

Comrade Tom Hickey editor of the Texas Rebel has had the peculiar honor of being the first socialist editor of America for the violation of the Espionage act . To make a good job of it the postoffice department stopped the Rebel on June 7. although the act was not passed until June 15. After holding the Rebel up for three weeks postmaster general Burleson took away the second class privilege because the Rebel did not appear after he ordered it stopped . The Rebel had the largest circulation of any suppressed paper 25,000 weekly . To add to his troubles Hickey was kidnapped held incommunicado for two days and is now out on \$1000 bond . His trial will take place in the federal court at Abilene Texas on Oct.1. His office has been raided by secret service men acting under orders from the department of justice . In the office of the attorney general he was personally threatened by the attorneys assistant who was another of the Texas Crowd . The raid then followed and our comrade was ticketed for Leavenworth . His friends are raising a defence fund . Take this matter up with your Locals and send donations for his defence to Mrs. T.A. Hickey

The Texas Program for Social Democratic Conduct in Party Affairs.

*FIVE PLANKS.*

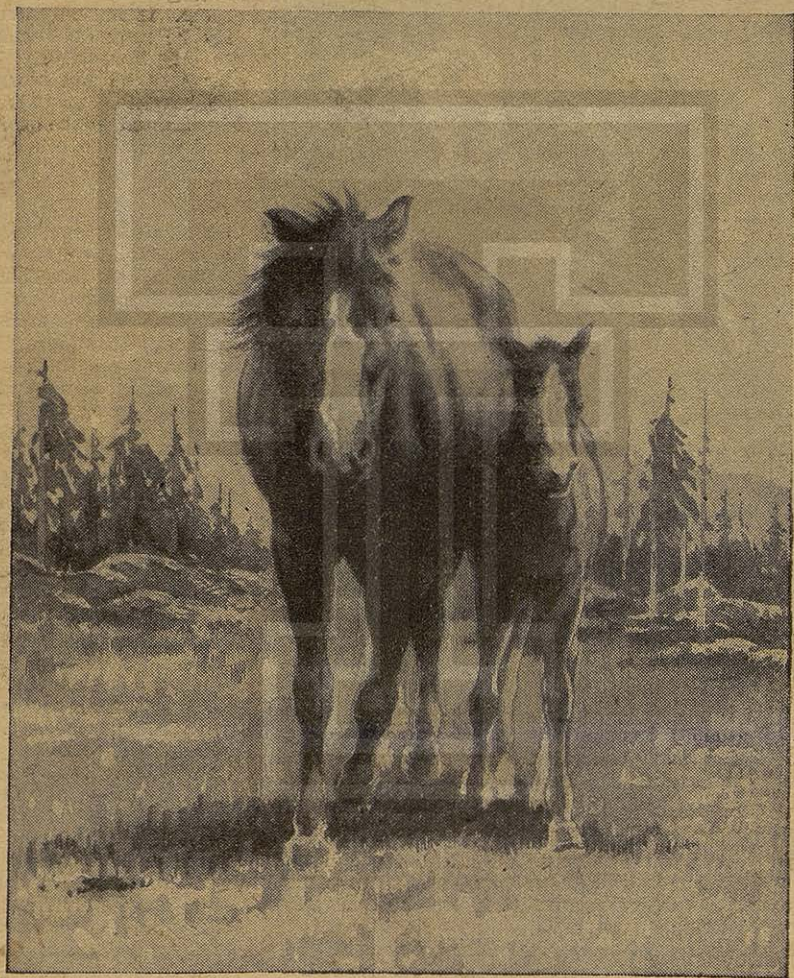
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5. No member holding salaried newspaper position shall be eligible to election to party committees.

THOS. A. HICKEY

TEXAS ORGANIZER SOCIALIST PARTY

PERMANENT ADDRESS  
BOX 911, PHOENIX, ARIZ.





1986

All documents in this folder have been deacidified with  
Wei T'o aerosol solution. Fragile documents were encapsulated  
within Mellinex polyester film.

## Coat of Arms



Hickey

## Historiography

The Hickey Coat of Arms illustrated left was drawn by an heraldic artist from information officially recorded in ancient heraldic archives. Documentation for the Hickey Coat of Arms design can be found in Burke's General Armory. Heraldic artists of old developed their own unique language to describe an individual Coat of Arms. In their language, the Arms (shield) is as follows:

"Gu. a lion ramp. ar. on a chief erm. a saltire engr. az."

