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

Entered as second-class matter July 1, 1911, at the postoffice at Hallettsville, Tex., under act of Mar. 3, 1879.

HALLETTSVILLE, TEXAS, SATURDAY, JANUARY 29, 1916.

No 236

The Great Mexican Revolution

(Note — Carlo De Fornaro is considered one of the ablest and most impartial students of Mexican affairs in the world today. He first came into prominence when he published a book in New York in 1911 exposing the despotism of Diaz, with the result, first, that the long arm of Diaz succeeded in placing him in jail in New York on a charge of "slandering" the unspeakable monster who had converted Mexico in a vast slave pen in the interest of the capitalists of America and England. The second result was that the book, along with Turner's "Barbarous Mexico" gave the people of the United States the first idea as to real conditions in Mexico and thus frustrated the conspiracy of the interests to force the United States government to intervene in behalf of Diaz when the revolution against him and his slave-holders began to gather force. Mr. De Fornaro's article was therefore of the real one coming from one who writes with authority.—Ed.)

An Analysis by Carlo De Fornaro.

The fourth phase of the great Mexican revolution is nearing its end.

The first part was initiated in November, 1909, under President Diaz; it was the explosion which blew off the lid of the Porfirian dictatorship. The second movement took out intermittently under F. I. Madero; it was the unorganized effort to eliminate the Porfirista machinery, which struck like a leech on the administrative body under the Madero regime. The third act began as soon as F. I. Madero and Pino Suarez were murdered by the Huerta-Diaz clique. The ultimate phase started soon after Villa's defection, which was the last gasp of the reactionaries in their attempt to break up and destroy the unity and purpose of the revolution. It also marks the end of the political and the beginning of the social revolution.

The Mexican revolution cannot be understood unless observed as a drama of several consecutive acts, with climaxes and anti climaxes, a chapter from the history of Mexico, with its amazing awakening of the Mexican soul from a sordid, cruel, relentless, political and economic oppression to a more equitable and practical realization of the real aims and yearnings of the dumb masses.

One is too apt to see only a wanton destruction of property, a needless sacrifice of lives, starvation for the pacifico, and untold suffering and financial and commercial bankruptcy for the country in general. The Americans, the European and the Mexican landed interests are too prone to exaggerate the material and physical loss without taking into consideration the rehabilitation of the civic and political dignity of the Mexican middle classes, and the social and economic freedom to be achieved by the lower classes. Rich Mexican refugees and American investors invariably dwell on the fact that out of fifteen million people in Mexico only a small percentage of the population is doing the fighting. If one takes into account the number of men who fought under Diaz, Madero, Orozco, Zapata, Huerta, Villa and Carranza, for the last five years, then it will be seen that practically one fifth of the population was under arms. The United States had over one tenth of the population under arms during the Civil War. The Mexicans would have increased their fighting contingent had they been able to get arms, and ammunition with the same facility as the Americans during the Civil War. The principle for which the Mexicans are fighting at present is more vital to them than the principle for which the Americans fought, or, for that matter, any other fighting for freedom against slavery, but for social, political and economic freedom. As a moral issue, slavery, previous to the Civil War, was bothered comparatively a small portion of the population; in Mexico the question of slavery, of economic and political oppression is vital to 99 per cent. of the population; the other one per cent. comprising the exiled landowners, politicians and ex-federals will be able to return to Mexico as soon as the supremacy of the people has become a fact.

Most of the Mexican exiles in the United States and Europe are carrying on a very expensive agitation against the revolution with the help of the foreign interests. They worked actively under the Porfirian regime and acquired landed, banking, and concession-ary interests; they published everything on a continuation of the Diaz regime, under the leadership of Corral and Limantour, and when the crash came, they protested and complained in the press of the United States in a manner which deceived many into the belief that they represented the interests of fourteen million and a half pacificos. These same exiles, when in power, treated the people as if they were a herd of sheep, always showed the greatest indifference and contempt towards these same pacificos.

The Porfirian regime was seemingly so powerfully entrenched that foreigners laughed at the idea of anybody attempting to overthrow it. Porfirio Diaz not only would not, but could not, undertake any radical reforms, for every reform favorable to the people was a curtailment of his own power. A few weeks before the overthrow of Gen. Diaz an intimate friend of his suggested a few radical reforms as a sop to the revolutionists. "It cannot be done," confessed General Diaz, "my government is like a train, from which all brakes have been taken off; our train has no constitutional brakes, we are going full speed ahead, towards our own destruction.—God help us!"

When Madero came into power he tried to conciliate all his enemies, before he had really achieved the principle of the revolution. He attempted to compromise with the porfiristas, the científicos, the revistas, the felicistas, the vanguistas, the capitalistas, the clerical, the militarists, the landowners, the foreign interests; he offered the olive branch to all, and he was repaid with the assassin's bullet. He had mistaken family loyalty for political loyalty and was therefore accused of nepotism and graft; when he vacillated between his kindness and experience, he was abused as incompetent and weak. His experience was necessary to the unity of revolutionary purposes and ideals.

The Porfirian regime was exercised the pockets of a few Mexicans, and a great many Americans and Europeans; but it was a poisonous virus inoculated into the very life of Mexico. This national corruption culminated in the high terror of revolution, the conflagrations, the horrors, the sacrifices, the seeming injustices of the revolution can be compared to the pangs of a strong, sound body; in appearance they are wasteful and destructive, and often incomprehensible but in reality every throwing is less than a year and a half the most powerful military oligarchy in the history of Mexico, is, a feat worthy of respect.

After Huerta's armies had been soundly beaten and his supporters convinced the A. B. C. conference at Niagara Falls, expecting a repetition of the Juarez conference (1911) when the revolution of Madero permitted the defeated aristocracy to place in the chair a "neutral" provisional president, the refusal of Carranza to parley, proved vital to the success of the greatest wisdom than his defeated foes have his credit for.

But, that the man who should have succeeded in eliminating feudal Villa, who was considered, by the American press, responsible for the victories against Huerta and destroyed Villa's halo of invincibility, proved that Don Pancho was not the greatest general of the revolution, but one who had received the greatest praise.

When the beaten Villistas convened another A. B. C. conference and expected Carranza to join the meeting, we must suspect that the Villistas seriously imagined Venustiano Carranza to be as "blood-sinnig" as themselves.

No compromise with the enemies of the revolution, unconditional surrender, were the watch words of Carranza. He was as inflexible to others as with himself. When an ex-federal general, who had captured Carranza, brother of the first chief, offered to liberate the brother, his nephew and two others, in return for a statement in the Constitutionalist army, Don Venustiano Carranza never hesitated one instant; he sacrificed his brother and kin on the altar of non-compromise.

The Mexican revolutionists have learned a bitter lesson that it is worse than useless to compromise with an enemy; the surrender must be unconditional. The Mexicans have learned a lesson to themselves in the Missouri Compromise, which did not settle the question of slavery.

The Constitutionalist leaders are backed in the adherence to this principle by the soldiers themselves. One of these soldiers was asked by an American, "as he lay wounded on the battlefield, if it was not preferable to work peacefully on a farm than to die miserably in the trenches. "No," answered he, "it is better a thousand times to die violently in the battle for liberty than to face starvation on a hacienda."

The same sentiment is voiced by the middle classes. A talented leader and organizer of the "Casa del Obrero Mundial" (House of the World's Workers), after the Villa defection, said in a speech in Vera Cruz: "If the Diaz-Lombardo-Angelez-Villa faction were able to obtain revolutionize in our country, it would be preferable for the sake of civilization in general, and our own reputation in particular, to make of our whole country one great big bonfire. To crush that faction, even at the risk of the crushed countries, is not only our duty to our country, but it is also our duty to humanity."

The Madero regime was a period of gestation of personalities which were born under the storm and stress of the political cyclone of General Huerta. In a sense this revolution is similar to the revolution against Santa Anna, and the War of the Reform. At that time political personalities came from the crucible of civil war, leaders like the Indian Benito Juarez and Melchior Ocampo, Sebastian and Miguel Lerdo de Tejada, Jose Maria Iglesias and generals like Escobedo, Corona and Diaz.

The revolutionists there arose besides Madero and Carranza fighters like General Alvaro Obregon, General Salvador Alvarado, Felipe Angeles, Pablo Gonzales, General I. L. Pesqueira, and leaders like Luis Cabrera, Rafael Zubaran and Rob. Pesqueira, Luis A. Urzaiz, Jorge Rouaix, M. C. Rolland, Dr. Y. Rendon, J. Rendon, E. Arrendondo, J. Acuna, P. Palafoxs.

The Constitutionalists had concentrated most energies in 1913 on the elimination of a proletarian and clerical regime. The Villa defection gave them more leisure to devote to the enactment of the most important reforms. These reforms were published in "El Pueblo" January 19th 1915, Vera Cruz.

