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THE REBEL

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MISTREATING TEXAS INSANE.

(Written For The Rebel By E. R Meitzen.)

The writer has of late been able to make a close investigation as to conditions the existence of which has long been hinted at but never published, regarding the brutal treatment of the insane in Texas asylums. I have interviewed various persons, some of them formely asylum attendants, who have intimate knowledge of the inside workings of the asylum system.

The testimony given below can be backed up with sworn statements in case a legislative investigation is made.

Heretofore it has been very difficult to get at the facts, as stories of mistreatment told by former inmates were not considered reliable while asylum guards (or attendants) would usually not talk. However The Rebel can say without hesitation that the following story is correct in every detail.

Read it and decide if our asylums are not in greater need of reform in behalf of the unforunate ones confined therein than were the state penitentiaries.

THE SAN ANTONIO ASYLUMS.

There are in the state two asylums for the treatment of the insane persons of both sexes, black and white, situated at Austin and San Antonio, respectively. We shall treat of the latter first, as the conditions are best known to the writer.

The Superintendent.

The asylum superintendent's duty is to supervise the establishment and to visit each ward at least once a week. He is primarily responsible for the conduct of the entire institution, but having been appointed more because of his political pull than his skill and devotion to duty he is never called to account for any mismanagement on his part or that of the physicians and attendants under him.

We have it straight that there are some wards in the asylum that the superintendent does not visit once a month, in spite of the once-a-week rule. Also he has never been known to try to inaugurate a real system whereby the present cruelty to patients may be stopped. What narrative follows may therefore be laid at his door and to that of the physicians under him and to past and present legislatures and state administrations in general.

The Physician.

The four physicians in charge at San Antonio are next in line, as it they who are supposed to visit the various wards twice a day, though often they do not visit them more than once a day. They are in direct charge of the attendants and could easily stop them from fighting the patients if they would but they wink at brutality so long as the attendant has his ward under "control."

However the worst charge against the physicians is that on slight provocation, such as when patients bother them a little too much about wanting to go home, they (the doctors) give them hypodermic injections in the arm. These injections leave the patient conscious, but at once make him *deathly sick* at the stomach, causing him to vomit terribly. This is done for the purpose of frightening the patients into not "annoying" the doctors, who as stated often do not visit the patients more than once and not more than twice a day and could certainly stand to be bothered a little by the patients. Terrorizing and torturing the latter in this wise surely does not benefit their menetal and physical conditions. One fornier guard, who will be quoted again in this article, stated that in all his eight months' experience he had never seen a patient attempt to strike a doctor though often he saw doctors terrorize them.

However, governing the inmates by violence as if they were all wild beasts seems to be the general rule. It appears to take a little more trouble (and a kinder heart) to treat them kindly and decently to which treatment nearly all patients will readily respond, as few of them are entirely devoid of capability for such responses. So everybody from nearly all phsicians down to attendants either acquiesce in or take active part in ruling the inmates by positive maltreatment.

The Attendants.

Where the physicians usually treat patients with more refined cruelty the attendants, with but few exceptions, make nothing of striking or kicking or manhandling patients most viciously oftimes where the patient disobeys or disregards orders in the slightest degree.

For example during the meal hours last year, a male patient aged about 50 years went from the patient's tables to an adjoining table designed for attendants and took up a tea pot and filled his cup with tea. That was all. His attendant arose enraged, grasped him by the arm and fluung him around and to the cement floor. The man lay there stunned, while his assailant roughly tried to jerk him to his feet. Other attendants then interferred and it was found the patient had a broken hip. He was taken to the hospital where he died. The attendant was merely discharged by the management; no indictment was preferred against him, of course, to avoid publicity. In short the entire outrage—as in the case of similar outrages—were *hushed up* so as not to reflect discredit on the management.

Of course in this case the attendant was discharged because he had been too public. His superiors wink at personal violence that is done more discreetly; though his act only showed the general system of terroism that pervades the whole institution. The inmates show terror in every movement when attendants are around.

Along this line, it is also a custom to turn away visitors of patients who have been injured by attendants by informing such visitors that the patient's "mental state is such today that he cannot receive visitors."

However attendants generally strike or otherwise maltreat patients in such a way that marks on them are not easily visible. They strike their bodies or find some other method of physical torture. Choking patients with towels is among these methods. What adds to the horror of it all, is that the stories of the insane are not credited; while the whole asylum government-by-violence is "particeps criminus and will not tell.

There is another smooth way of maltreating patients guilty of breaking some usually unimportant rule. There are insane persons who try in every way to "get on the good side" of the attendants in charge of their ward. The attendants get these poor fellows to maltreat other insane who have earned their displeasure—and if any inquiry is made they can merely say: "Patients fight each other." However, they are careful to inform the maltreated one that he was so mistreated because he disobeyed his high and mighty attndant.

Sometimes it happens that attendants deliberately tease or tantalize patients until they grow enraged. Then the teasers employ violence to subdue the teased one. In one case an attendant "for the fun of it" slapped a patient who sat quietly brooding. The man naturally grew enraged whereupon he was violently handled and placed into a dark cell.

A special "tamer" fo rnew patients who are more or less unruly is one of the asylum features. He has a heart of stone and the muscles of a pugilist. He gives the patients the "first degree" about like this: The moment the entrance door is closed upon them, he grabs them, man handles them, tears their clothes off and winds up by literally throwing them into a tub of ice water. Before he is through with them they are cowed and terrorized. They are under "control" all right; but no sensible man will say that this benefits their already bad mental state.

Is Violence Necessary?

As to the necessity of violence we quote the following from the testimony of an ex-attendant, who quit the asylum only this year of his own accord and gave this statement only at my especial request.

During my eight months' experience as asylum attendant, I was first in charge of the negro ward at Austin and the other four months in the receiving ward at San Antonio, the two most difficult wards in the asylum. The colored insane are hard to manage because of their lower mentality, but only once was I forced to strike a negro much larger than I, and that was purely in self-defense. The receiving ward is naturally difficult, as the new comers must first be trained to accept the asylum rules. However not once did I find it necessary to strike or mistreat one of them. Of course sometimes it is necessary to secure assistance and overpower and force a patient to take a bath or go to bed or some such necessary act; but that is the only way to employ force without violating the self-respect of the patients and attendants. To personally maltreat them merely makes their condition worse. I found that they would do more for you, with respect of obeying orders and rules, and they were far more friendly and tractable generally if you treated patiently and kindly and as fellow humans, than when you did violence to them on every little pretext.

The Food.

As to that furnished the inmates this is all steam cooked and unappetizing with little or no vegetables and with little change in the menu. The physicians and superintendent's table, however, is very well served, so of course they need good food more so than do the insane who are usually weakened in body as well as in mind. It is fair to say that there is meat and boiled dried fruit of some form on the patient's tables at each meal, however the meat is never broiled as it should be, but always boiled. Besides each patient has all of the food piled into his plate before he begins to eat and that is all he gets. In short everything is done in a slap-dash fashion, anything to get the 1200 inmates fed and under control as quietly as possible.

Neat and Clean.

As to neatness and cleanliness of the institution apparently nothing is left to be desired. Thanks to previous reforms, the wards and general surroundings are kept neat and clean. The patients do practically all of the work in this respect, though there is not criticism against so employing the patients, except some are driven too hard, etc.

Medical Attention.

As to medical attention the general testimony is that epsom salts or cascara are about the only remedies used in treating the inmates and that they get no especial attention. The patients get well because of the more orderely and cleanly surroundings than most of them can possibly receive at home. However here is no careful scientific attention to the individual cases such as is given in up-to-date private sanitariums and that should most certainly be given the unfortunate wards of the great state of Texas.

For example we have the testimony of reliable men employed in one of the leading private sanitariums of th state and he states emphatically that no attendant thre is permitted to "fight a patient" such as is done in numberless cases on often the slightest pretext in the state institutions.

The Austin Asylum.

Not so much testimony is available as to the Austin Asylum; but it might be said that owing to the whiter light of publicity that shines there, it is conducted a little more carefully.

However here are plenty of cases on record where attendents beat up patients. One especially ugly case is related of one of the physicians in charge.

It appeared that in the summer of 1913 a negro patient had been "bothering" the physician whenever he came through the colored ward about wanting to go home. The angry doctor decided to punish the negro by administering the usual hypodermic injection. *Understand these injections are not stupefying in effect, but are torturing, giving the patient terrible vomiting fits.* Well, he got two attendants to hold the negro, but the latter in his struggles broke the doctor's hypodermic syringe. The latter went down to get another syringe needle and returning with it the enraged man picked up a bucket and (the two attendants firmly holding the patient) struck the helpless negro over the head with it until he was bloody and the bucket was bent double. Then the negro was handcuffed and placed in a dark cell. The thing was so raw that the superintendent had to be told of it and he came down to "see about it." He went to the cell and asked the negro: "What is the trouble down here?" What the reply was, deponent saith not. But the next remark of the worthy superintendent was: "You d——n niggers will get killed if you don't mind the white folks."

