

# THE PARTY BUILDER

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## We Are Always Partisan

By A. M. SIMONS.

**T**HE Socialist is never a non-partisan. The Socialist party has a reason for existence. It has real principles to defend. It is based on deep differences of interest that cannot be reconciled. It has genuine and not sham issues for which to fight.

Other political parties are but pawns moved to suit the game of the ruling class. At the most, they represent trifling differences of interest within that class.

To the power that pulls the wires that move the Republican Punch or the Democratic Judy, the fight between these two is of interest only while it amuses the spectators and distracts their attention from the operations of the pickpockets in the crowd. When the audience shows signs of uniting in the Socialist party to upset the show and drive out the pickpockets the sham fight is stopped and the cry of non-partisanship is raised.

The Socialist party is not simply an actor in an imaginary fight. It is not merely playing a game the rules of which are made by an idle robbing class. The Socialist party is making a new game with new rules. It represents a subject class in revolt against the old rules and that is rising to overthrow all rulership.

A ticket made up of Progressives, Democrats, Republicans and Prohibitionists, and labeled "Citizen" smells as sweet to the capitalist nose as a bundle of tickets with a separate label on each.

When parties have no principles that divide them it is not hard to find a reason for uniting—especially when confronted by a party with real principles.

It is true that free trade and protection have nothing to do with running street cars, and so parties which differ on these points may unite in granting franchises. It is true that the doctrine of state rights, nor "pork-barrel bills," nor distribution of garden seeds, nor other great "issues" on which congressmen divide, have anything to do with running waterworks or cleaning streets. So there is no reason why parties that dance on opposite sides of the hall while the congressional orchestra plays tunes in Washington should not unite when it comes to municipal questions.

But the wage-system has everything to do with franchises and waterworks and street cleaning and housing and health departments and pure food and all the other things with which a municipality is concerned. So the Socialist party has its municipal platform in every election.

It stands for something different from any other party. It stands for the same things locally that it does nationally and internationally.

The Socialists of Chicago and New York

and Berlin and Rome and Tokio could exchange programs and find little to alter to make any one fit all the others. The same principles would be in all of them, and these principles would be the same that are to be found in the national platforms of the Socialists of America, Europe or Asia, and the same as are found in the declarations of International Socialist Congresses.

## Kirby and Parry Unmasked

By CHARLES EDWARD RUSSELL

**I**T was to defeat the workers of this country and keep them in their state of subjection, that the National Association of Manufacturers maintained at Washington the most extensive and costly lobby ever known there, that it corrupted public men, controlled Congress, made up the committees, directed the speaker, passed laws or killed them, dictated terms to presidents, made senators its servants and instituted the amazing and lawless kind of government that has startled the country in the revelations of Mulhall, the Association's chief lobbyist and agent.

Vast sums of money were required to do this work, and endless care and planning.

But the heavy expense was regarded as worth while, the whole nauseating mess of rottenness was looked upon as desirable and a good investment because it assured the employers that no revolt of labor would be likely to succeed so long as the Association held the reins of government.

The good old graft of the master class was not likely to be disturbed; that class could continue to fatten on the toil of other men, labor would continue to produce wealth and the members of the Association to enjoy in peace what labor produced.

Here is the class war reduced to its simplest terms. The working class has not made it; it has been made by the employing class and for the sole benefit of that class.

The working class did not make the war. But it ought to respond with one voice to the challenge. This is what the employing class has undertaken to do to the workers. The last doubt must fade from the mind of the last unconvinced worker when he reads these revelations. There can be but one question left in his mind that is how the attacked workers can most effectually defend themselves.

\* \* \*

In the list of the men exposed by the Mulhall revelations, the thoughtful workingman will recognize many a public man that has posed as the ardent friend of labor. Warmer expressions of friendship than they framed never fell from any lips.

It appears now that these professed friends of labor were in the employ of

The important point is this: All of these Socialist principles—municipal, national and international—are in sharp antagonism to all the principles upon which any of the other political parties are based. When other political parties unite it is only like joining like, and the reason they unite is the presence of an opposite; and that opposite which drives them together is the Socialist party.

Therefore every argument offered for non-partisanship for members of other parties is an excellent reason for partisanship among Socialists.

labor's greatest enemy—for hire or from sympathy, as Mulhall says.

That ought to put an end for all time to this "friend of labor" business in this country. The next time anybody comes around professing to be a friend of labor, all workers ought to get the hook. Invariably and without delay, no matter what may be the occasion.

Why should labor have any "friends"? Here is labor, constituting the overwhelming majority of the people of the country, the only real power, the sovereign of the ballot box. If it willed, with one breath it could blow the whole flimsy show off the map.

What need has it for "friends"? It can have anything it wants, it can run the whole machine, it can in an hour abolish all the frauds now practiced upon it to keep it poor and deny opportunity to its children. To such a power the suggestion of "friends" is the most ridiculous that ever entered the human mind.

No more "friends." Let's come to realities. If the "friends" had been genuine instead of scoundrelly frauds and fakes they could have done nothing for labor that labor could not do for itself a thousand times better.

\* \* \*

The employing class long ago declared war on the working class. It meant war when it induced its facile judges to grant unjust injunctions, when it imprisoned workers on absurd charges of contempt of court, when it secured decision after decision limiting the rights of the workers, when it tried to have them put to death on manufactured charges of murder, when it sent its armed thugs to shoot them down in Louisiana and West Virginia.

It declared war no less when it corrupted Congress and took by the vilest means the control of the government.

It is too late now to talk about peaceful relations between labor and capital. There can be no more pretense of peace. We know now on indisputable evidence from the inside the lengths to which this master class has gone.

There is but one possible answer to this situation, unless the workers of America  
(Continued on page 2.)

# Labor's World-Wide Battle Line

Edited from material furnished by ten Translator-Secretaries

## THE FIGHT IN HUNGARY.

It will probably always be a debatable question as to whether Hungary or the United States has the most political corruption. A short time ago a former premier was convicted of bribery and this little lifting of the lid showed a mass of foulness underneath. This corruption is maintained by means of a restricted suffrage which permits only the largest property owners to vote. Recently Count Tisza has been made premier. He is commonly known as the "Hangman," because of his brutal ferocity against all who oppose his authority. The Hungarian Socialists are naturally devoting their energies principally to the struggle for universal suffrage. For this fight they have formed an alliance with the parties in opposition to the government, and are organizing leagues composed of members of various political parties willing to work for suffrage, and often of existing social and educational organizations. These are being steadily permeated with Socialism in the course of the fight for suffrage.

