THE REBEL
READ BY 100,000 ACTUAL FARMERS EACH WEEK
Organ of the Land League of America.
50c per year. In clubs of 4 or more 25c each. 2 years, for $1.

THE REBEL

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

T.S. HICKEY, Editor and Owner
50c per year; clubs of four or more (40 weeks) 25c.
If this Number is opposite your name your subscription time expires with issue 222

HALLETTSVILLE, TEXAS SATURDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1915. No. 221

Entered as second-class matter July 17, 1914, at the post office at Hallettsville, Tex., under act of Mar. 3, 1879.

HICKEY MEETS BRYAN. WACO CONVENTION

Last Saturday night, October 2nd, I went to the Coliseum in Dallas to hear Mr. W. J. Bryan speak upon the war situation.

The Coliseum Building, beautiful as it is with a thousand lights, and better ventilated than any public building I know of in Texas, had an audience, by actual count, of 2,500 to hear him. I was sorry that the building was not filled to its capacity because of the strong things he said about the war and then my sorrow was tempered by the fact that he said so many things that when not idiotic had no bearing upon the subject, or were utterly irrelevant.

For instance, speaking as a disciple of the Prince of Peace, he commenced his speech by saying that we have had wars since the beginning of organized society, wars between tribes and clans, wars between families and wars over religion, but he utterly failed to show that the majority of wars we have record of (and the race has been at war 3,500 years with only 250 years intermission) have been wars for trade and this war that is ravaging Europe is a war for trade. It is a war for markets just as have been all modern wars.

Mr. Bryan's contention was that, "If we can do more safety as a nation then we should be immune from catastrophe that comes to a people because of war."

Where he utterly fell down was that he did not point out that today, with his Prince of Peace Commander in the President's chair, that the people of the United States are robbed of more money and property than is the Belgians, French, the Russians and the English.

Mr. Arthur Le Sueur after qualifying as a banking expert, testified before the Commission on Industrial Relations this year, within a fifty shot of the school of the world of Bryan Saturday night, that the annual income to the banks of the nation is equal to the entire cotton and wheat crop of North America, hence, why should we worry about a tragedy in Europe where the war dogs are unloosed when we actually have a tragedy in our own home today over which the dove hole of a Bryan are supposed to be builded.

It is true that he said some good things that explained the psychology of those who would talk of "Preparedness" now. He gave the illustration:

"Let us suppose three farmers living on the banks of a little river and an agent of a little battleship trust comes to one of them and says, 'you need protection from your neighbors and I will sell you a little battle ship.' The farmer is foolish enough to do so whereupon the battle ship agent goes to the next farmer and says to him: 'You have to get two battle ships at once because your neighbor is armed against you down the river.' Thereupon he goes to the third farmer after he has sold two ships to the second one and says, 'your two neighbors down here have now got three battle ships, therefore, it is necessary for you to get four so as to be ahead of their three.' Then he walks around to the first farmer and says, 'your battle ship is out of date'."

True enough it is that this is a method that is used by the agents of the munition trust but also true enough it is that to prevent a battle between these three farmers the same method had to be adopted, be it battleship, dynamite or other war wise. And for the precise reason that, under the present system of society, based upon private ownership of the necessities of a nation's life than dynamite, war and murder are as natural as is the fragrance of the oak in an untrulled forest.

To illustrate, there are more murders committed annually in Dallas and Fort Worth than in London, England. One of the peddels of Mr. Bryan that drove the more or less superficial crowd wild was when he lifted his hands over his head and asked what would happen if a bomb had sat in the President's chair instead of Woodrow Wilson. The inference was that Roosevelt was the man, but just as a brilliant writer pointed out during the 1912 campaign, when Wilson was charged as having as his chief supporter Bryan, a political jack-ass, that were this jack-ass elected in any one of his three presidential campaigns, he would appear such a chilling conservative that an artic glacier would appear like a South American glade beside him. Were Roosevelt in the President's chair today he would have Bryan entirely eclipsed as an evangelist of peace because a president is absolutely nothing more or less than a representative of the ruling class who is behind him, who has financed his previous campaign, who runs his papers and who controls the conimerce of the nation!

The same voice that whispered Peace in the ears of Wilson, is an old, old sound which began in the cloistered halls of Princeton and has ever reverberated through the corridors of the capital since the pedagogic lecture for Carnegie's charity was told to go up to Washington. Roosevelt would have listened to that same old voice and we would be as peaceful or warlike under a Roosevelt administration as we are under the administration of Wilson. And for the fundamental reason that all peace treaties are signed, all declarations of war are made and all political policies are shaped by the hands of the agents of a plutocracy! The most charitable thing I can say about Mr. Bryan is this: If he does not know this fact that is written in the life of the nations whether they be neutral or belligerent then he is a clown; if he does know it he is a rascal. He would deceive the trusting people for the pelf that come to him as the principal agent of plutocracy which to my own certain knowledge, and he will not deny it, amounted last Saturday to the sum of $1,750.00.

When the tumult and shouting had ceased Saturday night I walked on the platform and waited until the crowd of handshakers thinned and then shook hands with Mr. Bryan and asked him this plain question: "Will the Democratic Convention of 1916 stand true to its plank in the Baltimore platform of 1912 that stated that the president should have only one term?" He gave me the old Bryan smile and said: "Mr. Hickey, I am not indulging in any discussion now."