The doctor who lost his temper in this fashion was never discharged for his plain brutality.

The impatience and brutality of the keepers is especially visited on the poor blacks who have still fewer friends on the outside than the average white patients; though the latter are treatd not much btter either at Austin or San Antonio.

Women Patients.

We have been unable to secure testimony at second hand as to the women wards; but enough is at hand to make us say safely that the women attendantsare not much behind the males in striking, shoving and hustling the patients often on the slightest pretext.

Who Are Better Treated.

Finally our informants telling us that there are a few insane with influential friends on the outside that are better treated. The mass of them, however, are handled with savagery and cruelty by a set of blackguard attendants that would make the penitentiary guards of the old regime blush with shame. The latter at least had the semblance of excuse for using the "bat" on their charges, as the latter were supposed to be bad at heart to begin with and were therefore not entitled to much consideration. However even in the care of convicts of a naturally mean disposition kindness and patience did more to control and refor mthem than physical punishment.

Every modern psychological expert is agreed that the insane are even much more in need of kind and taetful tratment than are criminals. To cow and control them by brute terror and personal violence certainly does not add to the soundness of their minds. Very few insane are entirely out of mind and as the testimony of more humane attendants and the experience of up-to-date private sanitariums show, the patients readily respond to kind treatment and improve quickest thereunder.

Why the Terror System?

Why then do our state institutions permit this rule of patients by force, inviolation of statutes.

First, comes incompetent supervision, due to several reasons. One, perhaps, of these is improper financial support of th easylums which would prevent a good superintendent from doing his best.

However the main reason seems to be just plain indolence, indifference and lack of intelligence, from top to bottom. It seem seasier to "control" the patients by personal violence (though in the long run it is not) and so all move along the line of least resistance.

The only way to handle the state asylums right is to place them in charge of physicians who are not only thoroughly posted as to the handling of the insane; but are not hampered politically in enforcing any order for the more scientific kindly and humane treatment of their charges.

Through civil service or some such non-political method the asylums must be taken out of the hands of spoils politicians and placed in the charge of expert psychologists, who have the learning, the heart and the patience to enforce proper treatment of the patints.

There are no human beings under the sun who have such crying need for patient, tender and tactful treatment as those with minds unbalanced and it is a blot as black as hell on the Lone Star State that our insane men and women white and black, should be neglected, starved, maltreated, beaten, bruised—yes murdered—as they are in our state "asylums" (God save the mark.)

The writer is not writing the above for the purposes of politcal capital. He signs his name only so that the public may know that someone is responsible for these statements, and so that they may know that someone stands ready to back them up with sworn testimony should it come to a legislative investigation. No names are mentioned at this time, because just now those giving the testimony are not in a position to appear in public. However they stand ready when the time comes to tell all they know under oath.

My one purpose is to get good men and women of all parties to arise in holy indignation as they did in the case of the penitentiaries and as effectively put down brutality and incompetence in the conduct of the state asylums.

A 1914 Pharisee.

The Socialist nominee for governor had an experience at Cameron, Texas, on Sunday, May 30, that throws the spot light on our modern Pharisees who are fighting Socialism as hard as their brothers did the early Christians. At the same time it shows that the decent sensible preachers in Texas are beginning to respect and understand the noble aims of your movement.

It sems that the local committee had arranged to have Comrade Meitzen deliver an address at the courthouse, Sunday at 4:30 p. m., on "Socialism from a Religious viewpoint."

The speaking hour was fixed this late for the reason that on Sunday afternoons (as a result of recent Ham revivals) there are now being held union prayer services for the young men of the town.

Accompanied by local comrades the nominee for governor attended these services, which were replete with testimony from the young and old men present as to the state of their individual souls with all of which there was no fault to find.

Loudest of all in his protestations of his love for a loving, faithful and righteous Christian life was Mayor Bill Henderson, one of the 750 converts in the recent Ham revival. Besides being superintendent of the Baptist Sunday school the "Majah" is also a real estate speculator and consequently very much opposed to the movement that would cut off his graft.

Keeping this in mind let us follow the union prayer services to the close. Shortly before dismissing the congregation, the Baptist minister, Rev. Milton, the pastor of one of the largest congregations in Milam county, by request of Secretary Pierce kindly announced that after the close of the prayer meeting, Mr. E. R. Meitzen would make an address. Rev. Milton, further advised his congregation to remain to hear the address, assuring them that what they would hear would not "hurt them," in fact that it was their duty as Christians to examine the demands of this great and rising movement; in the saving of which he showed himself to be the big and clean minded man that he is.

Hardly, however, had Rev. Milton finished when the sanctified land speculator arose and taking direct issue with his own pastor in oily pharisacial accents delivered himself of something like this:

"I do not believe that after we have had such a pure and peaceable communion with God, that our spirits should be disturbed with the spirit of polites—especially on Sunday. I do not care what you young men may do but I shall not remain to hear this address."

The ruse of the shrewd "Majah" had the effect of course, to cause many young men who were directly or indirectly connected with the usual Socialist-hating county-seat machine to leave their seats, though not before Comrade Meitzen had told them: "I shall not disturb the peace and repose of anyone's soul, we will only talk of Socialism from a Bible standpoint."

Those that remained heard a gentlemanly, though forceful statement of Socialism from a religious viewpoint, and the only pity was that the Major and others, who in public, for pretense make long prayers but in secret aid in robbing the widows and the fatherless, did not hear it. It was pointed out beyond cavil that individual regenration of the soul was not all there was to salvation that no man doing his duty as a Christian if he did not work and vote for social regeneration.

The inconsistency of the Majer's opposition to Socialist Sunday meetings is apparent from the fact that he or his ilk has never objected to prohibition or anti-Socialist sermons on Sundays. It is made still more so by the fact that his own pastor, who is plainly a wiser and more spiritual man, saw nothing wrong in a lay sermon on Soeilaism on the Sabbath day, for he is beginning to realize like Frances Willard, that Socialism is "The very marrow of Christ's gospel applied" and that "it is God's way out of the wilderness into the promised land." And by the way the main purpose of the Major's objection seemed to be to rebuke his pastor for being too fair with the Socialists." It is believed that this "whited sepulchre" will join with other pharisees in his congregation in trying to set on their honest pastor.

The Rebel will merely say that in such instances as this that shows on one side the laughable hypocrisy of certain money loving Christians and on the other the fact that the better preachers of Texas are beginning to take their fearless stand for fair play toward the Socialist movement even at the risk of losing their positions.

Lane, Wolters and Colquitt are supporting Ferguson; R. M. Johnson, Joe Bailey and Cullen Thomas are supporting Ball. Hurrah for the Donk.

The Texas Movement.

S. A. RICKEY, State Secretary, Hallettsville, Texas.

[illegible] Texas, Comrades R. B. Metzen, W. S. Noble, Chas. Eckert and Allen Haby, Lavaca County, Texas; county, three days, July 2, 3 and 4.

Fayette County, Texas; county, three days, July 7, 9 and 10.

Goliad County, Coleman county, three days, July 13, 14 and 15.

Bee County, Texas; county, three days, July 16, 17 and 18.

