

Holt and Howat Vindicated. DONK SENATORIAL PRIMARY BLOWN-UP!

How many dollars of a twenty million dollar corporation to break out union organization among the coal miners was frustrated in the end by the fact that the union was not permitted to be taken into account in the recent trial of a law suit brought by Alexander Howat against the president of the corporation and other officers of it, and the corporation where they are for corruption.

Alexander Howat, now triumphantly vindicated, was the district president, and is still the district president, of District 14 of the United Mine Workers of America. The trial in which he proved his own innocence and proved the integrity of union organization in the southwest, will be famous in the history of American courts. It will be a landmark in the history of union organization and development in this country.

The statement was made by Charles E. Keith, who had held \$50,000 to Joseph H. Hays, Jr. given to Alexander Rowat, Fred Holt and others to call off the dogs in the southwestern district and to negotiate a contract with the operators having a power of attorney. Keith testified that the Operators Association had conceived the idea of destroying the union in the southwestern territory. For the sole purpose of disorganizing the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Rowat's district, Keith testified that he employed a man named Harry B. Holmes, head of the Harry B. Holmes Detective Agency; that he had never met Holmes; but that he had been told by Rowat that he had been recommended as a man who disorganized unions for the United States

Steel Corporation. This great coal owner, Charles S. Keith, admitted on oath that his deliberate purpose and acts in the attempt to bribe Howat were done with the knowledge and voted consent of the executive committee of the operators' association. The committee consisted of Keith, W. J. Jenkins, Ira M. Slumming, Charles Ellett and John Mayer.

Keith testifies that by a formal vote there was, high in the commercial and industrial world of the northwest, had authorized him

to execute a note for \$4,000 to the Fidelity Trust Company and in return receive \$4,000 of the money to give to Hansen to bribe the two men, Alexander Howatt and Frederick W. Holt, who are secretary-treasurer of District 31, that being the Arkansas Oklahoma district. Right here let it be said that Howatt's law-suit vindicated Holt as well. Holt's own suit for vindication will be tried later.

The facts as they developed in the trial were—that Keith had paid this money to Hazen, or a large part of it; that he had thought or intended that it should corrupt Howat and destroy the unions; that he and those conspiring with him had paid Hazen at

least \$7,750 to give the testimony that would have stamped Howards as a dishonest man and a traitor to his fellows. The facts also developed at the trial that Howards was an absolutely square man to himself, to the aged mother who trusted him, and to the thousands of miners and their families who also trusted him. That these miners believed in him even before the trial and the judge and the jury had proved his innocence was shown by the fact that he was re-elected him by an increasing majority to the presidency of his district after all the false charges of bribery had been made.

Howard went before a jury of miners to satisfy a prejudice

P. White of the national organization and all the other officers and members of that organization that he had known for a long time and was worthy to continue in their councils.

The cold recital of false charges made against Keith and the demand for approval in the courtroom, where statements had to be made under oath and could be controverted and shown to be untrue by vouchers can give only the faintest idea of the real life and blood drama whose culmination was in the trial of Keith.

The personal character of Keith, as shown by the powerful Mr. Hazen, used by the powerful Mr. Keith and others to destroy the union by secret corruption in the courtroom, was the main theme of the trial. He was in communication during the trial, however, with Keith and Keith's attorney, and he was the man who gave to Horst, he put in his own bank, on his own bank account, subject to his own check—proving that the money was not from the ordinary course of the checking account and that Horst

BROOKS, CAMPBELL, COLQUITT, HALL, HENRY
AND RIDDLE FACE CRIMINAL PERSECUTION, IMPRISONMENT AND FINE! - U. S. SENATORIAL RACE
BETWEEN DAVIS AND HICKY.

[illegible]

Inasmuch as this great religious liberty is the only paper in Texas that will give the facts on the eyes of the primaries and thereby will give the five gentlemen named above an opportunity to cross into Mexico or go the Riddle route into Oklahoma we painstakingly publish all the facts, legal and otherwise, in the case.

