

International Musician



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President Weber's Annual Report

A Summary of the Year's Activities of the President's Office, Together With Other Matters of Interest to Members of the Federation —
New Laws Recommended

To the Delegates of the Thirty-eighth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Musicians.

GREETINGS:

The following statements and observations are made from the standpoint of trying to determine the cause of the present economic misery and what the true remedies to correct it and avoid its recurrence should be. It is true that the government in Washington is now making strenuous efforts to improve conditions and its activities in clearing the banking situation, instigating banking reform, the amendment of the Volstead Act, attempting to square the budget of the United States, farm relief, reorganizations of railroads, unemployment and the creating of new employment will no doubt go a long way toward ameliorating economic distress, but whether they will effect a real cure in the long run, without the prevention of overproduction, uncontrolled introduction of machinery, the exploitation of machinery solely for the profits of capital, and without a fairer division of wealth among all the people in a way to bring about a real prosperity benefitting all the people and not only a favored few, is a question upon which one may permit himself the conjecture that such will not be the case unless these fundamental factors are given consideration. The aim should be to get at the roots of the economic malady, so as to prevent its recurrence. I say this with due respect and high regard for the activities of the present government, which at least is attempting to be nearer the people and to give them a fairer economic deal than they so far have received.

The foregoing observations are not only made from the viewpoint of existing conditions, but also with the thought in mind that the underlying causes of these conditions should be treated now.

The people of the United States became impatient with the miscarrying of their economic welfare and, in the light of this, the result of the last election cannot be viewed from a partisan standpoint, but must be understood as a protest of the people against economic conditions and their demand that attempts be made to correct same.

The mandate was clear and the people had become restless; therefore, the necessity that something constructive must be attempted was imminent. As a result, we witnessed the unprecedented speedy action of Congress in its acclaim of reform measures, submitted to it by the executive branch of the government. The time is as yet too short to form an opinion as to how beneficial the corrective measures, agreed to, will prove to be; however, they will not exhaust the entire field of needed reform unless they eventually deal with such fundamental factors as those to which your attention has already been called. However, the constructive attempts now made by Congress to alleviate the situation are worth consideration.

As to Farm Relief (which at the best is only an experiment which we hope will be successful) the voices of bankers here and there were heard in opposition to same on the ground that the relief proposed would not prove constructive. As

to this one may well say that the bankers who made such a mess of their own business and were to a great degree responsible for bringing our country to the verge of a complete economic collapse are no longer entitled to have their opinions considered as authoritative insofar as the economics of our country are concerned. They made too poor a record in the past and proved too helpless to undo the harm for which they themselves were to a large degree responsible to be allowed to again assume leadership in authoritative opinions on economic questions.

There was never before a time in the history of our organization when the annual report to a convention of the organization's activities, achievements, failures or shortcomings had to be made in a period of economic disturbance so disastrous as to challenge the nation's capacity for patience and to call for its utmost forbearance for the present and for the future.

The human suffering, caused by the breaking down of proper economic relationships between nations and individuals, that is, the masses of civilized humanity, is subject to correction if proper heed be given to the underlying causes of distress. However, this correction is difficult to achieve because of the acquisitiveness of man who always manifests his inherent impulse toward self-preservation by an unwillingness to accept regulations, if they cause him any economic loss.

One of the reasons—though not the most important—for the economic disturbance in our country is that through war loans we have become the creditor of Europe to the extent of billions of dollars, a sum so large as to be almost beyond comprehension.

The payment of this entire debt depends primarily upon the resources of the debtor nations. A nation's resources consist of the ability of its people to produce. The things produced must be sold and out of the profits taxes must be paid, and out of the latter the nation meets its obligations. So, the payment of international debts is dependent on the productivity of the debtor nation, plus the extent of its markets. If either one or the other is impaired, the country's ability to meet its obligations is likewise reduced. In the latter event, it not only means financial collapse of the debtor nation, but of others as well because of their economic interdependence. This is the dilemma confronting our foreign debtors with the possible exception of one and this adds to our dilemma.

Another drain upon the wealth of our country was caused by our foreign investments. In this the confidence of the American people has been grossly betrayed by the international bankers who caused them to buy millions of worthless foreign securities.

Industrial states, as for instance Germany and England, are greatly dependent for their economic life upon foreign markets. This is not so true of the United States because whatever our investors in foreign markets may say, our export trade amounts to only about 7 per cent of our entire trade and hence our country is chiefly dependent upon its home markets.

In addition to the drain of the wealth of the United States through worthless

foreign investments and dubious loans our economic depression is chiefly due to overstimulated production of commodities, inclusive of farm products; the undue inflation of values caused by a fever of speculation and resulting in investments in bonds and stocks, the majority of which had, in truth, but limited background of real tangible assets, methods of distribution of commodities unduly increasing the price of commodities to the expense of the ultimate consumer and the continued displacing of workers by machines which lowered the purchasing power of the nation. When the time of accounting came, all these things resulted in an economic collapse, the increasing of the unemployed by millions, the utter deflating of the purchasing power of the masses and as a consequence the veritable collapse of the prices of commodities which, in many instances, were sold for less than production cost. This naturally increased the value of our currency at a time when currencies of many other countries were depreciated, with the result that the country was flooded with foreign goods, production costs of which were so far below those in our country that even tariff barriers afforded only slight protection.

Some attempts were made by Congress in 1932 to correct this situation, but for the most part these have been based on an aim to recoup lost ground, without giving due consideration to the reasons and causes which resulted in such loss and, therefore, were foredoomed to failure or, at best, proved only of passing value.