Above the shield and helmet is the Crest which is described as:

"A dexter arm embowed in armour ppr. garnished or, holding in the hand a truncheon of the second."

When translated the blazon also describes the original colors of the Hickey Arms and Crest as it appeared centuries ago.

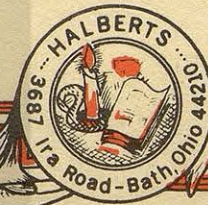
Family mottoes are believed to have originated as battle cries in medieval times.

A Motto was not recorded with this Hickey Coat of Arms.

Individual surnames originated for the purpose of more specific identification.

The four primary sources for second names were: occupation, location, father's name, or personal characteristics. The surname Hickey appears to be patronymical in origin, and is believed to be associated with the English, meaning, "descendant of little Hick", a pet form of the name, "Richard (rule; hard)." The supplementary sheet included with this report is designed to give you more information to further your understanding of the origin of names. Different spellings of the same original surname are a common occurrence. Dictionaries of surnames indicate probable spelling variations of Hickey to be Hick, Hicks, Hicke, Hikes, Richard, Rich, Richards, Richs, Hicklin, Hickok, Hickox, Hitchcock, Hickie, Hickies, Hicky, Hickys, and Hickeys.

Although bearers of the old and distinguished Hickey name comprise a small fraction of the population there are a number who have established for it a significant place in history. They include: ANTHONY HICKEY (d. 1641) Irish Franciscan Monk who was Professor of Theology and Philosophy at Louvain and Cologne for a number of years. In 1639, he was appointed Definitor of the Order of Rome, and in 1627, published "Nitela Franciscane Religionis", which is an edition with a commentary on the works of Duns Scotus. THOMAS HICKEY (fl. 1760-1790) Portrait painter who was the brother of JOHN HICKEY (1756-1795), a noted Irish sculptor. THOMAS accompanied Macartney to China in 1792, and it is thought that he also visited India, where in 1788, while in the City of Calcutta, he published a "History of Painting and Sculpture." WILLIAM HICKEY (1787-1875) Irish philanthropist and author who received his B.A. from St. John's College in Cambridge in 1809. In 1820, he was elected Incumbent of Bannow, Ferns; in 1831 he helped to found an agricultural school in the same City; established South Wexford with the aid of Thomas Boyce; built the Town of Mulrankin in 1834; under the pseudonym of "Martin Doyle", he published "Hints to Small Farmers" in 1830; in 1854, he edited the "Illustrated Book of Domestic Poultry"; between 1834 and 1842, he established the "Irish Farmer's and Gardner's Magazine"; and, was, for a number of years, a "Gold Medallist" of the Royal Dublin Society. No genealogical representation is intended or implied by this report and it does not represent individual lineage or your family tree.



T. A. Hickey

was born in Dublin, Ireland, on January 14, 1869. Comes of a long line of revolutionary fighters. One of his kin has been prominent in every pitched battle against the British government since and before the day of Cromwell. After learning the machinist's trade he came to the United States in his twenty-third year. He says he had three main objects in life: First, get a million dollars honestly; secondly, help to secure home rule for Ireland; third, destroy the British House of Lords. Now after twenty years he has the million dollars in mining property and stock that he can not give away. He sees home rule coming and the house of lords tottering to its fall and thus are youthful visions realized. Now to the facts of his life:

The Homestead strike of 1892 first attracted young Hickey's attention to the labor movement. He read with intense eagerness everything dealing with the titanic labor struggle on the banks of the Monongahela. He realized that there was no difference in the old parties. The fact that he was working with 1700 other wage slaves in the largest pump works in the world enabled him to see the fires of the class war where college professors could not smell the smoke. After extensive reading of Marx he embraced the philosophy of Socialism; in the spring of 1893 he joined the Socialist-Labor party, then absorbing and the Knights of Labor then hurrying to its death. He developed rapidly as a fiery speaker, organizer and lecturer. Was in the national convention in New York that nominated Watchett and Maguire in 1896, fought Bryan, Watson and McKinley and all the others in that memorable campaign. Became private secretary to the Socialist presidential candidate, then national Socialist organizer for four years, during which time he organized in twenty states. He was one of the founders of a national Socialist trades union movement, the Socialist Trade and Labor

