T. ...1
True P. ...10

Taylor County.
Cumby J. A. ...1
Kelly C. M. ...2

Throckmorton County.
Turner A. L. ...1
Jarnegan E. H. ...1

Tom Green County.
Stoneham W. R. ...1

Tyler County
Smart N. J. ...2
Rose W. V. ...1
Powell J. D. ...1

Trinity County.
Graham S. N. ...1

Uvalde County.
Baker D. A. ...3
Bennett E. B. ...2
King B. F. ...2

Victoria County.
Boyd M. L. ...1

Van Zandt County.
Smith W. H. ...2
Wright James G. ...1

Wood County.
Goodson R. J. ...18
Williams Bennett ...1
Hickman H. M. ...1

Williamson County.
Lee Geo. W. ...1
Hornsby R. F. ...10
West T. J. ...1

Waller County.
Robertson H. V ...2

Wilson County.
Lee J. H. ...1

Wheeler County.
Parrish H. M. ...2
Ferris G. A. ...2
Moye Jno. J. ...10

Wise County.
Green J. B. ...1
Vaughn A. H. ...1
Sandefer T. I. ...1
Gorman S. E. ...1

Wharton County.
Smith J. C. ...20

Walker County.
Jordy Rawling ...1

Wichita County.
Beat R. H. ...1
Teeters L. G. ...10

Young County.
Birdwell R. P. ...2
Phelps M. T. ...1
Morrow W. B. ...1
Moreland S. T. ...1
Amason J. E. ...1

Zavalla County.
Davis K. ...2

R. U. PRESIDENT'S EXPERIENCE.

El Campo, Texas,
September 23, 1913.

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

Dear Comrade:—

I took the "Famous Land Petition" to town with me yesterday and say I didn't get out of town until dark a signer they would gather around me in crowds then I would get their names and slip out under one of their arms and beat my way on to another part of town and leave them discussing it. Say there is no politics in this thing. Democrats, Republicans, Pros, Antis, big, little, old or young, rich or poor it makes no difference they all sign it. Something must have gone wrong.

This business is simply going to tear a hole in something if it is worked properly If you will send me the names of Rebel readers, some of the best ones in the following counties I will put them to work; Matagorda, Victoria, Jackson and Calhoun. We must have every county of importance represented. I believe the petition will attract national, if not international attention. I am,

Yours for the revolution,
J. C. Smith.

Dr. Karl Liebknecht, the Socialist leader in the Socialist Reichstag, was challenged to meet a high officer of the Krupp Munitions Co., in a duel. Comrade Liebknecht exposed the alliance between the gun manufacturers, the Emporer and other high officials in a conspiracy to produce a war scare so that their guns could be sold. When our comrade gets through with him, he will wish he had kept his mouth shut.

The Union coal miners in the northern district of Illinois are decidedly opposed to war. They believe that all wars are rich men's wars and poor men's fight. The Rebel rejoices to know that they have declared by a unanimous referendum vote that they will go on strike against war on the day that war is declared. Over 6,000 stalwart men participated in the vote.

Thugs are assaulting Socialist and Unionist organizers in the Fairmont coal fields of West Virginia. How long, Oh, Lord, how long, will the people remain pateint, is the cry of The Rebel.

The real estate shark booms a town until he has sucked all the pap from the inhabitants, then folds his tent and silently steals away.

Whose Land Is It?

To whom rightfully does the soil of Texas belong? Who are justly entitled to its use and to all the benefits that flow from its use?

Let me go to the heart of his question by asking anoher question: Has or has not every child born in Texas a right to live? There can be but one answer, for no one would contend that it is right to drown Texas babies, or that any human law could make it right. Well then, if every human being born in Texas has a right to live in Texas, these rights must be equal. If each one has a right to live, then no one can have any better right to live than any other one. There can be no dispute about this. No one will contend that it would be any less a crime to drown the baby of a Texas renter than it would be to drown the baby of the proudest duchess, or that a law commanding the one would be any more justifiable than a law commanding the other.

Since, then, all the Texas people have the same equal right to live, it follows that they must all have the same equal right to the land of Texas. If they are all in Texas by the same equal permission of Nature, so that no one of them can justly set up a superior claim to life than any other one of them; so that all the rest of them could not justly say to one of them, "You have not the same right to live as we have; therefore we will pitch you out of Texas into the Gulf!" then they must all have the same equal rights to the elements which nature has provided for the sustaining of life—to air, to water, and to land. For to deny the equal right to the elements necessary to the maintaining of life is to deny the equalright to life. Any law that said, "Certain babies have no right to the soil of Texas; therefore they shall be thrown off the soil of Texas;" would be precisely equivalent to a law that said, "Certain babies have no right to live; therefore they shall be thrown inthe Gulf." And as no law or custom or agreement can justify the denial of the equal right to life, so no law or custom or agreement can justify the denial of the equal right to land.

It therefore follows, from the very fact of their existence, that the right of each one of the Texas people to an equal share in the land of Texas is equal and inalienable; that is to say, that the use and benefit of the land of Texas belongs rightfully to the whole people of Texas, to each one as much as to every other; to no one more than to any other—not to some individuals, to the exclusion of other individuals; not to one class, to the exclusion of other classes; not to landlords not to tenants, not to cultivaors, but to the whole people.

This right is irrefutable and indefensible. It pertains to and springs from the fact of existence, the right to live. No law, no covenant, no agreement, can bar it. One generation cannot stipulate away the rights of another generation. If the whole people of Texas were to unite in bargaining away their rights in the land, how could they justly bargain away the right of the child who the next moment is born? No one can bargain away what is not his; no one can stipulate away the rights of another. And if the new-born infant has an equal right to life, then has it an equal right to land. Its warrant, which comes direct from Nature, and which sets aside all human laws or title-deeds, is the fact that it is born.

Here we have a firm, self-apparent principle from which we may safely proceed. The land of Texas does not belong to one individual more than to another individual, to one class more than to another class; to one generation more than to the generations that come after. *It belongs to the whole people who at the time exist upon it.*

LANDLORDS' RIGHT IS LABOR'S WRONG.

To say that the land of a country belongs to the whole people, and then merely to ask that rents shall be reduced, or that the tenant-right be extended, or that the State shall buy the land from one class and sell it to another class, is utterly illiogocal and absurd.

Either the land of Texas rightfully belongs to the Texas landlords, or it rightfully belongs to the Texas people; there can be no scheme for interfering in any way with the landlords is condemned; it is nobody else's business what they do with it, or what rent they charge for it, or where or how they spend the money they draw from it, and whoever does not want to live upon it on the landlord's terms is at perfect liberty to starve or emigrate. But if, on the contrary, the land of Texas rightfully belongs to the Texas people, then the only logical demand is, not that the tenants shall be made joint-owners with the landlords, not that it be bought from a smaller class and sold to a larger class, but that it be resumed by the whole people. To propose to pay the landlords for it is to deny the right of the people to it. It is to admit that the Texas people have no more right to the soil of Texas than any outsider. For, any outsider can go to Texas and buy land, if he will give its market value; and to propose to buy out the landlords is to propose to continue the present injustice in another form. They would get in interest on the debt created what they now get in rent. They would still have a lien upon Texas labor.