The program of the social revolution as heralded by Don Venustiano Carranza, proposes to carry out:

1st.—THE DISTRIBUTION OF ENORMOUS ESTATES, i. e. the vast areas of land held by the few, so as to promote the formation of the small proprietors.

(The Revolution is opposed to the possession of the land by the few, as is the present state of things. It wants everybody to have their share, making prosperity extensive to all, as, cultivation by the individual is infinitely more productive than when done on a large scale. The revolution wants to restore to the people the lands which were unjustly taken from them by the national and foreign caciques, backed by the dictatorship of Diaz and Huerta.)

2nd.—EQUITY IN THE TAXING OF LAND AND REAL ESTATE.

(The Revolution wants rural land-owners to pay in proportion to what they have. At present, the big land-owner pays an insignificant tax, while the small man who cultivates his own land is taxed to the limit. With the regulation of taxes, the towns will have their municipalities, and it will be possible for the small land-holder to enter into competition with the cultivator. Indirectly, this will have a moralizing influence on the administration, because the big landowners, having no privileges, will not have recourse to bribing in order to keep their privileges.)

3rd.—(a) CREATION OF AN ALL-EMBRACING LABOR LEGISLATION.

(The Revolution will enact laws to avoid the extortion of labor by capital, as happens now. There will be laws to regulate salaries and determine the minimum wage; laws regulating hours of work, and age of the labor, in order to protect childhood in its development and old age in its decadence. Laws regulating the sanitation of the work-shops, to protect the health of the laborers, laws regulating the manner of dealing with accidents in the service, in order to insure the maintenance of the laborer disabled in his work, etc., etc.)

3rd.—(b) THE ESTABLISHMENT OF MUNICIPAL LIBERTY AS A CONSTITUTIONAL INSTITUTION.

(A free municipality is the foundation of all liberties, — it is a school of democracy. Free municipalities insure the freedom of the state and also the freedom of the Republic. This is one of the most important reforms of the Revolution.)

4th. — A CHANGE IN THE SYSTEM OF THE ORGANIZATION OF THE ARMY.

(At present the army is a large armed force which depends on the Central Power, and supports all the Dictatorships. With this system, the liberties of the states, municipalities, etc., are, at a given moment, at the mercy of the President of the Republic (as with Porfirio Diaz) or of the General in Chief (as with Victoriano Huerta.) These public forces should have a different origin, different distribution.)

5th. — ELECTORAL LAWS TO GUARANTEE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE VOTE

(The electoral laws now in force have been made by men who do not care to sound the effectiveness of the vote, which has assured them of the inefficiency of the elections. The people are unable to enforce their rights at an election.)

6th. — (a) ESTABLISHMENT OF THE INDEPENDENCE OF THE JUDICIAL POWER IN THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT AS WELL AS IN THE STATES.

(The Congress repeatedly the Constitution may declare the independence of the powers, this independence is a delusion, where the Judicial Power is concerned, in view of its organization, — there being officials appointed by the Executive and depending on him, etc.)

6th.—(b) THE REVISION OF LAWS REGARDING MARTIAL LAW AND THE CIVIL CONDITION OF INDIVIDUALS.

(The Revolution whose aim it is to elevate the Mexican people by giving them perfect liberty, cannot allow matrimony, which is a contract, to be indissoluble, when by the mutual consent of both contracts it is desirable to break it. If the will comes first according to the laws, why should it be subordinated in a matter which plays an important a part in human happiness?)

7th. — THE REFORMATION OF JUDICIAL PROCEEDINGS IN ORDER TO RENDER THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE PROMPT AND EFFECTIVE. THE REVISION OF CIVIL, CRIMINAL AND COMMERCIAL LAWS.

(Who has not had to suffer through the criminality of the Courts of Justice on one hand, and due to the never-ending proceedings on the other hand? What man that has ever had to deal with the Courts, has been free from the consciousness that he is at the mercy of all those who form part of the Court, even to the stenographer who can delay the copy of a document, or the clerk who retards a notification? Up to now the administration of justice may be compared to the service of hotelrooms, in that they both move painfully, and only for money.)

8th. — THE REVISION OF THE LAWS RELATIVE TO THE EXPLOITATION OF LUMBER, WATERS, PETROLEUM AND OTHER RESOURCES OF THE COUNTRY, WITH THE VIEW OF ABOLISHING MONOPOLY.

(Who is ignorant of the fact that the insatiable and corrupting spirit of the Dictatorship absorbed everything — sometimes for the benefit of the head of the system, Porfirio Diaz, other times to satisfy the voracious appetites of those who surrounded him? Who does not know that it is policy of concessions which created the unbearable insolence of the foreigners residing among us? Therefore, everything which may tend to destroy this monopoly and humiliate this uncalled for arrogance, will be a patriotic work, and this is what the Revolution proposes to achieve.)

To these reforms must be added a general reorganization of the school system in Mexico, especially in view the weak spot in the Mexican school system, which is the rural school system. When the revolution against Huerta was in full swing Mr. Carranza sent a young engineer, M. C. Rolland, to investigate the school system in the United States. The trip brought forth the fact that the states of Wisconsin and Massachusetts have the best organized rural system for schools in America. These two states are the pattern which will be used for Mexico's Minister of Education to work from.

Over a hundred school teachers have been sent to Boston within a year to study educational methods in vogue there. By the time the revolution is over most Mexican school teachers will have travelled and have had practical experience in the United States, and will be able to teach the young Mexican according to the best American standards.

Of all the reforms a general compulsory school system will be the most far reaching and profound, but it will take a generation before its effect, will be felt.

The religious question is one which has been very much discussed, written and misunderstood. The Catholic Church in Mexico is, to use a homely simile, a fatty degeneration of the Mother Church, and has for almost four centuries played politics, with disastrous results. It can be safely asserted that no religious question is real-ly only a political question; when the Mexican clericals have made up their minds to keep their hands off politics, there will not be any religious question to solve. Some Catholic prelates in the United States have even gone so far as to ask W. J. Bryan, Secretary of State, not to recognize any Mexican president who would not eliminate from the Mexican Constitution the Laws of the Reform!

Most of the Constitutional reforms have been published and promulgated as decrees, by V. Carranza. The Mexican social body is slowly absorbing these reforms and acquiring a healthy taste for democracy. In January, 1915, the National Lottery was abolished by a decree of the First Chief.

Very equitable labor laws were created under the wise guidance of R. Zubaran as Minister of the Interior. At the same time Doctor Atl organized over thirty thousand Mexican workingmen under the name of "The House of the World's Workers." Of these over fifteen thousand enrolled as soldiers with the Constitutionalists under Villa recently defeated by Obregon. This Mexican organization has sent representatives to the United States who have succeeded in bringing about very close relations with the American socialists, the American Federation of Labor, the Western Federation of Miners and other labor organizations in this country. The Mexican proletariat has discovered that its interests are the same as those of the American workingman. An international union of this kind is the best guarantee of peace.

The great source of strength of the Constitutionalists lies not only in the fact that the most intellectual, talented, democratic Mexicans have been working under the leadership of Carranza, but these same leaders have insisted on carrying out the promised reforms before convening a constitutional government or congress. Their deeds speak louder than the words or promises of the Zapatistas and the Villistas.

The inertia of congress under Madero explains the restlessness of Mexico under his regime. It must be remembered that the Madero Congress, did not enact or attempt to initiate any reforms. Radical reforms cannot be carried out by a congress of a government which is not standing on a sound democratic basis. A government to carry out certain reforms quickly, can only be autocratic or revolutionary; the process in a democracy is slow and laborious. A revolutionary leader like Russian might liberate millions of slaves and pass stringent laws to prevent the sale of alcoholic beverages, but it dares not pass democratic reforms such as universal suffrage, free speech and a free press, unless it wants to commit suicide.

The reason for not convening at once a constitutional government after the overthrow of Huerta can be given best in Luis Cabrera's own words, spoken at the convention in Mexico City, October, 1914: he said among other things:

"I BELIEVE that there must not be a constitutional government until the social reforms which the country requires have been accomplished.

"I BELIEVE that the reforms demanded by our country, if not accomplished now by the strength of our swords, will never be accomplished.

"I BELIEVE that, if we wish to have a truly liberal and constitutional government, we must make a Constitution that is adequate to our necessities.

"I BELIEVE that there must come out a new Constitutional Congress, which will be as great, if not greater than that of 1857, and I believe that this Congress will be the first which in the history of New Spain and Mexico will see the foundation of a legislature which will harmonize with

the blood, race and needs of the Indian, and not a constitution copied from that of France or the United States.

"It seems to me that the defense of all the reactionaries and conservatives is that of clamoring for the immediate application of the law as soon as they find themselves defeated.

"I BELIEVE that if at the present moment we are to apply a constitutional government, the object of the revolution will be ruin."