At present the Hungarian Socialist party has more than 200,000 members. It is based on the economic organizations and is forced to be semi-secret as political societies are not yet legalized. The party, however, is so strong that the Austrian government is slow about applying force to suppress its meetings. Nevertheless its principal conferences must be held in secret and at these the plans of campaign are worked out. Naturally the distribution of literature is a large part of its work and hundreds of thousands of leaflets are handed out each month. In this work the Austrian Socialists, with their powerful organization, give much help.

## THE HAMBURG SOCIALISTS.

The Socialist organizations of Hamburg have just made an annual report, showing a party membership of 71,051, a circulation for the daily paper of 76,340 and a vote at the latest municipal election of 70,192.

The closeness of these figures gives a vivid idea of the completeness of the German Socialist organization and propaganda. They are not quite so complete in this direction as the figures might indicate since the municipal suffrage is much restricted. Measured by the vote at the latest Reichstag election, where manhood suffrage rules, 48.6 per cent of the vote is organized. The Young Socialists' Society has 2,328 members, of which 611 are girls.

## BACK HOME FOR JUBILEE.

Twenty-five years ago Comrade F. Hurop organized the first local of the Machinists' and Blacksmiths' Union in Denmark. Today that organization is the most powerful labor body in that country. It is about to celebrate its twenty-fifth anniversary. When those who are organizing this celebration looked around for the man they wished most to honor they found him editing "Social Demokraten" in Chicago. During August Comrade Hurop will return to his native country to celebrate the work he started twenty-five years ago. What work are you doing today that will be worth bringing you thousands of miles to celebrate in 1938?

A subscriber to the Party Builder receives a weekly reminder of what the party is doing. That will keep him interested in his local work.

## FINANCIAL REPORT OF FOREIGN ORGANIZATIONS.

The following amounts were received by the National Office from the foreign translator-secretaries for due stamps sold during the month of June:

Italian . . . . .	\$ 15.95
Slovak . . . . .	19.55
Scandinavian . . . . .	25.95
Hungarian . . . . .	27.70
Bohemian . . . . .	32.55
South Slavic . . . . .	75.40
Jewish . . . . .	108.75
Polish . . . . .	137.85
German . . . . .	155.95
Finnish . . . . .	561.90
Total . . . . .	\$1,161.55

The German Federation of the Socialist party is arranging a lecture tour for Comrade Mosler of New York that will cover the states of Indiana, Wisconsin, Illinois, Michigan and Iowa. A second lecture trip is being arranged by the same organization for Comrade Bartel of Milwaukee. Comrade Bartel will cover the states of Minnesota, North and South Dakota, Wyoming, Montana, Idaho, Washington, Colorado, Oregon, California, Utah and Oklahoma. All Socialists in these states are requested to write to the German translator at the National Office, 111 North Market street, and inform him where the German population is large enough to organize locals and arrange for meetings for these German organizers.

The enfranchising of women in the state of Illinois was discussed at the Agitation District meeting of the Finnish Federation at Kenosha, Saturday, July 5. Steps will at once be taken by the Finnish Socialists to see that all the Finnish Socialist women are naturalized and that they are educated in the use of the ballot.

Up to June 30 the Finnish locals have collected a total of \$721.38 as contributions for the Socialist parties of Serbia and Bulgaria, which amount has been forwarded through the Finnish translator's office to the International Socialist Bureau at Brussels, Belgium.

According to dues paid by the Finnish locals to the Finnish translator-secretary during the first six months of 1913 the average paid-up Finnish membership of the party belonging to the National Finnish Federation for the first half of the year was 13,128. Average membership for the respective period in 1912 was 10,421.

The translator-secretaries of the National Office decided at a conference to send a copy of their monthly reports to all county secretaries. There has been complaint that county secretaries had no means of knowing the amount of dues paid, or the membership of a local. This will be remedied by the above action.

Comrade P. H. Scheideman, member of the German Reichstag, will be in this country in September. The German Federation will arrange for at least thirty-five meetings for him in the main industrial centers of the country.

Plans are now being completed for a lecture trip by Comrade Emil Seidel under the direction of the German Socialist Federation. Comrade Seidel's work will probably begin in October.

The Scandinavian Socialist Federation has just re-elected Comrade N. Juel Christensen as National Translator-Secretary.

## KIRBY AND PARRY UNMASKED.

(Continued from page 1.)

desire to announce to the world their willingness to be fooled and enslaved. The Socialist party offers that answer. It is not composed of any "friends" of the working class; nobody in the Socialist party has any idea of conferring benefits at long range upon the workers. The Socialist party is the working class and its proposal is not that anybody shall do things for the working class, but that the working class shall take what belongs to it.

So long as we have the present system of society we shall have National Manufacturers' Association, Kirbys, Parrys and Van Cleaves. Today they have been silenced and shamed by the confession of one of their tools; tomorrow they or someone else like them will again be at work to trick and enslave.

There is but one power in the world able to cope with such an enemy and that is the solidarity of the working class expressed through its own party, which is the Socialist party.

\* \* \*

The union is the natural weapon of the working class on the industrial field, but it is perfectly evident here that the union cannot deal with such a situation as this. No matter how powerful and well-organized the union it will be betrayed in government so long as government is administered by the employing class and its tools.

But we needn't have any more employing class government and God knows we have had enough. Now let's have working class government, government by the majority of the nation and the only part that is of any real importance.

## CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

**MEN AND WOMEN WANTED**—Intelligent men and women who have brains enough to know that they are being exploited and energy enough to kick against it. Can use a million tomorrow. Address nearest Socialist Local, or National Socialist Party, 111 N. Market St., Chicago.

**CLASS CONSCIOUSNESS**—Badly needed by several million workers who are still voting old party tickets. Anyone having an over-supply is requested to deliver some to his or her nearest neighbor.

**LOST**—Fifty thousand members of the Socialist party during the past year. A reward of many years' advance on the Socialist Revolution will be paid for their prompt return. No questions asked.

**FOUND**—A way out of poverty, misery, crime, unemployment and wage-slavery. Full directions sent on request of Socialist Party Literature Dept., 111 N. Market St., Chicago.