The Congress in 1933 became more constructive and entered upon the program of legislation referred to at the beginning of this report; however, anyone who objectively considers the present condition in the light of its true causes must come to the conclusion that as long as the changes in the method of production of commodities and the prevailing unfairness in the distribution of the wealth produced by the nation continues the problem will not be practically solved in order to entirely correct the present economic crisis and avoid such in future.

The technique of production has entirely changed. We now have mass production and mass production is the result of technical advancement. The discoveries of science and the invention of machinery are now applied to increase the wealth of the nation. The manpower necessary to produce commodities is greatly reduced. In some instances, a machine, operated by one man, is capable of decreasing the productive power of an individual six-thousand-fold and thus they have decreased the importance of the individual as a worker to almost nil.

This increased power to produce wealth should have resulted in the raising of the standard of living of the masses, but instead it has proven a "Frankenstein." It has destroyed employment, while creating untold wealth for a few and poverty for the masses. Ultimately it has even caused heavy losses to the fortunate few who control production through ownership of machinery, be they corporations or individuals, because their markets have been glutted by overproduction and restricted by lost purchasing power of the consumers. However, the suffering of the latter has been confined to reduction in

the value of their holdings. They have not suffered for the want of necessities to sustain life. The crisis has destroyed over one-half of the wealth of our country, the prices of commodities continue to lag and the loss in national income is causing frantic attempts by Congress and State Legislatures to arrest the trend.

The action of Congress in favor of a shorter working week and work-day will have the tendency to somewhat reduce unemployment not caused by the introduction of machines. However, if every worker displaced by the depression be reinstated in his former position, it would not include those who suffer by reason of technological unemployment. These were displaced by machines and their number continually grows and now represents a host.

As to the Act of Congress in reference to the shorter week-day and working hours, it is understood, of course, that it only covers interstate business; that is, business whose products figure in interstate commerce. The Act does not affect industries which do merely intrastate business, therefore, it follows that to make the Act uniformly effective, the same would have to be agreed to by forty-eight States. This is necessary because if a business is merely intrastate in character, it is not governed by the Act of Congress, but another business which may be both interstate and intrastate is so governed. You can readily see the inequity thus placed upon the latter class of business in its competition with the former. How this Act of Congress can be made workable to be fair to both is a problem, the attempted solving of which will prove very interesting to follow.

The replacing of men by machines still remains the all-important and unsolved problem. What is needed is regulation of the introduction of machines and prevention of overproduction and the regulation of distribution of commodities. Machines should prove a blessing for the masses and not the curse which they have been shown to be.

In the all-important question of the relief of the unemployed, the correcting of the economic depression and its possible avoidance in future, the American Federation of Labor is exceedingly active.

THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

Opinions to the contrary notwithstanding, the American Federation of Labor is the voice of both organized and unorganized labor, and when speaking it is the champion of both. In the political field unorganized labor often follows the policies of the Federation, as was clearly shown in labor's protest against a certain nominee for Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. Although labor was unfriendly to it, many Senators were in favor of affirming the nomination. In the political campaign, not following, labor made this an issue against such Senators, appealed to the workers to oppose them and was almost uniformly successful in defeating them. This is more especially significant for the reason that most of these Senators came from States which are not especially well

(Continued on Page Eight)

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OFFICIAL BUSINESS COMPILED TO DATE

CHARTER ISSUED

477—Mankato, Minn. (restored).

CHARTERS REVOKED

405—Macon, Ga.
657—O'Fallon, Ill.
707—Kemmerer, Wyo.

CONDITIONAL TRANSFER ISSUED

128—E. L. Howell.

CONDITIONAL MEMBERSHIP ISSUED

A 100—Billie Willis Childress.
A 101—Lynn A. Burno (renewal).
A 102—Christy E. Murphy.
A 103—Theodore Saunders.
A 104—Flo Henrie.
A 105—Adelaide Hall.
A 106—Ray Sax (renewal).
A 107—John Haywood.
A 108—Marie Paris.
A 109—Porter Smith.
A 110—Frank Elliott Barnard, Jr.
A 111—J. W. Turley.
A 112—Monya Valeska.
A 113—Sammie Allen.
A 114—Allen E. Manion (renewal).
A 115—Todd Fields.
A 116—Ann Codee.
A 117—Frank Orth.

WANTED TO LOCATE

Kindly address any information as to the whereabouts of one Norman C. Stuckey, pianist, to the office of the President, 1450 Broadway, New York City, N. Y.

Information is sought as to the whereabouts of one Jos. Michaud, saxophonist, of Augusta and Lewiston, Me. Kindly address A. Dowell, Secretary, Local 149, 402 Metropolitan Bldg., Toronto, Canada.

Please forward any advice or information concerning whereabouts of a musician named Charles Howard Musgrove, to James Haworth, Secretary, Local 204, 52 Codwise Ave., New Brunswick, N. J.

DEFAULTERS

Local 802, New York City, N. Y., reports one Joseph Leavitt or Levitt, a theatrical promoter, in default of payment of \$604.50 due its members for services rendered.

Local 9, Boston, Mass., reports Lee Morrison, a promoter, in default of payment of \$12.50 due its members for services rendered.

The Jay Theatrical Enterprise, Baltimore, Md., is reported in default of payment of \$214.00 to members of Local 40 of that city for services rendered.

George Katz and Sol Friedman, theatrical promoters, are reported in default of payment of \$955.00 due members of Local 400, Hartford, Conn., for services rendered.

The Virginia Milk Dealers' Association, Manassas, Va., is reported in default of payment of \$25.00 due members of the A. F. of M. for services rendered.

The Greystone Ballroom, Detroit, Mich., is reported in default of payment of \$1,570.00 to members of Local 5, Detroit, Mich., for services rendered.