R. R. [illegible] Comrades for precinct, will speak at the following appointments: Precinct No. 1, Speaker's stand, Courthouse, Hallettsville, Saturday, July 4, 10 o'clock a. m. Precinct No. 2, Speaker's stand, Courthouse, Hallettsville, Saturday, July 4, 2 o'clock p. m. Precinct No. 3, Speaker's stand, Courthouse, Hallettsville, Saturday, July 4, 7 o'clock p. m. Precinct No. 4, Speaker's stand, Courthouse, Hallettsville, Sunday, July 5, 10 o'clock a. m. Precinct No. 5, Speaker's stand, Courthouse, Hallettsville, Sunday, July 5, 2 o'clock p. m. Precinct No. 6, Speaker's stand, Courthouse, Hallettsville, Sunday, July 5, 7 o'clock p. m. Precinct No. 7, Speaker's stand, Courthouse, Hallettsville, Monday, July 6, 10 o'clock a. m. Precinct No. 8, Speaker's stand, Courthouse, Hallettsville, Monday, July 6, 2 o'clock p. m. Precinct No. 9, Speaker's stand, Courthouse, Hallettsville, Monday, July 6, 7 o'clock p. m. Precinct No. 10, Speaker's stand, Courthouse, Hallettsville, Tuesday, July 7, 10 o'clock a. m. Precinct No. 11, Speaker's stand, Courthouse, Hallettsville, Tuesday, July 7, 2 o'clock p. m. Precinct No. 12, Speaker's stand, Courthouse, Hallettsville, Tuesday, July 7, 7 o'clock p. m. Precinct No. 13, Speaker's stand, Courthouse, Hallettsville, Wednesday, July 8, 10 o'clock a. m. Precinct No. 14, Speaker's stand, Courthouse, Hallettsville, Wednesday, July 8, 2 o'clock p. m. Precinct No. 15, Speaker's stand, Courthouse, Hallettsville, Wednesday, July 8, 7 o'clock p. m. Precinct No. 16, Speaker's stand, Courthouse, Hallettsville, Thursday, July 9, 10 o'clock a. m. Precinct No. 17, Speaker's stand, Courthouse, Hallettsville, Thursday, July 9, 2 o'clock p. m. Precinct No. 18, Speaker's stand, Courthouse, Hallettsville, Thursday, July 9, 7 o'clock p. m. Precinct No. 19, Speaker's stand, Courthouse, Hallettsville, Friday, July 10, 10 o'clock a. m. Precinct No. 20, Speaker's stand, Courthouse, Hallettsville, Friday, July 10, 2 o'clock p. m. Precinct No. 21, Speaker's stand, Courthouse, Hallettsville, Friday, July 10, 7 o'clock p. m. Precinct No. 22, Speaker's stand, Courthouse, Hallettsville, Saturday, July 11, 10 o'clock a. m. Precinct No. 23, Speaker's stand, Courthouse, Hallettsville, Saturday, July 11, 2 o'clock p. m. Precinct No. 24, Speaker's stand, Courthouse, Hallettsville, Saturday, July 11, 7 o'clock p. m. Precinct No. 25, Speaker's stand, Courthouse, Hallettsville, Sunday, July 12, 10 o'clock a. m. Precinct No. 26, Speaker's stand, Courthouse, Hallettsville, Sunday, July 12, 2 o'clock p. m. Precinct No. 27, Speaker's stand, Courthouse, Hallettsville, Sunday, July 12, 7 o'clock p. m. Precinct No. 28, Speaker's stand, Courthouse, Hallettsville, Monday, July 13, 10 o'clock a. m. Precinct No. 29, Speaker's stand, Courthouse, Hallettsville, Monday, July 13, 2 o'clock p. m. Precinct No. 30, Speaker's stand, Courthouse, Hallettsville, Monday, July 13, 7 o'clock p. m. Precinct No. 31, Speaker's stand, Courthouse, Hallettsville, Tuesday, July 14, 10 o'clock a. m. Precinct No. 32, Speaker's stand, Courthouse, Hallettsville, Tuesday, July 14, 2 o'clock p. m. Precinct No. 33, Speaker's stand, Courthouse, Hallettsville, Tuesday, July 14, 7 o'clock p. m. Precinct No. 34, Speaker's stand, Courthouse, Hallettsville, Wednesday, July 15, 10 o'clock a. m. Precinct No. 35, Speaker's stand, Courthouse, Hallettsville, Wednesday, July 15, 2 o'clock p. m. Precinct No. 36, Speaker's stand, Courthouse, Hallettsville, Wednesday, July 15, 7 o'clock p. m. Precinct No. 37, Speaker's stand, Courthouse, Hallettsville, Thursday, July 16, 10 o'clock a. m. Precinct No. 38, Speaker's stand, Courthouse, Hallettsville, Thursday, July 16, 2 o'clock p. m. Precinct No. 39, Speaker's stand, Courthouse, Hallettsville, Thursday, July 16, 7 o'clock p. m. Precinct No. 40, Speaker's stand, Courthouse, Hallettsville, Friday, July 17, 10 o'clock a. m. Precinct No. 41, Speaker's stand, Courthouse, Hallettsville, Friday, July 17, 2 o'clock p. m. Precinct No. 42, Speaker's stand, Courthouse, Hallettsville, Friday, July 17, 7 o'clock p. m. Precinct No. 43, Speaker's stand, Courthouse, Hallettsville, Saturday, July 18, 10 o'clock a. m. Precinct No. 44, Speaker's stand, Courthouse, Hallettsville, Saturday, July 18, 2 o'clock p. m. Precinct No. 45, Speaker's stand, Courthouse, Hallettsville, Saturday, July 18, 7 o'clock p. m. Precinct No. 46, Speaker's stand, Courthouse, Hallettsville, Sunday, July 19, 10 o'clock a. m. Precinct No. 47, Speaker's stand, Courthouse, Hallettsville, Sunday, July 19, 2 o'clock p. m. Precinct No. 48, Speaker's stand, Courthouse, Hallettsville, Sunday, July 19, 7 o'clock p. m. Precinct No. 49, Speaker's stand, Courthouse, Hallettsville, Monday, July 20, 10 o'clock a. m. Precinct No. 50, Speaker's stand, Courthouse, Hallettsville, Monday, July 20, 2 o'clock p. m. Precinct No. 51, Speaker's stand, Courthouse, Hallettsville, Monday, July 20, 7 o'clock p. m. Precinct No. 52, Speaker's stand, Courthouse, Hallettsville, Tuesday, July 21, 10 o'clock a. m. Precinct No. 53, Speaker's stand, Courthouse, Hallettsville, Tuesday, July 21, 2 o'clock p. m. Precinct No. 54, Speaker's stand, Courthouse, Hallettsville, Tuesday, July 21, 7 o'clock p. m. Precinct No. 55, Speaker's stand, Courthouse, Hallettsville, Wednesday, July 22, 10 o'clock a. m. Precinct No. 56, Speaker's stand, Courthouse, Hallettsville, Wednesday, July 22, 2 o'clock p. m. Precinct No. 57, Speaker's stand, Courthouse, Hallettsville, Wednesday, July 22, 7 o'clock p. m. Precinct No. 58, Speaker's stand, Courthouse, Hallettsville, Thursday, July 23, 10 o'clock a. m. Precinct No. 59, Speaker's stand, Courthouse, Hallettsville, Thursday, July 23, 2 o'clock p. m. Precinct No. 60, Speaker's stand, Courthouse, Hallettsville, Thursday, July 23, 7 o'clock p. m. Precinct No. 61, Speaker's stand, Courthouse, Hallettsville, Friday, July 24, 10 o'clock a. m. Precinct No. 62, Speaker's stand, Courthouse, Hallettsville, Friday, July 24, 2 o'clock p. m. Precinct No. 63, Speaker's stand, Courthouse, Hallettsville, Friday, July 24, 7 o'clock p. m. Precinct No. 64, Speaker's stand, Courthouse, Hallettsville, Saturday, July 25, 10 o'clock a. m. Precinct No. 65, Speaker's stand, Courthouse, Hallettsville, Saturday, July 25, 2 o'clock p. m. Precinct No. 66, Speaker's stand, Courthouse, Hallettsville, Saturday, July 25, 7 o'clock p. m. Precinct No. 67, Speaker's stand, Courthouse, Hallettsville, Sunday, July 26, 10 o'clock a. m. Precinct No. 68, Speaker's stand, Courthouse, Hallettsville, Sunday, July 26, 2 o'clock p. m. Precinct No. 69, Speaker's stand, Courthouse, Hallettsville, Sunday, July 26, 7 o'clock p. m. Precinct No. 70, Speaker's stand, Courthouse, Hallettsville, Monday, July 27, 10 o'clock a. m. Precinct No. 71, Speaker's stand, Courthouse, Hallettsville, Monday, July 27, 2 o'clock p. m. Precinct No. 72, Speaker's stand, Courthouse, Hallettsville, Monday, July 27, 7 o'clock p. m. Precinct No. 73, Speaker's stand, Courthouse, Hallettsville, Tuesday, July 28, 10 o'clock a. m. Precinct No. 74, Speaker's stand, Courthouse, Hallettsville, Tuesday, July 28, 2 o'clock p. m. Precinct No. 75, Speaker's stand, Courthouse, Hallettsville, Tuesday, July 28, 7 o'clock p. m. Precinct No. 76, Speaker's stand, Courthouse, Hallettsville, Wednesday, July 29, 10 o'clock a. m. Precinct No. 77, Speaker's stand, Courthouse, Hallettsville, Wednesday, July 29, 2 o'clock p. m. Precinct No. 78, Speaker's stand, Courthouse, Hallettsville, Wednesday, July 29, 7 o'clock p. m. Precinct No. 79, Speaker's stand, Courthouse, Hallettsville, Thursday, July 30, 10 o'clock a. m. Precinct No. 80, Speaker's stand, Courthouse, Hallettsville, Thursday, July 30, 2 o'clock p. m. Precinct No. 81, Speaker's stand, Courthouse, Hallettsville, Thursday, July 30, 7 o'clock p. m. Precinct No. 82, Speaker's stand, Courthouse, Hallettsville, Friday, July 31, 10 o'clock a. m. Precinct No. 83, Speaker's stand, Courthouse, Hallettsville, Friday, July 31, 2 o'clock p. m. Precinct No. 84, Speaker's stand, Courthouse, Hallettsville, Friday, July 31, 7 o'clock p. m. Precinct No. 85, Speaker's stand, Courthouse, Hallettsville, Saturday, August 1, 10 o'clock a. m. Precinct No. 86, Speaker's stand, Courthouse, Hallettsville, Saturday, August 1, 2 o'clock p. m. Precinct No. 87, Speaker's stand, Courthouse, Hallettsville, Saturday, August 1, 7 o'clock p. m. Precinct No. 88, Speaker's stand, Courthouse, Hallettsville, Sunday, August 2, 10 o'clock a. m. Precinct No. 89, Speaker's stand, Courthouse, Hallettsville, Sunday, August 2, 2 o'clock p. m. Precinct No. 90, Speaker's stand, Courthouse, Hallettsville, Sunday, August 2, 7 o'clock p. m. Precinct No. 91, Speaker's stand, Courthouse, Hallettsville, Monday, August 3, 10 o'clock a. m. Precinct No. 92, Speaker's stand, Courthouse, Hallettsville, Monday, August 3, 2 o'clock p. m. Precinct No. 93, Speaker's stand, Courthouse, Hallettsville, Monday, August 3, 7 o'clock p. m. Precinct No. 94, Speaker's stand, Courthouse, Hallettsville, Tuesday, August 4, 10 o'clock a. m. Precinct No. 95, Speaker's stand, Courthouse, Hallettsville, Tuesday, August 4, 2 o'clock p. m. Precinct No. 96, Speaker's stand, Courthouse, Hallettsville, Tuesday, August 4, 7 o'clock p. m. Precinct No. 97, Speaker's stand, Courthouse, Hallettsville, Wednesday, August 5, 10 o'clock a. m. Precinct No. 98, Speaker's stand, Courthouse, Hallettsville, Wednesday, August 5, 2 o'clock p. m. Precinct No. 99, Speaker's stand, Courthouse, Hallettsville, Wednesday, August 5, 7 o'clock p. m. 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THE GOVERNOR'S RACE.