And why should the landlords be paid? If the land of Texas belongs of natural right to the Texas people, what valid claim for payment can be set up by the landlords? No one will contend that the land is theirs of natural right, for the day has gone by when men could be told that the Creator of the universe intended His bounty for the exclusive use and benefit of a privileged class of His creatures—that He intended a few to roll in luxury while their fellows toiled and starved for them. The claim of the landlords to the land rests not on natural right but merely on municipal law—on municipal law which contravenes natural right. And, whenever the sovereign power changes municipal law so as to conform to natural right, what claim can they assert to compensation? Some of them bought their lands, it is true; but they got not better title than the seller had to give. And what are these titles? Titles based on murder and robbery, on blood and rapine—titles which rest on the most atrocious and wholesale crimes. Created by force and maintained by force, they have not behind them the first shadow of right. That men, now dead, have had the power to give and grant Texas lands is true; but will any one contend they had the right? Will any one contend that in all the past generations there has existed on the British Isles or anywhere else any human being, or any number of human beings, who had he right to say that in the year 1889 the great mass of Texas should be compelled to pay—in many cases to residents of England, France, or the United States—for the privilege of living in their native country and making a living from their native so ? Even if it be said that might makes right; even if it be contended that in the twelfth, or seventeenth or eighteenth century lived men who, having the power, and therefore the right, to give away the soil of Texas, it cannot be contended that their right went further than their power, or that their gifts and grants are binding on the men of the present generation. No one can urge such a preposterous doctrine. And, if might makes right, then the moment the people get power to take the land the rights of the present landholders utterly cease, and any proposal to compensate them is a proposal to do a fresh wrong.

Should it be urged that, no matter on what they originally rest, the lapse of time has given to the legal owners of Texas land a title of which they cannot now be easily deprived without compensation, it is sufficient to ask, with Herbert Spencer, at what rate per annum wrong becomes right?

And, even supposing that in their ignorance the masses have acquiesced in the iniquitous system which mekes the common birthright of all the exclusive property of some. What then? Does such acquiescence turn wrong into right? If the sleeping traveller wake to find a robber with his hand in his pocket, is he bound to buy the robber off—bound not merely to let him keep what he has previously then, but pay the full value of all he expected the sleep of his victim to permit him to get? If the stockholders of a bank find that for a long term of years their cashier has been appropriating the lion's share of the profits, are they to be told that they cannot discharge him without paying him for what he might have got, had his peculations not been discovered?

Oklahoma Notes

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

New Locals for the Week.

Luther in Oklahoma county, 10 members, G. P. Taylor, Luther, Secretary.

Jenks in Tulsa county, 7 members, J. T. Trusty, Jenks, secretary.

Emerson in Cotton county, 5 members, W. H. Sharp, Emerson, secretary.

Kilgore in Grady county, 5 members, L. F. Wham, Kilgore, secretary.

Spiro in LeFlore county, 11 members, G. W. Derryberry, Sipro, secretary.

Members-at-large; C. K. Lord, El Reno, Okla., Route 3; and August Koehler, Oklahoma City, Route 10, box 45.

Comrade John T. Neal, of George, Oklahoma drew the pillow top that was given away on Socialist Day at the State Fair.

Speakers Announcements.

I wish to state to the comrades of Texas that I will be in Texas from October 12th to November 12th and will be filling dates in Hunt, Collin, Raines, Wood and Johnson counties and would like to make those dates as thick as I can. Those wishing me to speak for them will please address me at Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, general delivery.

P. G.Zimmerman.

Encampments.

The Otter Valley encampment association, composed of locals in Swanson county met in Synder, September 21st on call of the secretary-treasurer, Comrade Oles Stofer. They voted to hold a five days encampment next year beginning August 5th and instructed the secretary to proceed at once to secure terms for speakers of national reputation. They plan to have the biggest affair of the kind in the United States.

Thurman-Wilkerson Debate.

We have had some fun in Jefferson county this week. Comrade W. L, Thurman of Sulphur, Oklahoma came up here and held a debate with the U. G. Wilkerson of Comanche. Dr. Thurman whipped Wilkerson until he looked smaller than ten cents with a hole in it.

I want to recommend Thurman to the comrades of this State as the best man we have to clean up on capitalist minded preachers. He whips them with their own book—the Bible. He shows beyond the shadow of a doubt that Christ did not bring the gospel to grafters. interest, profit and rent takers, but to the working class, that Christ's church was a working class church and that grafters were not eligible to membership in it. He proves this by prophecy of the old testament and by Christ and the apostles of the New Testament. Comrade Thurman occupies a seemingly new realm of thought along this line (at least new to the people of our time because capitalism has crowded christianity out of the churches) but in reality it is as old as the doctrine of Jesus. Thurman is master of the situation, his mien in debate is grand, his wonderful logic comes down on his opponents with sledge hammer blows and shatters their [illegible] to "smithereens." We ought to keep [illegible] man busy in this state. Comrades; if you have any preachers in your neighborhood who are abusing Socialists, just arrange for a debate with W. L. Thurman and he will knock all the capitalist wind out of them. He is the greatest debater we have in this state I fully believe.

Yours for the reclamation of all stolen property in the state.

Monroe Jones,
Sugden, Oklahoma.

John Lamar,of Maxwell, wishes to announce that he will start a Socialist paper, October 15th and is anxious to have a few speaking dates anywhere in the state to speak on Socialism and give illustrated speeches. Will come for expenses so he says. He is 19 years old and claims to b red all the way.

Socialist Day at the State Fair.

A crowd of Socialists estimated by the capitalist press at 8,000, two tremendous meetings addressed by Comrade Fred D. Warren, E. S. Hurt, Stanley J. Clark, Geo. G. Hamilton and Octavia Norman. Literature sales and collections amounting to $176.00, red tags, red flags and red banners everywhere, tells briefly the story of the great working class dmonstration at the Oklahoma State Fair, on Tuesday, September 30th.

Hundreds of comrades reached Oklahoma City the night before the Socialist Day and local Oklahoma City held a special meeting for these comrades at the court house. Comrades Stallard, Hamilton, Hurt, Branstetter, Andrews, Dooley and many other wheel horses of the movement made brief and inspiring addresses.

Comrade Fred D. Warren was met at the train by a tremendous crowd of class conscious proletarians. His speech in the afternoon was heard by nearly four thousand people. Rarely in the political history of the state has any speaker received such an enthusiastic welcome and such close attention. The speech of Comrade Warren was more or less interrupted by the artillery practice of the regiment of the regular soldiers kept at the fair ground for the purpose of enticing young men of the working class into the army. The practice cannonading however, aided very materially in the sale of many copies of "War, What For" at the close of the speech.

For the remainder of the afternoon the "Reds" proceeded to add a touch of color to the fair grounds. Everywhere red flags, red buttons, and red pennants proclaimed the presence of an astonishing number of Socialists. Practically every corner of the state was represented.

The evening meeting in th convention hall was attended by a crowd of at least 2000 people. Comrade Hurt made one of his best speeches, one that showed a number of Democrats and Republicans that the common people have nothing to expect from parties owned and controlled by the parasite classes of the nation.

A feature of the evening's program was a recitation by little Octavia Norman, eight years old, the daughter of Comrades Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Norman, of Coleman, Oklahoma.

The following day had been officially advertised as "Democrat Day" and the Young Democrats made every effort to have a demonstration equal to that of the Socialists. In their parade less than three hundred showed their interest in the party of Cruce and the national and state bankers of the state.

The crowd that listened to Governor Cruce and other speakers of the day numbered less than two hundred a mere fraction of the number that listened to Comrade Warren the day before.

Governor Cruce in his speech called attention to the great Socialist demonstration of the previous day and deplored the lack of interest in party affairs on the part of the Democrats His speech was an acknowledgement of the apathy of the Democrat party and of the success of the Socialist demonstration on September 30.

A GREAT NUMBER.