The laws of Texas provide that each candidate before the Democratic primary for U. S. Senator shall file with the County Clerk of the County where the candidate resides and with the Secretary of State statements covering monies received, when received

not from want, received, and money was paid, to be spent and paid, when paid, and that such statements shall be filed on the second Saturday of each month. It is further provided that in the course of such Senatorial candidates shall fall off, and perform any of the things or acts required of them under the provisions of this act, shall upon conviction be punished by a fine of not less than thirty nor more than one hundred dollars, and in addition there- to may be fined not less than \$200 nor more than \$500, nor shall he be entitled to hold office for which he may be elected, or if nominated, his name shall not be placed upon the official ballot for the ensuing election." (See, Sec. 22, 21, and 33 Acts 33rd Legislature first called session page 101.)

So much for the law. The Hebel is in possession of documentary evidence certified to by the regular officials that none of the gentlemen mentioned above have lived up to the law, but on the contrary they have sinned against the election laws of the State and are guilty of crimes of omission and commission in this respect, with the result that not only are they subject to the penalties mentioned above, but in the eyes of the law they are legally dead. Here are the proofs:

Dr. S. P. Brooks announced as a candidate for the Senate on May 29, 1915, in several daily papers of the State, and should have filed reports with the County Clerk of McLennan county beginning the second of June, 1915. The first and only report filed up to June 12, 1916, was filed on June 12, 1916, as per certificate issued by the county clerk, J. W. Baker, Waco, Texas.

The Rebel is not informed as to who will occupy the executive chair of Baylor during the enforced absence of Dr. Samuel Palmer Brooks. We do not wish to discredit the gentleman in any way as some of his enemies have done by suggesting that he must have fallen off the water wagon or otherwise he would not have made such a deplorable break.

The next gentleman to greatly violate the law quoted above was Mr. Oscar B. Colquitt. His wide knowledge of the Mexican border will assist him in his get-away next Friday when he reads this copy of the Rebel. The bitter pill may be sweetened by the fact that he can, while residing in the land of Montezuma, fulfill his long cherished ambition to whip the Mexicans and restore peace to our Southwest. Remember.

Here are the facts about Oscar:

Mr. Colquitt formally announced for the Senate on September 5, 1915, and should have filed his first report with the County Clerk of Dallas county on the second Saturday thereafter. The first report filed by Mr. Colquitt was under date of February 29, 1916 as shown by a certificate issued by B. F. Callom, County Clerk of Dallas county and now in the possession of The Rebel.

The next violator of the election laws of Texas is U. S. Senator C. A. Culberson, who does not work at the business, due pro

proved further that instead of working for the arbitration clause (for which he was supposed to have been paid \$100,000) Hazel continued his vigorous and successful opposition to the arbitration clause. It was proved by all the evidence that Hazel continued with the same vigor for the rights of the miners against Hazen as he had in all other instances, and that he won every case he brought before the arbitration of the miners in all their grievances against the operators during all the years covered by the evidence.

bably to intense stimulation following a period of intense mental strain while performing prodigious feats in the interest of the lawless constituents in Texas. He is in the fortunate position being safely located on the banks of the Potomac and hence with his brother criminals he does not have to dodge the officers of

He announced for the Senate on January 27, 1916, and showed his first report on the second Saturday of February, 1916. As shown by certificate in possession of the Nohel, dated June 13, 1916, and signed by B. F. Cullen, county clerk of Dallas county, Mr. Culberson filed but two statements, one for the month of May and the other for the month of June, 1916.

The named culprit is Thomas Mitchell Campbell of the Big Land and president of the damage suit industry in Texas. Like a good hyphenated Scotchman that he is he must have partaken many wee sma' drops during January because the record shows he failed to file his reports for that month. Here is the record attested by J. I. Hopkins, county clerk of Anderson county, and now in the possession of the Rebel:

Up to and including June 1916, Mr. Campbell should have filed six monthly reports, he having assumed the duty about January 1, 1916. As a matter of fact he filed but five of six reports, required by the law and thereby solved the problem prohibition elimination.