John S. Gable, Columbia, Pa., is in default of payment of \$100.00 due members of the A. F. of M. for services rendered.

NOTICE

The Fifth Annual Conference of Pennsylvania and Delaware Locals, replacing the 19th Annual Conference of Eastern Pennsylvania and Delaware Locals, will convene in Red Man's Hall, 21 E. King Street, Lancaster, Pa., on Sunday, August 13, 1933, promptly at 10:00 A. M. Standard time, 11:00 A. M. Daylight time.

Every Local in Pennsylvania and Delaware is urged to have representation. For further information address the Conference Secretary.

FRANK L. DIEFENDERFER,
President.

Attest:
Ralph Feldser, Secretary,
301 State Theatre Bldg.,
Harrisburg, Pa.

CHANGES IN OFFICERS DURING MAY, 1933

Local No. 21, Tiffin, Ohio—Secretary, Paul R. Wahner, 348 Riverside Ave.
Local No. 50, St. Joseph, Mo.—Secretary, C. C. Castel, 403 Empire Trust Bldg.
Local No. 108, Dunkirk, N. Y.—Secretary, Harry McKelvey, 58 Newton St., Fredonia, N. Y.
Local No. 139, Hazleton, Pa.—President, Nicholas J. Schmauch, 54 S. Poplar St.; Secretary, Wm. Schmauch, 638 W. Diamond Ave.
Local No. 160, Springfield, Ohio—Secretary, A. G. Deam, R. D. No. 6, Columbus Ave.
Local No. 190, Winnipeg, Man., Canada—President, Edward Taylor, 486 Home St.
Local No. 194, Newton, Iowa—Secretary, R. Lattimer, 807 West Second Ave.
Local No. 243, Monroe, Wis.—President, Thos. E. Atkinson, 1510 13th St.
Local No. 450, Pine Bluff, Ark.—President, J. H. Hoffnagle.
Local No. 470, Rock Springs, Wyo.—President, Thos. Hall, Reliance, Wyo.; Secretary, R. L. Carlson, Rex Hotel.
Local No. 479, Montgomery, Ala.—Secretary, M. C. Mackey, 1203 S. Perry St.
Local No. 532, Amarillo, Texas—Secretary, L. V. Fogle, 313 W. 6th.
Local No. 633, St. Thomas, Ont., Canada—President, Hugh Oliver, 46 Horton St.
Local No. 677, Honolulu, Hawaii—President, Robert C. McLean.

REMOVAL OF PRESIDENT'S OFFICE

The office of Jos. N. Weber, President of the American Federation of Musicians, has been removed to 1450 Broadway, New York, N. Y., 41st Floor. In the future, all communications should be sent to the new address.

THE DEATH ROLL

Baltimore, Md., Local No. 40—John P. Schussel, James Otradovec.
Beloit, Wis., Local No. 183—A. W. Kneff.
Binghamton, N. Y., Local No. 380—William T. Bell.
Bloomington, Ill., Local No. 102—H. Bowman.
Boston, Mass., Local No. 9—Frank A. David, Elmer E. Conant, Richard Shuebruk.
Buffalo, N. Y., Local No. 43—Edward Goehrig.
Chicago, Ill., Local No. 10—H. W. Harrell, Wm. J. Ferguson, Richard H. Swenker, Ed. E. Nickerson, Louis Vitak, Wm. J. Fischer.
Cincinnati, Ohio, Local No. 1—Edw. E. Nickerson.
Detroit, Mich., Local No. 5—Coe S. Reeves, Alfred A. Pelto, Chas. B. Price.
Dunkirk, N. Y., Local No. 108—Thos. Orlando.
Glen Lyon, Pa., Local No. 696—Alexander Adamski.
Houston, Texas, Local No. 65—Ben J. Steinfeldt, W. Frank Lyons, V. E. (Bill) Clemens.
Milwaukee, Wis., Local No. 8—J. M. Plambeck, Frank J. Winkel.
Minneapolis, Minn., Local No. 23—Emil Oberhoffer.
Newark, N. J., Local No. 16—Peter Schmeidle, Herman Dorn.
New Orleans, La., Local No. 174—Paulino Trapani.
Philadelphia, Pa., Local No. 77—Otto Krueger, Sr., Charles Schoppe, Amadee Vergnaud.
Richmond, Va., Local No. 123—Julian Hart, Julian Popper.
St. Joseph, Mo., Local No. 50—F. W. Bertram.
St. Paul, Minn., Local No. 30—S. O. Qvale.
San Francisco, Calif., Local No. 6—Ralph Archbold, Louis Newbauer.
Scranton, Pa., Local No. 120—William Stevens.
Seattle, Wash., Local No. 76—T. H. Wagner, N. Sadrup.
Toledo, Ohio, Local No. 15—Arthur Walker.
Washington, D. C., Local No. 161—Joseph Fitzgerald.

CHANGE OF CONVENTION DATE

Official Notice to all Locals:

Locals are hereby advised that the International Executive Board was constrained to change the date of the Convention from June 12, 1933, to June 19, 1933.

The change was made for the reason that satisfactory hotel accommodations could not be secured in the City of Chicago during the week of June 12th, 1933.

Fraternally yours,

JOS. N. WEBER,

President.

COMMUNICATIONS FROM

The President

JOSEPH N. WEBER

FORBIDDEN TERRITORY

The Riverside Club, March, N. Y., has been declared forbidden territory to all members of the A. F. of M. other than members of Local 51, Utica, N. Y.

JOSEPH N. WEBER,

President, American Federation
of Musicians.

TO ALL LEADERS AND CONTRACTING MEMBERS OF TRAVELING BANDS AND ORCHESTRAS

To All Leaders and Contracting Members of Traveling Bands and Orchestras:
The International Typographical Union complains that traveling orchestras when visiting cities advertise themselves with a placard partially printed not bearing the union label.