This issue of The Rebel No. 118, is one of the best issues up to date. It might be called the "Statement Number" because it contains four great statements on matters that is a vital importance to he working class everywhere. The satement by Frank Bohn on the state of the party is one of the most lucid expositions on party matters that has been written the last decade. The statement on land showing why the landlord should not be paid for their land is a revelation to all thinking men. The statement of why we should hold a state convention in Texas on the 10th of Nov. is of paramount importance to our membership. The statement on The Condition of the Land Amendment, in which there is statistically set forth the number of petitions and the names of the circulators in 145 counties, is a splendid statistical compilation revealing how deep seated is the interest on the all important question of Land by the masses of the people of Texas.

We would call you rattention to the immense importance of this issue so that you will realize the necessity of securing at once subs for The Rebel in ever increasing quantities. It would be nothing short of a crime to hamper The Rebel for lack of funds at this time when the battle that we are so fiercely waging is becoming hotter every day. The Rebel is recognized by friend and foe alike as the one great independent weekly in the state. We are breaking into the great dailies as you can see by reading the sixth column of the second page of this issue. It is as easy to get Rebel subscribers as it is to eat your dinner when you are hungry. Remember every sub you get means, in most cases a new convert, hence it ought to be plain enough to you that your duty is to get busy right now and send us in a club of four, ten or twenty subs at the nominal price of 25 cents for forty weeks, single subscriptions $1 for four years. Do it now.

AN IMPORTANT QUESTION.

Hawley, Tex., Oct. 1, 1913.

Dear Editor:—

I received the Land Petition of the Renter's Union, all of which I heartily endorse. In talking the matter over with a friend he said it would be contrary to the Federal Constitution [illegible] He said he would sign it and vote for it, he gave good reasons why it would be unconstitutional. He said if we had the petition circulated, signed and returned and presented to the governor that he could not recommend it to the legislature.

Now, Mr. Editor, here is a question or a point I want some light on. Let some authority speak, if you please. Let's be sure we are right and then all hands and the cook to put our shoulders to the wheel and make her roll to our satisfaction.

Please answer in The Rebel.

Yours for the fight,
C. A. Hunter,

(This and a number of other questions and objections will be answered in full next week.—Ed.

HERE IS A FIGHTER.

Pontotoc, Tex., Sept. 28, 1913.

The Rebel,
Hallettsville, Texas.

I write you to let you know the fight is on in this part of the country between myself and landlordism. I have made three speeches for the Renters of Texas and I write you to let you know exactly the shape I am in.

Now you renters of the state of Texas sit up and listen. I have got my orders from my landlord to stop speaking or get off his place. How does that sound for old Texas and Mason county, the land of the free and home of the brave? For all of that I have rented and I will be here another year and will take every hide I can. So I ask every man that reads this and believes in free speech to roll up your sleeves and help me run landlordism from the state of Texas. Listen, we have got nothing to lose, but our claims. Listen again, if they put us on the road we can do as Christ did, we can go through their fields and pluck the ears of corn.

Yours for right,
Jim Windham,

P. S.—My landlord's name is Chas. J. Fisher, Pontotoc, Texas.

A Call to Action.

The following letter was mailed this week to all militant workers in the one hundred and forty-five counties in which the land petition is circulating.

HEADQUARTERS RENTER'S UNION.
E. O. Meitzen, Secretary-Treasurer.
Hallettsville, Texas, October 6, 1913.

Dear Sir and Brother:—

Enclosed you will find an application blank for the organization of a Local of Land Renter's Union of America.

I take the liberty of addressing you and sending you this application blank, which gives you full instructions on how to organize, because of the splendid work you have done in circulating Land Petitions within the past month.

The records of our office show that up to date 402 men and women have purchased 1400 petitions and with their helpers 1300 men are actively circulating them in 136 counties in the state. We should have from five to twenty locals in each of these counties and we can before another year has passed, have that many locals provided we make a start now in the counties that are unorganized.

You live in an unorganized county and I would urge you to secure five or names on the enclosed application. Organize and send the application into this office at once. Then elect a delegate to the great national convention of the Renter's Union that will open in Waco on Friday, November 8th.

In this connection it should be remembered that Waco is the railroad center of the state, the Waco Cotton Palace fair will be on that week; the directors of the Cotton Palace have set aside Sunday, November 9th as Socialist day and reduced fares will be given from all Texas points. A committee on the ground will see that the lowest possible hotel rates will be secured an thus our delegates can attend at the lowest possible cost.

A referendum vote is now being taken by the membership of the Socialist party on the question of whether the party will hold a state convention immediately after Socialist Day, November 9th. If this motion carries, and all signs seems to indicate that it will, we will have the greatest gathering of men and women interested in the land question that has ever assembled in the state.

Knowing of these facts you will see, I believe, the advisability of immediately getting five or more together and organizing a Renter's Union in your county and thus plant the seed of organization that will grow and spread until the greatest question in the world, the land question, is solved.

Believing with the good look that: "The land is mine and shall not be sold forever, saith the Lord," and that you will help to bring the condition around in which we shall have land for the landless and homes for the homeless, I remain,

Your brother in the fight for the freedom of the land,

E. O. MEITZEN,
Secretary-Treasurer R. U. of A.

FROM A FOUNDER OF THE FARMERS UNION.

Emory, Tex., Sept. 29, 1913.

E. O. Meitzen, Sec.-Treas., R. U.
Hallettsville, Texas.

Dear Comrade:—

I am writing you this morning for some Petitions to the land proposition, for which you will find enclosed 25 cents. Also 25 cents for The Rebel to be sent to J. R. Johngon, Brasher, Rt. 1, Texas.

I am one of the first 10 stated the Farmer's Union to going in Rains County [illegible] not see anything in it but education and that is what I see yet, but it seems strange that people are so slow to see things as they are.

Yours for the revolution and the Renter's Union and Land Question,

sJesse Adam.

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP .. ..CONTROL, ETC. .. ..

Of the Rebel published weekly at Hallettsville, Texas, required by the Act of August 24, 1912.

Editor, Managing Editor T. A. Hicky, Business Manager, E. R. Meitzen, Publishers and owners, E. R. and A. C. Meitzen and T. A. Hickey.

Known bondholders, mortgages or other security holders, holding 1 per cent. or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages or other securities: none.

Sworn to and subscribed before me the 4th day of October, 1913.

D. A. Paulus, Postmaster
Hallettsville, Tex.

MINERAL WELLS MEETING.

Rev. G. G. Hamilton of Oklahoma. will speak in Mineral Wells on the subject of Socialism Saturday October 18, 1913. Everybody invited, especially ladies.

J. A. Hudman, Sec.

THE LAND PETITION.

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

TO O. B. COLQUITT, GOVERNOR OF TEXAS.

We, the undersigned citizens of Texas, hereby join with the Renters Union of America in a petition to you to call a special session of the legislature who shall be requested by you to submit to a vote of the people an amendment to the State Constitution, providing for a tax equal to the full rental value on all lands held for speculation—excepting homestead reservations only—all to the end that use and occupancy shall become the sole title to land in Texas.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

State Convention Referendum.

Hallettsville, Texas, September 25, 1913.

Dear Comrades:—

Hallettsville Local No. 93, in regular session hereby initiates the following motion for state referendum, and asks that every good Socialist who would aid in laying the basis for a great campaign in 1914, to second this motion; AT ONCE.

RESOLVED, that a delegated state convention of the Socialist party of Texas be held in Waco, Texas, on Monday, November 10, 1913, 10 a. m., for the purpose of arranging for the coming campaign, under the following heads:

1. Taking steps to make the Socialist party's state and national position on Land the dominant issue of the 1914 campaign.

2. To discuss ways and means whereby the Socialist party's national farmer's program can be best brought to the attention of the 130,000 small farm owners and the quarter of a million land tenants in Texas, and draft a state platfrm for 1914, to be submitted to the membership for seconds in the regular way.