**FOR EXCHANGE**—One worn-out, broken-down system of society, filled with everything rotten and hurtful, for a society without involuntary poverty and with freedom for all. Since most people prefer the former, I should find it easy to trade, if it were not that I cannot close the bargain until more than half change their minds. Address Socialist, Anywhere.

**PERSONAL**—Jim, don't come to see me again until you get brains enough to join the Socialist party.—Mary.

**STRIKE ON; STAY AWAY**—A strike against the capitalist political parties has been declared. All workingmen and women are warned that working for any such party will be scabbing. For list of grievances and demands see the Socialist platform.

# INFORMATION DEPARTMENT

111 NORTH MARKET STREET, CHICAGO

## PURPOSE

To collect, classify and make available for the members of locals and officials of the Socialist Party all possible data and information on economic, political and social problems.

To assist the Socialists elected to office with such information as may be required in their official capacities on Municipal, State and National Problems of Administration and Reconstruction.

**CARL D. THOMPSON, Manager**

FLORENCE MAY SWAN ETHELWYN MILLS, ELEANOR SPAETH, Assistants

## A CITY THAT OWNS A RAILROAD.

Carl D. Thompson.

Talk about the success of municipal ownership!

The city of Cincinnati, Ohio, owns a railroad 336 miles long, passing through Tennessee, Kentucky and into Ohio. It is worth \$40,000,000. It produces a revenue of \$536,815 per year over and above all expenses. It has paid for itself or is paying for itself out of the rentals, which amount to \$1,105,150 per year and which, under the contract, are steadily to increase up to \$1,250,000 per year for the last five years of the period covered.

"The only railway in the world owned by a municipality," "The highest earning per mile single track railway in the United States," "The only railway in the United States equipped with automatic block signals for its entire length"—are some of the statements taken from the official report printed and published by the trustees that are managing the affairs of the railroad for the city of Cincinnati.

This most remarkable instance of successful municipal ownership came about, of course, not as the result of Socialist agitation, but out of the economic and commercial needs of the city and its peculiar situation back in the early seventies. In order to develop its trade with the South it became evident that the city of Cincinnati must have railway facilities. Some of the people of that city, wiser in their day and generation than the people of the most of our American cities, and building perhaps better than they knew, started the agitation for the building of a railroad by the city itself.

The construction of this railroad required special legislation on the part of the United States Congress and by the states of Kentucky and Tennessee. It also required the issuing of many millions of bonds, requiring several referendum votes on the part of the people of the city of Cincinnati. It required finally the building of immense terminal facilities, costing \$3,000,000. It required also the construction of an immense bridge over the Kentucky river, costing \$750,000.

And in all of these difficult tasks the men who proposed the idea to the people who sustained them in carrying it out, had to encounter every conceivable kind of opposition that the private interests could put in their way. But the spirit of the city of Cincinnati seems to have overcome them all and carried the enterprise to a successful completion.

The original act, known as the Ferguson act, was passed by the General Assembly of the state of Ohio in 1869. The story of the struggles of the builders from that time on until its final completion, in 1879, is a splendid illustration of the possibilities of collective enterprise. The completed line was leased in October, 1881, to the Cincinnati, New Orleans and Texas Pacific Railway Company, the present lessee. The lease then covered a term of twenty-five years at a rental of \$800,000 for the first five years, \$900,000 for the second, \$1,000,000 for the third, \$1,090,000 for the fourth and \$1,250,000 for the last period of five years.

In addition to the stipulated rental, the lessee is required to pay all taxes, charges and assessments levied against the railway; to make all repairs, improvements, renewals, replacements and additions at its expense, and pay \$12,000 annually to the trustees for the expenses of the trust. In 1898 legislation was secured under which on July 7, 1902, the lease was modified and extended until 1966, the rental for the first twenty years to be \$1,050,000, for the second \$1,100,000 and for the last period of twenty years \$1,200,000. The city received in 1911, \$1,105,150 as rental and deferred rental, and \$112,500 additional rental—in all \$1,217,650. The interest charged for the year on the bonds issued for account of the railroad was \$565,335, leaving a surplus of \$536,815. This surplus is placed to the credit of the general interest fund of the city under the statute covering the same. The railroad traverses two states and a part of a third, crossing the Ohio, Kentucky, Cumberland and Tennessee rivers. It required the building of twenty-seven tunnels to traverse the mountains of the different states. There are about eighty-five miles of second main track completed and in commission and 240 miles of sidings and spurs.

The terminal facilities in Cincinnati were built under an agreement by which the leasing company constructed the terminals at a cost of \$3,000,000 without any expense to the taxpayers, the leasing company paying the entire cost by way of additional rentals. "It will be seen," says the official report, "from the foregoing that while the city expended \$18,300,000 in the construction of the railway, the value of the property has been greatly increased, without cost to the city, in that in addition to paying for the terminal facilities provided in Cincinnati, the lessee company has, without expense to the city, made improvements, betterments, renewals, and replacements, and built new bridges, second main track, sidings and spurs, the same becoming part of the railway property belonging to the city, under the provisions of the lease."

At the present time the city of Cincinnati owns a railway property valued at a conservative estimate at \$40,000,000, producing a new revenue of half a million dollars every year and receiving an annual rental sufficient to pay the entire interest charge upon the bonded indebtedness.

Surely here is a unique and striking illustration of the possibilities of municipal ownership. For full and official information upon this subject address the Board of Trustees of The Cincinnati Southern Railway, Cincinnati, Ohio. They have a very excellent little pamphlet of ten or twelve pages upon the story of this enterprise.

Also the Johns Hopkins University studies of January-February, 1894, has a bulletin on "The Cincinnati Southern Railway—A Study in Municipal Activity." While not up to date, it is a very interesting history of the enterprise from the beginning.

## WHOSE WAS THIS?

A letter, received June 3, contained twenty-five cents in a coin card but no name. If the party remembers the omission please send same and sub will be filled.

## WHAT THEY WANT.

The railways in Louisiana are trying to steal the land away from the comrades and the settlers there. They want legal help. They are getting it.

The mayor of Haledon, Comrade Brueckmann, is deadlocked by a capitalistic council, and the municipal waterworks are involved. He wants legal advice. He has it.

The comrades in South Bend, Ind., want a Socialist lawyer to locate there. They have been put in correspondence with Comrade J. F. Allen of Spencerville, Ohio, who desires to go there.