I was disgusted with Bryan's answer. He said in the course of his speech that "Dynamite is dynamite, and murder is murder"—and I believe that a platform is a platform. The Socialist party platform that has elected me as State Secretary for two terms says that I shall not be elected again, although I might play petty politics and be re-elected and become a cowardly Crook. I will live up to the platform that elected me and President Wilson must do the same.

Even in the event of his successor's election that same voice shall whisper through the halls of Congress that whispered in his ear at Princeton, The fight for Democracy will have been extended because a great principle will have been established and Mr. Bryan, if he is an honest man and true to his constituents will have to oppose every effort made to renominate Woodrow Wilson for the presidency.

The impression that Mr. Bryan left on me, after listening carefully to him and talking with him, is the same impression I had when he and I were younger, when we met in the Academy of Music in New York in 1898, and I have stated that impression many times by saying to my friends: "he can say life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness in more musical sounds than any man that lives in America, but when it comes to living up to life, liberty and happiness among the masses the record shows that he is a hopeless failure because as his life record reveals;

The soldier that never fought a battle.
The lawyer that never wrote a brief.
The statesman that never passed a law:
The farmer that never plowed a furrow
The printer that never stuck a stick of type
And the donk leader that never won a victory.

He resembles the banks of the River Platte upon which he was born, thirty-five miles long and one foot deep. He ought to be, if he is not too deeply immersed in the mire of Democratic politics, the legal Democratic nominee against Joe Bailey when the guns boom in the Democratic Convention next year. It would be joy for Debs to beat them both.

The most important convention that the Socialist party has ever faced in Texas will be held in Waco on November 11 and 12.

Two matters of vital importance will be up before the convention.

The first will be, in our judgement, the devising of ways and means to handle the immense number of encampments that will occur next year. It is expected that all the encampment campaigns who ran three and four day encampments as well as those who ran one and two days planing during the recent season will attend and out of their combined experiences will be formed a plan that will handle the big encampments of next year will be handled efficiently and without a particle of friction.

We held 106 encampments this year and should hold between two and three hundred next year because 1916 will be not only the presidential year, but the year of the great governors race.

Whether we should have the state divided into districts and encampment associations formed in each district and all the direction of the encampments taken out of the hands of the state office, as has been done in Oklahoma, or whether we shall, because of the difference in the idea in the two states, continue all the encampment work from the state office will require the closest attention of the delegates.

Another matter of vital importance will be the framing of a land plank that will be thoroughly scientific and go to the root of the land situation in Texas.

The Socialist part yof Texas has succeeded in making land the dominant issue in the state and every indication points to the fact that the Democrats cannot switch in any fake issue to fool the people. The question is the land and not even a foreign war can distract the attention of the people from this issue. It is in first place now and will be here until it is settled and settled right, therefore we must gather all our strength together at Waco so that we may shape a land plank that will be the admiration of our friends and a terror to our enemies. In this connection we should be remembered that the eyes of the men and women througout the world who are struggling with the land problem will be upon the land convention.

The question of decentralization will probably be discussed, but mainly for the benefit of those in other states who have as yet held on to the rotten principle of centralism that has its finest expression at the present moment in the spectacle of millions of workers slaughtering one another in the trenches and on the battle fields of Europe. Fortunately for the membership of Texas, they have been able to blaze the trail of decentralism through the jungle of centralism and consequently they will unanimously indorse this great principle.

Other matters of smaller moment will undoubtedly come up such as suggestions for minor planks for our 1916 platform.

For the reasons set forth above the state convention will be of inestimable value to the Socialist not only of Texas but of the entire south, if not the nation.

The Waco convention will be a great gathering of the men and women who have made the Socialist party of Texas the second political party of the state, a proud position that is occupied by no other state division of the Socialist party in the nation.

There will be oratory galore. E. R. Meitzen, our nominee for governor, will speak on the issues of the campaign. Stanley J. Clark has promised to attend and deliver a speech on decentralization which he writes us will later be published in pamphlet form. W. J. Bell will speak on: "What I learned in Chicago," and will also give an account of his work as national committeeman from Texas. This speech alone will be worth the entire trip to the convention because Bell's remarkable record as national committeeman has made him the most discussed character in national affairs. T. A. Hickey will deliver a report on his work as state secretary for the past two years. Other war horse of the party, such as Tom Webb, Nat. B. Hunt, B. W. Lauderdale, Joe Hudspeth, Jim Robinson and ladies like Miss Emma Kolsey will add to the interest of the proceedings.

Remember the date is November 11 and 12 and on the 13th the Land League will hold its convention after the Socialist state convention has closed.

Also remember that the railroads have a one and one third rate on from all parts of the state to the Cotton Palace which opens at Waco on November 6 and closes November 20.

Finally the hall for the convention has been secured. It is the Socialist hall on Franklin street next door to the Waco Times Herald building and one block from the postoffice.

All aboard for Waco for the state convention of the Socialist party on November 11 and 12.

THE LAND LEAGUE.

The Land League will hold its fifth annual convention at Waco on Saturday, Nov. 13 in the Socialist hall next door to the Times-Herald building beginning at 9 a. m. sharp. All the old timers who have been with the League from the beginning are expected to attend. Matters of vital interest to the state and national organization will be offered for discussion. It is generally understood throughout the states of Texas, Oklahoma, Missouri and Arkansas that the time is ripe for a big drive for organization along Land League lines. There is no fact that stands out clearer to the entire south today than that the conditions of farm tenants are growing steadily worse. Wagon transm, are multiplying, homes are growing scarcer, while illiteracy is increasing among the sons and daughters of the South. The tenator has made its appearance, every more land is sowed in wheat and the tenant is taking a further step downward in the social scale by being turned into a field hand. For all these reasons it behooves every man who is a renter and has a drop of red blood in his veins and wishes to safeguard the future not only of himself, bu. of his wife and children to organize a local now and send a delegate to Waco on Saturday, November 13 to the end that he help build up this organization to what it should be, namely, the greatest power for the immediate improvement of the lot of the tenant and ultimately bring destruction to landlordism.