Besides the questions of reforma there is the international question which is worrying the United States as well as the European investors. Carranza has always protected the foreigners, their lives and interests; in times of revolution, for obvious reasons. As far as the destruction of property and the great sums of indemnities to be paid, besides the foreign and internal debts, there is no doubt, once Mexico settles down to peace, it will be able to pay all the indebtedness without being in the least overcome by its weight. The wealth of the country is so great, so inexhaustible that within a few years of peace, people will not believe that there ever was a revolution. The Constitutionalist government offered to create an international commission, half Mexican, half foreign, to pass on the indemnities.

As to the question of the recognition of the Constitutionalist government, it will be seen that such a recognition will be a benefical to the American as to the Mexicans. The quicker matters in general are settled the quicker the country will recover. A prohibition forbidding all arms and ammunition to go to any parties except to the Constitutionalists would open the way for peace within a few months.

Mexico is exhausted and asks only for a chance to be allowed to recuperate from its long and dangerous sickness.

ROOSEVELT'S CANDIDACY

If there had been any doubt that "Colonel" Roosevelt was a candidate for the presidency, it would be removed by the hearty endorsement given him by the predatory press, local and national.

Read in the definition given it by the developments of the last few days, the "Gary dinner" of last week can be taken in no other sense than that Mr. Roosevelt aspires to a complete understanding with Judge Gary and the other stockholders of the steel and armor trusts who are with him. His hatred for war justifies these men in their espousal of his candidacy. He sees an unusual honor in sight, a president returned after eight years of absence from the White House. The steel and armor trusts are dollars and are blinded to the murderous manner in which it may be obtained. Roosevelt wants war and he will get the support of every interest which makes a profit off wholesale murder.

A striking feature of the Roosevelt campaign and one which confirms foregoing statements is that the papers which find that "preparedness for war" means turning over millions of dollars of government money to steel makers, armor makers and the ship trust are friendly to Roosevelt's return to the presidency. It is a question outside of politics. The newspaper feature of the Roosevelt campaign is its most significant phase. The reactionary press he has in a solid phalanx. Their phrasing of his candidacy ranges from weak chirps of dolorous gladness that he is to "stay his hand in the ring again" to the clamor of a press, which has had a public policy and a private one and which at last is driven to duh Roosevelt "America's Foremost Citizen." — Kansas City Post.

BOY SCOUTS IN WAR.

It is estimated that 12,000 Boy Scouts are now in military service of Great Britain. Some of them are employed for signal work in the navy, some as messengers, others to guard government property.

More than 5,000 of the total number have received medals for duty well done.

The organization of boys into scout brigades had its origin in England, the work having been done by Sir R. S. S. Baden-Powell, a veteran of the Boer war. The first Boy Scout troop was organized by Sir Baden-Powell January 24, 1908.

This is the same organization as exists here in America.

And then some very conscientious people were offended because we intimated that the Boy Scouts were a military organization. —

Real Rebels.

In another column this week appears a most comprehensive article on the Mexican revolution by Carlo De Fornaro, written without ten days ago. Since then every news dispatch confirms the tremendous steps toward Land and Liberty the embattled peon revolutionists, are taking on the west side of the Rio Grande.

Let the peons of Texas, Oklahoma and Louisiana read not only the following significant press dispatch, but all other dispatches from Old Mexico that show that so far the land slaves of Mexico have displayed more manhood, more backbone, more real love for their wives and children, that have the peons on this side of the line that meekly walk into the primrose trap and vote the usurer-landlord politicians back into power so that they and their fifty tribe may walk over the slaves that boost them into power.

Read what the Mexican revolutionists are doing about the lands that were stolen from the people just as the lands were stolen from the people here. Read how well they have learned the lesson of having nothing whatever to do with the landlord-banker-capitalist clique of Mexico City and elsewhere—lesson that you will have to learn before you and your kin are free. The dispatch follows:

Washington, January 24. — Determination to house his official family and congress was they will be free from the influence of professional politicians and capitalists both native and foreign, are official reasons given here for General Carranza's unwillingness to set up the capital of his de facto government immediately at Mexico City. It is believed that he will maintain the seat of government in a comparatively obscure town until senators and deputies have been elected and have held their first session. The presidential election will not take place until after the selection of a new congress.

"Carranza has made no secret of his antipathy toward Mexico City, having declared publicly that the residents of the city should be punished for failure to support the revolution more earnestly. He and his adherents, regard the capital as the home of "cientificos" and believe the political atmosphere there too reactionary for reorganization of the government.

"Further steps in rehabilitation are announced in dispatches to the Mexican embassy today telling of the establishment of an agrarian commission to effect restoration of communal lands to municipalities and already the tax laws with a view to formulating a taxation system compelling owners of large estates to cultivate their land, or sell them. A promise of land reform was a prominent feature of the constitutionalist platform."

THE FARMERS' DEMANDS

The Wisconsin Society of Equity is trying to find out where Wisconsin congressmen stand on four measures demanded by the Producers and Consumers' platform. These measures form a sort of minimum demands by the farmers and read as follows:

1. That the government shall issue all money.

2. That the government furnish money to states, counties and school districts for public improvements.

3. That the government extend the functions of the postal savings banks, so as to conduct a general banking business.

4. That the government manufacture all munitions of war.

There is nothing extremely revolutionary about these demands with the possible exception of the third, which would overturn the present banking monopoly. Not much can be said against any of them, except that they would disturb some parasitic interests.

Yet, while the farmers cast a majority of the votes in Wisconsin, except in a very few districts not one congressman so far interrogated has dared even to promise support for all of these measures, although Wisconsin congressmen have always shown a willingness to promise most anything.

The Socialist party, on the contrary, has already embodied all these planks, in slightly different language, in its national platform.

ANOTHER DONK FAKE.

(By Will Garver, National Committeeman for Missouri.)

Down here on the lower Rio Grande the state from Missouri "has been shown." The Cameron County Irrigation District No. 1, is "owned" by the people in the district which includes some 40,000acres under what is known as the Harlingen Ditch. It was taken over in conformity with a law enacted by the State of Texas in 1913, bonds being voted for the purchase, not let to the people in the District being subject to a direct tax to provide for interest and sinking fund to pay off said bonds. Now appears the joker in the law. Non-resident property owners may be directors to manage the ditch. Bonds voted to repair and operate the ditch have been begging, no one would buy them, until driven by drought and the threatened stoppage of all irrigation the voters put a Gonzales and Houston banker and land speculator on the board of managers, in the hope of floating the bonds through. Now these directors have large land interests in the district.

Its main source of it places the working people: Water must be secured from the ditch to get the crop necessary to pay the interest and sinking fund bonds. The water cannot be secured the land is sold for taxes. Bankers and speculators now dominate the Ditch Board. They can adopt a policy that means a forced sale of all lands that are not already owned by them for taxes.

This is already evidenced by the fact that of the bonds sold for improvements by far the largest parts was to built new extensions to a bankers farm with a costly flowing well. Near Colorado while the pumping plant furnishing water to small truck farmers was built the seat of my oil to operate its engine and they pay an appointed engineer, no doubt a friend of somebody $275 per month and a book-keeper $3000 per year.

If anything illustrates the glory of Democratic rule under the Democratic party, Cameron County Irrigation District No. 1 takes the lead.

Harlingen, Tex.

ELECTRIC LIGHT TOWNS

Socialists in the Southwest speak often of "electric light towns". This phrase almost fills the place occupied by "capitalist" in the vocabulary of the city Socialist.

No phrase becomes widely popular unless it fits some reality. The big fact in the southwestern states is that the little "country seat" town, if it can manage to furnish good picking for the electric light trust, have become the headquarters of local exploiters. There is a "Village usurer," grown to the dignity of a national bank, but with all the grasping repacity they have in small towns. There is found the "courthouse ring" of cheap, grafting politicians, creatures of the local landlord interests. Finally the bulk of the population is composed of the landlords, the so-called retired farmers, the kind of folks that a witty Socialist agitator in this locality once said that "They came to town to die, but forgot what they came for."

Such a community is hidebound in its conservatism, because purely in its economic life. The classes struggle runs fairly clear between such cities and the working population. The "electric light towns" join with the eastern deposit banks, the machinery trust and other big capitalist interests, in defense of the right to exploit. The tenants are drawn into a reciprocal solidarity with the small town chamber of industrial sections in an attack upon exploiting interests.

The fact that geographical and economic lines are the same makes for a clear-cut fight. The "electric light towns" have about as many churches, their churches, clubs, and lodges, and whole social life that bind them together in defense of the property interests. The tenants and actual farmers have their great Socialist "encampments" and neighborhood gatherings, not forgetting the Socialist locals, which are much more social centers than in the cities, where they talk over their interests and policies and plan for relief from the town dwelling exploiters.

These are the facts that are beneath the great growth in Socialist strength in such states as Oklahoma and Texas. — Milwaukee Leader.

HISTORY OF A CITY LOT.

(Contributed.)