Comrade M. E. Kirkpatrick, mayor of Granite City, wants to know what are reasonable rates to charge for electricity. Reports of an electric light plant owned by a large city in the middle West are sent him. Incidentally we discover that the superintendent of the plant is a comrade.

A comrade wants a copy of Berger's bill introduced in Congress providing for loans by the government to municipalities and states to build public utilities and give work to the unemployed. He gets the bill.

Comrade Cordy of Globe, Arizona, sends us a copy of the public health law of Arizona, asking us to review and criticize.

The Bohemian translator-secretary wants to know how much money has been sent back to Europe by the foreigners in America. The Chicago Tribune says \$300,000,000.

The Information Department recently established by the Socialists in England wants to know all about the railroad owned by Cincinnati, Ohio. Full information sent.

Comrade Leach wants a draft of resolution on initiative, referendum and recall to introduce in his labor union convention. Copy sent.

Several locals of the Socialist party ask for drafts of party platforms such as will be suitable for small cities.

Everybody (nearly) wants a copy of our report. Everybody (nearly) gets one.

Everybody wants everything. They don't get it.

Many inquirers want their letters answered the day before yesterday. We turn our calendar around backside front and do our best to accommodate them.

## MAYOR IN A TIGHT PLACE.

The mayor of Haledon, Comrade Brueckmann, is in a hard situation. The Information Department is trying to help out, and to that end has secured the co-operation of several of our Socialist attorneys who are advising him on the situation.

It seems that the commissioner of the water department having died, the capitalists in the city council refused to confirm the appointment made by Comrade Brueckmann. This results in a deadlock. Meanwhile the water service is in a serious condition. Comrade Daniel W. Hoan, city attorney of Milwaukee, through the Information Department has furnished legal advice and encouragement.

## BOOKS RECEIVED.

The following books have been sent by publishers to the Information Department.

**Socialist Dialogues and Recitations** including Jack London's *The Machine Breakers*; compiled by Josephine R. Cole and Grace Silver. Chas. H. Kerr Company, Chicago, Ill., 1913, 59 pages, paper, 25 cents.

**Economics and Ethics**—Economics as the basis of Living Ethics, a study in scientific Social Philosophy by John G. Murdock, A. M. Allen Book & Printing Company, Troy, N. Y., 1913, cloth, 373 pages.

**County Government**—Vol. XLVII, May, 1913, of the *Annals of the American Academy of Politics and Social Science*, 36th and Woodlawn Ave., Philadelphia, Pa., paper, 325 pages. Contributed by Chas. H. Kerr Company.

## WOMAN'S DEPARTMENT

This department has charge of all propaganda and organization work among women. Its purpose is to make Socialists, unionists, suffragists, and intelligent voters of women, and to secure their active membership in the Socialist Party. Address all communications to

WINNIE E. BRANSTETTER, General Correspondent  
111 NORTH MARKET STREET CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

### WOMAN'S NATIONAL COMMITTEE MOTIONS.

#### Unfinished Business.

Shall Jesse Molle be toured in California, doing special work for the Progressive Woman, with the indorsement and assistance of the Woman's National Committee?

Voting Yes—Fuller, Kriger, Lewis, Mailley, Maley, Reilly.

Not Voting—Simons.

Motion carried.

Comment—Comrade Molle informs us that owing to appointment as special organizer of women in California she wishes to withdraw from the above work.

Action taken by former Woman's National Committee—"Moved that we recommend to the incoming Woman's National Committee that a committee of two be elected (not necessarily members of the Woman's National Committee and preferably one member being a foreign comrade) to secure greater co-operation between the foreign women's organizations and the national organization. Carried."

In accordance with the above motion nomination blanks for Committee on Foreign Relationship have been submitted.

Comrades Bertha Hale-Brown, Meta Berger, Lillie Lore, Theresa Malkiel, May Wood-Simons, Anna Stahl, Gertrude Reilly and Rose Schneidermann have been nominated. Nominations have closed.

Action taken by former Woman's National Committee—"Moved that this committee recommend to the incoming Woman's National Committee that they secure the services of a Socialist woman trade unionist of national reputation to act as permanent organizer for the party among women in the cities. Carried."

The question of routing a woman trade union organizer for the above work will be taken up at the July meeting of the executive committee. Comrades Leonora O'Reilly, Rose Schneidermann, and Pauline Newman have been communicated with.

The Executive Committee will act upon the above motion at the July meeting. The Woman's Committee has the names of Leonora O'Reilly, Rose Schneidermann, and Pauline Newmann under consideration.

#### New Business of Committee.

Motion by Mailly—That Anna Maley prepare a plan of work for cities and submit same to the Woman's National Committee.

Motion by Reilly—That in each language federation a committee of one be elected whose business it shall be to co-operate with the National Woman's Committee of the Socialist party in bringing about some systematic basis of work between all Socialist women, and also for the purpose of extending our propaganda to women of different nationalities.

Motions close July 22. Time for comment closes July 14.

### STATE CORRESPONDENTS.

Fred E. Irish, state secretary of Maine, notifies us of the election of Georgie J. Whitten, Searsport, Maine, as state correspondent to succeed Alice M. West, resigned. Comrade West encloses the price of a PARTY BUILDER subscription, "in order that she may keep abreast of the activity of the Woman's Department."

Mrs. DeRoy-Welsh, recently elected state correspondent of New Mexico, reports that the work in New Mexico is greatly hampered because of the poverty-stricken condition of the inhabitants of that state and the long distances between locals, which practically prohibit speaking dates. She hopes, however, that the next year will see many women enrolled in the party and to the end she has initiated an active campaign of correspondence.

Mrs. M. A. Stallard of Oklahoma, reports an awakening of interest among the women of Oklahoma. "During the past two months I have received many encouraging letters from locals over the state and it looks as if the women were awakening. Have circularized the state twice and sent samples of leaflets. I am going to keep at it." This is the spirit of the undaunted Oklahoman, the spirit which has placed Oklahoma in the fore ranks of the Socialist movement of America.

Ethel J. Shafer, newly elected state correspondent of Nebraska, writes: "I have just made a start, I hope by the middle of July to have something more favorable to report. Of one thing I am convinced; that is, the locals in this state need a good awakening in regard to the necessity of getting women into the party. How to do this is the next question.

"I find that none of the locals in Nebraska have local committees or women correspondents. Locals Fremont and North Platte give me their promise of assistance.