All those who desire to join the land league or secure information relative to this organization should immediately get in touch with W. S. Noble, secretary treasurer, Rockdale, Texas.

Don't forget the date, it is November 13 and the place is Waco.

The Rebel is pleased to learn that there is considerable unrest among the negroes who have taken the place of the white workers in the mills of the Southwestern Lumber Mens Association. We are also glad to learn that the small business men who fought the timber worker's union are being driven into bankruptcy at an ever increasing ratio by the lumber kings whom they helped. Glory to God in the highest may every last one of them be destroyed by Kirby, Long Bell and company, and may He speed the day when John H. Kirby will place a negro in the shoes of every white clerk that works in his robbisaries because every last one of them worked to destroy the timber worker's union.

Talk about preparedness against a foreign foe the Rebel would like to know what about preparedness against the enemy within. What about preparedness against unemployment, starvation, tenatry, illiteracy. Why do we need a nation that is 50 per cent agricultural spend 27 million dollars for agriculture and 263 million for the army and navy. The Rebel believes that we should be prepared against the foes within our country instead of those without.

J. Hilstrom, the I. W. W. philosopher and poet, who was to be shot last week in Utah by the state authorities, has been temporarily reprieved on the request of President Wilson who acted upon the advice of the Swedish consul.

The Middleton Guardian and Manchester Chronicle, the largest weekly newspapers published in England has an editorial in its edition of Sept. 25, "Why the budget fails." The Editor who is an old friend by correspondence of the Rebel points out that the Budget would have been a success if the idle lands of England were taxed to their full rental value.

So says the Rebel, Editor Begot. Hands across the sea on that sentiment.

The Rebel wonders right after night what would the founders of favor of preparedness and to be the Texas republic think if they prepared we must have 48 battle knew that Texas land was selling ships to begin with. The Rebel is at anywhere from $10 to $175 per not a naval expert but we know acre for agricultural purposes and that the battleship as a fighting conditions would become so bad machine is obsolete. The submarine that 125 renters with their wives that can travel within a radius of and families would live in one 3000 miles has rendered the battlegreat pasture with immense ship worthless, but after all what's painted in red over the sloping little thing like battleships between roof to mark and brand them like friends. As for the poor munition cattle and 263 million trust needs the money.

Mr. Wilson says that he is in favor of preparedness and to be

Eugene V. Debs, after finishing his nation wide tour returned last week to his Terre Haute home and is willing his friends and comrades that two great state organizations of America is Texas and Oklahoma. There is a reason, and the answer is— HOME RULE VIA THE ONLY ROUTE, DECENTRALIZATION.

The Rebel wonders if the thought has ever entered Sam Gompers' mind that if the land was subject to use and occupancy that the cities would be drained of their armies of unemployed, and then the city workers would be almost every battle. We repeat, we wonder.

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., has stabbed the unions in Colorado and insist that his mines shall be run open. The day is coming when little Johnie will be longing for a closed shop. It will be the day when little John will be earning a decent living digging coal and the nation will own the coal.

Industrial Relations Report

FIFTH INSTALLMENT.

ABSTRACT of Report of Commissioners Weinstock, Aishton and Ballard.

We dissent from the recommendation that the secondary boycott should be legalized. We regard the secondary boycott as unjust, inequitable, and vicious, in that it subjects third and innocent parties to injury and, at times, a great loss, if not ruin. We are, therefore, as much opposed to it as we are to the blacklist.

We further dissent from said report in its limitation, in public policy in labor disputes only to cases where both sides invite such inquiry.

We find that the alleged that inqs of fact and, in a general way, the statements therein made in the report of the staff of the Commission, under the direction of Mr. Basil M. Manly, which has been made a part of the records of this Commission, show that the environment, however, of the Commission, so manifestly partisan and unfair that we can not give them our endorsement.

Despite the fact that we have been appointed to represent, on this Commission, the employers of the nation, we are free to admit that the investigations made by the Commission, and the testimony brought forth, at our public hearings, have made it plain that employers, some of them, have been guilty of such wrongdoing, and have caused the workers to have their fullest grievances against many employers. There has been an abundance of testimony submitted to prove to our satisfaction that some employers have resorted to questionable methods to prevent their workers from organizing in their own self-interest; that they have attempted to defeat democracy by more or less successfully controlling courts and legislatures; that some of them have exploited women and children and unorganized workers; that some have resorted to all sorts of methods to prevent the enactment of remedial industrial legislation; that some have employed gunmen in strikes, who were disreputable characters, and who assisted innocent people and committed other crimes most reprehensible in character; that some have paid lower wages than competitive conditions warranted, worked their people long hours, and under unsanitary and dangerous conditions; that some have exploited prison labor at the expense of free labor; that some have been contract-breakers with labor, that some have at times attempted, through the authorities, to suppress free speech and the right of peaceful assembly; and that they have deliberately, for selfish ends, bribed representatives of labor. All these things, we find, tend to produce industrial unrest, with all its consequent and far-reaching ills.

There is, therefore, no gainsaying the fact that labor has had many grievances, and that it is thoroughly justified in organizing and in spreading organization in order better to protect itself against exploitation and oppression.