Concerning the matter all leaders and contracting members of traveling bands and orchestras are hereby advised to see to it that their advertising carries the union label.

JOSEPH N. WEBER,

President, American Federation
of Musicians.

Local Reports

LOCAL NO. 1, CINCINNATI, OHIO
New members: Helen Gough, Chas. Dameron, James Sylvester, Emil Schmachtenburg, Henry Virgil Moore, Fritz Bruch, Geo. Fountain, Theo. Schettler, Conlon Nancarrow, Jean Musick, Clyde Fox, Clifford Wilson, Keith Mixson, James Johnson, Stanley Spragens.
Resigned: A. A. Kurler, Harold Duesler, Clifford Lang, Virgil Gobba, Vernon Kouknigh, Marie Smith, Mary Mann, Clyde McCoy, Stanley McCoy, Wilbert Little, Adolph Loeb, Mildred Prige, Ralph Segreti.
Transfers issued: Al Mueller, Andrew Jacob, Jim DePinto, Manny Kohn, Ted Tillman, Charles Fitch, Howard Haake, Geo. Sturm, Dorothy Kempe, Bud Ebel, Harry Evans, William Dietrich, Harold James.

Transfers deposited: Harry Rowland, 17; William Weaver, 5; Henry Deters, 625; Dave Bernie, Roy Whitative, William Mandell, Jack Eby, Robert Michelson, Charles Hefferman, Bert Teffer, all 802; Les Erlenbach, Charles Wilson, Charles Coumont, Kenneth Brooks, Ray Weller, Fred Uhlman, all 43; Oliver Mathewson, 108; Walter Yoder, 554.
Transfers withdrawn: Pat Harrington, 802; Ced Mills, 311; Knox Pugh, 5.

LOCAL NO. 2, ST. LOUIS, MO.

New members: Laurent Torno.
Transfers deposited: Leland Lemon, 47; Art Gillham, 10.

Resigned: Morris Bothman, Ludwig Gunder, Edwin B. Hurd.
Account closed: Robert K. Kuna.
Traveling members: Cecil Stewart, Anton Bieda, 42; Carl Hines, Wallace Biskay, William Franklin, Charles Allen, Walter Fuller, Louis Taylor, George Dixon, Lawrence Dickson, John Wilson, Darnell Howard, James Mundy, Cecil Irwin, Omer Simoon, all 205.

LOCAL NO. 3, INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

New members: Almond B. Mendenhall, Fred Niedenthal, Roy Lamoureux.
Transfers issued: Gilbert Wilson, M. Maxine Thompson, John H. Whited, Harry Brown.
Transfers deposited: Jerry Anderson, 702; Donald Heisler, 10; Loel Davis, 568; Eugene Crawford, 382; Lewis A. Davies, 147; Jack Hanshaw, Jack Hassell, Charles E. Scott, Raleigh Candell, Jack Butten, Roy B. Little, William R. McKinney, all 691; Max McLean, 182.
Transfers withdrawn: Carlton Coon, Jr., Don Tiff, Max Tiff, K. B. Harpster, George Weiser, Gregory Haines, Glenn Zeno, M. W. Gunn, Warren Edmundson, Lowell Kinslow, P. W. Miller, Robert Greene, all 34.

Traveling members: Tom Jones, 802; Donald Watt, Red Ingle, Parker Gibbs, Dick Cunliffe, Merrill Conner, Fritz Hummel, Dudley Fosdick, Elmo Tanner, Wes Vaughan, Jack E'Brien, Ormond Downes, Country Washburn, Ted Weems, all 10; George McKay, 9; Jay C. Ireland, Francis Weigle, 4; Stanley Fleck, 58; Rodney Ogle, 178; Floyd E. Shaw, Joseph Clauser, James Heffner, all 4; Don Tiefenthal, 228; Joe Duren, 4; Leo Stucky, 58.

LOCAL NO. 4, CLEVELAND, OHIO

Transfers deposited: Leslie J. Stevens, Andrew Hamilton, Joseph J. Terrara, Geo. L. Bersch.

LOCAL NO. 5, DETROIT, MICH.

Transfers deposited: Ralph Leslie, 655; Rene C. Gillette, 593; Marlon Kelly, 49; Jack Connor, 188; Sidney Watkins, Sammy Watkins, Norbert Kuenzel, Lee N. Schoen, Carl Agee, Ralph Budd, all 4.

New members: Roger H. Hoffman, Raymond LaBarre, George Wilkinson, Clarence J. Dunneback, Vincent Ayres, Cecil D. Adair, J. Wilbur Boell.
Resigned: Alex Szilagyi, Djina Ostrowska.

Transfers withdrawn: Bishop Ruland, 802; Sidney Blumenthal, Charles A. Hands, Frank J. Beber, Everett E. Graham, Nevin Simons, Lowell Moore, Morris Krumbein, Ivan Eppinoff, all 10; Barney Rapp, Abraham Pardoll, Simon Eihhorn, Gaspar Rabito, Max Berman, Benjamin Ginsberg, Francis Welcome, George Gaswell, Samuel Levine, Raymond Trotta, Edward Roy, Geo. Mazza, David Ferguson, all 234; Jack Russell, C. P. Bogdzio, Alb. Powers, Chester Smith, Robert Lipski, W. J. W. Wilke, Lester Fulle, H. L. Emiley, C. F. Speer, Herbert Braband.