Alliance which was later merged into the Industrial Workers of the World. At this period Hickey developed considerable literary skill. His *Tragic Pages*, a history of strikes among the miners went through four editions. His *Saxx Story of the Bull Pen*, a thrilling write-up of the 'Coeur D'Alene bull pen of 1899 was the first article on a labor conflict that aroused the country and led to the big congressional investigation of 1900. Debs is authority for the statement that passages in that story equal Victor Hugo at his best. In paper and pamphlet form over 150,000 copies were sold in 1900. After the campaign of 1900 Hickey led a revolt against the ~~beausocracy~~ beausocracy in the old S.L.P., went back to the shop and found himself plunged into the vortex of one of the bitterest labor ~~conflicts~~ conflicts that ever paralyzed the machinist's trade in the East. With a nucleus of 70 men he organized 600 men in the Sparague Electric Co. shops at Watsessing, N.J. After a seven weeks' bitter warfare in which Pinkertons, gunmen, scabs and capitalist newspapers combined Hickey led the men to victory and thus established the first nine-hour day for machinists in the East. He attributes the victory to the fact that he organized on the industrial plan, i.e. there were eighteen departments or crafts in the shop. Hickey put them all under one head and thus prevented craft division, hence victory followed. After the strike Hickey found himself blacklisted from coast to coast. Then ensued a bitter struggle for life. From New York City to Kansas City, Mo., Hickey secured employment time and again only to work two to three days and on his identity being discovered he was fired. The good capitalists feared this industrial plan of organization that Hickey had so successfully worked off on them. Unable to secure employment at his trade Hickey journeyed to Butte, Mont.,

joined the Western Federation of Miners and went to work underground. Then ensued another bitter struggle. The copper kings lined up in deadly warfare on the political arena while Hickey crying "a plague on both your houses" threw himself with tremendous earnestness into the building up of the Socialist party. It was during this period that Hickey secured the facts that enabled him to write the labor classic-- The Montana Copper War. This was a reply to Tom Lawson's Frenzied Finance. With the hand of an artist he sketched labor conditions in Butte and Montana and showed that Lawson was only telling one side of the Amalgamated Copper, the financial side while as a matter of fact the great feature was the economic grip that the copper kings had on the destiny of the people of Montana. With the selling out of Heinze Hickey realized that nothing could be done unless the people of all the nation were aroused to the danger of the mining plutocracy, so he made a nation-wide tour lecturing on the frenzied finance from the worker's side. The Haywood-Meyer fight found Hickey with voice and pen battling for the miners' freedom from Arizona to New York. On the release of Haywood Hickey went back to the mines and later started with W.D. Sample The Globe Miner in Globe, Arizona. He built up a \$10,000 property only to find it swept away in a night in the 1907 panic. Hickey in the meantime acquired possession of a rich gold property but not having the capital to develop it and being at odds with the interests he just grins and says: I'll donate it to the Socialist republic. Three years ago Hickey came to Texas and has spoken continuously under the auspices of the state office. His genius for organization was quickly shown to the comrades of Texas. He planned and with the assistance of Secretary Bell and Meitzen, the famous Texas program that is now attracting national attention and will lead to a new

reconstruction of the machinery of the Socialist party in every state in the Union.

Now after twenty years incessant battling in the most advanced wings of the labor movement Hickey has settled down to work in a quiet old county seat in Texas. In the town of Hallettsville he launched on the first of July a weekly paper called The Rebel. It is all that its name implies. In three weeks it has leaped into national prominence. Hickey's challenge in the first issue in which he mercilessly flays the Bailey anti-Bailey pros for their shallow reasoning and obvious hypocrisy has been the one great document in the whole campaign. A 100,000 circulation is predicted for The Rebel and then there will be a great battle for Socialism and the labor movement in the South.

Now at 42 with vigorous body and mind we leave the Irish Rebel to his enemies and friends ~~xxxx~~ merely saying in conclusion that this sterny ~~petrel~~ petrel will fight in the coming years as in the past for the establishment of a social-democracy.

(Here insert what you like about the pamphlet.)

and Hildebrand.

## INDICTED I. W. W. ARRESTED AT TYLER

TYLER, Texas, Oct. 1.—Stanley J. Clark, charged by Federal authorities with being a member of the Industrial Workers of the World and said to be one of the 166 members of the organization under indictment in Chicago, was arrested at Jacksonville, near here, today. Clark was brought to Tyler, where he was placed in jail.