On the other hand, in justice to employers generally, it must be said that there has been much evidence to show that there is an awakening among the enlightened employers of the nation, who have taken a deeper personal interest in the welfare of their workers than ever before in industrial history; that such enlightened employers are growing in number and are more and more realizing that, if for no other reason, it is in their own self-interest to seek the welfare of their workers, and earnestly to strive to better their conditions. Employers, on their own initiative, have created sick funds and pension funds; have expended vast sums of money to insure greater safety to their workers; have, as compared with conditions of the past, greatly improved their methods of sanitation, have done much to regularize employment; have increased wages, and in every way have endeavored to lighten the burdens of their workers.

Organized labor points out that there are many employers' associations that are organized not to deal with, but to fight, unionism, and that this, in many instances, and more especially in the larger industrial enterprises, presents a very serious obstacle for organized labor to meet and to overcome.

Representing as we do, on this Commission, the employers, we say, as we did with the employers of our Federal Commission, who represent the general public, and who have not been with any organized labor, in believing that under modern industrial conditions, collective bargaining, when fairly and honestly conducted, is conducive to the best good of the employer, the worker, and society. We find that there are many organizations of organized labor, which are not willing to deal with

To Billy Sunday.

You come down here talking your dirt, yelling about Jesus. I want to know . . . what the hell . . . you know about Jesus.

Jesus had a way of talking soft and everybody except a few bankers and slave-drivers liked to be with him. Everybody that was for this Jesus around because he never made any fake passes and everything he said went and he helped the sick and gave the people hope.

You come along spitting words at us, shaking your fist and calling us dum fools so fierce the froth of your jaw spit slobbers over your lips—and I say to you we're all going to hell straight off and you know all about it.

You read Jesus' words. I know what he said. You don't throw any curve into me. I've got your number. I know how much you know about Jesus.

He never came near clean people or dirty people but they felt cleaner because he came along. It was your crowd of bankers and business men and lawyers and landlords that hired the sluggers and murderers who put Jesus out of the running.

I say it was the same bunch that's backing you that nailed the nails into the hands of this Jesus of Nazareth. He had lined up against him the same crowd, and strong-arm men now lined up with you paying your way.

This Jesus guy was good to look at, smelled good, listened good. He threw out something fresh and beautiful from the skin of his body and the touch of his hands wherever he passed along.

You, Billy Sunday, put a stunt on every human blossom that comes in reach of your rotten breath belching about hell-fire and hiccuping about this man who lived a clean life in Galilee.

Who are you going to quit making the carpenters build emergency hospitals for women and girls driven crazy with wrecked nerves from your goddam gibberish about Jesus—I put it to you again: What the hell do you know about Jesus?

Go ahead and bust all the chairs you want to. Smash a whole wagon load of furniture at every performance. Turn sixty somersaults and stand on your nutty head. It wasn't for the way you scare women and kids, I'd feel sorry for you and pass the hat.

I like to watch a good four-flusher work but not when he starts people to puking and calling for the doctors.

Like a man that's got guts and can pull off a great, original performance, but you—hell, you're only a bughouse peddler of second-hand gospel—you're only shoving out a phoney imitation of the goods this Jesus guy told us ought to be free as air and sunlight.

Sometimes I wonder what sort of pups born from mongrel bitches there are in the world less heroic than you.

You tell people living in shanties Jesus is going to fix it up all right with them by giving them mansions in the skies after they're dead and the worms have eaten 'em.

You tell $6 a week department store girls all they need is Jesus; you take a steel trust wop, dead without having lived, gray and shrunken at forty years of age, and you tell him to look at Jesus on the cross and he'll be all right.

You tell poor people they don't need any more money on pay day and even if it's flerce to be out of a job, Jesus'll fix that all right—all they gotta do is take Jesus the way you say.

I'm telling you this Jesus guy wouldn't stand for the stuff you're handing out. Jesus played it different. The bankers and corporation lawyers of Jerusalem got their sluggers and murderers to go after Jesus just because Jesus wouldn't play their game. He didn't sit in with the big thieves.

You don't want a lot of gab from the bunkshooter in my religion.

You don't take my religion from a man who never works except with his mouth and never cherishes a memory except the face of the woman on the American silver dollar.

I ask you to come through and show me where you're pouring out the blood of your life.

You've been in this suburb of Jerusalem they call Golgotha, where they nailed Him, and I know if the story is straight it was real blood ran from his hand and the nail-holes, and it was real blood spurted out of where the spear of the Roman soldier rammed in between the ribs of this Jesus of Nazareth.

Carl Sandburg.

AS TO ADVERTISING.

The readers of The Rebel will notice that we are carrying more advertising than ever before. The Rebel has made a remarkable record in this, in that it has printed more papers with less advertising that any publication ever issued in the south. We intend to increase the volume of our advertising and while we do not promise it now, it is within the bounds of possibility, we shall enlarge our page, as our advertising grows. We ask our readers to help us in our growth by mentioning the Rebel whenever they order anything from advertisers in our columns. This is a small request, but if it is granted it will mean a lot for us. So please notify all advertisers that you have read their advertisement in the Rebel even though you are only writing for a price list or other information.

The Rebel requests the Comrades at all points where there are Rebel Clark clubs, to send us what money they can at once. The hard times have hit the Rebel as well as others, and we are badly in need of such funds as you have on hand. Instead of letting the banks draw interest on this money, send it to us and we can choke off some of the interest we are paying.