Transfers issued: Elliott Paturzo, Albert C. Holmes, Jack S. Gillespie, Chester K. Skales, Al Burns, Alfred Kittl, Roger P. Spiker, Lee A. Fraser, Arthur Friemuth, Morrell Crouse, Dorothy Hess, Joseph L. Adams, C. E. Rounds, Joseph J. Adams, Ralph Palmer, George E. Dayton, Kenneth H. Baldwin, Richard F. Dearborn.

LOCAL NO. 6, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

New members: John C. Afendras, Virginia Mills, J. W. (Walt) Laughery, Chas. E. (Ben) Swett, June Handel.
Readmitted: Marjorie Hancock, Peter M. Heaton, Angelo Ricchetti, Vincent Ricchetti, W. L. Greenfield.

Full members from transfer: Kenneth B. Cole, Naoum Blinder, Kenneth G. Lofstedt.
Transfers deposited: Ray Watkins, 76; Jerry Michaels, 325; Paul Vicari, 12; John E. Transfers withdrawn and cancelled: Alfred J. Kvale, Ed. B. Wheeler, Walter H. Mueller, Fred H. Brown, Glenn A. Herzer.
Transfers issued: George W. King, West Gilland, Abraham Weiss, Sol. H. Simons.
Resigned: C. Robert Martin, Gdal Saleski, Charles D. Dowski, Gilbert Higuera, Donald V. Harlow, Harry G. Howell, W. W. Carruth, E. Varnadoe.

Traveling members: Fred Mack, 234.

Dropped: Kenneth Allen, Louis Beach, W. C. Bender, Antonin Blaha, Charles P. Bourne, Mary Cadwell, Gerald Carbonara, Herbert L. Clark, L. Cerrudo, R. F. Cortelazzi, F. J. Cunningham, Harold F. Davis, William F. Dinnigan, Dorothy C. Donahue, Edw. F. Doran, Jack F. Dwyer, Eugene C. Eboey, L. J. Edmiston, William Eslick, Fishler Fidler, M. Fogel, Joseph F. Freitas, Chas. W. Friedrichs, Howard B. Gamble, Dan H. Gilson, G. W. Golubeff, Kenneth Green, E. F. Hamlin, Margaret Hanafin, James F. Hoffe, Cecil W. Hortman, Elton Howell, Mrs. Florence C. Hunter, Jasper Hottel, Lewis L. Jacobs, Harriett Jacoby, Georgiana G. Janda, Michael Kaufman, John Kaups, Vincent Keryte, R. J. Kinuan, Robert Klier, Neil Lauerman, Harold P. Leffel, Charles C. Leitch, W. C. Lowe, F. D. Lynch, Louis Martino, E. F. Don Marquis, S. I. McFarland, Neal McNeil, Maurice Meriwether, Jas. I. Miller, Edward R. Moore, A. E. Moorhead, Alfred Mosconi, Jack O'Bryan, John Oliver, George H. Parsell, M. J. Phillips, W. C. Pierre, Elaine Pratt, Mrs. W. A. Prior, Carl V. Reichman, Carl E. Rischard, John E. Rosemont, Gus Schultheis, Rose Schwartz, Frank D. Siegrist, Paul Sibody, Harry R. Simon, Irving M. Smith, Walter E. Smith, Theodore J. Snell, Alfred M. Sorla, Lyle S. Stern, Lester W. Spedick, Betty Talbot, Harry Thor, V. Tosco, Helen Unterberger, Rudolph Von Birna, Don E. Williams, A. M. Webb, Audie C. Wright, Hazel Sue Young.

LOCAL NO. 8, MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Full member by transfer: A. L. Stevenson, 193.

Transfers deposited: Jack Russell, Lester Fulle, Herb. Braband, Harold Emiley, Robt. Lipsky, Chester Smith, Al. Powers, Charles Bogdzio, Clarence Speer, M. J. Wilke, all 10; Al. Skoin, 309; Bruno Esbjorn, 59; Geo. Brandenburg, Scott Doup, James Fay, Paul Kean, all 576; Carl Heit, 147; John Horch, 103; Donald Walkmark, 58; Michael Litz, 158; Michael DeCesare, 170; Francis Robinson, 468; Adrian McDowell, 10; Stanley Roberts, 131; Harold Moore, 86; Emil Eberl, 34.
Transfers issued: Joseph T. Schroeder, S. Stambaugh, James M. Schaefer, D. L. Peterson, Roy E. Schneider, Carrol S. Smith, Casper Reda, Jess Cullian, John Hlaban, Gen. Rolfson, B. C. Stacey, Nick Blumenberg, M. Berzowski, R. Bednarski, Jack McHugh.

LOCAL NO. 9, BOSTON, MASS.

New member: Joseph R. Sullivan.
New members, per national law: Roland Pomerat, Lawrence Smyth.
Resigned: Leroy Anderson, Mildred F. Donovan.

Erased: James T. Gallagher.
Transfers deposited: John Sola, 802; Floyd Hardy, 491; Robert Richardson, 138.
Transfers issued: Vincent Walkden, Mrs. Bernice Bruce, Alexander Levin, Frank E. Clark.