The contest between Ball and Ferguson for the Democratic nomination has degenerated into a farce.

This result might be expected from the party that has been compelled to go through our political life for carrying an emblem the picture of a donkey.

While walking in silent meditation in the suburbs of this little old southern town I always quietly lift my hat to the memory of Harper's Weekly gerat cartoonist, who first pictured the Democratic party as the lowly beast of burden. All that is occurring in this great campaign but illustrates the correctness of his characterization. For instance:

Take the Waco Morning News, the Houston Post, or any other daily in the state and look for the issues upon which the next governor of Texas is to be elected and ths is what you learn:

That the prohibition question that has taken up the time of all other questions for the past eight years has been now relegated to the scrap heap. Because forsooth, Tom Ball, the pro candidate, says that he is opposed to world wide prohibition, to nation-wide prohibition, to statutory prohibition, to five and ten mile law prohibition, but will vote for constitutional prohibition just as will any other one of the 500,000 voters in the state. Thus has prohibition gone by the Donk route after a majority of the Donks had declared for sumptary legislation for 8 long years.

On the other hand Banker Jim Ferguson declares that he is as much for constitutional prohibition as Ball is, that is, he will submit the question if elected governor- because he has to. The people having voted for its submission in the primaries, but that personally he will vote against it. And thus is the position of The Rebel vindicated when for years we stigmatized the pro-anit-or anti-pro as you will movement as a colossal fake.

Seeing that the people couldn't be deceived by the booze question any longer, both gentelmen hopped onto the land question as a means to get into office and then all the muzzled sheets in Texas proceeded to jump one by one onto the land question and they now declar[illegible]at we have always declared that the land w[illegible]ingle paramount issue in our politics. Wh[illegible] these Donk candidates do with this [illegible]guson proposes to make the third and fou[illegible]basis of land rent in the state, but alas for [illegible] renters that are deceived by such a cry because the carrying out of such a law would mean that the great landlords of Texas would do just as the great landlords across the border in Mexico have done, namely, cut out share cropping entirely and hire the land worked by wage labor. Suerly the last condition would be far worse than the first.

What does Ball propose to do about the land issue? We explained at length last week. Simply this: That the 900,000 acres of cut over land in Eeast Texas owned b ythe Houston Oil Co., for which company Mr. Ball is attorney will proceed to take a portion of the school fund of the state to buy these lands at from $25 to $50 an acre to sell settlers and dispose of the Houston Oil Company land bonds in the East at par. It's a great scheme for Mr. Ball's clients, but it will surely be unmitigated hell to the unfortunate people who buy the land.

And this is all for the quarter of a million tenants and their families as proposed by Messrs. Ferguson and Ball.

Now inasmuch as neither gentleman desires to discuss the merits of a question that from their standpoint, has no merits they have proceeded to get down in the filth of their debauched imaginations and pelt mud at one another. Thus we find the following remarkable issues taking the place of prohibition and land, to-wit:

Has Jim Ferguson paid taxes on a hundred Durham bulls that he owns; did Jim Ferguson say that he cared nothing about cigarette smoking boys and that his pocket book was his principle; does Jim Ferguson's associates in Bell county say that they love him or do they not? These are the monmentous questions raised by Home and State, the Waco Morning News, the Houston Post and Chronicle and the ancient Gal.-Dal. News. Having digested these wonderful issues we now turn to the Ferguson papers who asked similar stunning questions relating to Donk statesmanship:

When did the Hon. Tom Ball take his last drink; does the Hoston Club keep a bar ;when did Ball quit the attorneyship of the Houston Brewing Co.; Unlike Joseph, when tempted did he fall? These and other questions are the paramount issues raised by the Ferguson clan .

Fortunately for the State of Texas its honor and good reputation from out of the ranks of its common people there has come a virile forceful party that is now the second party in the state, a party who pitches its campaign upon the loftiest lines of modern statesmanship. This party is a genuine Democratic party is the social Democratic party of the world; the Social Democratic party of Wisconsin and in Texas is known as the Socialist party. This genuine Democratic party scorns petty personalities and says that the issue is: How shall the hundred million acres of arable land that is held out of use for speculative purposes be turned over to the quarter of a million of tenants of Texas who are able and willing to carve out homes upon this free gift of a beneficient creator. That's the issue that this new party raises: that is an issue that is capable of stirring the blood of men; that is an issue worth fighting for and if necessary dying for; that must be settled and settled right.

On that issue of land and all that is entailed therewith the Socialist party makes its campaign this year and have placed before the people a full state ticket. The candidates for governor and lieutenant governor are E. R. Meitzen ,of Hallettsville and W. S. Noble, of Rockdale. To vote for them is to vote for yourself, your family, your home and your state; to vote against them is to stand disgraced in the eyes of thinking men.

The moral of all this is stay out of the Donk primaries in July and place Meitzen in the governor's chair in Austin next January. Do this and you'll march towards the rising sun. Fail to do this and you stagger towards the darkness of night.

Correspondence.

A Good Idea

Comrade Hickey and comrades on the firing line: Listen!—

What do you think of a plan to get some more subscribers and more voters.

Well here is my suggestion: Every Socialist send in all the Dems and Reps names you know and then every local an dSocialist whether he is a red card comrade or not, send in 25 or 50 cents to The Rebel to pay for 200 or300 names ,at 1-2 cent a piece ,that is what it would cost.

Let the Rebel put out a big issue the week before the July primaries with our state platform in it and tell all the voters to stay out of the primaries and have Comrade Meitzen to write a letter telling what a Socialist governor would do. I believe we could put on 25,000 names for that issue. Our local would send in 500 names.

Also we would gain ten to fifteen thousand votes. If you think this is worthy, Comrade, of trying you may print it and call for names and contributions and you comrades get busy and send in names and donations. The time is ripe for a revolution, let's have it and run The Rebel list up fifteen or twenty thousand more. It never has put out a big issue like this before, since I have been reading it, so lt's try.

Yours for a better time,
H. A. Stephens,
Route 1, Cushing, Tex.

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Dallas, Texas, June 8, 1914.

At our semi-anual election of officers held June 7 at Co-operative Hall, 1704 Commerce street, Dallas, the following officers were elected to handle our campaign this fall:

James B. Goode, party organizer; J. W. Newton, corresponding secretary; G. C. Edwards, financial secretary and W. E. Hughes, treasurer. The meeting was presidede over by Comrade Z. Gibobns.