Rev. J. Wesley Hill, who was employed by Banker August Belmont of New York and other plutes to destroy the Socialist movement, has been sued by a young Detroit lady named Lucile Covington for breach of promise, although he is a married man with a family. He made love to her and repeatedly asked her to marry him.

It was ever thus. The Rebel has often observed that if you keep your eyes on these fellows who fight Socialism their lives will not bear investigation.

Here is a little sum that we would like to get an answer to. In 1914, the gubernatorial year, the Socialist party of Texas held 55 encampment and picnics with two teams of speakers. In 1915, in an off year, we held 106 encampments and picnics with two teams steadily employed and three other teams filling in. How many encampments and picnic, and how many teams will we have in the presidential campaign that is approaching? Don't all answer at once, but come to the Waco convention and estimate carefully.

The vote for the Waco state convention carried overwhelmingly. Particulars will be published in these columns next issue.

THE SOCIAL SIGNIFICANCE OF THE GOLD STANDARD.

(By Arthur LeSueur.)

In previous articles, I have tried to make plain the meaning of the development of the gold standard. Gradually spots, whereby most of the business and commerce of the United States is now done without the use of money, have arisen. In this article to show the meaning from the social standpoint, from the standpoint of the dignity and equity of our gold standard of money.

The miner who expends his labor upon the natural resources in digging and mining gold can neither eat his product when hungry, nor clothe himself with it, nor build himself a shelter, nor educate his children. He must first do something with the gold before it becomes of "use value" to him. In other words, he must exchange it for the product of other people's labor before the purpose for which he acquired the gold is realized. Now, if he trades his gold standard in the United States it would be necessary for the miner to pack the gold to the mint, have it coined, lot, and there dispose of it for what price he could obtain in exchange for some form of a legal tender medium of exchange. He would then acquire something which he could use to exchange with the producers for the product of their labor applied to natural resources, in the way of food, clothing, shelter and education.

Today, however, it is necessary for the miner to go into the market with the product of his toil, I am talking now of the owner of a mine who owns the gold that he digs. All that is necessary is for him to present the product of his labor at the United States mint and exchange it there at a certain and specific price or measured value established by law. In other words, the Government makes gold a legal tender by coining it free or at least permitting the coinage of it by those who own it, thus changing its character from a commodity, that must move about in the markets of the world the same as other commodities, into a medium of account or medium of exchange made by legal tender.

The cotton farmer, and I mean now an actual tillers of the soil, applies his labor power to the natural resources for the production of cotton. The cotton farmer, however, can neither clothe himself, nor his children with the cotton, nor build a shelter for himself with the cotton, neither can he educate his children with the product of his toil as it comes to him from the land. In this respect he is on a par with the gold miner and can no more use the product of his own labor than can the gold miner, but there is a vast distinction between the method employed by the Government of the United States in dealing with the gold miner and in dealing with the cotton farmer. The cotton farmer cannot take the product of his labor, in bales of cotton and present them to the mint and have them by law magically changed into something with which he can pay for his groceries, or pay the mortgage on his team or his land. He must take his cotton somewhere else and that is to the cotton markets controlled by large market riggers and stock jobbers. In this market there is no exchange value fixed by law as there is in the case of the product of the gold miner and he must take what he can get for what he shall receive for the product of his toil. The gold miner knows that if he secures a given quantity of the yellow metal it will mean to him a certain amount of this medium of account known as legal tender or medium of exchange which he can pay all bills he may owe and can provide himself with all the necessities and comforts of life.

The cotton miner, on the other hand, has to go through nearly as great a gamble as the gold miner to secure the product of his labor by wresting it from nature, and when he has accomplished this task, he has still to endure the further gamble of having prices fixed for him by others so that he knows nothing of what the actual result to him will be of the harvesting of his crop as the result of his labor.

I hope the reader will let this distinction sink deeply in mind for this is an injustice and unequality that is fundamental to treat the product of one man's labor in the manner which the Government of the United States (treats) gold, and to treat the product of the cotton raiser's labor in the way in which it is now treated.

The next article in this series will begin pointing out the remedy for this situation and the means by which the remedy may be applied.

WORKERS OF THE WORLD AWAKEN.

(By Joe Hill.)

Workers of the World, awaken!
Break your chains, demand your rights.
All the wealth you make is taken
By exploiting parasites.
Shall you kneel in deep submission,
From your cradles to your graves?
Is the height of your ambition
To be good and willing slaves?

If the workers take a notion,
They can stop all speeding trains;
Every ship upon the ocean
They can tie with mighty chains.
Every wheel in all creation,
Every mine and every mill,
Plants and armies of the nation,
Will at their command stand still.

Join the union, fellow-workers,
Men and women, side by side;
We will crush the greedy shirkers
Like a sweeping, surging tide.
For united we are standing,
But divided we will fall;
Let this be our understanding —
"All for One and One for All."

Workers of the World, awaken!
Rise in all your splendid might;
Take the wealth which you are making,
It belongs to you by right.
No one will for bread be crying,
We'll have freedom, love and health
When the grand Red Flag is flying
In the workers' commonwealth.

RICHEY D. ALEXANDER
LAWYER
Civil and Criminal Practice in all State and Federal Courts.
Grand Saline, Texas.

STATE TICKET FOR 1916.