Traveling members: Lew Pollack, 802; Leonard Adams, Sylvester Briscoe, Levin H. Hill, Coleridge Davis, Ramon Valentine, Clement D. Pierre, Harold Griffin, Clarence Henley, Westley Hardy, Paul Jones, Alvin L. Campbell, Chester Brown, Henry Hardy, all 710; Bernard Addison, 802; Ralph Cooper, 10; John Turner, Louis Basiletti, Ludwig Wilkinson, all 802; Spatacco Donato, 77; Newman Pier, 802; Ralph Strnad, 10; Helen Strnad, cond.; Jack Goodman, 802; Arthur J. Parent, 86; M. E. Schwartzberg, 2; Mr. and Mrs. Vardo, 319; Bert Roland, cond.; Max Fichlander, 802; Lucille Kemp, 801; Eugene Feurot, William Irwin, Isidore Drimmes, Victor Burr, Charles Rocca, Louis Weissman, Dave Allman, Frank Miles, Jack Undermuelin, Hoy Meridith, Peter Shance, Sidney Tropf, Anthony Peretti, Milton Hollender, all 802; Oscar Barron, cond. 81; Evan Thomas, cond. 83; Julius Porter, cond. 82; Raymond Sidney, cond. 86; Clement Forte, cond. 78; George Betty, 802; Cleveland Brown, 85; Helen Colman, 84; Randolph Samuel, 80; Joseph J. Simonetti, Jack Haughan, Buzz Burston, John H. Kuehl, Jr., J. P. Edwards, Arnold Taylor, William Emonds, Jaquinn Ziegler, Lew Wesker, Frank Rose, Anthony J. Donner, Miriam Hoffman, all 802; Myrtle Blodeau, 138; Betty Schofield, 802; Clara Rapp, 85; Harriett Cady, 801; Evelyn Young, 10; Bess J. Vance, 463; Sadie Desmarios, 354; Emily Silbey, 801; Ida Waldron, 188; Ernie Willis, 297; Irene Hartell, 72.

LOCAL NO. 10, CHICAGO, ILL.

New members: Bernie M. Little, Charles E. Ewing, Van Alstyne Fleming, Sidney M. Nierman, Scott Wiseman, Stanley John Erickson, Harry Puck, Frank H. Stanford, Jr., Joe Bren, Jr., John E. Cushman, Earl A. Hoffman, Geo. Strecker, Jr., Jack Welfer, Anton Engbrecht, Eddie Lowth, Boyde A. Raben, Helen G. Morton, Leonard Kirson, Irving Rothschild, Harry A. Shook, Jr., Fritz Waldron, Sidney Sterns, Jack Brucato, Al King, Hubert C. Doyle, Frank J. Sylvestre, Jack Young, Art Carroll, Edwin T. Karhu, Michael Gandiani, Angelo Syracuse, Morton Z. Sonnenschein, John Serek, Don R. Bull, Charlie W. Dietz, John L. Ouse, Charles Tesar, Conrad Zaleski, Arnold F. Curwall, Howard D. McCreery, Clarence J. Morocco, Jack M. Owens, John H. Peckham, James Condon, Jack Fina, J. P. Stephens, Rudy Walde, Johnny Marshal, Cecile M. Pettman, Herbert Six.
Transfers issued: James M. Strauss, Clint W. Noble, Irwin Porges, F. (Muggy) Spanier, Donald Heisler, Edw. F. Snyder, J. E. Miller, R. D. Hancock, M. A. Greenberg, Henry Lifshin, Elmer A. Petersen, Russ Jones Jack Tinney, Wm. J. Gollan, Chas. D. Elkin, Kenneth Bohstedt, Martin L. Stone, A. F. Powers, Chas. P. Bogdzio, C. E. Speer, Lester Fulle, H. N. Braband, Anthony Nuzzo, David Collins, Art W. Roades, Frank H. Danley, W. H. Williams, John F. Strouse, Lewis Quadding, Irene Schreiner, Earl Graham, C. G. Flke, Mamie Stillerman, Pete Wandell, A. F. Weinstein, Jos. Lear, M. R. Field, Ed. Wells, R. D. Fields, Richard E. Matby, Frank Hogan, Orrin Tucker, Jos. F. Mungo, Henry Moss, R. L. Lepsky, Chester E. Smith, Harold L. Emiley, Jack Russell, Millard Wilke, Wayne Webb, Bertha B. Lavallee, J. F. Wuerl, W. Burge.

Transfers deposited: Ralph Alexander, 103; Harry Brockman, 86; James A. Gillissie, 5; Adeline Livengood Stout, 3; Eddie Lowth, 278; Chester Sadio, 386; Martin Brooks, 746; Harold Maki, 284; Herbert Six, 34; Geo. C. Parrish, 65; Jack Mayer, 386; Evans Brown, 802; Vincent Tarr, 34; Chas. L. Edwards, 228; Ralph Morrison, 66; Joe Kelly, 694; Karl

Schoenfeld, 2; Harry E. Henneman, 802; Kelly Williams, 89; Leslie Manson, 375; John Dietzel, 86; Elwyn Reed, 37; Robert Scholtz, 746; Robert Steers, 265; Kenneth La Bahn 2d, 4; Norman Zeller, 4; Kenneth Kallefleish, 175; Wm. Cervantes, 203; Dorothy Kempe, 1. Resigned: Wm. L. Freyer, I. J. Hill, Marguerite Carnal.

Traveling members: Leo Koutzen, Irving Achtel, Michael Lubalin, Jos. Frieden, Renato Giannone, Frank S. Rash, Wm. Carlin, Alfred W. Brown, Herbert Cowens, Charles Vernon, Lester Boone, Norman Thornton, all 802; Gregory Vernon, 331; Lester Collins, 16; Arthur Giannone, Harry S. Levant, Robert Roy, W. A. Lyons, Charles Panley, Garlock Dowd, James Herbert Blake, James Robinson, Henry Geo. Watson, Edw. LeRoy Gibbs, Wm. Bradley, Lorenzo Cal Dual, all 802.

LOCAL NO. 11, LOUISVILLE, KY.

New members: Paolo Grosso, Billy Whiteman, Emmett Kerr.