A general mass convention was called to meet at Co-operative Hall 1704 Commerce street, Dallas, at ten o'clock, June 21st for the purpose of initiating the nomination of candidates for congress, state senator and representatives in the legislature and the organizer was instructed to request all locals and red cards members in Dallas, Rockwall and Ellis counties to send or come as delegates to our congressional convention, while those in each legislative district will take part in nominating candidates for the legislature. All nominations will be referred to the membership in a referendum, which will follow these conventions.

The Dallas County Mass Convention was called to meet at 3 p. m. on same date at same hall; at which a full county ticket will be nominated, from judges to bailiffs. Every red card meber of the party in Dallas, Rockwal land Ellis counties were cordially invited to meet with us in these conventions and all locals are requested to make nominations for both party and political offices and have them presented for action by the convention. We want our members to make their own nominations, wherever they have candidates in their ranks capable of filling the ofifces named.

We polled 1860 votes in Dallas at the last city election and we feel sure we can easily double this vote this fall. We now have a number of growing locals in Dallas county, as well as in Rockwall and Ellis counties and many thousands who are Socialists at heart, but who have never had a chance to vote our ticket, will certainly do so, when they understand that we have a full ticket in the field, from governor to dog catcher and are going to make an aggressive campaign. We have set our hearts on the election of one representative, a number of county and precinct candidates, and a 10,000 vote for our candidate for congress, as well as for the state ticket.

We propose to start one "Socialist Wagon" in this district in July manned by two of our best speakers, as well as the local candidates in their territory. This wagon will be loaded with Socialist literature for sale and will distribute many thousands of papers and pamphlets. Among others it will distribute 10,000 copies of Goode's Iconoclast each monuth, donated by the publishers for free distribution This wagon will be in charge of Comrade *Z. Giddens*, who will devote his whole time to the work in this congressional district. The plan will be to carry a complete campaign outfit in the wagon and put up one or two days and nights in every small town and school district in this congression al district. We also propose to hold a fine encampment in each county, with final rallies later on. Our party is now fully alive to all of the great needs of aggressive work and is united and working like beavers for Socialism.

We want Comrade Meitzen for at least one speech in each county and want to give him a big vote in this district.

Yours forever,
James B. Goode.

(The Rebel will donate 1,000 copies a week for the first five weeks the wheels of the van go around—Ed.)

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Eaton, Tex., April 15, 1914.

Editor The Rebel:—

I will write a few lines to the dear old Rebel as I have geen nothing from this part of the country. We have a local here at Eaton schoolhouse and several members. I think Socialism is the grandest thing on earth for the laboring class of people. I can't see why every laboring man is not a Socialist, if he is not his heart must be on the wrong side or else up side down, otherwise he would surely turn from the old Democrats and be up to now.

Wishing you grand success in your work, I am

Your comrace,
W. E. Cobb.

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Comanche, Tex., May 21, 1914.

Dear Comrade Hickey:—

Yours to hand and many thanks for the cards. Will go to work now and get them out. We are having lots of rain and farmers are very badly behind with their work.

Hope to see you at our re-union at Comanche this summer, expect a good time.

Very respectfully yours,
W. F. Nabers.

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WISH THEY WERE IN TEXAS.

Clovis, New Mex., June 7, 1914.

Dear Hickey:—

Every time I get The Rebel it makes me wish I was back in Texas to help in the grand fight. It seems like we comrades of Clovis and Curry counties and in fact the entire state are doing so little compared to what the comrades in Texas are doing. This state is the worst corporation ridden I ever saw. Th employees of the Santa Fe shops support largely the town of Clovis, a majority of the employees are Socialists but they have no labor organization and they dare not take active part in the Socialist movement as they would be discharged. But we have a local of thirty members and in our municipal election we had out a ticket and polled almost 50 per cent of the votes polled. So we are putting up the best fight we can. Our state officers hold four years, we won't have an election for two years yet, so things are quiet in our state now.

I am glad to see articles in The Rebel admonishing the voters of Texas to stay out of the primaries. I want to say to the tender footed Socialist and the near Socialist and to all the laboring people who are disappointed in the Democratic admbinistration, don't go into the primaries and try to help elect "good men," there are no "good men" in the anti-Socialist parties. I don't mean all men in the Demo-Republican-Moose party are bad and all the men in the Socialist par- good, but I mean that any man put out for any office by any political party other than the Socialist party stands for rent, interest and profit and the exploitation of the working people. No working man can be honest to himself and his wife and children and to humanity and vote for a man on the anti-Socialist ticket; for there is no difference in the different divisions of the anti-Socialist party except in th epossessions of the spoils that are wrested from honest toil.

You can't harmonize the principles of the Socialist and anti-Socialist parties, one stands for justice and right, the other stands for injustice and wrong, one stands for giving labor its full products, the other stands for peace and harmony and brotherly love and the other stands for war, war, carnage and blood shed. I wouldn't vote for a man on the anti-Socialist ticket if he was so "good" he was sprouting wings, for no man can be an honest Christian man and vote for an economic system of robbery that murders helpless women and children in order to enforce its principles. It was to enforce just such principles on a long suffering people that the Savior of the world was killed.

So let me admonish the working people of Texas to stay out of the primaries.

W. E7. Copeland.

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Bomarton, Tex., June 9, 1914.

T. A. Hickey,
Hallettsville, Texas.

Dear Sir:—

I have been a member of Coch Creek Christian church over two years and attended the debate between Stanley J. Clark and the Rev. U. G. Wilkerson on the 25th and 26th of May. I enjoyed it very much. I think Clark's speec hwas so plain that I can't understand how anyone with a reasonable amount of common sense could call the Socialists infidels, freelovers, and all such foolish names, as that man Wilkerson did. Still he claims to be a minister of the gospel.

I think Clark talked, in a way that no one could feel offended if they were true Christians for he did not call them hard names like that cowardly Wilkerson did. I don't endorse any such preachers, so I withdrew from Coch Creek Christian church on that day. I could not break bread with a man of that charactaer and call him a brother. He never came to any point at all, never proved why Socialism was detrimental to religion. I have been a Socialist ever since I have been a member of the church if I had not been I would have turned Socialist after hearing the debate. Clark [illegible]ted the gentleman throughout his speech and the thing, Wilkerson, that calls himself a preacher called the Socialists such ugly names.

I am writing this as a member of the church if it will benefit the good cause, the Socialists are struggling for.

Please tell me in The Rebel where to send for some buttons as our entire family are Socialists, even the dog, if he wasn't we would have him shot a worthless pup.

Yours truly,
Mrs. J. B. Cooper.

(The good lady can receive all the buttons she desires by addressing the State office, Socialist party, Hallettsville, Texas.—Ed.)

WHO GETS THE COIN?

The Rebel has continuously pointed out the fact that the working class receive but 17 per cent their product and for making this statement we have been derided many times by the muzzled sheets like the Dal.-Gal. News. Just as "truth is stricken to earth will rise again," as the old saying goes so a day comes in the course of the years when those hwo have been consistently and persistently lying about the robbery of the worker find themselves in an unguarded moment compelled to tell the truth. To thoroughly illustrate this position we hand our readers the following from the Dallas News of June 13, and be it remembered that it is an editorial and thus carries with it all the dignity that a muzzled paper can possess. We read:

INSERT 1 A

Just as the Long Island farmer was robbed of his product through th ecommission merchant so is the industrial worker robbed by the industrial capitalists. Incidently it is worthy of note that Mr. Ball nor Mr. Ferguson has not gotten one word to say upon this remarkably interesting subject.

A CHRISTIAN WARNING.

Of all literal things to us most dear are those set forth in the Socialist party platform, wherein is declared honor to God and brotherhood to man, which are the fundamental principles of Christianity. And I stand ever ready with sword in hand (the ballot) to defend them from the glaring insults of capitalism; they which crucified Jesus and are now crucifying His children on the altar of greed. There has not yet appeared any other name under heaven or among men whereby the working class is regarded save to be looted, therefore claiming an interest in the blood of Christ must of necessity stand for the things which he stood (freedom and not slavery). Proud am I indeed to oppose the money changers and those that sell doves. (the womanhood of this nation.) When I contemplate that thousands of women and children that suffer; the latter especially caused mainly by financial pressure I loathe to sap the very taproot of the abominable system that doesn't only tolerate but encourages those conditions and I say that I am not only doing the duty of a Christia but defy the world, the flesh and the devilto dispute the fact that I am carrying out the lesson taught in the temple by Christ himself whom so many thousands claim to serve and at the same time oppose the only party under the sun that is trying to abolish those conditions. Oh, consistency, consistecny, thou art a jewel. Oh, you sainted Christians that froth and foam at the infidel agitators and then place yourselves in an equal or worse attitude before God by refusing to fight sin in all its forms which is the first divine injunction from God. Rememebr that it you are a sinner, which you are, if you don't fight sin wherever it exists you and the infidel are twin brothers. For you must remember that omission is as great a sin as commission, for the God that we hold him up to knows no difference between infidelity and capitalism for they are twin brothers in that sense. So let us long face Christians lay aside this one-sided business and take up the fight for God and humanity , which will free our wives and children from the slavish chains of capitalism which I defy the world to dispute his fighting when he was here. So away with this old cry of reformation, which is an utter impossibility and lets have a revolution which the Bible and history shows to be the only literal salvation for the human family. The apostles of Jesus had respect unto these things and I take it they were as good as any of today. So lets lose sight of popularity and fame and make this earth a fit place to get ready for heaven.