We write and read histories of peoples and study the lives of men to trace their influence of society. We rarely study the history of a lot. It is too prosaic. It is usually buried in the recorder's office and only the abstractor gathers together the dull dates and figures. Within these figures and the story they tell, are most interesting and vital and are really more important than many events that we note. Now suppose that the lot in question is only about 1/6 of an acre in the center of a city. We need not go back to the time when it was wild virgin land, but can begin the story when there is a small group of people living around it. That was less than two generations ago. The record of sales with dates and prices are as follows:

1854	$400
1886	$3,500
1889	$10,000
1912	$16,000

These figures are simple and commonplace and because we are accustomed to them, they make but very little impression on us. After the sale for $10,000 in 1889 a very good building was erected. As time went on and the city grew the value of the corner outgrew the building, so that it was neglected. It never occurred to a good rent producer. When the recent sale was made the improvements were not considered as they are to be torn down to give place to a structure in keeping the location. And why is this story so vital? The people of that city, who are working and producing are paying the taxes on that lot, and more than $10,000 in rent interest on its value for the privilege of working and trying to make a living.

If in 1854 a man had $400 in accumulated capital and had loaned it at 8 per cent, used his income and had kept it loaned until now his capital still would be $400. On the other hand, if he had invested that $400 in this lot, it is supposed it would be worth that much for use. Today he would have $16,000 instead of $400 and would have been drawing an income all these years on advancing prices. The owner, at no time created the value of the lot. The people did that by gathering around it. They have been trained and grown accustomed to that sort of thing. The faster the price went up, the more they shouted. Its sale for $16,000 was worth a bold headline in the days news.

This particular lot has caused contentions, tragedies, and heartaches. These contentions have been over who should use it, but rather over who should have the privilege of taxing the public for personal benefit.

This $16,000 lot is but a small part of $10,000,000 in value in the same city on which the people are having to pay even at 5 per cent $5,000,000 yearly for the privilege of living and trying in addition to this they are paying more than $2,000,000 in taxes and foolishly think the Landlord (?) is paying a good part of these taxes, when in fact he collects it from them first, otherwise he would not have it.

We wonder at hard times and are harassed with the cares of making a living, but look forward to a boom in real estate and shut our eyes and mind to the simplest truth. We do not see that they have created the land values they should take them for their common use to pay their common expenses. We might describe the people of this city by paraphrasing Carlyle's description of its population, by saying "100,000, *mostly fools.*"

MEDICAL GRAFT.

Mr. Roger W. Babson says that in looking up appendicitis cases he learned that in 17 per cent of the operations for that disease, post-mortem examinations showed that the appendix was in perfect condition.

"The whole subject," he adds, "reminds me of a true story I heard in London recently. In the hospitals there, the physicians of the patient, when he is admitted, is denoted by certain letters, such as 'P. B.' for tuberculosis. An American doctor was examining these history slips when his curiosity was aroused by the number on which the letters 'G. O. K.' appeared. He said by the physician who was showing him around:

"There seems to be a severe epidemic of this G O. K. in London. What is it, anyhow?"

"Oh, that means 'Good Lady knows,' replied the English physician.

TO CAPITALISM.

(For The Rebel by Monroe Jones)

Oh, you ugly, cowardly creature,
You have no soul at all!
And your heart is like the "serpent"
That led man into his fall;
Your shadow blights the world
Like the plagues of old.
The only god you ever knew
Is the ghoulish god of gold!

You meet when Christ says
"peace on earth"
You answer at brotherhood,
You clamor for blood, tears and
ruin,
Oppose everything that's good;
And yet you wear a "Christian"
mask
O'er your ungodly face,
While through "tricks of trade"
you live
By robbing the human race.

You've turned the nation loose to
war,
To butcher for your gain,
You smile as millions fall in death
You lap the blood of the slain;
You send a prayer down to your
god
To send victory up the line,
Your prayer for power and for
gold
Mocks mercy in war-time.

You glory in the bloody scenes of
strife
Down in Old Mexico —
Big Uncle Sammy to "intervene"
So you profit hoard may grow.
And save the oil for old John D.,
The good old capitalist saint,
Whose soul is cleansed with "holy" soap
And a coat of thick white paint.

You send men up in aeroplanes
With deadly bombs in hand
To spread death and terror, and
gloom o'er every land;
Your submarines go prowling,
Noing 'round in ocean waves,
Like demons, from a pit of hell
To drag men to their graves.

You make the poor old farmer
smile,
When foreign cannons roar,
Because he thinks the clouds of
war
Will make his products soar.
He wants better prices for the
stuff
That he must sell,
If it lays all Germans in their
graves
And sinks all France to hell!

And business men- they smile too,
Say "business will pick up!"
And the men who sell the guns for
war
Are happy as a pup;
And the banker who floats the war
loan
Is a "civilized" old cuss,
Like the preacher who pleads
with God
To join his side of the "fuss."

Capitalism! Capitalism!
Some call it "civilization!"
You've sowed the seeds of murder
and
In the heart of every nation,
You are reaping a harvest of
death
With flame, thunder and sword.
While imps of darkness count the
profit
Pile up a golden hoard.

You cry for profits everywhere,
It's interest, profit and rent,
Till the human hogs get all the
wealth
And labor hasn't a cent,
And ghoul-bats flap their cruel
wings,
In the gloomy capitalist night,
While hell-dogs yap and red eyed
imps
Point fingers of scorn at Right.

Jud, Tex.

THE MAIN ISSUE.

The greatest issue of the present day, from the worker's standpoint, is not preparedness, nor peace, nor the tariff. These are issues which are so firmly in the hands of the ruling class that the class intelligent workers' minority can do nothing about them, except protest against them as natural products of class rule.

These issues do not in any way carry any immediate threat for the ruling classes. No matter how the militarist question, the peace question, the tariff question may be settled by the old party statesmen, the condition of the workers will be approximately altered.

The one question that has stood in the foreground of all issues for the last 30 years, and which has given the ruling classes more trouble than any other, is the trust question.

This is the very hub of the wheel of social development. If Hawaiians were ever seen to form government ownership of trust industries upon the private capitalists who own them, the vast majority of the citizens in field, factory, shop and mine, regardless of party affiliation, are united in the direct ownership of the trusts and in their demand for effective laws against them.

For this very reason the statesmen of both old parties are determined to work the war and tariff issues to the utmost, in order to make the country forget all about the main issue.

The two most likely candidates of the two old parties, Roosevelt and Wilson, were both elected on a straight anti-trust platform. Both were pledged to free the country from trust rule. Both have been found hand in glove with trust lords. Both being exposed as frauds, Tr run them again, and in their utter failure, as anti-trust candidates, would arouse the whole country and bring the main issue prominently to the front.

The Southern Lecture System

W. J. Bell, of Tyler, who is considered one of the most successful lecture bureau managers in the United States, has "turned all holds loose" and with his old-time fire and efficiency has thrown himself heart and soul into the work of organizing the Southern Lecture System.

As the subjoined letter will show he is handicapped by lack of funds, but we feel sure of two things:

First, the comrades will give him the initial assistance that will enable him to get the work going in every nook and corner of Texas before the 1916 campaign has well begun.

Second, if he gets no donations of any sort he is going through anyway, only the work will not be started as thoroughly and early in this campaign as it should. So help him get going and thus help in making this the greatest campaign Texas or the South has ever seen.

The letter of Comrade Bell follows:

Tyler, Tex., Jan. 15, 1916.

Editor The Rebel:—

The Southern Socialist Lecture System is ready for operation, but is in somewhat the same situation as a gasoline engine that needs a spark and a push to get it running after which it runs itself. The typewriter, mimeograph and other equipment are ready for business, but it takes a lot of stationery and postage to do the work of getting appointments for speakers. The speakers are rapidly applying for routing, and I am not in a position to supply the funds necessary to start getting appointments for a large corps of lecturers. Without aid the system can only crawl into the work slowly and that is not what we want at the beginning of a campaign year. I want to speak through you to the loyal comrades throughout the State asking those who want to see a rousing campaign quickly started to donate to the System coins or one-cent stamps to put it immediately to work. It takes a large amount of postage and stationery to launch a full sized campaign and if each loyal comrade could send as much as a quarter, we will soon have the school houses ringing with the message and charter-equipped rolling in to the state office as of yore. If any comrade does not believe that I will put his donation to proper use, let him keep his money in his pocket.

Trusting that all loyal comrades who read this letter will at once enclose their coins and enable me to promptly cover the state with a large corps of able lecturers and organizers, I remain,

Fraternally Yours,

W. J. Bell.

State Office Notes.

W. T. WEBB, State Secretary, Cisco, Texas.

KATE O'HARE SOUTHWESTERN TOUR.

About the middle of January Comrade Kate Richards O'Hare will start out on a tour that will take her around the circle touching the following points:

Mulberry, Kans., January 15.
Garden City, Kans., January 17.
Guymon, Okla., January 19.
Tucumcari, N. M., January 20.
Floydada, Tex., January 21.
Bowie, Tex., January 22.
Alexandria, La., January 26.
Crowley, La., January 27.
Hattiesburg, Miss., January 29.
Magee, Miss., January 30.
Philadelphia, Miss., January 31.
Pittsboro, Miss., February 1.
Paragould, Ark. February 2.
DeSoto, Mo., February 4.