3. To take action looking toward the carrying out of the Socialist party's national resolution that says: "The Socialist party pledges its support to the renters and the agricultural wage workers in their attempts to organize to protect themselves from the aggressions of capitalism, and the employers in agriculture."

4. Taking action to aid and co-operate with the Renter's Union which meets in national convention in Waco the same week.

5. To discuss party organization matters, including the better organization of the organizing and speaking forces; suggest amendments to the state constitution that may be deemed advisable, and submit such suggested amendments back to the membership for seconds, which seconds, (as the state constitution prescribes) shall be sent to the state secretary.

Such convention shall be composed as follows:

1. One delegate at large from each local and one additional delegate for each five members in good standing on November 1, 1913.

2. Provided that any local increasing its membership 100 per cent. or more from the time this referendum is initiated (September 25, 1913) shall not be allowed representation for more than two extra delegates.

3. No voting by proxy shall be allowed.

4. Each delegate shall receive credentials from his local signed by the chairman and secretary of the local meeting, which shall be presented either to the state secretary or to the chairman of the credentials committee.

5. That the state secretary and two national committeemen be instructed to go to Waco two days before the convention convenes for the purpose of consulting the comrades of local Waco as to the securing of a hall for the cofivention, hotel rates for the delegates, and the drafting of an order of business and rules for the convention, the same to be submitted for adoption or rejection by the convention when duly assembled.

COMMENT.

Comrades we are on the eve of the most stupendous campaign that any state in the nation has ever seen. We have climbed the mountains of obstacles that have confronted us and with the sword drawn and the scabbard thrown away we have fought ourselves into the proud position of second political party in Texas, which is first in the nation in area and in agriculture and fifth in population. With the rotten carcasses of the Republican elephant and Rooseveltian bull moose left behind us there only stands between us and the state capitol the degraded, degenerate, depraved form of the Democratic donkey which will have for its only issue next year the question of prohibition and anti-prohibition, while we have the world-shaking issue of the Freedom of Land, which gives fair promise to be settled by our militant hosts. To plan this momentous campaign, to fire our comrades with renewed ardor, to plan ways and means whereby we can march as one man to the fray is the reason why we should gather in convention in Waco on November 12, 1913. Believing that you will immediately second this referendum, we submit this resolution to you for your signatures.

With Fraternal Greetings,

A. C. MEITZEN,
Secretary Local Hallettsville, Texas.

Elect Delegates, Organize Locals, NOW.

The membership will soon vote on the question of whether we shall hold a Socialist party state convention in the city of Waco on November 10. As the vote will close only a few days before the time the convention will be held it is advisable to elect delegates now as there is no doubt that the membership will vote for the holding of the state convention We also would like to point out to you that every man with a drop of fighting blood in his veins and every good woman who longs for the freedom of the race would be present at that meeting either directly as a delegate or be represented by a delegate. To this end we should advise that those who have allowed their local to lapse for any one of the hundred reasons that cause the Socialist locals to lapse from time to time should immediately re-organize. However, if you have not been already organized, get five or more of your neighbors together, organize a local, apply to E. A. Green, Rockdale, Texas for a charter and send a delegate to the great convention at Waco. You will have the most educational and thoroughly all around enjoyable time of your life if you will attend. Remember you can see the Renter's Union in Texas on November 8th, you can participate in Socialist Day at the Cotton Palace on Nov. 9th, you can take part in the state convention on Nov. 10 and possibly the 11th if you are a delegate or listen to the splendid debates and speeches if you are a visitor. Waco is the railroad center of the state. There are reduced rates on all roads the lowest possible hotel rates will be secured and the Cotton Palace besides all our Socialist entertainment is well worthy of a visit. For all these reasons you should organize a local now of the Socialist party. Do it now, and we will get our forces thoroughly organized for the 1914 campaign.

THE DALLAS NEWS AND THE LAND PETITION.

The Dallas News of October 1, tackles The Rebel and the Land Petition in this fashion:

EIGHT POINT TO GO IN

We shall have something interesting to say about this criticism in our next issue.

Renter's Union.

(E. O. Meitzen, Secretary.)

The movement is growin some, I should say. Agitation is always the should say. Agitation always preceeds organization and with what little organizatio we have had we have with the most valuable help of The Rebel got the Land Renter's Problem before the pople of Texas in a way never even dreamed of. I am confident that the outcome aside from the legal feature will be an organization of renters and small farmers in every county in which petitions have been well circulated.

Occasionally we get a letter asking whether or not our order has an obligation that is "serious, solemn and binding." So far this has not been found necessary. The framers of our initiatory work appear to have held the view that when our declaration of purposes is read and explained to the prospective membrs, such as impression will be made that his self-interest will hold him to this organization without any other obligation other than that which he gave to his wife when he promised to guard and protect her, and the duty he holds to his children and to his fellow men.

H. N. Wright, Sawyer, Oklahoma, gives notice that he has organized a local at that place and is confident that matters are ready for organizing quite a few others and the whole country in a short time. He has been sent a commission for his county.

W. E. Scruggs, of Sequire, Oklahoma, sends in an application for charter with 5 members at that place; himself president and F. M. Williams, secretary.

Nominations for state officers are all in and the prospective candidates have all been notified with the request that they answer by October 10. The tickets will be mailed out to all locals in good standing by next Monday. If perchance some pay up so as to be able to vote and return tickets by November 2, we will send them tickets also. In sending dues or fees give me the names of the members and amount each pays.

A. F. Stremmels, Rule, Route 3, says we want to organize a Renter's Union here. Please send us all the information.

J. M. Wright, Farmersville, says that some landlords are spreading the misinformation that the Renters will have to bear the increased tax burden if our petition succeeds. We anticipated that so we said "full rental value." this will leave no profit for the landlord even if he should think of raising the rent. The lands being profitless will simply be put on the market at a low price.

Fifty Socialist Books
And a SIX MONTHS' subscription to the
International Socialist Review
All for $1.00
The books are by Eugene V. Debs, Jack London and other equally able Socialist writers of America and Europe. The Review is an illustrated monthly magazine of, by and for the Working Class. ...
CHARLES H. KERR & CO., ...

REV. ANDERSON TAKES IT BACK.

Manning, Texas, Sept, 9, 1913.

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

Dear Sir:—

I notice an open letter from J. M. Bowen, of Huntington, Texas, of Aug. 31st, 1913, and published in The Rebel in which he charged that I said publicly that Rev. Reddin Andrews was a "Booze Fighter" and that I further said that he went to Ratcliff, Texas, drunk and one occasion while staggering fell and upon rising called for a bottle of whiskey. In reply, Mr. Meitzen I want to say right here and now that the above charges are absolutely false. I never mentioned Mr. Reddin Andrews name in public in my life. I suppose that this erroneous report was gathered from a private conversation between Mr. J. W. Brown and myself. In the store of Mr. Chas. Mattox at Huntington, Texas some time in June or July of this year, in which some phases of Socialism were the general topics.

In answer to some questions I asked Mr. Bowen, he said he was unable to explain them to me, but said that Rev. Andrews would be in Huntington in a short time, and if I would come to hear him that he could explain them to me and I said that I was surprised to hear that he was a preacher, that I heard that he got off the train at Ratcliff, Texas, and asked where he could get some whiskey.

I also heard that he would get drunk, but never heard that he did so while he was in Ratcliff, Texas, and at this Mr. Brown seemed to somewhat enraged or effended and I apologized or tried to do so, first telling even what I had heard about Mr. Andrews, but he would not listen, I want to say Mr. Editor that I know nothing about Mr. Andrews at all, either in public or private life, and sought to do him no injury by telling what I had heard about him wanting whiskey.