D. F. Palmer.

WHO GETS THE $4.50.

A northern agricultural paper tells of a Long Island farmer who became very much dissatisfied with the returns he was getting for some of his produce, so he concluded to investigate the matter. This farmer's name is Ezra Tuttle, and Ezra was particularly displeased with returns from his bean crop. He had produced a good crop of beans, and they were good, fresh beans. To be specific, Ezra received only 30c a bushel for his beans, and knowing that the city consumer was having to pay a price many times over what he was receiving as his share of profit, he determined to do a little Sherlock Holmes work on the market conditions and see how things were being carried on. This is what he found: The consumer was paying $4.80 for the beans for which Ezra received only 30c. Of course this made him feel "like thirty cents," to express it in the vernacular of the street. The result was that Ezra returned home and got bugy. He told his neighbors and fellow bean raisers what was being done to them, and how, with the consequence that they have decided to maintain a bureau of markets of their own for the purpose of trying to get get some of that $4.50 which wa sheretofore been sliced off on the road between the bean raiser and the bean eater—and it is not a long road, either.

Possibly the tomato, onion, bean and general vegetable raisers of Texas will follow the example of the Long Islanders more extensively than heretofore and get some of the various four-fifties they have been unwillingly donating to somebody between them and the consumers.

AS TO INCORPORATION.

In the next issue of The Rebel we will publish a full statement as to our incorporation plans. We have received many subscriptions on stock and those sending money will be written to in the next few days. Just at the moment we are overwhelmed with work which accounts for our delay.

It is getting so now that when people read a news item under an Associated Press date line they either turn over to the ads or throw the paper away.

DONK TRICKERY.

In San Saba County two years ago the members of the Socialist party nominated a county ticket. They handed the list of nominees to the county clerk, a smooth gent of the name of Ellis. The latter found that the certificte was not porperly signed, but he said not a word to the Socialists about correcting it. Oh, no, he waited until it was too late for correction after the ballots were already printed and then the entire courthouse ring had a hearty laugh over the way they had tricked the fool Socialist, for trickery it was, and nothing else. However, in that city this year it will be a case of "He who laughs last, laughs best."

In McCullough county the "Donk" officials played a similar game and ruled the Socialst nominees off the ticket. Of course they are very strict with the Socialists as to the election law, but always shut one eye—yes— two ees—with their own party officials.

The moral: of course, is for us to track the election law to the letter and follow election instructions as sent out from the state office; also ten cents to the Secretary of State, Austin, Texas, for a 1914 copy of the election law and read the same carefully.

In McCullough County the farmers petitioned the commissioners court to not sell certain school lands to foreign syndicates in large tracts, but to sell them in small tracts of 160 acres each to actual home owners. Did the "Dem" county-seat machine pay any attention to this petition? Not on your tin-type! They proceeded to sell to the syndicates.

Just one of the thousand instances that show the necessity of placing Socialist officials in every courthouse in the state and in the state capitol.

LET'S REACH THE PEOPLE.

Temple, Tex., June 4, 1914.

Dear Comrade Hickey:—

Enclosed you will find four subs to The Rebel and you may look for more in the near future.

is getting to be an easy matter to get the people to subscribe for The Rebel on any other Socialist periodical, simply because the people will not deny that something has to be done toward the betterment of the laboring class—particularly in this community—the Democrats, with plenty of sense, do not like to vote for Ball or Feruson, because both of them are a plumb farce.

Comrade Hickey, with the present political situation, rotten to the core, I believe that if we Socialists could reach the voters of Texas with our platform between now and the Democratic primaries we might make Texas a very red year this year; but in order to accomplish such results we must agitate incessantly. The people know as well as you and I that the party of the Donk is dealing with non-essentials and even lots of anti-pros do not like to vote for Banker Ferguson because they known him well in this community.

Now, Mr. Hickey, let us all put our shoulders to the wheels of progress and roll 100,000 votes for the Socialist candidates this year.

Believe me, I am
Yours for the social
Revoultion,
J. G. Cortese.

A NEW DOXOLOGY.

The Rebel remmebrs with pleasure the singing of the new doxology on the campus of the Chicago University after Holy John, Sr., had endowed that institution wit hsome of his stolen millions. It went this way:

"Praise John from whom oil blessings flow
Praise all his suckers here below
Send praises on this oily host
Praise Will and John, but John D. the most
Amen."

Since John D., Jr., has bought the Colorado Governor and legislature and destroyed constitutional government in the United States and through his mliitia and gun men killed innocent women and children b ythe score we are now singing a new version, like this:

"Praise young John from whom the big mun flow
Praise all his gunmen here below
Send praises on this bloody host
Praise murderers all but young John the most.
Amen."

In the 1912 national convention of the Socialist party held at Indianapolis, the convetion endorsed industrial unionism. Up with the Renters' Union.

Oklahoma Notes

(H. M. Sinclair, State Secretary.)

..(H. M. Sinclair, State Secretary.)..
The State Headquarters are now located in the Scott-Thompson Building, suite 322, No. 132 West Second st., Oklahoma City. The business of the campaign is on in full blast Everything looks like a landslide for the Socialist this fall. Keep us posted on the local situation. Don't forget to call on us when in the city.

The reseults on referendum (State) No. 5, are as follows:—

Section 1, yes 1298, no 36; No. 2, yes 1197, no98; No. 3, yes 1304, no 26; No. 4, yes 1210, no 106; No. 5, ye s 1176, no 134; No. 6, 1241, no 92; No. 7, yes 1317, no 19; No. 8, yes 1176, no 145; No. 9, yes 1212, no 116; No. 10 yes 1234, no 82; No. 11, no 1229, no 167.

This means the adoption of the several amendments to the state party constitution by a vote of about 12 to 1. The new constitution will go to press immediately and will be ready for distribtion about July 1.

National referendum C, 1914, and D, 1914, are being mailed out from the state office. Local secretaries will please observe the instructions and return only the coupon attached to the ballots. The state office has no use for the voted ballot. We have no funds to pay first class postage on returned ballots. It is only coupons that we require. Don't send the entire ballot to the state office. Don't put the task of tabulating the vote of your local on the state office. We have no authority to tabulate a local vote. Nor have we the working force necessary to do so. It is the business of the local secretaries to do this. Return the coupon within the time fixed. Otherwise they cannot be counted.

REGISTRATION.All comrades living in cities of the first class, are instructed that it will be necessary for them to register again this year, 1914, if they vote at the coming election. Don't neglect this matter. Registration will be begun on the first day of July. Register at the earliest possible date. Don't fail to do this. We need your vote. If you don't register, you can can't vote. Enough said.

Comrades are requested to read the state office notes. It is the only med- · the state office has to reach the rank and file. It is the only medium through which you may keep in touch with the workings of the state office. Of course, cer- I a mnot sure but what it is through the mails, but this requires time, money, and labor without end. Our membership is fast approaching the 20000 mark, and the work of the state office must be handled accordingly. This office is yours, and you should know what is going on. We will furnish copy to any Socialist paper making the request. If your paper does not carry the state ofifce notes, write to them about this matter.

From all parts of the state of Oklahoma comes the flattering report that the state is ours this fall. There can be no doubt about the "Awakening" on the part of the workers of Oklahoma. Yes, victory is ours, if we want it. Do you want it? Of course you will all say yes. But remember that we are living under a system of laws that must be complied with, if we are to exercise our ight (?) of franchise. We must register, if we live in a city of the 1st class. We must go to the polls and cast our ballot. And we can't do this, except we register. Then, the next thing is to have our ballot counted. We have ample assurances that our votes will be counted (?) if we put out watchers and counters at the polls. This looks easy. Watch and count is all that is necessary. But, how are we to get the man on the job to count? There is just one way comrade, just one way, and no other. See that you have a committeeman in your precinct. The precinct committeeman will appoint the counter. And, remember that without a committteeman to appoint we will have no counter. And it is the "count" that we are after. Yes, a full, fair COUNT. Don't "howl" if you neglect t ohave a committeeman. The state office has sent out its final call for the filling of vacancies in the various precincts. The call was sent to your county chairman and secretary. But, it is your duty to see that your precinct is supplied with a committeeman. See to it right now. The committeeman must reside in the precinct he represents. The state office wants his correct name, the name of his voting precinct and his correct postoffice address. Be sure and give rural route where necessary.