The above dates are not fixed, only approximate.

This makes fourteen appointments up to date. Just six more are desired to space out the appointments so that Comrade O'Hare can speak every day and make each town without having to travel too far between appointments.

Note the four meetings in Mississippi. That state is certainly getting busy in a Socialist way.

DISTRICT REFERENDUM

Report of Referendum on election of District secretary in 16th district to succeed W. T. Webb.

J. Hudspeth	16	32
R. T. Walker	5	10
Rotan	12	24
Ranger	12	24
O'Brien	12	24
Hamlin	12	24
Lyra	48	96
Coalville	11	22
Lubbock	12	6
Floyal Flat	15	30
Lamesa	10	15
A. E. Anderson	2	4
W. N. Haynie	1	2
Total points		161|360

Resulting in the election of Comrade Joe Hudspeth, of O'Brien, Texas.

* * *

District Secretaries.

Socialists in the following districts will report to their respective secretaries:

2nd District — Jno. B. Yarbrough, Lufkin.

3rd District — J. B. Lewis, Murchen.

4th District — Benton Kelsey Sherman, Rt. 2.

13th District — (Elected secretary declines to serve).

16th District — Joe F. Hudpeth, O'Brien.

* * *

New Locals.

Organized since January 1.

Ora, Angelina Co., O. W. Young secretary, Huntington. Chartered by Jno. B. Yarbrough, district secretary.

Chalk Hill No. 2345, Rusk Co. W. P. Wilson, Elderville, sec., chartered by J. B. Lewis, district secretary.

Stanton, No. 2347, Anderson Co. organized by B. B. Walston, with W. M. Garrison, sec.

Cleveland No. 2346, Liberty Co., S. M. Peebles sec., selforganized.

Pollok, No. 2348, Cherokee Co. D. D. Lewis, sec., chartered by District secretary Yarbrough.

* * *

To Socialists Everywhere.

Present indications are that we shall build up a bigger and better organization of red card members of the Socialist party than ever before. Sentiment is growing by leaps and bounds. Organization inquiries are pouring into the State office at a very rapid rate. If any comrade is staying out of the party on account of any imaginary or a real personal grievance, that is a personal matter and should be settled personally and not through the channels of the party. Let's line up the forces of the party and fight our common enemy, capitalism harder than ever before. If we will do this we won't have time to fight each other. In concluding this paragraph let me say the State office has no pets or partisans. Every comrade will be treated with courtesy and fairness.

* * *

Socialist, of Precinct No. 6, Cisco, Texas, are requested to meet at the Socialist Hall in Cisco Saturday, Tuesday, February 5, at 8 p. m. for the purpose of reorganizing the Socialist local at Cisco

Kate O'Hare at Temple.

Temple, Tex., Jan. 24, 1916.

Comrade Kate O'Hare has been secured by the local Socialists to lecture at Carnegie Library in Temple on February 3, 4 p. m. We extend a cordial invitation to all Socialists, in this and neighboring counties to be present, as well as Democrats, Republicans, Bull Moosers and whatnot, who are asked to trot but some representative man to debate the question with Mrs. O'Hare.

In addition all Socialists and sympathizers of Bell county are urged to meet at Carnegie Library the same day, though at 2:30 p. m. and help get the county organization in shape for the fall campaign. If you don't come to this gathering you haven't much love for the cause, for "where there's a will, there's a way." You may think I am talking hard but I confess I haven't much use for the do-nothing or half-baked Socialist who expects that some divine angel will bring him Socialism on a silver platter. So get busy and be on hand for the great day.

J. G. Cortese, Co. Sec.

B. H. Gibson Writes.

"We are having some politics here. We have just filed a recall for Mayor Tyrs and the local has instructed me to file my name for a place on the ticket. The doubs have made a mess of city affairs and the courthouse ring and the Chamber of Commerce had called a meeting of the city dads to make arrangements and formulate plans to hold a bond election for some six hundred thousand dollars of water work bonds with three hundred thousand school bonds the night before we filed the recall petition. I understand that the mayor has dropped the bond issue and is trying to mend his fences. He claims that the recall is a personal attack on him to bluff the new bond issue. Let the dance go merrily on."

Baxter H. Gibson.

* * *

Wood County.

Members of The Socialist party met at Quitman, Wood county, January 15, 1916, and re-organized the county and elected Jim Hamrick County Chairman and W. S. Hoover county secretary, also elected executive committee and campaign committee, and got things ready for the 1916 campaign.

Yours for liberation,

O. J. Blackmon, Jr.

* * *

Montague County.

A call is hereby made for a county-wide Socialist rally and mass meeting to be held at Montagrue, Feb. 11. All Socialists, and sympathizers are urgently requested to be present and lend, their assistance towards devising ways and means to conduct a vigorous county campaign.

If you feel the urge of human joy for fuller life, come be with us. Matters of great importance demand our prompt co-operative attention.

J. B. Green, Co. Sec.

Fruitland, Texas.

* * *

At a mass meeting of the Socialists of Titus county, held at Mt. Pleasant January 6, W. G. Freeman was elected County Chairman and M. M. Storey, Co. Sec. Big things will be done down in that neck of the woods.

* * *

County Secretary Baisden of Pear Valley, McCulloch county, writes for report blanks and states in his letter that a mass meeting of the Socialists of McCulloch county will be held at Brady on the 29th of January to arrange for a schoolhouse campaign. They are going to thoroughly shell the woods before November.

* * *

Comrade J. D. Whidden, of Grand Saline writes: "Send me information how to organize a local in our precinct." He is very optimistic. Thinks they will be able to ship the donk off of the ship in November. Get busy Comrades in Van Zant county and organize every precinct in your county. Your chance for victory in November will depend largely on your ability in getting your county well organized.

* * *

Instructions on how to organize politically will be issued shortly. Watch for them.

A GIANT FALLS.

It was a shock indeed to the many thousands of Socialist and personal friends, of the late Comrade, J. O. Welday, when they heard of his untimely death at Oklahoma City.

Comrade Welday was just reaching the prime of life— 35 years, — and seemed to be enjoying the best of health. He was to be married Wednesday, the day of his death to Miss Todd, the daughter of a millionaire oil man. There was not a young man in Oklahoma who had more personal friends and admirers than he. Those who enjoyed the confidence and respect of all who knew him any more than he did.

To attribute his act of self destruction to insanity would hardly do in view of the cool, methodical manner in which he set about it. Just before 10 o'clock on Wednesday morning he registered for a room on the eighth floor of the Kinkade Hotel and had the room set in perfect order. The shot that took his life rang out at 10:10. The hotel attaches found him sitting in a chair before the mirror with a large bath towel wrapped around his neck and spread over his shoulders to keep the blood off his clothes. In his hand he held a 38 calibre revolver. He left several letters addressed to friends and the following note open on the table:

"I have not slept for weeks. Madness was lurking just around the corner so I'm going on the long journey. The pity of it — that so many heartstrings are bound about each of us — it makes it so hard to go."

J. O.

The following letter to State Secretary H. M. Sinclair, marked "Personal" was also on the table:

"Dear Hock:—Please notify The Appeal by wire so that my name and stuff will not appear in the Oklahoma edition. Sorry to leave you, my good friend and comrade, but I'm at the end of the line.

Tell Smithy and the legislators and the other good comrades good-bye for me.

Sincerely,

J. O.

From what we have learned (Thursday) no one seems to know just why Comrade Welday became a suicide. Some think the loss of his position in the Oklahoma City High School and the social prestige he has enjoyed for his principles had something to do with it.

Our actions are the fruit, the result, of circumstances, — of conditions — and we do as we must. Just why a man with the education and ability of Comrade Welday had, that was such a power, that could do so much to make this a better world, should let down and give up the fight. He was a man of generous impulses. His heart was loving and tender. He was generous to a fault and sensitive that often he blamed himself for having done what he thought at the time was right and best. He was never been the victim of his own virtues. Let us be merciful in our judgments. — Tisomingo (Okla.) News.

THE SLAVE-DRIVERS' PARTY.

Representative Keating's federal child labor bill has passed the House labor committee. All Southern members of the committee, except Doughton, have filed a minority report against it, declaring that "the bill ought not to pass on the ground that the evil complained of was too limited and too remedial by local law to justify such immense legislative power as the bill contemplates." The minority are Watson of Virginia, Houston of Tennessee, Almon of Alabama. Note the words "*too limited*" when these cotton-mill trust tools know that the South is rotten with child slavery and especially the states from which these fellows hail and no "local law" has ever done anything "special." The Democratic party of the South was the slave-owners party in the 50's and still is.