"Here in Omaha, have had committees appointed in two ward branches; will have little difficulty in having this done in all branches; then we will be able to start some kind of systematic work."

Rose Heinzen-Roewer, newly elected state correspondent of Massachusetts, reports the issuing of a call for a state conference of women to be held in July. The Massachusetts women intend holding a series of fairs. The money so raised by the Woman's Committee is to be turned over to the state campaign fund. It is believed by the state correspondent that these fairs will be the means of securing the united co-operation of all women sympathizers, and as an initial work will be especially suitable as it is not a departure from the old line of activity among women. In this way they will be gradually lifted from their past psychology of raising money to that of active participation in organization and propaganda work of the Socialist party.

Marion L. Israel, recently elected state correspondent of California, writes: "Can your department supply me with news items concerning the movement, particularly such news as would be of interest to

women? I want this for our state paper, and for as many of the newspapers of the state as can be persuaded to take them. I want to work up a publicity department in this state. Also have you an outline of work for study clubs?"

California has a Woman's Committee composed of nine members, five resident at the seat of headquarters. Upon the five resident members working in conjunction with the state correspondent and state secretary, falls the main work of reaching the 671,389 women voters of that state with the message of Socialism. The entire committee is to meet at least twice a year for outlining general plans. The State Executive Committee adopted the following motion: "That we assume the work of the Woman's Committee as a part of the work of the state office, that we furnish a corresponding secretary and pay postage and stationery expense incidental thereto."

### WHY THE LYCEUM WILL WIN.

Comrade Jessie Molle, who has acted as Lyceum secretary for two seasons in Local Fresno, Cal., visited the National Office this week. She will take several months for her return trip to California, visiting locals en-route. Comrade Molle's record in the Lyceum work proves that she is an earnest and efficient worker, and we hope the locals she visits along the way will make her welcome.

Comrade J. E. Snyder, whose many years' experience as organizer and many additional years of experience as state secretary, have made him an eminently qualified judge as to organization methods, has just accepted a position on the editorial staff of the "Southern Worker," and writes that he will do all he can through the columns of that valuable little paper to help along the Lyceum work.

A list of forty Iowa locals has just been sent us by Comrade M. E. Wiltse, the wide-awake state secretary, with the comment: "All of the above ought to take the course, and I hope to get more." Iowa is an agricultural state. Socialist propaganda and organization is not as easy there as in some of the other states. If the Lyceum can be made such a success there the credit belongs not to the plan itself nor to this office alone, but to the splendid spirit of the state office and the active help of the local workers on the ground. If every other state will do the same, we will have such a Lyceum as the world has never seen, and maybe shorten by years the time necessary to carry this country for Socialism.

Another state office that is co-operating splendidly is Illinois. Comrade Guy Underwood, who is acting state secretary while J. O. Bentall is away on a speaking tour, has selected a large list of Illinois locals to whom he is recommending the taking up of the Lyceum work.

Comrade Bostrom, state secretary of Washington, sends a list of over sixty locals in that state that he thinks could handle the Lyceum work on its present basis. The Washington state office helped splendidly last year to get the National Lyceum started in that state and in addition to that conducted a successful state lyceum. This year the entire force of the state organization will help to make the National Lyceum work a success. Watch Washington.

Comrade Marcus De Zee of Rochester, N. Y., under whose management as Lyceum secretary Rochester last year made \$171 clear profit out of the Lyceum course, writes us that Rochester has taken up three lecture courses for sure and that they will try to place additional courses in the suburbs. This shows the Lyceum success in a big city.

Comrade John E. Deno of Rupert, Iowa, under whose efficient secretaryship this live little local made good with two Lyceum courses last year, sends us the agreement all signed up for four \$100 courses. This shows what the Lyceum can do in a small town.

Comrade J. E. Taylor, state secretary of Nevada, who was also Lyceum secretary in Reno, writes that Comrade Burton, a member of the State Executive Committee, who was Lyceum secretary in Yerington last year, wants sixty Lyceum courses in Nevada alone. This is the most encouraging feature of the entire Lyceum work, that so many of the most active party workers everywhere who as Lyceum secretaries have had personal experience with the work are now the most enthusiastic boosters. Accept their judgment and put your local on the Lyceum list.

## LYCEUM DEPARTMENT

The Lyceum Department is a combined subscription agency and lecture bureau, run not for private profit but for the special purpose of securing for the Socialist Party in its propaganda and organization work the advantage of the fact **THERE ARE A GREAT MANY OF US.** Full particulars furnished on application.

L. E. KATTERFELD, Manager

111 N. MARKET ST.

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

### THE WORKING CLASS LYCEUM.

Until very recently our ruling class had a practical monopoly of the lyceum platform. Although originated by men with the loftiest of motives, the Lyceum has become commercialized and degenerated into a mere means of making money where it is not frankly being used to pour oil upon the troubled waters of discontent. Just as in the magazines and newspapers, in the colleges and churches, so in the lyceum field the best trained brains are hired to deliver messages pleasing the rulers of the land. The deadening effect upon working class aspirations of the dope usually dished out on the capitalist lyceum cannot be calculated.

There is hardly a city or town in the entire United States that has not its lecture course of some sort. These lecture courses are nearly always under the management of people who consider themselves a little "above" the wage workers of their community and cater to the "better" classes. Whether the local lyceum committees are little professional people desirous of "uplifting" the tone of their community, or whether they are the business element using it to make some money for their town in competition with some near-by town, the effect remains the same.

But the lyceum platform is too valuable a weapon to be left entirely in the hands of the opposition. So the Socialist Party Lyceum Department is organized to use the lyceum platform to carry the real and vital message of working class emancipation.

Last year in 335 cities the working class under the auspices of the Socialist locals conducted Lyceum courses no less entertaining than those managed under other interests, and having this added attraction that the speakers were not mere entertainers, mere "make-belief" actors, but that this was part of the actual fight and that every word spoken throbbled with the power of conviction.

This year a minimum of 600 contracts must be secured to continue this work. To carry it on on a national scale with a smaller number of lecture courses than that means too great an expense for working class pocketbooks. Surely in every city and town where the business interests are able to stage a capitalist lyceum course our Socialist local should find it possible to conduct this Socialist Lyceum course for the working class to offset the effects of the other. Bring this matter up at the next meeting of your local. Enlarge this special point if it hasn't been brought out before. Decide definitely before you adjourn that your workers will have a Lyceum of your own. Sign and mail the agreement at once. We are in this work to win.