The referendum for selection of candidates for state offices who are to be legally nominated at the state convention in August 1916, has been completed. The nominees are as follows:

For Governor:
R. E. Mattson, of Hallettsville.
Lieutenant Governor:
W. S. Noble, of Rockdale.
Attorney General:
Clarence Nugent, Stephenville.
Comptroller:
W. T. Flowers, of Wellington.
Land Commissioner:
G. A. Lambreth, of Ira.
State Treasurer:
W. J. Bell, of Tyler.
Commissioner of Agriculture:
Jas. B. Goode, of Roby.
Railway Commissioner:
E. Bellinger, of San Antonio.
Superintendent of Schools:
J. A. Freeland.
Associate Justice Supreme Court:
B. H. Gibson.

The bankers of America have taken one billion and a half in interest each year for the past ten years and if allowed will continue to do so for the next ten years. By that time the people will be peonized as in Mexico or they will rise in a revolution, hang every banker and burn every large city in the nation or they will accept Socialist philosophy.

WHICH!

Chales Cline, formerly organizer for the Louisana Timber Workers was found guilty in San Antonio last Saturday as having been accessory to the killing of a Mexican at Carizo Springs. The Rebel is in possession of all facts in the case and will publish them and show that Cline is innocent of the crime. He was sentenced to 99 years and an appeal has been taken.

TO THE READERS OF THE REBEL.

Dear Comrades:

I have several thousand copies of my "Open Letter to the Cotton Producers of the United States," both in pamphlet and sheet form, which I borrowed money to get out, and the time is drawing nigh when I will have to make arrangements to meet that obligation, and I offer you an opportunity now to both assist me in meeting my obligation, and enable me to continue my work in defense of our principles, by asking you to send me one dollar for twenty copies of my Open Letter in pamphlet form, or one hundred copies in sheet form, postpaid.

I have devoted my time to the cause of Socialism this year with barely enough income to pay my traveling expenses to my nothing of my time, when I will be forced to devote my time to other things, in order to meet my pecuniary obligations unless this appeal to you meets with a prompt response. This is just a statement of plain facts, and I leave the matter with you. One dollar from each of you, who feel so disposed, invested in my "Open Letter," will assist me in continuing my work for Socialism, and be a great factor in opening the eyes of the Democratic dons, who have sacrificed the labor of themselves, wives and children by putting their trust in a party which has no sympathy for their interest.

W. T. Flowers.
Wellington, Tex., Box 56.

What is the reason that the cities are going backward all the time so far as the struggle for liberty goes while the country is steadily advancing? It is because:

"God made the country and man made the town."

CONVERT
Your Spare Moments Into Knowledge.

DON'T YOU WANT A BETTER KNOWLEDGE OF ARITHMETIC? ONE OF THE LEADING LAWYERS IN THE UNITED STATES RECENTLY SAID, "ARITHMETIC IS THE FIRST OF THE SCIENCES AND THE MOTHER OF SAFETY."

A KNOWLEDGE OF ARITHMETIC IS INDISPENSABLE, AND YOU CAN GET THAT KNOWLEDGE IN YOUR OWN HOME, DURING YOUR SPARE TIME, WITHOUT GIVING UP YOUR OCCUPATION.

THE PEOPLE'S COLLEGE
Offers you a choice of two courses in ARITHMETIC.

THE ELEMENTARY COURSE IS ARRANGED FOR BEGINNERS, IN 52 EASY LESSONS. IT GIVES A GOOD WORKING KNOWLEDGE OF EVERY-DAY ARITHMETIC AND FURNISHES A SUBSTANTIAL FOUNDATION UPON WHICH TO BUILD A HIGHER MATHEMATICAL EDUCATION.

THE COMPLETE COURSE COVERS THE ENTIRE SUBJECT OF PRACTICAL ARITHMETIC, AND MAY BE TAKEN IN ONE YEAR OR TWO, AS THE STUDENT PREFERS.

A Common-School Education.

OUR COMPLETE ARITHMETIC COURSE AND OUR PLAIN ENGLISH COURSE CONSTITUTE THE ESSENTIALS OF A COMMON-SCHOOL EDUCATION, INCLUDING SPELLING, LETTER-WRITING, COMPOSITION AND PENMANSHIP.

WHY DEPRIVE YOURSELF LONGER OF AN EDUCATION WHEN YOU CAN GET IT DURING YOUR SPARE TIME AT AN EXPENSE OF A FEW CENTS PER DAY! HUNDREDS OF COMRADES HAVE BEEN GETTING THIS EDUCATION FROM THE PEOPLE'S COLLEGE DURING THE YEAR PAST. YOU CAN GET IT DURING THE YEAR TO COME.

DON'T SAY, "IT CAN'T BE DONE!"
INVESTIGATE AND FIND OUT WHETHER IT CAN OR NOT.

ADVISORY BOARD:
EUGENE V. DEBS.
FRANK P. WALSH.
CHAS. P. STEINMETZ.
GEO. R. KIRKPATRICK.
KATE RICHERDS O'HARE.
GEO. ALLAN ENGLAND.
MARION WHARTON.
FRED D. WARREN.
JOHN M. WORK.

Cut out this Coupon and Mail it Today.
The People's College,
Fort Scott, Kansas.
Dear Comrades: Please send me full information concerning your course in _____
Name _____
Address _____
E—13—

THE PEOPLE'S COLLEGE,
Fort Scott, Kansas.

State Office Notes.

T. A. HICKEY, State Sec. Hallettsville, Texas

Seymour, Tex., Oct. 4, 1915.

Those who are not in the Socialist movement might think that our comrades who made possible the success of the encampment at Seymour, Sept. 11, 12 and 13 had less sense of their enthusiasm over the splendid outcome of their efforts, but we are still rejoicing, and are now planning a greater encampment in 1916.