He denies being a member of the I. W. W. and says he has lived in Dallas for seven years. Clark told the police he was an organizer of the Non-Partisan League with state headquarters.

### Socialist Speaker and Preacher.

DALLAS, Oct. 1.—Stanley J. Clark, who was arrested near Tyler today in connection with the indictments returned against 166 I. W. W.'s, is a Socialist speaker, a Methodist preacher and a lawyer of marked ability. He has campaigned in various parts of Texas and Oklahoma.

THOS. A. HICKEY

TEXAS ORGANIZER SOCIALIST PARTY

PERMANENT ADDRESS

BOX 911, PHOENIX, ARIZ.

## The Texas Program for Social Democratic Conduct in Party Affairs.

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# SOCIALIST MASS MEETING



Hickey put more members in our local in one week than we got in a year's ordinary work.---J. M. Crier, Local San Antonio.

Nearly every county where Hickey campaigned for a week or more, showed great Socialist gains in 1910.

Hickey's meetings were the greatest series ever held in Waco. ---C. G. Davidson.

When Hickey spoke on the State University campus in Austin, he held the longest Socialist meeting ever held in Texas, lasting from 7:30 until after midnight. At the close of a three-hour cross-examination the students surrounded him and gave him a prolonged ovation.

**SPEAKING BY THOS. A. HICKEY**

Author of "The Story of the Bull Pen"; "Tragic Pages"; "History of Montana Copper War" etc.

**AT**

**ON**

**SUBJECTS:** "Frenzied Finance," "Cause of the Panic," "Socialism, Utopian and Scientific," "What Shall We Do to be Saved."

**Admission, Free. Ladies Especially Invited.**

**E. R. MEITZEN, State Secretary Socialist Party, Hallettsville, Texas.**

# Texas Landlord-Banker Plutocracy

DC

AFTER BEING OUTFOUGHT, OUTGAMED, OUTMANEUVERED BY THE REBEL THEY  
CALL ON NATIONAL GOVERNMENT TO SAVE THEM.

Hallettsville, Texas, June 20, 1917.

To the Friends of The Rebel:—

I am writing this to you because I know from the books that you are an old-time admirer and supporter of my paper.

An extraordinary situation has arisen, in which not only my own personal liberty, but The Rebel itself is endangered.

Strange to say, since this war hysteria became rampant, lightning has struck twice around my more or less devoted head.

First I was kidnaped, without warrant or charges and held incommunicado for two days and, second, The Rebel has been stopped from circulating through the mails also without warrant of law or charges of any character, as the following telegram will show:

Washington, D. C., June 7, 3:30 p. m. (Govt.)

Postmaster, Hallettsville, Tex.

Submit to this office future copies of The Rebel published at your place, for instructions before accepting for mailing. Lamar—Solicitor.

This means that 25,000 copies of The Rebel of June 9 are lying in my office and in the post-office, and now the June 16 issue is likewise stopped, and Postmaster Paulus throws up his hands and says: "I know nothing except that you cannot now mail out one copy of The Rebel from this postoffice. I have not heard one word regarding the matter from Washington since I received the telegram from Solicitor Lamar."

Now that the issues of June 9 and 16 are stopped, I presume that June 23 and 30 will be stopped and so far as I can tell the paper is stopped indefinitely.

I traveled 500 miles to this office and on the way consulted the best legal advice in Texas and these lawyers have unanimously agreed that The Rebel is dead on the sayso of one individual in Washington unless I go to Washington, hire a thousand dollar attorney, and appear before the supreme court of the United States and sue out a writ of mandamus against Ex-Governor Dockery of Missouri, (who is now third assistant postmaster general of the United States) to the end that he permit The Rebel to circulate through the United States mails.

Here is the situation boiled down:

These lawyers that I have consulted agree that this is the most high-handed usurpation of power they have ever heard of; that not even war policy justifies it; that there is nothing in the federal statutes even in civil war times like it. There is no precedent for it.