### IT DEPENDS ON HOW YOU FIGURE.

A good comrade writes us that in his opinion we should be able to put on lectures to cost not over \$10 a date, and wants to know why it costs more.

It is one ambition of the Lyceum management to be able to handle lectures at \$10 a date and pay all expenses. When

once our entire organization co-operates this can be done. It has never been done yet.

It is true that both the National Office and state offices have oftentimes toured speakers charging sometimes much less than \$10 per date for their services, but this was always done at a loss to the office or else there were other sources of revenue in addition to the amount paid direct, such as collections and literature sales, which, of course, should also be considered part of the costs.

It depends very largely on how you figure it. If you include in the cost of the lectures only the speaker's wages and expenses, it is of course easy to make it for less than \$10. Many comrades figure it this way, forgetting that this is by no means the cost of conducting lectures.

#### Cost of Lectures.

To arrive at the cost of the lectures you must include every one of the following items:

1. Wages and expenses of speaker for day of lecture.
2. Proportionate railroad fare for entire tour.
3. Proportion of speakers' wages, expense and railroad fare for the time necessary to bring him from his home to him first date, from his last date home again, and for all open dates enroute.
4. Cost of making the preliminary arrangements with the speakers and of whatever preliminary training is given them.
5. Cost of arranging dates with the locals, including all preliminary correspondence.
6. Cost of all stationery and supplies necessary to properly conduct the work.
7. Office rent, light, heat, telephone, telegraph, furniture, fixtures, express, freight, postage, etc.
8. Wages of office force.
9. Cost of preparing advertising matter, including the printing names of halls and dates of lectures on the advertising matter.

This last item alone usually costs locals several dollars for each lecture, even with the very limited supply of advertising matter that is usually furnished them by state offices or individuals. If you pay half of all these items of expense from the dues received by your state office or local, you delude yourself by thinking your lectures cost you less. At least half of the total cost of keeping up a state office, including the money received from dues, is properly chargeable to the lectures arranged. If you do this you will find that meetings nearly always cost you over \$15 apiece.

#### What We Furnish.

Then consider these further facts: The Lyceum pays the speakers \$1 a day more than most states. Locals are allowed to keep all money raised on literature sales and collections. 2. The Lyceum Department furnishes several times as much advertising matter as is usually given with lectures, and of very much higher character, and this advertising matter comes to you not in blank, but already dated, saving you all printing expense. 3. We do a great

deal of preliminary work with the lecturers, mimeographing and interchanging the outlines of their lectures among them so as to avoid duplication as much as possible and prepare the strongest possible arguments. 4. With lectures arranged under state offices or by individuals locals receive no help. They even have to print their own tickets. We furnish them not only tickets, but carefully worked out subscription books, hand books containing the boiled down experience of hundreds of locals, account books, receipt books, record books, report blanks, etc., training the locals in systematic methods of keeping track of their business, which is an essential preliminary to a truly efficient party organization. It costs a little more to conduct Lyceum lectures than it does mere agitation speeches, but the result justifies the effort.

Consider all these points and you will wonder, not why Lyceum lectures cost so much, but how under present conditions we can conduct them so cheaply. As more and more locals co-operate from year to year the cost can be cut down, but at present the full Lyceum course with all that it includes as a premium for the selling of only \$100 worth of subscriptions is the best that can be done. If your local stays out, that increases the cost to all the others. If your local co-operates, you are doing your share to cut down the cost in the future. Bring it up at your next meeting and mail your agreement at once.

#### HURT PRIVATE "BUSINESS"?

As far as environment permits, the Lyceum Department puts into practice the fundamental principle of Socialist co-operation.

Private enterprises which are of value to the Socialist movement and yet are so constructed that their interests conflict with the organic growth of Socialist party activities should not complain, but should readjust themselves in harmony with the laws of economic development.

The Lyceum Department is owned and controlled by the Socialist Party.

It is in harmony with the growing needs of the party.

It is in truth a "Party Builder." USE IT.

#### ODDS AND ENDS.

**Lyceum certificates good for Party Builder.** All Lyceum subscription certificates are now good for subscriptions to the Party Builder. Use them.

**If you kick at all, kick to the point.** A general complaint that subscribers do not get their literature is absolutely worthless. If anyone complains about not getting what he ordered, be sure to send us his full name, correct address and tell us exactly what he ordered and about when he mailed the subscription certificates. Always allow at least four weeks to elapse before sending in a kick, as it may take that long to get the subscription through the different publishers.

**State conventions and encampments.** Please send information to the Lyceum department or the Party Builder regarding date and place of state conventions and encampments, also to whom to send communications to bring them officially before the meetings. Friends of the Lyceum are urged to use every such opportunity to present the proposition for the consideration of the comrades. We will gladly send you supplies if you will write us how much you can use.

#### DID YOU HEAR FROM US?

If your local did not get the circular matter regarding the Lyceum course, please fill in the blank below and send it to us today. Socialist Party Lyceum Department.

L. E. Katterfeld, Manager.  
111 N. Market Street, Chicago.

Please send full particulars regarding the Lyceum offer.

Name .....

Street or R. F. D. ....

City..... State.....



member of the National Committee. This department is doing good work.

The translator-secretaries are created by the constitution. It provides that whenever a language federation shall have 500 members it shall be entitled to a translator-secretary at a minimum of \$15 per week. The National Executive Committee fixed the wages of the Finnish translator at \$25, eight others at \$19 per week, and one at \$11 per week. It would require a constitutional amendment to abolish the translator-secretaries, and the secretary has no control over their wages, since they have been fixed by the N. E. C.

Aside from the receipts for dues, the Literature Department brings in more money than any other department. Each year it makes a profit. It would hardly be fair to expect a cut in labor cost in the one department that is making money. We must employ the necessary labor to take care of the business of this department.

The Party Builder has a small pay roll. No labor has heretofore been charged against the Monthly Bulletin, but it costs considerable labor. The office help did all the wrapping and shipping. The old Bulletin cost in printers' bills an average of over \$300 per month, and as it did not have second-class rates, we had to pay enormous postage and express charges. The total cost of the Monthly and Weekly Bulletins, not counting labor, was in excess of \$5,000 per year.