With that wonderful trio, Hickey, Meitzen, and Covington Hall as speakers for the meet (and they did it nobly well) and with the peerless Debs as a closing climax, is it any wonder that our encampment was an overwhelming success? We were sincerely pleased with Texas, and when our encampment takes place in 1916, we will have Texas No. 1, if they are then out for dates. Hickey with his splendid Irish wit and his perfect understanding of the land question; Covington Hall, that lovable soul which must be known to be rightly appreciated, and whose ability to entertain an audience with his great speech, "The Achievements of the Democratic Party," is unsurpassed; and last, but not least, that excellent character, R. R. Meitzen so big and noble grand, whose very face depicts his heart interest and love of the work for higher humanity—the Man who is a big asset to the Socialist movement of Texas, and I feel sure the comrades of Texas will ever stand back of them in their efforts for human progress as also they will hold up the hands of "The Rebel," that fearless defender of human rights. There is no obstacle which the truth cannot surmount and Socialism—the second coming of Christ—is coming to stay.

Uma Augusta Joiner, Secy., L. S.

* * *

PUT A FINISHING TOUCH TO THE GREATEST ENCAMPMENT SEASON IN THE HISTORY OF THE STATE BY RAISING THE FUNDS FOR A SCHOOLHOUSE CAMPAIGN IN YOUR COUNTY, OR SECTION, THIS FALL. DO IT NOW.

* * *

J. B. Jordan, Nacogdoches, writes: We held a splendid mass meeting at our county seat called by Comrade P. M. Wagner, our county chairman. B. W. Thomas was elected chairman. J. B. Jordan, secretary. Purpose of meeting to thoroughly organize every precinct in the county for the 1916 campaign. We had a splendid speech by H. O. Covington. Every comrade promised to do all in his power to reorganize every local in the county. We are determined to carry this county in 1916.

* * *

Arthur LeSueur, vice president of the People's College, Fort Scott, Kansas, writes in to say that he is so delighted with his experiences in Texas this year that he wishes to be listed for next year's encampments and intends to make the trip in an auto with his wife and little daughter. Comrade LeSueur is heartily welcome to Texas. Few speakers have ever made such a hit as did LeSueur.

* * *

A Correction.

Sometime back someone announced through The Rebel that we had organized a local at this place (Oran) with 5 members. We had 8 instead of 5, we have 12 at present and 3 more applications yet to ballot upon. On with the fight!

Yours For Socialism,
T. L. Hurlburt, Secy.

* * *

Mrs. G. H. Lockwood, who has made a great hit at her speaking in Oklahoma and who is a tried and true comrade writes us that she will be ready for dates in Texas during November. Her terms are $5 flat. She supplies advertising matter free. Those desiring to engage this gifted lady for a speech or a series of speeches will please correspond with this office at once.

* * *

Brown County Mass Meeting.

There will be a mass meeting of the Socialists of Brown county, at Brownwood on November 7, 1915, for the purpose of organizing the county. Let all Socialists who are interested attend this meeting.

* * *

Comrade R. R. Hadsall, secretary local Houston, encloses $6 for dues and says the comrades are paying up promptly, and that Comrade Meitzen, while in Houston, recently organized a German branch.

CALL FOR NOMINATIONS.

Hallettsville, Tex., October 1, 1915

To Locals and Members-at-large:

You are hereby called on to make nominations for:

One State Secretary.

One National Committeeman.

Nominations close October 20, 1915. Acceptances close fifteen days later. Be sure to give addresses of those nominated. A statement of those nominated (and by whom) will be published by the time ballots are mailed out. Election finally closes Dec. 25. (See Article VI, state constitution) While the present secretary is ineligible for renomination and not concerned in the result of this election, yet if any of the nominees or representatives wish to be present when the final returns are canvassed at the State Office on Dec. 26, they are welcome.

Fraternally Submitted,
T. A. HICKEY,
State Secretary S. P.

* * *

Comrade W. T. Flowers, who has written that remarkable article recently published in the Rebel entitled "Open Letter to Cotton Pickers," has had it published in pamphlet form. He has several thousand copies on hand which he wishes to get rid of at once. This letter should be in the hands of every Socialist in the south. Drop him a postal card for prices to Wellington, Texas and he will reply at once.

* * *

Leland G. Baker, the singing Socialist of Oklahoma, who is now booking dates in Texas, has just written a song to the air of "It's a Long Way to Tipperary," the title of the song is that "It is a Big Job for Joe Bailey", referring to his declaration that he would destroy Socialism. Comrade Baker can be addressed for dates care of Mrs. Pearl Baker, Mansfield, Texas.

* * *

Comrade J. R. Ireland of Athens, Texas, writes: We are moving some in Henderson county. We had a large encampment here, which was in charge of Mrs DeWitt Owen, who is a lady above the average intelligence. We are doing all in our power to prepare to carry old Henderson next year.

* * *

EVERYWHERE THE COMRADES ARE RAISING FUNDS FOR A GREAT STATEWIDE SCHOOLHOUSE CAMPAIGN. WHY NOT YOU? RAISE ENOUGH TO PAY A SPEAKER FOR ONE DAY IF YOU CAN DO NO BETTER. THEN NOTIFY US. PAY THIS OFFICE HOW MANY DAYS YOU CAN USE A SPEAKER AT $3 PER DAY.

* * *

Any local that desires dates from that splendid southern orator, Covington Hall, will find his terms extremely reasonable. For full information address the Rebel office at once.