Had I known that he was a preacher I sure would have known how the report was gotten out for being one myself in a small sense, I have had experience enough to know that the Devil is always ready to make and circulate a lie on a minister of the gospel. There are some people in this country who seem to think that if they could butcher my character as a preacher of the gospel that they would have the reins of the government of the United States in their hands. While I am not a Socialist, I never have felt that my calling was to go about over the country spouting off about politics.

The parties who were present during the conversation between Mr. Brown and myself who also heard every word that was spoken, were Mr. Bobbie Ivey, Mr. Geo. Ivey, and Mr. Chas. Mattox. This is the last time that I will ever appear in public print to answer such an erroneous charge, for I never knew it to help matters much. If the people want to believe these charges I cannot help it. I do not fear that it will injure me in the eyes of those who know me best.

Hoping you will be fair enough to publish this reply, I remain a friend to all.

J. L. Anderson.

The Socialists of Massachusetts are waging a hot campaign in the state election is now on in the Bay State. The capitalist governor, Mr. Foss ,was a Republican,

Stay With the Party.

(The following article from the pen of our brilliant comrade, Frank Bohn, appears in this month's International Socialist Review. We republish so that it can have the wide circulation of the South that its merit deserves. Every position taken in this article is unassailable. With the unerring knowledge of a great Socialist scholar he puts his finger upon the wounds of the Socialist Party and shows how they can be healed. We rejoice that he lays special emphasis upon the position The Rebel has always taken in this prolonged row, viz, stay with the party, stay inside the party, don't get discouraged, buckle on the armor tighter and trust to the increasing intelligence of the membership to guide the Socialist ship into the harbor of the Co-operative Commonwealth. Read every line of this article carefully and you will be well repaid for your trouble.—Editor The Rebel.)

THE STATE OF THE PARTY.

The Socialist party is absolutely indestructible—which fact furnishes a perfectly safe but far from satisfying mental refuge in times like these. In every country of a sufficient degree of capitalist development, the Socialist party appears as naturally as the steam engine and the automobile. For syndicalists, anarchist and old party politicians to talk of its decay or permanent setback is like the world permanent setback is like the horse, the ox and the ass resolving that the world should go back to the days when they constituted the fundamental powers of transportation. Especially in the life of Great Britain, America and Australasia, is political action of the workers a necessary accompanying form of the class struggle. The working class in these countries have always voted—thinking that they were voting to better their conditions of life. That they have failed in their object has been due to their lack of knowledge and of political and of industrial organization. Even so, who can doubt that the working class vote has protected their fundamental civil rights—their right to assemble, to organize to publish and to speak their minds with a degree of freedom which makes the abnegation thereof at this time a strange and startling matter. In every country the Socialist party has grown steadily. Strange, indeed, must be the cause which can produce a break in the upsweeping curve of Socialist progress anywehre.

The fact that during the past twelve months we have lost one-fourth of our membership and seen our activity decrease at least 75 per cent. would be amazing were the cause thereof not patent to all. We would be lacking in both intelligence and loyalty to the party did we not analyze the forces and factors at work and suggest needed remedies.

The cause of this loss is not ephemeral or temporary. It is due to deep-seated forces of disruption within the party—forces which must cease to act before the tide can turn toward better things. In the August issue of the New Review, the editor of that valuable periodical, after pointing to the colossal loss in membership suffered by the party, goes on to analyze, in language none too extreme, the main cause of the difficulty. Without hesitancy he puts his finger on Section 6, Article 2. Every member of the party should read this editorial entire. We can quote but briefly from it here. After emphasizing the weak and contradictory character o fthis clause, Comrade Simpson continues:

"But the worst effect of the whole business was that now, for the first time in the history of the Socialist Party, a basis was laid for inquisitorial procedure against members who happen to be unpopular with the powers that be in the party. Hitherto Socialists had differed among themselves as to the relative value of political action (in the narrow, parliamentary sense) and industrial action, but believing in both forms of action they stayed in the party and worked together for the common cause. They even ventured to differ among themselves as to the profound world-shaking problem of sabotage. But now all was to be changed. Henceforth every party member of somewhat vivid imagination and loose tongue could be haled before the inquisitiorial tribunal. Did he or did he not say this or that thing? If he did, he stands expelled from heresy. And this in a party that rightly boasts of being not a society of the elect, but of being, or aiming to become, the party of the working masses of the nation, the political expression of the class movement of the proletariat!

"Expulsion of individual members, and even of entire branches and locals, has become the order of the day. In the State of Washington the state organization was split wide open, the reformist element there going out of the party, forming an independent organization, and adopting a platform in which the words 'working class' and 'class struggles' are carefully shunned.

"The fact is that in our factional embitterment we appear to have forgotten, not only our common Socialist principles and aims, but even the rules of ordinary intercourse and the commonest democracy. In our platform we demand proportional representation, but in our internal party practice we find an unholy joy in being able to suppress the minority utterly and completely. Wherever one faction happens to be in power, it systematically excludes the members of the other fatcion from the party counsels, the management of the press, the selection of speakers, etc."

Quoting the astounding conception of the editor of that "sheep in wolves' clothing," the Metropolitan Magazine, to the effect that Haywood's expulsion from the N. E. C. "clears the way for a better understanding between the progressives and the Socialists," the editorial concludes with the following suggestion:

"Surely, a halt must be called to such tactics, as destructive and disruptive as they are disreputable. The Socialist party cannot thrive upon, and should not tolerate, the methods of boss and machine rule which prevail in the old parties. The S. L. P. has shown us where boss methods lead to in the Socialist movement. Even the Republican party, inured to machine rule and reeking with corruption, has recently afforded the spectacle of revolt against the excessive employmnt of the 'steam roller.' The appalling loss in membership repotred by the national office should serve to call us back to our senses. To persist in our present ways is to court destruction for the party and to hamper and retard the progress of Socialism on this continent."

SECTION 6, ARTICLE II.

Section 6, Article II is a living, standing insult to the whole American movement. At Indianapolis, in May 1912, I sat in the balcony of Tomlinson Hall and saw the majority of the convention systematically worked into a fever of excitement, bitterness and fear of something which did not exist, until the time was ripe to write the clause into the party law. During the thirteen years in which it has been my privilege to work in the Socialist movement, I have never heard a capitalist politician or even the most bitter Roman Catholic clerical opponent of Socialism say that we were criminals. It remained for the Indianapolis convention of the party itself to declare to the world that our ranks were so infested. When the vote was passed the hilarious leaders of the majority started to sing the "Marseillaise"—thus degrading our sacred anthem into a means of jollification to signalize their victory in a party brawl. And this deed was accomplished through the help of scores whose services to the movement I had admired and whose confidence and respect I thought I had, until then, enjoyed. Ninety delegates and hundreds of comrades sitting in the balconies left Tomlinson Hall that afternoon feeling the party had reached its very lowest possible state of moral degredation. The forces of disruption had at last created for the time being an unbridgable chasm between two groups within the party. Only a firm faith in the fundamental principles of the party and in the moral soundness of the thousands of members of the rank and file who were thus led into the belief that some of us were criminals, have, during the past year, served to keep us in the party and at work.

SOME DEFINITIONS.

A criminal is one who has committed a heinous offense against the well-being of the state, for which the state provides juridical means of accusation and a heavy penalty in case of conviction. It is for the state, not for individuals, to define this word. To the British government every advocate of American independence during the Revolutionary war was a criminal. To the slaveocracy in control of the government in 1850 every citizen who refused to help the Federal government to catch slaves was a criminal. Section 6, Article II, binds the Socialist party to accept the definitions of crime prescribed by the legislatures and courts of capitalism. When that clause was passed the Socialist party thereby temporarily resigned its revolutionary position and humbly cringed before the powers that be.