The Party Builder promises to pay its own way, even with a small pay roll. Surely we cannot cut on this.

The Woman's Department was created by the constitution, and as this department consists of only two people, no great amount of saving could be made in this department.

Upon examination of the pay roll it will be found that, aside from the departments mentioned above, there is no material difference between the National Office of 1913 and that of 1908 or 1909.

A watchman has recently been added, under instructions of the N. E. C., and they had good and sufficient reasons for ordering a watchman to be employed.

The rent for the office is fixed until April 1, 1914, for the reason that our lease expires on that date.

If we want a great national Socialist party, we must have all or nearly all of the organized activities mentioned above. We must pay fair wages, since we cannot permit ourselves to be placed in the position of denouncing the sweating system in others and practicing it ourselves.

Even with the slump in membership, the receipts of the office pay the running expenses of the office. If it were not for the campaign debt and the Lyceum debt the National Office would have thousands of dollars in bank.

## PROPOSED NATIONAL COMMITTEE MOTIONS.

By Kaplan, of Minnesota:

1. "That the national executive secretary, together with the heads of all the various departments now under salary at national headquarters, be instructed to at once get together and devise ways and means of reducing the operating expenses of the National Office—which shall carry with it the work of the Information Department, the Woman's Department, the Lyceum Department, and the offices of translator-secretaries, and that if necessary they shall be empowered to call to their assistance, without pay, the state secretary of Illinois and the secretary of Local Cook County."

2. "That the national executive secretary at once get in touch with all state secretaries and ascertain definitely just what the average dues-paying membership is in each state and strike a balance sheet showing

approximate income and expenditures for all general work that may be done through the National Office."

To the National Committee:

Dear Comrades—Herewith is submitted for a vote of your body Motion Number 3, proposed by White of Massachusetts, and supported by Berger and Gaylord of Wisconsin, Chase of Nebraska, Duncan of Montana, Irish of Maine and Wiltse of Iowa.

### Motion Number 3.

"I move that an assessment of twenty-five cents per capita be levied upon the membership to meet and wipe out the debt of \$25,882 due by the national organization, in order to free the National Office from the burden which now prevents effective work."

Comment by Berger of Wisconsin: "I know that assessments are very unpopular, but something positive must be done in order to pay off the Lyceum lecturers of last year and our other debts and to put the party again on a sound financial footing."

Comment by Gaylord of Wisconsin: "As one of the comrades in my branch said last evening, 'This is our party, and we must pay its bills.'"

Comment by Duncan of Montana: "I am inclined to agree with Comrade White that the best way to meet this deficit is by a pro rata assessment."

The vote will close July 21.

Please use the enclosed voting card.

Fraternally submitted,

WALTER LANFERSIEK,  
Executive Secretary.

## PROPOSED EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MOTION.

To the Executive Committee:

Dear Comrades—Herewith is submitted amendment by Germer to the motion of Wilson (that A. M. Simons present to the next meeting of the N. E. C. all facts in his possession concerning the suspension of publication of The Coming Nation), as follows:

"I move to amend Wilson's motion to include a request for a statement from Fred D. Warren as well."

Comment: "I am anxious to know the facts, but would also want a statement from the publishers of The Coming Nation. This I think would give more general satisfaction. There are always two sides to every case and unless the publishers of The Coming Nation were given an opportunity to present their side, it would be charged that the N. E. C. had dealt with the matter in a partial manner and it is obvious that there would be good grounds for such a charge."

Fraternally submitted,

WALTER LANFERSIEK,  
Executive Secretary.

June 21, 1913.

To the Executive Committee.

Dear Comrades:—At your recent meeting you instructed me to secure the lowest figures on 10,000, 25,000, and 50,000 lots of "The Truth About Socialism," by Allan L. Benson. I am in receipt from the publisher of prices on the paper edition, net f. o. b. New York, as follows:

10,000 copies, 12c.

25,000 copies, 11¼c.

50,000 copies, 11c.

The book contains 188 pages. We are selling it at present for 30 cents, postage prepaid. The publisher offers it at \$15.00 per 100, f. o. b. New York. This is what we pay now.

I should be glad to have your instructions in regard to accepting or rejecting the above figures.

Yours fraternally,

WALTER LANFERSIEK,  
Executive Secretary.

## AS THEY SEE IT.

"I inclose \$2 for eight subscriptions to the Party Builder and two copies of 'The Truth About Socialism.' Six of the subscriptions are to be sent to me. I intend to distribute them weekly. My plan is this: First week I will distribute Appeals and the next week follow up with the Party Builder. I would like to canvass the whole city this way. There is no reason why every local should not do something like this. There should be no cessation of propaganda and organization work. One will meet with some discouragements but we must keep everlastingly at it, hammering and hammering away.—Joel H. Jackson, Syracuse, N. Y."

The Party Builder has some real big things that it intends to pull off in connection with the Lyceum Department, if Comrade Katterfeld gets his six hundred agreements. We are pulling hard for him and we believe he will make it. The \$100 rate now places the course within the reach of even the small towns.

The Party Builder wants the news from every local in the country. The news that you like to read about is just the news that other localities want to hear about yours. Boil it down or state the facts and we'll do the boiling.

Comrade Richardson of the Kansas National Military home sends a list of four old "vets" who want the Party Builder for a year. There is a bunch of the real "true blues" in the home who are always working for Socialism.

Local Ely, Nevada, Joseph Griffin, secretary, sends a list of eight subscribers which is just a beginning of "things doing" with that hustling bunch.

Local Bow, Washington, starts the ball rolling by having the Party Builder sent to four persons whom the local is desirous of making party members. "This is only a trial," says Secretary Benson. Now this local is on the right track and is setting the pace for others. Pick out all the "prospects" in your community. We'll put them on three months for seven and one-half cents per name.

Mayor Tyler of New Castle, Pa., joins the "hustlers" list with a bunch of four.

We are sending sample copies under one cent mail to all Socialists holding office as fast as Comrade Thompson's department can collect the names. The information bureau makes the Party Builder of invaluable service to all Socialist officials. Our hustlers should see that every such official becomes a subscriber at once.

Our greatest difficulty with the Party Builder just now is the lack of sample copy privilege. When we reach 10,000 circulation, either in bundles or singles, we can send 1,000 sample copies each issue. We have thousands of good names in the office but we can't use them. No use to send us names for samples till we get a circulation. If you will buy bundles at 50 cents per hundred or send us trial names three months for seven and one-half cents each, we'll soon be able to take care of the samples. It's up to you on the hustling line to put us to 10,000 during the month of July.