* * *

W. F. Alexander of Georgetown desires a speaker. Any first class speaker that is going in that direction please write this state office and we will route him.

* * *

Comrade R. A. Patrick of Marshall writes: We fix fifty application cards and desires through Secretary Gotchenhauer that the local meet every Sunday at 3 o'clock. The public is invited to attend.

* * *

B. B. Walston of Elkhart, Texas, is open for dates. His terms are $2.50 per day, two speeches a day. If you desire his services, write him.

* * *

LET THE WATCHWORD BE, "A SOCIALIST SPEECH IN EVERY SCHOOLHOUSE IN TEXAS BEFORE THE SNOW FLIES."

* * *

James Capps, Forestburg, writes that I intend getting in harness in the near future. The school house campaign is the thing.

* * *

C. H. Kerr notifies this office that he has a new catalog which will be supplied free to anybody who will drop him a post card.

* * *

M. C. Richardson, Temple R.2 box. 6, has Rip Saw cards on hand for any one that desires them.

* * *

Comrade L. L. Lewis of Winters has written in for a Clark date. He will be accomodated.

Locals Chartered Since Last Report.

Necessity, Stephens county, J. E. Langford, Secy., self-organized.

Gilmer, Upshur county, Jas. Rowes Wilson, Sec., organized by E. R. Meitzen.

Pleasant Springs, Anderson Co., J. W. Brewington, Sec., self-organized.

Lockney, Floyd Co., F. J. Marshall, Sec., self-organized.

Houston (German) ward 3, Harris Co., F. Schmidt, Sec., organized by R. R. Meitzen.

Pleasant Grove, Grayson Co., S. L. Holmes, Sec., organized by J. A. Dunn.

Crockett Co., reorganized by J. A. Duncan, Bella Route 4, elected Co. Sec.

Eastland, Eastland Co., B. H. Green, Sec., organized by Co. Sec. E. A. Williamson.

Crete, Trinity Co., R. T. Maddox, Sec., organized by J. C. Hart Co. Sec.

Trinity county, organized with J. C. Harratt, Josserand as Co. Sec.

Willow Springs, Henderson Co., J. D. Goodman, Sec., organized by J. B. Lewis, district secretary.

Brownsboro, Henderson Co., G. L. Parker, Sec., organized by J. B. Lewis, district secretary.

Bonham, Fannin, Shackelford Co., A. J. Mitchell, Sec., organized by Mrs. Dora Mertz.

Bryan, Brazos, Mabel Co., self organized, J. O. Dockery Sec.

Dunbar, Rains Co., G. W. Gowins, Sec., organized by W. J. Lewis, Co. Sec.

Marshall, Harrison Co., Scott Gochenauer, Sec., organized by Comrade Lewis, district secretary.

Walker Lawrence, Montgomery Co., John Bush, Sec., organized by Rev. W. F. Crews.

Wheeler, Wheeler Co., I. F. Cook, Sec., self-organized.

Simmons, Live Oak Co., P. E. Simmons, Sec., self-organized.

Falls, Co., organized with Dallas G. Farmer as Co. Sec.

Appleby, Nacogdoches Co., W. H. Cork, Sec., self-organized.

THE AMENDMENTS.

ARTICLE 13—Volunteer Membership.

Sec. 1. Local or state organizations may admit persons in accord with party principles as "Volunteer Members" who shall pay a fee of 10 cents for expense of enrollment, but who shall not be required to pay further fees or dues, except such sums as they may voluntarily contribute.

Sec. 2. Such volunteer members shall be subject to all provisions of this constitution and laws and bylaws otherwise provided, and shall sign application cards and be issued membership cards the same as other members except that such cards shall be marked "Volunteer Member."

Sec. 3. They shall be permitted to vote in all local meetings but shall not vote in county, district, state or national meetings, conventions or referendums, or be counted in the seconding of such referendums.

Sec. 4. They may serve as political precinct chairmen, where no dues paying members are available, also as but lot workers and as members of local or county sub-committees; but shall hold no other party office.

Sec. 5. Volunteer members may be elected to represent a county political officer after one year's membership, but shall become dues paying members before being legally nominated.

Sec. 7. Regular members suspended for non-payment of dues may be issued volunteer membership cards and can be re-admitted to regular membership after paying all arrearages not to except three months dues.

Sec. 8. The names of all volunteer members admitted or dropped during the previous month shall be included in the monthly reports made by local secretaries to the secretary to whom they are required to make report.

Sec. 9. The enrollment fee of ten cents and any further contributions secured from volunteer members shall be divided equally between local and county, or if the county is not organized, such fees and contributions shall be equally divided between the local and congressional organizations, provided where there are two or more local organizations in various denominations covering contributions from volunteer members shall be issued by locals by either the county or district or state organizations, depending upon jurisdiction, at a price equal to one half the face value of such stamps. Such special stamps shall be at once designed and furnished by the state office at cost of printing same.

THE REMEDY.

(By Arthur LeSueur.)

The remedy then for the situation is Socialism. Under Socialism is a system so arranged on the financial side that all those who labor and produce usefully wealth should by right have the use the value of that wealth when and where they need to do so. The existence of a system of exchange is presupposed upon this one broad necessity that under specialized production of wealth, where one man makes gold and another raises cotton there must be a method of exchanging the product of one's labor for the equivalent of another's labor in order that all may live, and it is to make this exchange possible that a medium of exchange of medium of exchange is necessary.

The two great evils that today afflict society are first, monopoly of money, which by means can make