Arizona copper miners of the Metcalf district voted this week to accept the proposition of the managers of the three operating companies and return to work. This practically ends the strike of several months duration which began September 11, 1915.

Organizer Stan Iseal. Do it now, if not sooner!

W. C. MUNN COMPANY

Texas Greatest Department Store

SANITOL CREAM

25c Package 10c.

It's a white non-grease, disappearing cream. It softens chapped or roughened skin, leaving it firm and clear. It cleanses the pores and beautifies the skin.

FAY HOSE.

Children's Fay Hose in black only. Sizes 6 to 8 1/2. Regular 35c and 40c value. Only 29c.

NEEDLES

Sewing Machine Needles for all makes of machines — a dozen 15c.

25c Needle Threaders 15c.

BATH TOWELS.

Turkish bath towel, 28x18, All white, good weight and quality. Our special at 15c. Our usual retail order at each — 12c.

RUCK TOWELS.

Good quality of Union linen 18x36 inches in size. Some all white, others white with red borders. Regular 15c value. An extra mail order value at 12c.

BOYS' SHIRTS.

$1.00 and $1.50 boy's laundered shirts, white and fancy colors. Sizes 12 to 14. Special 59c.

$1.50 MEN'S FLANNEL SHIRTS 89c.

Tan, blue and brown. Warm, heavy weight shirts for work, or hunting. Blue pocket. Sizes run from 14 to 19. A big $1.50 value for 89c.

$10.00 BOY'S SUITS $5.00.

Boy's Norfolk suits, with the Knickerbocker pants. They come in blue serge, grey brown mixtures. Medium weights. Ages 6 to 17 for $5.00

CORDUROY SHIRTS.

Men's heavy corduroy shirts in tan, blue and gray. Sizes run from 14 to 17. Extra heavy weight, regular $2.00 values for $1.45.

$2.50 BLANKETS $1.89.

Extra strong cotton blankets, double weight and size; 64 x 76 inches; in grey only, blue and tan borders. A regular $2.50 blanket $1.59.

$15.00 BOY'S SUITS $4.75.

Double breasted coat and Knickerbocker pants. Full lines throughout. Fancy mixtures in blue, brown, gray and green. 10 to 14 years. Only $4.75.

MEN'S UNION SUITS.

Men's Medium weight Collin union suits. Sizes run from 34 to 50. Just the thing for late winter and early spring. Come in white, grey and the unbleached. Regular $2.00 values for $1.45.

$2.00 BOY'S KNICKERBOCKERS $1.15.

Boy's Knickerbockers, fancy grey, brown and blue mixtures in cassimeres and cheviots. Made with watch pocket and belt stops, taped seams. Extra well made. Ages 6 to 17. Regular $2.00 values for $1.15.

SHIRTS AND DRAWERS.

Men's medium weight cotton shirts and drawers. Sizes run from 34 to 46. They come in white and unbleached. Regular price is $1.50 a garment, our price—each 89c.

BOY'S SWEATERS.

Boy's all wool Jersey's and coat sweaters. "V" neck and roll collars. They come in grey, dark blue, maroon, royal blue and a few white. Regular $2.00 values for $1.95.

Houston's Greatest Mail Order House

Sells everything for father, mother, brother, sister and the baby. Ships the goods the day the order is received. Pays all delivery charges, when cash accompanies the order to any part of the United States. Guarantees satisfaction to the purchaser. Try us once.

RADICALISM DRAWING TOGETHER.

When The Rebel began to emphasize the fact that the question of Land was as great if not a greater issue than the question of Tools, it was only a few that realized the wonderful results that would flow from such tactics. One of these is that it has paved the way for a better understanding between the various revolutionary elements in the United States, an understanding that means no sacrifice of principle but rather will result in a clearer expression of he principles we stand for.

Luke North, the brilliant editor of the radical magazine, Every Man, has done this to say on the foregoing head:

For ten years Wall street publications of a semi-confidential nature have warned their clients that the economic revolutionists were beginning to understand themselves and each other and that out of all their theories would come a clear cut basic demand some day upon which all factions would unite — and carry the nation by storm.

The union of radicalism is not to principles or theories of social organization. It is of course impossible and not at all desirable that there should be a union of these, for they serve to check each other and doubtless the future social fabric will be woven of many strands. The union of radicalism is only as to a base from which all schools may tangent and on which may be building whatever social superstructure this or that group may desire, or the exigencies of time and place may contrive.

That base is the land tenure. It can be changed from the allodial (monopolistic) tenure to a tenure of use and occupancy. None shall be allowed to withhold unused land or exercise any authority or control over any land which he does not actually make use of. The unused land shall be free to whoever will use it.

In a recent letter Bolton Hall says that radicals can no more unite than conservatives. But the conservatives are already united on the one fundamental dreamy theme common to all their social theories — the land tenure. The conservative world is united to maintain the monopolistic land tenure and "vitally resist all attempts to change it.

Radicalism is as equally united on a land tenure of use and occupancy. On that one basic issue radicals do not disagree. There is not a social experiment of any school who upholds the allodial tenure and will not join the struggle to overthrow it and establish use and occupancy in its place.

FROM COMMITTEE ON INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS.

(Special to The Rebel.)

Washington, Jan 19. — The report of the United States Commission on Industrial Relations has received a final vindication in the form of rebuke and condemnation by "The Survey", a semi-official organ of professional philanthropists, published at the United States Building in New York.

After delaying comment four months, The Survey devotes practically its entire issue of December 18 to an elaborate attempt to discredit the Manly report just when that report, representing the findings and conclusions of the Commission's staff is before Congress for action.

The job of rebuking Walsh, Manly and the labor members of the Commission is done by John A. Fitch, an associate editor. He devotes the first installment to the Manly report, and without denying a single fact or conclusion contained in that epoch-making document he manages to discredit it to his own satisfaction as doubtless to the satisfaction of those more enlightened exploiters of labor for whom The Survey is a sort of hired conscience.

Because he has been much in the field and is conscientious in small things, Mr. Fitch knows that the Manly findings are true. He says:

"It will be readily interfered by many that the Manly report is one of great value, and they will be right. Never before has any agency of the federal government issued a pronouncement that so breathed the spirit and the bitter resentment of organized labor. Not only has it been officially endorsed by the two million members of the American Federation of Labor, but the great railroad brotherhoods have accepted it, and it has been joyfully received by the spokesmen of the I. W. W. The fact in itself that it has been balled with unanimity of feeling by the leaders of different labor groups that in method and philosophy are opposed, gives it vast importance."

No wonder The Survey condemns it!

The Committee on Industrial Relations will not look for any better statement of the reason why the Manly report should be printed in a large edition and made available for every man or woman in the United States who wants a copy.

If it voices labor's protest, if it serves notice on the country that industrial tyranny and exploitation must cease, if it breathes the wrath of the workers against a system that blights and kills, thousands to enrich a few, and that works this horrors with the connivance and collusion of the government, then it accomplishes the one thing that most needed accomplishing.

The Manly report, says Mr. Fitch, breathes the spirit of labor. It is the spirit of freedom and humanity. It will conquer without asking or expecting aid or understanding of those impartial men who sit apart obsessed with fairness and hold and frown upon, unmoved as they peer, calmly, through microscopes, at the sweat and blood and tears from which labor's wrath and labor's aspiration have been distilled.

Assuming the role of champions f the administration on the floor of congress the other day at which time he read former Governor O. B. Colquitt out of the democratic party, Mr. Henry asserted; "The fidelity with which Wilson has kept faith with the American people entitles him to their confidence." Yet Henry has publicly declared that the refusal of the administration to do its plain duty of coming to the rescue of the farmers in the South in 1914 robbed them of hundreds of millions of dollars, and placed the South on the very verge of bankruptcy. What are the voters of Texas to think of a congressman who gives out such a terrible indictment of a democratic administration, and then gets up and declares the same administration has "kept faith with the people."

OUR REBS.

W. L. Parker, is another Chiddress county voter who gets his eyes open and wants the Rebel for himself and neighbors a dollar's worth.

A Delta county Reb named H.M. Neal remits for a bunch of subs and says the Rebel does the work.

T. M. Pashka helped reorganize the local at Cleveland, Texas, and then felt so good that he rounded up a bunch of five for the Fighting paper.

M. V. Moore, of Hunt county, wants four or his neighbors to get the truth white-hot from the shoulder.

James Sanders, a Comanche county brave, with war-whoops that made the Donks shiver, made a raid at DeLeon last Saturday and secured ten scalps for the Rebel.

N. R. King, secretary of local Fairbanks, Alaska, writes: "A few copies of The Rebel have recently reached Fairbanks. They are the first we have seen here, and are sending you a list of subs secured by Comrade Adolph Olson of Local Fairbanks." The comrade from the far north sends 13 subscribers for four of whom take advantage of the Review-Pearson offer. Now then you Texas Rebs you will have to get busy to beat that record.