THE POSITIVE AND NEGATIVE OF SABOTAGE.

When Section 6 was under discussion, Delegate Tom Hickey of Texas declared that he knew of few delegates who were capable of correctly pronouncing the word "sabotage," and to think of delegates being able to act intelligently upon something they did not understand was ridiculous. Comrade Hickey was quite right. Sabotage as a means of accomplishing the revolution! In all my traveling for the party I have never heard any member anywhere remotely suggest that sabotage could be used in any possible way for the purpose of accomplishing the revolution. For any one to suggest such a possibility would simply be to expose a degree of ignorance so great as to make him absolutely harmless. Sabotage is used everywhere, in season and out, by intelligent workers, organized and unorganized, to secure definite immediate ends. That is all.

Now as regards the negative of sabotage argument. Tell a revolutionist who has lost a dozen jobs, broken with half his friends and quarreled with his wife in order to engage in the Socialist movement, that he must not use a certain word and then watch and see what he does. He will cry it from the housetops. He will din it into the ears of those who tried to muzzle him until they wish they had left him in peace. That is just what has happened during the past year. After the Indianapolis convention there were revolutionary Socialist papers which advocated sabotage in screaming headlines to the workers in genearl. I. W. W. soap-boxers began to talk of nothing but sabotage. I have heard a street speaker spend an hour telling clerks how to spoil paint by putting chemicals in it while painting. Thousands in the party who would never have heard the word had it been left out of the party constitution, began to grow excited and to argue and quarrel about sabotage. This was but the beginning of the terrible price our party was to pay for that acme of official stupidity, Section 6, Article II.

EXPULSIONS AND DESERTIONS.

In order to found this argument entirely upon facts I shall here refer to such only as have fallen beneath my personal observation. During the year I have traveled and mixed with the membership from New York to San Francisco. Since we are talking about crimes, the worst crime I know of is a cowardly refusal to face facts which are troublesome and disappointing.

Elyria, Ohio, is an industrial town of fifteen thousand people. Two years ago its local of a over a hundred members was the most active organization of its size with which I have ever come in contact. It now numbers just five dues-paying members. In Chicago, Ill., following the death of the Daily Socialist, the English-speaking membership has fallen to 1,500. Years ago Chicago often received more than 1,500 applications for membership within a period of six months. In Chicago the foreign speaking organizations, which have escaped this disruption, now outnumber the English-speaking branches by about 600. I am told by veterans here in Chicago that the local is today conducting less work of propaganda and education than was accomplished by the old S. L. P. before the split in 1899.

Detroit, Mich., now has 50,000 workers in the automobile industry alone. It is one of the ripest fields for sound Socialist progress in the whole world. On the occasion of my visit to that local last June I found seven members present at the meeting of its main branch. The next night at a meeting of an I. W. W. local I found at least a hundred active young men who had left the Socialist party and joined the I. W. W. When I labored with some of them in order to point out the error in leaving the Socialist Party, they replied to me with jests about Section 6, Article II.

Local San Francisco, Cal., so greatly feared my presence among its membership that it refused to conduct the Lyceum Course because I was one of the lecturers. Its membership had reduced to a shadow of what it was several years ago and seemed to be wholly inactive.

The great state of Illinois has not now a single Socialist organizer or lecturer in the field.

The whole situation is by no means statisfically summed up by citation of the numbers of members lost. For the first eight months of 1912 the average number of dues-paying members was 118,519. For the first eight months of 1913 the membership averaged 93,327, showing a loss of more than 21 per cent. But the activity of the party has decreased more than fifty per cent. The life spring of our activity is enthusiasm for our couse. Nothing so poisons and dries that spring, as factional bitterness and conflict. During the year just past hardly a local and state organization has es-

(Continued to Page 4.)

STAY WITH THE PARTY.

(Continued from Page 3).

caped disruption. During this year we should at least have held our membership even, as we did during the post-election years of 1905 and 1909. Futhermore, let it not be overlooked that the members lost have not been new and untried recruits. They have been largely the most active and valuable workers in the cause.

PARTY UNITY.

A member's degree of loyalty to the party and to the cause is indicated always by his willingness to forget differences, great and small, with his comrades, in united service of the movement as a whole. As soon as a member spends more time in fighting his comrades than in fighting the common enemy he becomes a negative force and is worse than worthless to the organization. When factional troubles are of long standing their worst effect is to embitter the members against one another and thus destroy their usefulness. During the past year many thousands of members have so far forgotten the primary purpose of our movement that it is questionable whether they will ever again be valuable factors in the struggle. A man who works ten hours a day at a machine or a woman who toils from dawn until dark in the kitchen and the nursery find that bitter words soon "get on their nerves." Either they remain away from meetings or they come to find a certain joy in "putting it over the other fellow." Thus a local falls from a membership of a hundred good-natured, active workers, to a score of cantankerous, mean-spirited factionalists. Such has in many cases been the course of our locals during the past year.

When the convention of 1912 met at Indianapolis the party had not been greatly injured by any of the factional controversies which had taken place. By far the greater majority of the membership or the delegates took side permanently in none of these conflicts. The opening days of the convention were marked by a fineness of spirit which greatly encouraged every one present. I recall an incident which I shall always remember as indicative of the proper spirit on such occasions. A young delegate came up to Haywood in a state of considerable excitement and urged that the fight be pressed against those who disagreed with the policies which Haywood and others advocated. "Let us compromise with our friends and fight our real enemies," answered Haywood.

This was the spirit which the revolutionary minority exhibited throughout the convention. Specifically was it manifested in the discussion of the labor union resolution, both by the committee and on the convention floor. I have suggested that the depths were reached during and after the passage of Section 6, Article II. The heights of party fraternity and unity were attained during the discussion of our attitude toward labor unions. *The unanimous report of the committee was unanimously endorsed by the convention.* That was the time to sing the "Marseillaise." But—

"We will get them tomorow," said certain delegates as they left the hall—delegates who had not dared by voice or vote to break the unanimity with which the resolution on labor unions was received and adopted. "Tomorow" brought with it the poisonous exhalations which still weaken the body and trouble the spirit of the party.

The fact that such action could result in such a travesty which in turn could prove so ruinous to our party is in a sense merely proof of our untrained and unwashed greenness. The lack of Socialist education which makes it still possible for a few Socialist leaders to lead us into the mire and leave us there is a condition which it will take much time and labor to improve. And this work of education must be accompanied by a finer spirit and a higher idealism than has hitherto marked the relations of any of us within the party. The rack and thumb screw of inquisitorial procedure have been dragged out of the fourteenth century to be used by factions in the Socialist Party of the United States, not because the membership relished that sort of hing, but because the majority of the membership do not know just what they wish to have done nor how properly to go about doing anything of a constructive nature.

Every delegate who voted for Section 6, Clause II, to whom I have spoken declares most positively that he privately believes in sabotage and that upon reflection he realizes fully that there are no "criminals" in the party. They were led to do what they did not understand. But for those who were made to suffer for the muddleheadedness to desert the party can only work harm and not good. Running away from a fight because our comrades do not wish to keep step with us is as much desertion as fleeing from the face of the enemy. A member who lacks either the intelligence or the loyalty to be a good loser in the counsels of the party surely lacks the will power to be anything positive at all, not to speak of living consistently the life of a revolutionist.