Comrade N. A. Maxwell starts the Party Builder in Joliet, Ill., with an initial list of four. He promises as follows: "I will get more."

Comrade Joseph L. Naylor of the hustling 15th ward branch, Chicago, sends a list of 11 Party Builder subs, all secured in one evening.

Eight members of Local Lima, Ohio, subscribed last week for the Party Builder through Comrade F. O. McPherson. If these eight do as well as the above comrade they will go forth and harvest a total of 64.

Six members of Local Scottsdale, Arizona, send their subs through the local secretary, S. G. Montgomery.

Clarksville, Tenn., Local gets on the map with a list of four Party Builder subs. Comrade D. H. Current is the sender.

Local Lockport, N. Y., reports, through its secretary, Henry R. Gunky, that they are out hustling for 100 Party Builder subs.

The 25th Ward Branch of Chicago has started the ball rolling with an initial list of five. They promise more as soon as they get the machinery grinding.

Washington, Pa., enters the lists with four starters.

Comrade J. C. Levi of Rochester, N. Y., Local, has started things in his city with four new readers who we hope will become workers.

Nampo, Idaho, comes to bat again, this time with a list of 14 from the hustling secretary, I. F. Stewart.

Comrade Wm. C. Thompson, who lives in Teddy Roosevelt town, Oyster Bay, N. Y., sends a list of four for the Builder.

I have so far secured 26 subscribers for the Party Builder and I am scouring the woods for more. I want to see every member, enrolled voter, and sympathizer get the Party Builder. Why? Because at last we have a paper which we can truly call ours.—J. G. Roth, Ithaca, N. Y.

String a live wire in your community with a list of Party Builder subs. We will furnish the "juice."

California is a long way off and is just beginning to respond to the new pulse beats of the Party Builder. Glendale local comes across with a nice list of 10.

Comrade Clarence Lewis of Pittsburg, Kans., sends a list of 12 with a request for a bundle to use as samples. He adds, "I want to get more subscribers for the Party Builder, for there are entirely too many people in this country who call themselves Socialists but who know little about the Socialist party."

### IT'S LABOR THAT COUNTS.

All of us like the thrill of the speaker's work. It is fascinating to sway a crowd and makes them think as you do. All of us cannot be speakers, and it is a question whether we cannot do just as much good for the movement in a less obtrusive way.

It is not making speeches that counts most in making Socialists; statistics show it. It is the systematic, personal work of men just like you who are reading this. You have meant for a long time to do a little work on the quiet, in the way of persuading some friends who you know are Socialists, to join the party. Now, let us all take this same time to do this, and see what results will be. All together, in the month of July!

A Socialist outside the organization is about as valuable as a soldier in his tent in time of battle.

### NEXT WEEK.

The next issue of the Party Builder will contain a report of the meeting of the National Executive Committee. The coming session will be one of the most important in the history of the party. If you can get your order here for extra copies by Wednesday morning, July 15, we can fill it; otherwise not. Bundle rates, 50 cents per 100.

**Don't mix Lyceum and Party Builder.** Please keep Lyceum mail and Party Builder mail separate from each other from now on. The Party Builder now stands on its own feet. Subscriptions and all mail intended for it should be addressed Party Builder, 111 North Market Street, Chicago, to receive the promptest attention. If you have something for both departments at once, at least use separate sheets of paper, as otherwise your letter must be switched back and forth.

## See That Your Local Takes Action.

The following letter has been sent to every local secretary of the Socialist Party with a supply of subscription blanks:

Dear Comrade:

This letter is sent to you as official business. It relates wholly to the "Party Builder." This paper, being owned by the party and a necessary medium of communication between the National Office and the party membership, cannot die. **Its life is guaranteed.**

But to get the maximum benefit to the Socialist party from the "Party Builder"—to make it truly a membership builder and educator—we must have for it immediately a mailing list at least as large as the party membership.

The **quickest** way to attain this is the **best** way. We therefore make you, and through you to your local, this offer, which, if promptly acted on, will give us the desired circulation in 30 days.

We propose to you that you canvass your community thoroughly for three months' subscriptions at 10c each. See not only all the membership, but every known Socialist, or near-Socialist, in the community. No one with a particle of Socialist sentiment will refuse to give you 10 cents. It is a question only of you and the local comrades rousing yourselves to do the work of soliciting.

When you have completed the canvass, send us **seven and one-half cents** for each name, providing your list is **ten or more**, and turn the balance into your local treasury.

**THEN DO THIS.** Go over your list of subscribers carefully and put a heavy check mark before the name of every non-party member.

### HOW THE BUILDER WILL BUILD THE PARTY.

A few weeks before the three months subscriptions expire, and after the live matter in the "Party Builder" has had time to soak in, the National Office will, by special letter, invite each non-party member on the lists you send to join the party. Accompanying this letter will be special leaflets on organization and a membership blank.

**THE NATIONAL OFFICE WILL TURN ALL THE BATTERIES OF ALL ITS DEPARTMENTS ON YOUR LOCAL FIELD AND HELP YOU BUILD YOUR OWN LOCAL BOTH IN QUANTITY AND QUALITY. ALL WE ASK TO START WITH IS THE MATERIAL TO WORK ON.**

Praising the "Party Builder." Letters are now coming from all quarters praising the "Party Builder." The sentence most often used is, "It is just what we need to educate the membership in real party work." Many have suggested an increase in size and price of the paper, which may have to be done later, but not now.

This letter is going to 6,500 local secretaries. The minimum that any local ought to do is ten subs. The comrades of Jersey City, N. J., say they are good for from 500 to 1,000. Auburn, N. Y., says, "Put us down for 300." These are big figures in big places where there is live organization.

**According to your possibilities, so be your effort.** If yours is a thousand place, let us have the thousand. If your size is 10, **don't fail on the 10.**

If your local meets in a few days, present this matter officially. **If it don't, act yourself.** You are good for 10. It's merely a matter of seeing 10 people and asking them for a dime.

Act quickly, so we can put the names on the list as nearly as possible at one time.

Yours for organization,

WALTER LANFERSIEK,  
Executive Secretary.

P. S.—If you can use more subscription blanks, send for them.