The fight is on. The clans are gathering against the workers. The "Good Man" is abroad telling the "People" what his party has done, and what he will do for the toiling masses. Fortunately the interest of the voters is lacking. At most of these "Stump Dances" some Dubb in the crowd is crazy enough to ask how the particular policies of the orator will reduce the cost of living; how rents will be reduced; what effect will the promises have on the rate of interest. What laws have ever been or will be passed in the interests of those who do the world's work; how can the candidate represent the workers when all laws are writen for the protection of private property; how, when the workers produce everything, they can hope for relief from the parasite who toils not, but who takes four-fifths of the product of labor. Then again some Dubb (that was) asks for reason why the workers should not be allowed the full social value of his product. It is unfair (to organized capital) to ask such silly, idle questions. To date none of these Parasite spellbinders have attempted to answer these questions, and we have no hopes that they will attempt it. The voters will register their answers this fall at the polls. Remember to regitser, if you live in first class cities. Remember your precinct committeeman.

State Executive Committee.

The state executive committee of the Socialist party of Oklahoma, met at State headquarters, Oklahoma City June 9, 1914. The entire committee consisting of Comrades Fred Holt, J. E. Lester, W. E. Young, Oles Stofer, and J. O. Welday, were present. Vacancies on the state ticket were filled and a large amount of routine business was transacted. The material prepared for the 1914 campaign book was reviewed, and a committee selected to complete the work. The booklet will be ready for distribution about July 1st. The state secretary was empowered to route nominees of the party who are on the state ticket. A meeting of all the nominees, at a date to be set by the secretary, was recommended by the committee. The meeting will be held in Oklahoma City. In view of the fact that a number of counties are practically certain to elect the entire Socialist county tirket, the committee took steps to secure data from Socialist officials throughout the United States, concerning the mostefficient management of such work. The committee agreed that Socialist officials must make good, and that the entire resources of the party must be placed at their command to render their work successful. The collection of such data will begin at once. A committee was selected to prepare a clean cut statement of the kind of campaign that all Socialist candidates are expected to make. Self advertising, personal campaigns, promises, other than those laid down by the platforms of the party, "Good man" appeals and similar old party tactics are utterly contrary to the Socialist lan of Camaign. Statements from several localities, made to the committee, concertning local differences in the party ranks, were referred to the same localitiies for settlement and adjustment. The committee felt the necessity of devoting all the time and energy of the state office to the business of the campaign and the spreading of Socialist propaganda., The matter of protecting the votes to be east this fall was thoroughly investigated. The result of this, and the plans formulated by the committee will be forworded to the local secretaries and precinct committeemen before election. The general report of the growth of the movement throughout the state, was a matter of great satisfaction to the committee.

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T. N. Robnett.

The Socialists of Comanche county are fortunate in securing the services of Comrade T. N. Robnett, of Davis, Oklahoma, as their representative on July 10, 1914. The occassion is designated "The Battle of the Giants." On July 10, at Lawton, Oklahoma, Al. J. Jennings, Democratic candidate for governor, John Fields, Repubilcan candidate for governor, J. C. Hickey, Progressive candidate of Stillwater, Oklahoma, and T. N. Robnett of Davis, Okla. will speak from the same platform. Each speaker to present the arguments advanced by his particular party. Say, comrades, it is a shame to take the time of the audience, but it is the only pretext the old parties could find to get the voters out to see and listen to the old line of bunk. The show will be a good one, no doubt; but it hardly looks fair (to the outsider) to see three men representing the "Interests," and only one for the workers. By the way, I have heard it said "That the bigger they are, the harder they fall," we have sure got 'em in a hole. A committee has feen appointed to gather up the remains. The scalps will be donated to the Comanche county organization: Jennings, Fields, and Hickey. Rent, interest and profit. The comrades who are able to attend cannot afford to miss this splendid offering of free hot air (possibly the last) from the three old parties. Come out and see the finish.

Speakers, Dates, Etc.

Don't fail to look over the list of encampment dates. Be sure and attend some if not all of them. You will get new ideas and new inspiration from them. This is for the education of all the people. The subject of Socialism is as broad and as deep as life itself. It deals with the individual life as well as the Social life. Get all the individual ideas you can. The end of Socialism will be the consensus of the opinions of the masses, not the individual. A day spent at an encampment will yield returns in a thousand ways. You need the experience, that you may give it to others. It is an oppor unity to broaden your field of thought. Take advantage of the opportunity.

The Garvin county encampment will be held at Pauls Valley, Oklahoma. on August 13, 14, and 15, 1914. Every effort has been made to make this meeting one never to be forgotten. All that can be done has been done to care for the vast crowd that will attend. Entertainment has been provided for the young and the old. A corps of the best platform lecturers has been secured. The list includes Comrades E. S. Hurt of Madill, M. A. Smith of Campbell, Texas; R. L. Allen of Carter County, Oklahoma; John T. Neal, J. T. Cumbie, Monroe G. Wrigt, and Viola Evans, with many others. This will afford an opportutnity to the Socialist student and worker to investigate the entire field of the movement. Don't forget to come. It is a duty that you owe to yourself and the party.

Lincoln County. Comrade G. P. McLester will speak in Lincoln county on the following dates: June 17, Lindsay; 18, Agra; 19, Union; Saturday, June 20, Sparks. Take advantage of these meetings. They are what the comrades of Lincoln county need. L. A. Stanwood, Stroud, Route 1.

Caddo County Convention.

The Socialists of Caddo county, will meetin mass convention at Anadarko on June 20, 1914. The following mateters will be considered: 1st, Formulating, presenting and adopting a constitution of the political organization of the Socialist party of Caddo county. 2nd. The canvas of the referendum returns and declaring the nominees for the county ticket. 3rd. To provide ways and means of financing the campaign of 1914, 4th. The consideration of such other business as may properly come before the convention. All Socialists are requested to attend. J. E. Stalder, county chairman, L. E. Davis, county secretary.

Oklahoma county picnic. A box dinner wil lbe given by the Socialists of local Boone township, Oklahoma county on Sunday, July 12, 1914, at Crutche Park five miles east of Oklahoma City and one-half mile South of Soner Schoolhouse. Every lady comrade of the county is invited to attend and contribute a box for the occasion. Miss Goldie Evans, of Kansas, will be one of the speakers. Professors Welday and Carter, of the Oklahoma City high school, will deliver addresses. Every one is invited to attend. The proceeds of the dinner will be devoted to the campaign fund. Come out and enjoy a day in the country. Let's get acquaintel. A good time is assured to all.

McClain County Encampment.

A grand Socialist Evangelical Encampment will be held at Byars, Ok., on the 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th, 1914. The attendance of the largest crowd of Socialists ever assembled in the state of Oklahoma is assured. Byars has an ideal place to hold the meeting, the best in the state. Many of the most prominent workers in the movement will attend and addres sthe gathering. The list includes Comrades H. G. Creel, of St. Louis, Mo.; G. C. Streeter, of New York City; Janet Korngold of Chicago; G. G. Hamilton, of Oklahoma City, Okla; candidate for lieutenant governor; H. M. Sinclair, of Oklahoma City; present state secretary of the Socialist party and candidate for secretary of state: P. G. Zimmerman and Lee Rhodes, of Texas; Marion Hughes, of Shawnee, candidate for congress from the 4th district; and J. W. Moutchins, our candidate for state senator will speak. No such an array of talented speakers has ever before assembled at an encampment in the state of Oklahoma. The time of your life is assured. A veritable feast is assured to all who attend. You cannot afford to miss the opportunity to broaden your ideas of Socialism. Come and stay for the whole meeting if possible. Every arrangement has been made for your comfort.

Notice.

I want correspondence at once with parties who want dates with picture show lectures. Address Mrs. Ada Buck, Kingston, Okla.

IT'S THE BEST.

Lampasas, Tex., Jan 1914.
Dear Comrades Hickey and Meitzen:—
I do think that your paper is the best one in the South, because it has filled and is filling one of the greatest needs of (my class) the working class. I do hope that there will be enough of the comrades that are able and will take stock so that you can carry out your plans.

Geo. J. Benson.

SPECIAL PRIVILEGE.

(I. N. Terrill, Oklahoma City.)