The next transgressor against our law is R. L. Henry of W. He is in about as bad as O. B. Colquitt. The gentleman's mind is so occupied with the Panama-like problem of canalizing the Brazos river to the Gulf that he trampled on the law as the following record in the Rebel's convention shows:

Mr. Henry made formal announcement on July 17, 1916, and should have filed his first report on the second Saturday after that date and thereafter on the second Saturday of each month. The Rebel is in possession of a certificate dated June 12, 1916, signed by J. W. Baker, county clerk of McLean county, Tex. showing that Mr. Henry had filed but five reports up to and including said named date.

The next malefactor is Banker G. W. Riddle of Dallas. Probably due to a state of ecstasy that he was thrown into while gazing on his \$1500— anyhow Geewhillskens of Shylock proclivities failed to file a scratch of a pen showing his expenses. Here is the receipt that is now in the possession of the Rebel:

Under date of June, 1916, B. F. Callom, county clerk of I
las county, issued a certificate in due and proper form certifying
that G. W. Riddle filed NO monthly reports of receipts and disbursements covering his candidacy for U. S. Senator.

The above taken from the records and officially attested is all-sufficient to remove five of the six candidates from the run. This should mean that there will be no August primary. If it w

other gross violations of the law became we have discovered as our searching investigation of the situation that not only have some of the Senatorial candidates broken the law as recorded above, they have gone further by making false statements as to the

The situation now present, itself in this form:

THERE ARE ONLY TWO CANDIDATES FOR U. S. SENATOR BEFORE THE PEOPLE OF TEXAS, THE HON. JOHN DAVIS OF DALLAS WHO IS THE ONLY CANDIDATE BEFORE THE DEMOCRAT PRIMARIES THAT IS LEGALLY ALIVE AND THE EDITOR OF THE GREAT RELIGIOUS WEEKLY WHO HAS RECEIVED THE NOMINATION THE HANDS OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY OF TEXAS.

It is the opinion of the editor that even Mr. Davis who so to have used extreme diligence in tracking the law has himself made a serious error that will result in his ultimate elimination. If estimate of the facts is correct the Great State of Texas will have redeemed itself in the eyes of the world by sending the first Socialist U. S. Senator to the Senate of the United States. Verily will be a break in the dam of reaction.

It would not be the part of wisdom now to reveal my heart. So steady and still boys, and don't rock the boat for I may go down to the big building on the banks of the Potomac.

LEWIS: When the shades of night are falling over the I

Star State on the eve of the Democrat primaries some curious citizens may look with astonishment on five fugitive figures that, finding the rock pile, are disappearing into the rock pile beyond.

the truth triumph. Alexander Howat and the cause of union labor were not the only ones who were fortunate that an intelligent and incorruptible judge, a man of the highest character, Mr. Thomas J. Seeshorn of the Jackson County Circuit Court, presided and held the scales of justice.

Pecuniary in the trial was added to slander before the trial. None of the witnesses were paid to testify to the greedy type of big business and in the name of law was lecturing from that gigantic and profitable source before the jury.

Through Howat, to crush out the union labor and the miners' organization, the great international tacticist to union labor had the stage for one sweeping, dramatic performance. He knew they chose their battle-ground, they chose it mistakenly. He lost. The victory was won for the union.

In the results of that fight the union labor and the miners' organization were the victors. Alexander Howat emerged, stronger in public opinion, stronger in law, stronger in the hearts of the people, stronger before the jury.

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

Rochester, 3, 4, 5, Cotton Plant
7, 8, 9; Crockett, 7, 8, 9, 1
Shelby county. —: Glen Rose

ing the county and getting
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Chairman.

and county campaigns. Ad-
him at once at Reese, Tex. ✓

The fire of the Socialist movement of Hamlin was stirred the three days just passed, as is shown

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