G. M. Compton, a Panola county scout, scalps four and sends them in, and he says he wasn't feeling well either.

Chief Rebel W. B. Gregory of Hardin county, sends in a club of twelve, and thus wins the pennant for Texas this week.

G. M. Chams, Tecumseh, Okla. remembers The Rebel with a club of four.

Lee Bennett, Foard county fighter, remits $3 for subs and sub cards.

N. L. McBride, one of the first Rebels of Coleman county, remits for five subs and shouts "Hurrah for The Rebel, long may it wave over the land of the plute and the home of the slave."

G. W. Morse shunts over a bunch of Hill county mavericks and says; "The bank at Covington is charging the farmers 12 1/2 per cent. interest. In order to put these fellows out of business we must be up and at 'em."

Ben Lenton, Montgomery county, sends another club, and says: "Now is the time to hand them The Rebel."

County secretary W. P. H. Wilson, of Rusk county comes in with yet another club, this time of seven G. O. P. devotees. He says the fight for Land and Liberty is waxing hot up there.

Ipsaca county is beginning to show signs of life. W. A. Dennan, Jr., is one of the young Rebels there, that sends a list of five.

S. D. Herrin, Asher, Okla., instructs the C. M. to "send the best paper on earth" to a bunch of newcomers.

R. E. Dorsett, manager of the Norton 'phone exchange, remits a dollar for subs from Runnels county.

J. A. Patterson, El Dorado, Ark., has the Rebel and to four names all of the name of Patterson. We are glad to see the whole family interested in the question of who struck the original Billy.

A. J. Beaver sends in a nice list from Holtville, California, and says The Rebel is the dope.

A club of four from A. M. Bowman, another Delta county militant. He says he must read The Rebel that "says a great deal in a few words."

W. M. Turner, the "old reliable" Reb fires in a club of four from Collin county.

M. A. Smith, Campbell, remembers The Rebel this week.

T. F. Campbell, sends five from Bosque county, and orders the hot shot ladled out instanter.

John L. Noble, the old warrior of Eastland county, sends a dollar for subs and Rebel cards.

W. P. Ferguson, of Midland county, sends another citizen who has been reached by our message. He sends four and says: "Accept our many thanks for what you are telling us."

B. F. Triplet, one of the Bowie county Chief Rebs, sends the money for four.

Shelby county is represented this week by W. M. Lansford, a faithful Reb who again sends four.

Recruiting Officer T. B. Swinney sends four from Rusk county and says: "Am always on the lookout for recruits. Every time one bobs up I put him on my list."

D. G. Jones is a Kaufman county comrade who sends in four names that want to see what The Rebel is saying about Land and Liberty.

HELEN KELLER WANTS NO SYMPATHY

Helen Keller recently before an audience that crowded Carnegie Hall in New York handled the militarist propaganda in a manner that staggered opposition and left it, at least metaphorically, with its feet kicking in the air. The things that Miss Keller, the wonderful blind and deaf girl Socialist, had to say about the whys of the militarist propaganda and the interest, that are backing it were revelations to many who heard them.

Miss Keller's speech follows in part:

"To begin with, I have a word to say to my good friends, the editors, and others who have moved to pity me. Some people are grieved because they imagine I am in the hands of unscrupulous persons who lead me astray and persuade me to espouse unpopular causes and make me the mouthpiece of their propaganda. Now let it be understood, once forever that I do not want their pity; I would not change places with one of them. I know what I am talking about. My sources of information are as good and reliable as anybody else's. I have papers and magazines from England, France, Germany and Austria that I can read myself. Not all the editors I have met can do that. Quite a number of them have to take their French and German second hand. No, I will not do my work for the editors. They are an over-worked misunderstood class. Let them remember, though, that if I cannot see the fire at the end of their cigarettes, neither can they thread a needle in the dark. All I ask, gentlemen, is a fair field and no favor. I have entered the fight against preparedness and against the economic system under which we live. It is to a fight to the finish, and I ask no quarter.

"The future of the world rests in the hands of America. The future of America rests on the backs of 80,000,000 workingmen and women and their children. We are facing a grave crisis in our national life. The few who profit from the labor of the masses want to organize the workers into an army which will protect the interests of the capitalists. You are urged to add to the heavy burdens you already bear of a larger army and additional warships. It is in your power to refuse to carry the artillery and the dreadnoughts and to shake off some of the other burdens, too, such as limousines, steam yachts and country estates. You do not need to make a great noise about it, with the silence and dignity of creators you can end wars and the system of selfishness, and exploitation that causes wars. All you need to do is to bring about this stupendous revolution is to straighten up and fold your arms.

"We are not prepared to defend our country. Even if we were as helpless as Congressman Gardner says we are, we have no enemies foolhardy enough to invade the United States. The talk about attack from Germany and Japan is absurd. Germany has its hands full and will be busy with its own affairs, for some generations after the European war is over.

"With full control of the Atlantic Ocean and the Mediterranean Sea, the allies failed to land enough men to defeat the Turks at Gallipoli; and then they failed again to land an army at Salonika to check the Bulgarian invasion of Serbia. The conquest of America by water is a nightmare confined exclusively to ignorant persons and members of the Navy League."

YEP, WE'RE GROWING.

The leading Democratic papers in Governor Jim Ferguson's home town, the Temple Telegram, displays the most human discernment, to judge from the following editorial:

The socialist party of Texas will make a campaign this year on the proposition of usury and the land question. They want usurers sent to the penitentiary and they desire that use and occupancy shall be the sole title to land. We are said in passing that the propaganda is winning converts every day.

B. F. Jarratt, a Gonzales county Reb, shoots four more bucks and expresses them to the Circulation Man.

Martha Hughes, is a valiant Falls county woman worker who remembers us with a club.

WANT ADS.

FOR FARMERS AND OTHERS

Rate, two cents a word each insertion—cash with order.

This special rate good only on classified advertisements.

No advertisement for less than 25 cents will be accepted.

We exercise great care in accepting classified advertisements, but it is impossible to know each classified advertisement. Hence we can not guarantee their reliability, but we request the assistance of our readers in excluding anything questionable.

Each number, sign or initial counts as a word.

GOOD HOUSE; Irrigable land; Doctor wanted.
John S. Thomson, Conroe, Tex.

BOURBON RED TURKEYS.
Terms $3.50 each; fine farm raised birds.
J. L. Patterson, Dripping Springs, Tex.

BROOKER— ACCIDENTALLY discovered cure cures tobacco habit and indigestion. Gladly send particulars. T. S. Stokes, Mineola, Texas.

FROST PROOF CABBAGE PLANTS
$1.25 per thousand; 10,000 for $1.00 delivered, well packed, and guaranteed to arrive in good condition.
MILANO PLANT CO. Milano, Texas.

FROST PROOF CABBAGE PLANTS.
We have selected and bred our Field Grown Frost Proof Cabbage Plants until they will stand cold to a degree above Zero. Mature 90 per cent, good heads, early and late. Give us a trial. Five hundred 65c, thousand $1.25.
BLACKBURN PLANT CO.
Mt. Pleasant, Texas.

For 50c: The Rebel with Woman's World and Woman's Home Star or National Socialist yearly. Loutzel's Subscription agency, Magnolia, Texas. Ste

YOU CAN MAKE $6.00 PER DAY.
We want you to introduce GLYCO eye-glass holders and cleaner in your town — you can easily make $6.00 per day working for us and have steady employment. GLYCO gives your eye-glasses that sparkle necessary for proper vision, and keeps them clean and bright and free from mist, moisture and steam, no matter what changes of temperature they go through. Positively not affected by heat or cold — you may safely leave a steam room and go into an ice-box without your glasses losing their clearness if you use GLYCO once daily. Something new that a demonstration to any eye-glass wearer will immediately sell. Try it and see — send 25c for three sticks (not a liquid) of GLYCO and see how quickly you can sell them at a quarter each. Money back if not fully satisfied. Information as to how to make $5.00 daily and agent's term only given with above offer.
THE GLYCO COMPANY,
P. O. Box 1857, Detroit, Michigan.

FROM ALASKA.

Halletteville New Era.

The Rebel, published here, this week received from N. R. King, secretary of the Socialist local at Fairbanks, Alaska, an order for thirteen new subscribers, as a result of a chance copy of The Rebel that drifted into that far-off American colony.

The remittance was by money order that looked precisely like any other money order, but the only thing that showed how far it came was the fact that the envelope containing it was postmarked "Fairbanks, Alaska, Aug. 11th 11" and it was received here on January 10, being just about a month on the road. In other words it took the letter twice or thrice as long to come from Alaska as from any portion of Europe. However a two-cent postage stamp brought it.

All of which shows three things First, how big these United States are; second, how diverse the circulation of Col. Hickey's paper is and, third, how far-reaching the American Socialist party organization is — from Alaska's snow-clad mountains to Dixie's sun-lit strand.

FROM Wm. D. SIMPSON.