Transfers deposited: M. Berman, G. Caswell, S. Einhorn, D. Ferguson, B. Ginsberg, E. Gregory, S. Levine, G. Mazza, A. Pardoll, G. Rabito, B. Rapp, R. Roy, R. Trotta, F. Welcome, all 234; Carleton Coon, Don Tiff, George Weisser, G. Haines, Glenn Zenor, M. W. Gunn, W. Edmondson, L. Kinslow, P. W. Miller, R. Greene, all 34; Hugo Kellett, 560.

Transfers withdrawn: C. Coon, D. Tiff, K. B. Harpster, M. Tiff, G. Weiser, C. Haines, G. Zenor, M. W. Gunn, W. Edmondson, L. Kinslow, P. W. Miller, R. Greene, H. Kellett, M. Berman, G. Caswell, S. Einhorn, D. Ferguson, B. Ginsberg, E. Gregory, S. Levine, G. Mazza, A. Pardoll, G. Rabito, B. Rapp, E. Roy, R. Trotta, F. Welcome.

Traveling members: George McKaye, cond. 1274; Mamie Stillerman, L. C. Brewer, C. L. Gamet, J. Billo, W. L. Gamet, J. E. Hamp, L. Q. Harding, J. Gauke, A. Hoffert, A. Freeman, E. L. Gamet, C. Grayson, all 10; D. Tonkel, B. Jackson, Joe Puder, Chas. Van Avery, all 5; Bib Gardner, 146; Ray Stillson, John Geiger, Dick Snyder, all 245; Clare Farr, 45; Johnny Jackson, 32; Ed. McIlwain, 600; Chet Shaw, 71; Cecil Stewart, Anton Bradas, 47.

LOCAL NO. 12, SACRAMENTO, CALIF.

New members: Norman Birch, John D. Lee.

Transfer withdrawn: George Gannon, 6. Resigned: Leslie Grimes.

LOCAL NO. 13, TROY, N. Y.

New members: Tony Daniels, Joseph B. Higgins, Ernest J. Siegrist, Samuel E. Wilcox, Joseph A. Lee, Foster R. Hussey, John E. Hussey.

Traveling members: Ralph Cooper, 208; Leonard Adams, Sylvester Brisco, L. Hill, Coleridge Davis, R. Valentino, C. P. Pierre, Harold Griffen, Clarence Henley, Westley Hardey, Paul Jones, A. L. Campbell, Chester Brown, Henry Hardy, all 710.

LOCAL NO. 15, TOLEDO, OHIO.

Resigned: Ed. Yeager.

New members: Robert Noonan, Loyal Huffman, Glenn Martin, John Brymer, Victor Lemie, Claude Merriman, Edw. Church, Ralph Garling, Byron Tigges.

Transfer deposited: J. L. Robinson, 655.

Traveling members: Harry Shannon, Joe Sorace, M. D. Grubbs, William H. Kelleck, Louis Criner, all 4; Carl Schutz, 396; Henry Wingard, 362; Hiram Kawwt, 697; Loyola Kuntz, 801.

Erased, order of National Office: Harry Newell.

LOCAL NO. 16, NEWARK, N. J.

New members: Harold Heurer, Otto Cervenka, Frank Mavel.

Traveling members: Kenneth E. Herlin, James M. Migliore, L. E. Manasco, Harold Diamond, Elly Bellare, Alfred Padovna, Chas. L. Jordan, Fred Feldman, Clarence M. Floyd, Jules Mendelson, H. L. Friedman, D. Wilkinson, all 802.

LOCAL NO. 18, DULUTH, MINN.

New members: Elizabeth Dickerman, Leslie Tuomi, Harvey Chermak.

Transfer issued: Ernest Lundberg.

Traveling members: Charles Dant, Thurston Spengler, Edwin Wolfe, Maurice McCormick, Edward La Mar, all 3; Andrew Van Sickle, James Johnston, Fred Murray, Kenneth Porter, all 253; Elvan Combs, 243; Sae; Hase, 203; Herb Kay, Donald Watt, Red Ingle, Parker Gibbs, Dick Gunliffe, Merrill Conner, Fritz Hummel, Dudley Fosdick, Arthur Weems, Elmo Tenner, Wes Vaughan, Jack O'Brien, Ormond Downes, Country Washburn, Ted Weems, Michey Garlock, Ward Archer, Ed. Oliver, Julian Davidson, Rus Morhoff, Dick Stabl, Manny Prager, Bruce Hudson, Al. Goering, Ray Leonard Kavash, Ray Woods, Paul Weigand, Ben Bernie, Gill Graw, all 10.

LOCAL NO. 21, TIFFIN, OHIO.

Officers for 1933: President, William J. Weinig; vice-president and treasurer, Edw. Serwinski; secretary, Paul R. Wahrer; sergeant-at-arms, Gaylord Baumgardner; trustees, Mrs. George Robenast, Russell Smith, Carl Montague.

LOCAL NO. 23, SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS

Transfer withdrawn: G. L. Crumbaker.

Transfer cancelled: Albert Williams.

Transfers issued: Dan Lattos, Dan Salazar, Herman Waldman, A. Navratil, R. K. Harris, J. V. Mills, Thomas Blake, Barney Dodd, R. Coughlin, Ken Switzer, Prex Preis, V. E. Clemens.