To the thousands of comrades whom I have met in all parts of the country and whom I have found to be in agreement with myself as regards party policies, let me make the following suggestion: Many of you have left the party. Many more of you have become inactive. A very great many have already come to doubt or are already seriously doubting the efficacy of working class political action in its entiretly. Do not permit the circumstances we have described to drive you into this fallacious and futile position. The destruction of the Socialist political movement in this country was prophesied in 1899, in 1904, in 1905, and in 1910. It did not happen at any of those times. It won't happen now. Parties in the United States are not made like fresh bread, every morning. The Socialist Party is just ourselves—the twenty thousand who do the work, the 87,000 who paid dues in August—the nine hundred thousand who voted in 1912—the three millions in this country who say to all the world that they are Socialists. We are what we are. If you wish to see growth toward better things within and without, stay with the fight and help build this movement into something better than it is. If sixty years ago the handful of Socialists could live and die keeping the fires burning, you are a pretty poor kind of a successor to them if you lose hope today.

For the time being forget Section 6, Article II, and the day will come when those who passed it, realizing their shame and disgrace, will vote to repeal it. Let me confess here that I have pitied those responsible for it and have wasted not a single moment in hating them. However wrong they were, their error is not one-tenth as great as that of the member who deserts the standards under fire. Let us purge oursleves of every sentiment except that of burning zeal for a cause whose heart's center can never be touched by individual error. Remember that those who do the most work in the party will eventually control its counsels.

Factionalism lays hold of the ignorant member and keeps him ignorant. It seizes upon the weak man and turns his weakness into downright meanness. No man or woman can long continue engaged in internecine quarrels and come out with mind unscathed. Let us have an end of it.

THE LANDLORD.

I sit like a king in my lordly tower,
And all that I see is mine;
And I reign supreme and I wield a power
By virtue of right divine.

And I look around me on every side
As far as the eye can see,
O'er the fields and the woods and the pastures wide,
And they all belong to me.

And the farmer plows, and the farmer sows,
'Tis for me he plows, that he reaps and mows,
And gathers the golden grain.
And the miner digs in the darksome caves,
Where the sun doth never shine,

Though they work and toil like galley slaves,
The fruits of their toil is mine.
And I eat fat and drink the sweet
And I neither toil nor spin;
And I pass the time with companions meet,
And ever the rent comes in.

And the market may rise, or prices may fall,
And men may be discontent;
But though ruin should overwhelm them all,
Yet still I must have my rent.

For I make the laws that hedge me round,
That none may my rights assail;
And I've built them up with a skill profound
And a cunning that must prevail.

So I sit like a king in my lordly tower
And I reign supreme alone;
And I wield a more despotic power
Than a monarch on his throne.

Helen Hamilton Murphy.

COMMUNIST MANIFESTO.

The bourgeoisie cannot exist without constantly revolutionizing the instruments of production, and thereby the relations of production, and with them the whole relations of society. Conservation of the old modes of production in unaltered form, was, on the contrary, the first condition of existence for all earlier industrial classes. Constant revolutionizing of production, uninterrupted disturbance of all social conditions, everlasting uncertainty and agitation distinguish the bourgeois epoch from all earlier ones. All fixed, fast-frozen relations, with their train of ancient and venerable prejudices and opinions, are swept away, all new-formed ones become antiquated before they can ossify. All that is solid melts into air, all that is holy is profaned, and man is at last compelled to face with sober senses, his real conditions of affairs and this relations with his kind.

The need of constantly expanding market for its products chases the bourgeoisie over the whole surface of the globe. It must nestle everywhere, settle everywhere, establish connections everywhere.

The bourgeoisie has through its exploitation of the world-market given a cosmopolitan character to production and consumption in every county. To the great chagrin of Reactionists, it has drawn from under the feet of industry the national ground on which it stood. All old-established national industries have been destroyed or are daily being destroyed. They are dislodged by new industries that no longer work up indigenous raw material, but raw material drawn from the remotest zones; industries whose products are consumed, not only at home, but in every quarter of the globe. In place of the old wants, satisfied by the productions of the country, we find new wants, requiring for their satisfaction the products of distant lands and climes. In place of the old local and national seclusion and self-sufficiency, we have intercourse in every direction, universal inter-dependence of nations. And as in material, so also in intellectual production. The intellectual creations of individual nations become common property. National one-sidedness and narrowmindedness become more and more impossible, and from the numerous national and local literatures there arises a world-literature.

The bourgeoisie, by the rapid improvement of all instruments of production, by the immensely facilitated means of communication draws all, even the most barbarian, nations into civilization. The cheap prices of its commodities are the heavy artillery with which it batters down all Chinese walls, with which it forces the barbarians' intensely obstinate hatred of foreigners to capitulate. It compels all nations, on pain of extinction, to adopt the burgeoisie mode of production; it compels them to introduce what it calls civilization into their midst, i. e., to become bourgeois themselves. In a word, it creates a world after its own image.

The bourgeoisie has subjected the country to the rule of the towns. It has created enormous cities, has greatly increased the urban population as compared with the rural, and has thus rescued a considerable part of the population from the idiocy of rural life. Just as it has made the country dependent on the towns, so it has made barbarian and semi-barbarian countries dependent on the civilized ones, nations of peasants on nations of bourgeois, the East on the West.

CAPITALIST POISONERS.

T. A. Hickey,
Halettsville, Texas.

Dear Comrade:—

I wish to call your attention to a labor saving machine, which the Fort Worth and Denver have. As I understand it, it is a spraying machine which they spray poison over the tracks to kill the Johnson grass. It has killed two or three head of stock and caused the death of one man, Frank Davis, who drank from a spring just below the track. He drank the water about 11 o'clock on the 21st and died about 3 or 4 o'clock that afternoon. Of course the rains wash the poison everywhere.

Comment on it if you like. If I get any more news I will let you know.

Yours for Socialism,
W. P. Wade,
Bowie, Texas.

HE FLAYS MCNEALUS.

Eugene V. Debs, as the Socialist nominee for president in 1908 polled 7,000 votes in Texas. This same Debs, four years later—in 1912—running for the same office, as the nominee of the same Socialist party, polled nearly 26,000 votes in Texas. And now comes the prediction that unless something is done, that this same Debs, as the nominee of the same Socialist party will likely poll 100,000 votes in Texas in 1916. So much, so good, for the Socialist party in Texas.

And now it seems that Senator J. C. McNealus of the Dallas Democrat has recently had a night mare, a vision, in which the necessity for land for the landless and home of the poor has been pointed out to him. Any one that can see at all can see the negro in the woodpile when when he is pointed out. Many Democrats in Texas will have similar visions in the near future because they see Socialism threatening to sweep Texas like a Kansas cyclone.

The Socialists' forward movement and untiring efforts, together with the Renter's Union organization will cause many to dream dreams and see visions before another ten years passes away. The Socialist party of Texas is responsible for all this land agitation that is going on in this country today; and now since we are making it so uncomfortably warm for them a few of the Democratic politicians are beginning to see a gigantic land holding aristocracy springing up in Texas. Hence they are crying out; "land for the landless and homes for the poor," as the slogan for the Democracy of Texas; because they see that the land question is the coming issue and one that will take like wild fire with the people; and by making the land the slogan of the party they hope to prolong this reign of greed and graft a few more years. *However we Socialists anticipated them.*

The land holding aristocracy of the country see the coming revolution in land; they know that the crisis is near at hand, but every effort conceivable will be resorted to in order to prolong it as long as possible. They think like this: "Yes, let us adopt the land as the progressive slogan of the Democratic party of Texas and we will catch thousands of weak kneed people who will vote the Socialist ticket, otherwise,"

Now comrades, renters and all brother working men of all callings and avocations, let me warn you once for all to beware of any Democratic snare they may be set for you there will be many. The time will come soon when practically all of the Socialist platform will be engrafted in the Democratic platform and many flattering promises made to he people. But nothing given in return. I know by experience what I am saying.