The following was presented to the Oklahoma City News, but for some reason, to the author unknown, has not yet appeared in print:

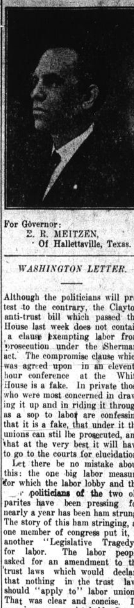
To the Editor of the Oklahoma City Daily News. Knowing your fairness in giving the news as it is to the general public, I present the following news to you, for publication:

A document, known as the constitution of the United States of America, declares in Section8, Article 1, "Congress shall have the power to coin money and regulate the value thereof." I give this as news, because it is news to most people. Our fathers have over ridden the constitution so long that we woul be surprised (were we to read that document) at the things it really contains. Now while the constitution gives congress the right to coin money, it does not give congress the right to create a bank of issue, a money trust. When Thomas Jefferson asked Alexander Hamilton, "Where in the Contstitution, do you find the power to create the United States bank? A bank of issue Hamilton admitted that that it was not written in the constitution; but that congress had the implied power. Jefferson fought that bank of issue, and Jackson killed it. The ancestors of the Republican party who always have and now, believe in and stand for "Special Privilege" created the states of issue known as "Yellow Dog, or Wild Cat" money. And the Republicans, during the Civil War gave birth to the bill known as the National Banking Acts, under which has been built up the present greta money trust. For 100 years, from 1783 to 1883 the Democrats took opposition to banks of issue. Their slogan has been "Equal rights to all, special privilege to none," until NOW. Now the Democrats stand against the Constitution of the United States and against the long established tenets of Democracy, and in favor of greater Special Privilege than the Republicans ever dared to advocate or grant by law. The Republian National Bank Law levied a direct Federal tax of one-half of one per cent upon bank notes; and allowed states and municipalities to tax the capital stock and real estate of such banks. The Democrats, in the Regional bank bill, page 9, provide:— "Federal Reserve Banks, including the capital stock and surplus therein, and the income derived therefrom, shall be exempt from Federal, State and Municipal Taxation, except upon real estate." I challenge any Democrat to show any bill, on any subject, wherein congress gave a greater special privilege. The so-called Democrat press has told us that the purpose of the Regional Bank Act was to "bust the money trust," and take the money control away from Wall Street: Yet on pages 19 and 20 of the printed copy of the act, power is expressly given to the Federal Reserve Board to designate a Wall Street Bank as the "Clearing House" of the Banks, and therefore, of the United States. Again on page 12 of the same copy, power is given to the Federal Reserve Board to compel our Western Banks (where securities are largely the agricultural products) to re-discount the securities of the Eastern Banks whose securities are founded on the very wildest of Wall st. gambling schemes. In this article I am but pointing out a very few of the rotten features of the bill but I do here and now brand the Regional Bank Bill as the most rotten, radical, Republican, finanial legislation ever passed by the Congress of the United tSates. The people of Oklahoma will do well to read and consider this rotten piece of graft on the West. Read the bill and then go to the polls and retire your congressional representative who has sold you into the hands of the Money Trust.

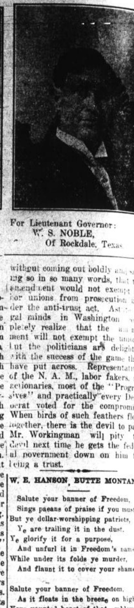
The Socialist platform of Chile is antiwar, anti-military, woman suffrage and demands the abolition of the Chilean Senate, but it out does ours in that it demands the abolition of the presidency and the cabinet, and that the executive power be lodged in an selective council. The doctrine that America and Americans, can cough louder, fall heavier and scratch their heads harder than "all creation" has got to be revealed. If we don't wake up we'll be a back number. The Labor Day, May 1st, number of the Iquiqut, Chile Daily was printed in colors and has a wide circulation.

FOR LAND AND LIBERTY.

TEXAS SOCIALIST STANDARD BEARERS



For Governor:
E. R. MEITZEN,
Of Hallettsville, Texas.



For Lieutenant Governor:
W. S. NOBLE,
Of Rockdale, Texas.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

Although the politicians will protest to the contrary, the Clayton anti-trust bill which passed the House last week does not contain a clause exempting labor from prosecution under the Sherman act. The compromise clause which was agreed upon in an eleventh hour conference at the White House is a fake. In private those who were most concerned in drawing it up and in riding it through as a sop to labor are confessing that it is a fake, that under it the unions can still be prosecuted, and that at the very best it will have to go to the courts for elucidation.

Let there be no mistake about this: the one big labor measure for which the labor lobby and the ... politicians of the two old parites have been pressing for nearly a year has been ham strung. The story of this ham stringing, as one member of congress put it, is another "Legislative Tragedy" for labor. The labor people asked for an amendment to the trust laws which would declare that nothing in the trust laws should "apply to" labor unions. That was clear and concise. Its meaning was unmistakable. It was in accordance with the suggestion of the Supreme Court—the supreme law-making body of the land—in its decision in the Danbury Hat case. To this clause the labor men in the House ralied, and, as described in these dispatches a terrific parliamentary battle was imminent when it was scheduled to come up.

But at the last moment the suave politicians prevailed, and a compromise provision was brought in. This compromise added to the original bill these words:— "Nor shall such organizations, orders, or associations or the members therofe, be held or construed to be illegal combinations or conspiracies in restraint of trade under the anti-trust laws."

"It seems to me that there is a concealed purpose here to throw to the laboring men of the country something that means nothing." declared one member. "That amendment will not exempt those organizations from the operation of the anti-trust laws," declared Rep. MacDonald, of Michigan. "In this amendment you have for certain purposes and as to certain acts brought these organizations where the courts may hold them expressly within the operation of ... an law," he continued. "... amendment proposed in the past to this law has used the words 'shall not apply,' and that ... in the amendment that the Supreme Court in the Danbury case said if Congress had done these things there would be no question ... the operation of the law."

It is significant to note that Rep. Bartlett of Georgia, the man who introduced the original exemption amendment, could not stand up honestly for the fake compromise, although, for politcal reasons, he voted for it. "Whatever may be the result of this amendment to the anti-trust bill," he said, "I claim no special credit for it." If the result of the amendment had been clear in his mind, Bartlett would be the last man in the world not to claim credit for it. In this remark, therefore, there is what amounts to a confession that the amendment is a fake.

The big business men standing behind the Democratic party are today laughing in their sleves at the way in which they have buncoed the wroking class. They had assurances in advance that everything would be "allright." President Wilson "let it be known" without coming out boldly and saying so in so many words, that the amendment would not exempt labor unions from prosecution under the anti-trust act. Astute legal minds in Washington completely realize that the amendment will not exempt the unions, but the politicians are delighted with the success of the game they have put across. Representatives of the N. A. M., labor fakers, reactionaries, most of the "Progressives" and practically every Democrat voted for the compromise. When birds of such feathers flock together, there is the devil to pay. Mr. Workingman will pity the devil next time he gets the federal government down on him for being a trust.

W. E. HANSON, BUTTE MONTANA.

Salute your banner of Freedom,
Sings paeans of praise if you must,
But ye dollar-worshipping patriots,
Ye are trailing it in the dust.
Ye glorify it for a purpose,
And unfurl it in Freedom's name,
While under its folds ye murder,
And flaunt it to cover your shame.

Salute your banner of Freedom,
As it floats in the breeze on high,
Your vaunted boast of that emblem
"Is a mean and a cowardlylie;"
It is not the gnerdon of free-men,
'Tis the pride of the moneyed knave,
As he rivets and binds the shackles
On the poor and the helpless slave.

Salute your banner of Freedom,
"Aye, salute it in thundering tones,"
For under its kind protection
Ye arrested "Our old Mother Jones;"
O ye spawn of "patriot cowards,"
Engaged in a cause unjust,
Your hands are steeped in murder,
Your banner trails in the dust.

Salute your banner of Freedom,
O ye sycophant, cowardly crew,
Who obey your moneyed "Masters,"
And do—what they dare not do:
In Freedom's name ye murder,
And add to the crimson flood,
And your hands and glorious banner
Are damp with your brother's blood.

Salute your banner of Freedom,
Make all men bend the knee,
All the miners in Colorado,
And wage-slaves wherever they be:
Make them kiss the hand that scourges,
While you visit punishmfent dire,
Make capital out of "Old Glory,"
And trail its folds in the mire.

Salute your banner of Freedom,
"Never—so help me God,"
Until ye bring back the victims
Who are lying under the sod:
Killed by the ones who greedy,
And filled with the money lust,
Who carried the "Flag" to shield them,
And have trailed it in the dust.

FOR SALE—A Post Card picture machine, cheap. For particulars address Box 94, Stamford, Tex 1tp