Why did this lightning strike twice around The Rebel, in the kidnaping of its editor and the suppression of the paper. The whole proceedings is so amazing that everybody that has heard of the case is mentally stunned. And just because of the fact that it has come home so close to me who has been holding The Rebel fort for six years, I believe that I am able to give the real inside reasons and they are set out in the following affidavit:

## AFFIDAVIT.

State of Texas

County of Lavaca

Before me, Joseph Stanzel, a notary public in and for Lavaca County, Texas, appeared T. A. Hickey, known to be the managing editor of The Rebel, published at Hallettsville, Texas, and made oath to the following statement:

"For the period of six years ending June 30, 1917, I have been in continuous editorial charge of the weekly newspaper known as The Rebel, the policy of which publication was to uphold the principles of the Socialist party and especially to oppose landlordism and usury and to favor legislation establishing use and occupancy as the sole title to land and the collective ownership of the banking and currency systems.

In pursuing this policy I have good reason to believe that I incurred the enmity of the large banking and landed interests of this state.

Among these I regarded Albert Burleson, now postmaster general of the United States, whom I published in The Rebel as being the notorious owner of a large plantation in Bosque county, Texas, where white renters were intensely exploited and lived under miserable conditions and that Frank Walsh was moved to say in his report to the United States government that the tenants of Texas were on the "verge of serfdom;" because of similar exploitation practiced statewide by landlords typical of the Burleson kind.

I further know that while editor of The Rebel I have had to attack in the columns of my paper President Wilson's appointment of Mr. McReynolds to the supreme court of the United States, because while attorney general he had failed to prosecute the Standard Oil Company for violation of the decree of the United States supreme court while he was attorney general, which decree dissolved the Standard Oil Company.

Furthermore I severely criticised the president for appointing one Gregory of Austin, Tex., as attorney general and predicted that he, too, would fail to enforce the decree of the United States court which prediction has been abundantly verified.

Furthermore, I know that I published some eighteen months ago a story to the effect that U. S. Senator Shepard's brother-in-law, Cullen Thomas, a well-known Democratic politician, had played the game of "honest graft" by using first hand inside information as to the location of the new Dallas postoffice and did there and then secure options on desirable business sites in anticipation of the purchase of said site by the postal authorities at an immensely increased value. This story, proven by the real estate transfers of the city of Dallas, led to an acrimonious



(Over.)

... a number of Texas supporters of the ...  
... report on a speech I delivered in Amarillo, Tex., in which I stated ...  
... that the present senior senator from Texas has led a drunken, dissolute life in ...  
... for a number of years, unable to properly perform his duties, and had sunken so low so that his ...  
former private secretary had stated that he (Culberson) was slapped in the face with a wet towel by a negro ...  
porter in a Washington barroom and was deposited in a corner to sober up.

I further affirm that last October, while candidate for United States senator on the Socialist ticket, I published under a large head entitled "Peck's Bad Boy," a story to the effect that the president of the United States was being orally charged by leading Republican politicians of having been caught in a liaison with a woman named Mrs. Peck from Bermuda, in violation of the Mann white slave act; that I received this information from W. H. Atwell, who for sixteen years had been federal district attorney in the Dallas district.

That I printed this story in good faith is revealed by the fact that Mr. Atwell in the Dallas Times-Herald, about two weeks later, admitted I had quoted him verbatim.

In publishing this story I believed that I was doing the president the greatest possible service, if he was innocent of the crime, because to the best of my knowledge and belief the story was being used with poisonous effect through subterranean channels everywhere in the United States. I believe it was the duty of a real newspaperman to make the issue clear by dragging into the sunlight those who maligned the president—if maligned he was.

**That the president did not take up the matter with me direct is to be deplored.**

That the suspension of The Rebel by surreptitious means was expected by me eight months ago, is shown by this fact:

About November 1, 1916 in the city of Dallas I met a well-known Democratic publisher named Wilford B. Smith. He said to me:

"Mr. Hickey, I notice that Judge Atwell, who told you the story of 'Peck's Bad Boy,' confirmed your story in the Dallas Times-Herald a few days ago. I admire your chill-steel nerve in publishing something that W. K. Hearst has backed away from. He has had the story in type to run just before election, but he has got cold feet. But while you are not arrested yet, and your paper is not suppressed, it will be suppressed some months from now and the Washington authorities will do it on some plausible pretext.

"For instance some postoffice inspector will drop in with instructions from Washington and find that some flaws occurred in your mailing department or some other flaws in some other department of The Rebel, and they will harass you and finally stop you because they know that you are ramrodding the one absolutely independent paper in Texas and the Texas politicians since the Baltimore convention have not only the ear of the administration, but they are the administration."