When the old green back party was in the act of sweeping the country from one end to the other the Democratic party stepped in and said: "Boys lay down your arms, come to us and we will give you all you want." Practically the same thing occurred with the Populist movement; and still the matter has grown from bad to worse, year after year, until it is impossible for poor people to ever own a home; all under the blaze of democracy, and it is the same old Democratic party that is now ready to make ten thousand promises to the working man and comply with none.

Senator McNealus is a statesman, a law maker and should be well posted in law and history, does not know that all political parties in the course of time become corrupt and builds to themselves a rich aristocratic class at the expense of the poor or working class. In view of these facts and if you are really conscious of the fact that there is 225,000 tenants in Texas today that are landless and homeless how can you ever hope to be of any benefit to them by being identified with a party that stands indivdulaism and Socialism of wealth. It is just as impossible for this old crystalized individualized aristocratic party, to which you claim to be a live and die brass collar member, to ever establish a system of society that will alleviate the sufferings of the homeless people as it would to crush the gigantic oak back into the acorn from which it sprang.

So in conclusion, Brother McNealus, I will say that if you are really conscious of the conditions and environments that confronts the great masses of the people of Texas you can make yourself one of the most loved men in all Texas by hundreds and thousands of men, women and children by linking yourself up with the real Democracy of Texas, the people who stand for land for the poor; the party that stands for equal rights to all men; the greatest good to the greatest number.

Of all the important questions that are confronting the people today, the land question is the greatest. It belongs to all the people by a natural right of inheritance. Why not take it? Let us turn in 500,000 names for Governor Colquitt's consideration by December, on the Land Question.

Comrades let us whoop it up, it's an eye opener for the Donks.

G. N. Van Zandt,
Bishop, Texas.

LINES ON THE REMOVAL OF SAM HOUSTON'S PICTURE IN THE SENATE CHAMBER FOR JOE BAILEY.

Yes—take the Hero's portrait down
And hang instead the pasty face
Of him the recreant brutal clown
Who used for profit his high place.

Yea—take Sam Houston from the wall
Where peanut politicians roar
And wait the thumb rule beck and call
Of corporate greed behind the door.

It were not well that one so true
Should gaze down at each plotting knave
As each dark bribe he doth pursue.

Where not for glory but for self
Where not for Country but for gain
The little grafter schemes for pelf
Sam Houston's face doth bring some pain.

'Tis well, since it has come to pass
The people are so dull of sight
That they shall honor a braying ass,
To hide Sam Houston out of sight.

Yea—take his picture from the wall
And place Joe Bailey's pasty face
In that high place within the hall
And vaunt dishonor and disgrace.

J. M. G.
Houston, Texas.

September 30, 1913.

SUBSEQUENT DEVELOPMENT.

The Christian lowly were persecuted and grew in power and numbers. The Roman authorities could not deal with the gerat number of Christians. The Christian cause seemed on the point of triumphing.

Then the Emporer Constantine who ruled from Byzantium, or Constantinople from 323 to 337 A. D., turned the course of history. He saw the power of the Christians, AND HE DECLARED HIMSELF A CHRISTIAN. He said he saw a vision of the cross in the sky as a sign of victory in war. He made Christianity the religion of the empire.

At once the battle was one between primitive Christianity and the Christianity established by Constantine. Many Christians refused to recognize him as a brother. They said he had come in to pervert the movement, not for the emancipation of the oppressed, but as a bulwark of the oppression. He had come in, not as a brother working for freedom, justice and right, but as a traitor to ruin the movement, turn it from its aim and sap its strength.

Under the Christian emperors persecution was practised against the stalwart Christians.

Persecution has ruled since.

Today we see the plunderers occupying the chief seats of the temples of worship. Christianity has become a bulwark to robbery. Throughout Canada the big labor skinners are the main supporters of what is known now as Christianity.

Socialists aim at the emancipation of the slaves.

They work for the establishment of the co-operative commonwealth.

They preach justice to all on the economic filed.

The beneficiaries of privileges in the name of Christ call us all kinds of vile names.

And in spirit we are nearer to the primitive spirit of Christianity than any other movement on earth.

Walt Whitman in his piece "To Him who was Crucified,' says:

My spirit to yours dear brother.
Do not mind because many sounding your name do not understand you.
I do not sound your name but I understand you.
I specify you with joy O my comrade to salute you, and those who are with you before and since, and those to come also.
That we all labor together transmitting the same charge and succession.

Were Christ present today, and heard a preacher paid by the labor skinners denouncing Socialists, it is my firm conviction he would say, "God forgive him, for he knows not what he does."

The fear of joining the useful producing class drives many a capitalist to oppress the workers in a manner which is entirely foreign to his nature.

A PRICE ON HIDES.

There will be a skinning at Rotan, Texas, on the 15th and 16th of October, 1913. W. F. Lemmons will be the victim and we have engaged the famous, skillful and justly celebrated specialist, Dr. Stanley J. Clark to do the job. Everybody invited, come and witness the operation as this will be the firs to take place at Rotan. Make us a price on varmint hides.

Jim Robinson.

A CARD OF THANKS.

We wish to express our many thanks to the dear old comrades of Texas for the aid given us during our time of trouble. We have received to date $12. Hope to be in the fight with the boys again before long.

Fraternally,
J. D. Pinkerton and Wife.

SOME SPORT.

What hit us on the funny bone yesterday was a story told by a local hotel clerk who used to work in Bartlesville, Okla. A sporty looking stranger registered at the hotel where I was working got a room and ordered some booze sent up at once. That night he didn't get in till very late. He was loaded to the Plimsoll line, and he licked the cab driver that brought him home. The next day he skinned the proprietor out of $100 playing poker. On the third day the chambermaids complained that he tried to kiss them. That night he said he was going to leave, and we were glad of it. When he called for his bill, he glanced at it, and his face took on an expression of surprise and pain.

"'Why, brother,' he expostulated gravely, don't you make a discount to clergymen?' "—The Iconoclast, Minot, N. D.

THE MEXICAN REVOLT.

(By a Former American Resident of Mexico.)

"For nearly one hundred years prior to the Diaz regime there was an average of one revolution a year in Mexico.

"Diaz ruled the pauper class with an iron hand. He kept these people in subjection—in a state of starvation and ignorance—while at the same time he allowed the wealthy to exploit the nation to their own selfish ends.

"Of course, it couldn't last. The last straw was when Diaz and his ministers granted concessions involving two million acres of the most fertile lands in the republic to a syndicate of wealthy men.

"The government agreed to build a vast canal system, build a railroad and furnish six million dollars to build homes on this land.

"This syndicate had arranged to bring a large number of families from Europe and settle them in these homes and give them ten years to pay for them.

"Diaz and his ministers realized that home-owners alone could give stability to Mexico—that the nation was tottering because of the lack of home-owners.

"But, not a poor man in Mexico was to be given an opportunity to acquire any of these rich lands!

"The Mexican officials proposed to annihilate their own people—starve them to death. These people, they said, were unfit.

"Perhaps that is true. They have been homeless paupers for so long that it would be a miracle if they are fit.

"Anyhow, that was in 1909! Things have been happening very rapidly in Mexico since that time."

NOBLE ON AGAIN.

I am again in the lecture field. All who wish to have me speak at the usual rate of $3 per day and railway fare, will write.

W. S. Noble, Rockdale, Texas.

AGENTS $

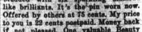
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