Cisco, Tex., Jan. 23, 1916.

I have been in a half dozen counties lately and find an extraordinary amount of enthusiasm in the state for this year. I think even you will be astonished at the numbers that will take place this year of encampments and meetings. I find the best demand for "Rebel" cards of any literature I have tried to sell. I expect to speak all this year and hope in 5 days to order several hundred.

Yours fraternally,
Wm. D. Simpson.

or learn how a new or

QUALIFY FOR A BETTER POSITION.

THE MAN OR WOMAN WITH UNDERSTANDING OF STENOGRAPHY AND TYPEWRITING IS ALWAYS GIVEN PREFERENCE OVER THOSE WITHOUT SUCH KNOWLEDGE IN ANY BUSINESS ORGANIZATION. THE RAISES IN PAY AND POSITION GO TO THOSE WHO KNOW THE DETAILS. THE STENOGRAPHER AND TYPEWRITER KNOWS THE DETAILS BECAUSE THE EVERY DAY JOB OF THE STENOGRAPHER AND TYPEWRITER IS BOUND HAND AND FOOT WITH THE DETAILS OF A BUSINESS ORGANIZATION.

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YOUR CHOICE OF PITTMAN, GREGG, OR DOUGHERTY SYSTEM COUPLED WITH THE MOST MODERN METHOD OF TOUCH TYPEWRITING WILL MAKE YOU AN ACCOMPLISHED SHORTHAND AND TYPIST IN LESS TIME THAN BY METHODS TAUGHT IN OTHER CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS.

Work While You Study

THIS COURSE WILL NOT INTERFERE WITH YOUR DAILY VOCATION AND YOU CAN, IF YOU WILL, FIND THE TIME TO COMPLETE THE ENTIRE COURSE WITHIN A YEAR.

The People's College Fort Scott, Kas.

THE PEOPLE'S COLLEGE,
FORT SCOTT, KANSAS.

Please send me particulars concerning your course in Shorthand and Typewriting.

Name

Address

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THE GREAT WHISKEY HOUSE OF

L. CRADDOCK & COMPANY

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL LIQUORS
"THE OLD RELIABLE"
ESTABLISHED 1871. DALLAS, TEXAS.
Largest Mail Order Whiskey House in the South.

Whiskies, Brandies, Wines and Gins.	Pint Qts.	Half Gal.	Full Gal.
Craddock's '01	$1.50	$3.00	$5.00
Mellow Rye	1.50	3.00	5.00
Mello Rye	1.50	3.00	5.00
Quakenbaker	1.50	3.00	5.00
Old Taylor	1.50	3.00	5.00
Kentucky Belle	1.50	3.00	5.00
Kentucky Gem	1.50	3.00	5.00
Kentucky Queen	1.50	3.00	5.00
Belle of Anderson	1.50	3.00	5.00
Cracklin' Corn	1.50	3.00	5.00
Tennessee Whiskey	1.50	3.00	5.00
Old Crow	1.50	3.00	5.00
W. Harper	1.50	3.00	5.00
Wheelhorse	1.50	3.00	5.00
Craddock's Pine Old Corn	1.50	3.00	5.00
Good Old Rye Whiskey	1.50	3.00	5.00
Corn Whiskey	1.50	3.00	5.00
Pure Old Rye Whiskey	1.50	3.00	5.00
Twelve Mile Whiskey	1.50	3.00	5.00
Grain Alcohol	1.50	3.00	5.00
L. D. Whiskey (one of all Whiskies)	1.50	3.00	5.00
Old Pioneer Apple and Peach Brandy	1.50	3.00	5.00
Old Pioneer Blackberry Brandy	1.50	3.00	5.00
Old Pioneer Blackberry and Rye and Peach and Honey	1.50	3.00	5.00
Good Apple and Peach Brandy	1.50	3.00	5.00
Good Apricot and Honey	1.50	3.00	5.00
Good Blackberry Wine and Cordial	1.50	3.00	5.00
Good Blackberry Brandy and Honey	1.50	3.00	5.00
Southern Red Gin manufactured	1.50	3.00	5.00
Best Malaga Port Wine	1.50	3.00	5.00
Special Holland Type Gin	1.50	3.00	5.00
Good Old Port Wine	1.50	3.00	5.00
Good Old Port Wine	1.50	3.00	5.00
Port, Sherry, Angelica Catawba	1.50	3.00	5.00
Best Grape Imported Port and Sherry	1.50	3.00	5.00

Whiskies, Bottled in Bond and Distillery Bottling.	Pint Qts.	Half Gal.	Full Gal.
Old Taylor	$1.50	$3.00	$5.00
Old Crow	1.50	3.00	5.00
Hill & Hill	1.50	3.00	5.00
Finger Crown	1.50	3.00	5.00
Bailey Brown	1.50	3.00	5.00
Old Bailey Brown	1.50	3.00	5.00
OLD WHITE VALLEY	1.50	3.00	5.00
Shenandoah	1.50	3.00	5.00
Old Overholt Rye	1.50	3.00	5.00
Cockbaldian	1.50	3.00	5.00
Old Fitzgerald	1.50	3.00	5.00
Old Rip Van Winkle	1.50	3.00	5.00
Joel A. Frazier	1.50	3.00	5.00
Old Grand Dad	1.50	3.00	5.00
W. Harper	1.50	3.00	5.00
Old Bourbon	1.50	3.00	5.00
Blue Ribbon	1.50	3.00	5.00
Old Cabinet	1.50	3.00	5.00
Old Grand Dad	1.50	3.00	5.00
Old Crow	1.50	3.00	5.00
Old Bailey Brown	1.50	3.00	5.00
Four Roses	1.50	3.00	5.00
Four Roses Rye	1.50	3.00	5.00

SCHLITZ BOTTLED BEER.
Case of three dozen pints (12 oz.) $4.00
($1.00 back for empty case and bottles.)
Case of two dozen large $4.25
($1.00 back for case and bottles.)
Cash of ten dozen small $11.50
($2.00 back for bottles.)

Express companies return empties free of charge from any point in Texas. We do not charge express on empties.

We guarantee you against loss or breakage in transit, and take that out of our profits. Express charges, we do not arrive promptly or for any reason are not satisfactory, kindly let us know at once.

In case of breakage or shortage mail us express agent's receipt and we will pay it.

EXPRESS CHARGES PAID ON ALL SHIPMENTS OF FOUR QUARTS OR MORE.
No orders solicited and no shipments made in violation of Texas laws.

THE BIRTH CONTROL IDEA.

New York Jan. 17. — The Roosevelitan idea of large families and the birth control theory will clash in federal court tomorrow in one of the most important trials involving these issues in the history of the country.

Mrs. Margaret H. Sanger, author of a number of books on sex matters, will go on trial, charged with sending obscene matters through the mail. The specific charge is that she circulated in her magazine, The Woman Rebel, discussions of birth control.

Backing Mrs. Sanger will be a committee on defense made up of prominent New York women. They believe poor women as well as the wives of the rich have the right to learn how to prevent bearing large families that add to their burdens.

They admit that in defending Mrs. Sanger, they are beginning an agitation for more frank discussion of means limiting the number of babies born in poor families, as a means of alleviating poverty and distress.

They believe public sentiment within a few years will force repeal of laws forbidding physicians to impart such information to their patients.

"We are only asking for the overworked, poorly fed woman in the tenement the same privileges accorded the wife of a Fifth avenue millionaire," said Mrs Rose Pastor Stokes one of the women defending Mrs. Sanger.

"The millionaire's wife is instructed secretly by her physician how to limit the number of babies in her family. The woman of the tenement, who really needs this information, is unable to get it, because her doctor fears the law. In Europe the whole subject is discussed freely."

Mrs. Sanger is the mother of two children. She pointed out today that many of the women on her defense committee are also mothers, anticipating, she said, the criticism of persons who might declare she was crusading in behalf of women who desire to avoid child birth entirely.

REBEL ADS PAY.

Dear Rebel:—

I am sending you my thanks for what you did for me, with my little ad in your paper of my Sudan seed. The results were far beyond my expectations. I am shipping my seed from Pennsylvania to Florida. I would advise anyone who wants results to just try the "old reliable" —

Fraternally,
B. H. Greer.

SOUTHERN SELECT BEER.

Alcohol less than per cent.
The very essence of nature itself.
Pure wholesome and palatable and a beverage which mildly stimulates the entire system.
The beer that builds you up step by step with no reaction
Contents twelve ounces.
Delivered anywhere in the state.

BREWED AND BOTTLED BY
Houston Ice & Brewing Assn.
Houston, Texas
No orders solicited and no shipments made in violation of Texas laws.

Land Plank.

The scientific grading and classifying of all lands, all lands necessary for the support of a family exempted from taxation, and all private ownership held to consists of claims that amount to actual value, all to the end that occupancy and use be made necessary to a valid title to land.

Quit howling about hard times and high taxes. Vote right and you will have no hard times.