My reply was:

"Wilford, I scorn the cattle that would, in the name of the nation destroy an independent press. Tell them all for me, that my room is No. 34, in the State Hotel when I am in Dallas and if they want to come after me in the middle of the night they will find me with my door ajar and my suit case wide open, lying on the broad of my back, sleeping the sleep of a man with a clear conscience..."

T. A. Hickey.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 18th day of June, A. D. 1917.

Joseph Stanzel, N. P. L. Co. Texas.

Wilford B. Smith's prediction has come correct, except that instead of a postoffice inspector it was the solicitor to the Third Assistant Postmaster General in Washington that got me. He didn't even have to find a flaw, but on the instructions of his superiors he exercised a despotic power that could only be equaled by Nicholas Romanoff's bureaucracy in the heyday of its power, when he ordered the suspension of The Rebel, without hearing, trial, charges, law or anything else.

I consider that the national administration has pilloried itself before the world, controlled as it is by Texas politicians of the landlord and banker stripe such as E. M. House, Albert Burleson, Morris Sheppard et al, when it took advantage of the national crisis to crucify a political opponent whom they could not bribe or control.

The proof of this is shown in the fact that the suppressed issue and several preceding issues contained a story from three to five columns weekly, of one of the most bitter attacks upon German militarism. Hence in the nature of things, there could be no excuse of a war measure or patriotic reason for suppressing the leading independent newspaper of the Democratic "solid South." This, coupled with the fact that no other Socialist newspaper, so far as I know, has been suppressed, causes me to believe that it was the pigmy act of Texas peanut politicians that are wobbling around in the seats of the mighty.

And so The Rebel of June 9 has not reached its readers; 25,000 copies are held in my office and the postoffice, whether indefinitely or not I do not know. I know I have missed the second issue and God knows how many more. The question with me at the moment is, what to do.

To send The Rebel by express involves such an expense that it is unthinkable.

The best legal talent that I can secure up to the present time informs me that I must go to Washington, hire a lawyer, and appear before the supreme court and mandamus the Third Assistant Postmaster General, to obey the law and permit The Rebel to go through the mails the same as any other publication that has not violated the law.

In this dilemma in which I find myself through no fault of my own I break my six-year rule of not asking for financial assistance and appeal to you to send me a contribution so that I may continue to fight this case through the two highest courts in the land, the supreme court, and greater than all, the court of public opinion.

From the reptile press I can expect no support, and therefore I state the facts and appeal to you as a friend who will help me fight for the freedom of the press.

Address me with a contribution of \$1 to \$50 or more. Get your neighbors to do the same. Address all contributions as follows:

Mrs. T. A. Hickey, Rt. 3, Rule, Texas.

To contributors I will send free by express prepaid, copies of the suppressed edition telling all about my arrest, and you will see therein another of the reasons why the postoffice authorities stopped The Rebel.

Yours for Justice,

T. A. HICKEY.



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was born in Dublin, Ireland, on January 14, 1869. Comes of a long line of revolutionary fighters. One of his kin has been prominent in every pitched battle against the British government since and before the day of Cromwell. After learning the machinist's trade he came to the United States in his twenty-third year. He says he had three main objects in life: First, get a million dollars honestly; secondly, help to secure home rule for Ireland; third, destroy the British House of Lords. Now after twenty years he has the million dollars in mining property and stock that he can not give away. He sees home rule coming and the house of lords tottering to its fall and thus are youthful visions realized. Now to the facts of his life:

The Homestead strike of 1892 first attracted young Hickey's attention to the labor movement. He read with intense eagerness everything dealing with the titanic labor struggle on the banks of the Menongahela. He realized that there was no difference in the old parties. The fact that he was working with 1700 other wage slaves in the largest pump works in the world enabled him to see the fires of the class war where college professors could not smell the smoke. After extensive reading of Marx he embraced the philosophy of Socialism; in the spring of 1893 he joined the Socialist-Labor party, then a-borning and the Knights of Labor then hurrying to its death. He developed rapidly as a fiery speaker, organizer and lecturer. Was in the national convention in New York that nominated Matchett and Maguire in 1896, fought Bryan Watson and McKinley and all the others in that memorable campaign. Became private secretary to the Socialist presidential candidate, then national So-

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