Traveling members: Ben Kendrick, Joe Browning, Ed. Hackett, G. Canterberry, L. Phillips, Lester Vator, R. Morgan, H. Stuenrock, B. Erinson, B. Silverstone, Lehigh Havens, F. M. Estep, all 34; Benny Meroff, Ford Canfield, Al. Arteago, R. Pepper, all 10; Jack Marshall, 51; Stevens, Larry Powell, Al. King, Rudy Waldy, Dick Brucato, Norman Gast, S. Sidney, Vick Garbar, Eddy Page, Joe Fritz, all 802; T. J. Denzier, P. K. Love, R. G. Rice, H. Steinborn, Ray Miller, George Kohler, B. H. Diller, R. H. Cheever, P. E. Gell, George Collier, W. H. Miller, L. Lemen, all 47; Paul Whiteman, Roy Barry, K. Dreterle, M. Molneck, H. Struble, M. Russell, Charles Strickfaden, J. Livingston, J. Cordaro, B. Bonatio, William Rank, J. Fulton, V. Grande, A. Natoli, B. Berigan, H. Goldfield, M. Pingitore, A. Miller, H. Jugley, Ramona Davies, Al. Dary, Jas. Noel, Ray Kuls, George Macdonald, all 802.

LOCAL NO. 25, TERRE HAUTE, IND.

New members: Norman Nasser, Francis Goff, Max Roberts.

Resigned: Eddie Paige, George Beebe.

Transfer issued: Norman Nasser.

Transfer returned: James Stevens.

Transfer cancelled: Max Roberts.

LOCAL NO. 26, PEORIA, ILLINOIS

New member: Delmer E. Prince.

Traveling members: Malcolm Crain, Al. Weiman, I. Lloyd Miller, 297; Donald E. Cook, 34; Royal Anderson, Donald Butler, 3; C. J. Elliott, 375; Lyle Sisk, 14; Maurice Longfellow, 388; Lyle Ririe, Byron Nicholson, Frank Corline, Fred Corline, Lloyd Weaver, Tony Corline, all 4; Frank Berardi, 60; Walter Saclette, 114; L. J. Buckley, 759; F. W. Rake, 574; Lyle Tood, 102; Don Honzi, 203; F. Edward Bennett, 11; Thomas Chalfaut,

427; Clark E. Horn, 515; Donald Teege, 304; Russ Clark, 771; W. H. Hodgson, 11; Barry Norton, A. W. Graffiorio, 178; Ernie Palmquist, 3; E. C. Danber, Eugene A. Mace, Max Berman, Vic Buynack, A. Emssia, Frank Vilt, Jr., all 4; Roland Becker, 47; F. P. Cavanaugh, 8; Harry Jones, 361; Jas. S. Ritchie, 568; Joe Cappa, 280; H. Davidson, 102; Fritz Miller, Harry Bottomly, Glen Brodirt, Ar. Robt., Jack Fernstrom, Jack Crane, Larry Larson, John Kurtzenab, Roll R. Peterson, Henry Coffey, Jimmy Flynn, Mack Wheeler, all 10; L. Gonva, 334; John Archambeault, 246; Stanley Bartovsky, 137; Chas. Woehrie, 379; Frank Stefank, 411; Nathan Koozeber, 137; James Martin, 303; James A. Davis, Robert W. Flock, 26; Al. Milliken, 102.

LOCAL NO. 30, ST. PAUL, MINN.

New members: Merrill K. Otness, Theodore A. Poehler.

Transfers deposited: Lloyd G. Dishneau, 483; E. L. (Red) Nichols, Tony Cacco, Chas. B. Roddick, William Lower, Alex Polacsay, Frank Sacco, Fred Morrow, Theodore A. Kline, Victor Angelo, all 4; Joseph Huffman, 60; Donald Lindsay Bigelow, Arthur D. Gibbons, Kermit D. Simmons, Frederick B. Marks, all 802; Jesse Latto, 802; Al. Jackson, Robert Wilkes, 86; Don DeLillo, 4; Wm. D. Reid, 24; Owen Kincaid, 86; Andrew DiBiase, 4; L. J. Beigel, 254.

Transfers withdrawn: E. L. (Red) Nichols, Tony Sacco, Charles B. Roddick, William Lower, Alex Polacsay, Frank Sacco, Fred Morrow, Theodore A. Kline, Victor Angelo, all 4; Joseph Huffman, 60; Donald Lindsay Bigelow, Arthur D. Gibbons, Kermit D. Simmons, Frederick B. Marks, all of 802; Jesse Latto, 82; Al. Jackson, Robert Wilkes, 86; Don DeLillo, 4; William D. Reid, 24; Owen Kincaid, 86; Andrew DiBiase, 4; H. M. Gonzalez, G. F. Gonzalez, D. K. Gordon, Robert L. Harris, J. C. Baller, P. (Sonny) Rush, C. C. Hurt, Manuel Ganza, Albert Ramirez, Rudolph Maldonado, all 147; George Arus, 5; Raoul Gonzalez, 23.

Traveling members: Chelsa Quealey, Max Pouch, Tom Jones, George Stern, Ray Rhonheimer, R. Barry, B. Berigan, B. Bonacio, J. Cordova, R. Davies, N. Dieterle, J. Fulton, H. Goldfield, Grande, F. Livingston, M. Malneck, A. Natoli, M. Pingitore, W. Rank, H. Jugley, M. Russell, C. Strickfaden, H. Struble, J. Noel, R. Kuls, G. Macdonald, A. Dary, Paul Whiteman, all 802; Ward Archer, Russell Morhoff, Julian Davidson, T. Edward Oliver, A. Goering, Gilbert Grau, Leonard Kavash, Richard Stable, Emmanuel Prager, Paul Weigand, Bruce Hudson, Ray Woods, A. Garlock, Ben Bernie, all 10.

LOCAL NO. 32, ANDERSON, IND.

Transfers issued: Merle Williams, John Jackson.

Transfers returned: Otto Ward, Kenneth Padley.

New members: Howard Ehrhart, Hilda Lindstrum.

LOCAL NO. 34, KANSAS CITY, MO.

Traveling members: Eddie Ward, Louis Marcaise, Graham Stevenson, Harry Davis, all 147; Frank Seigrist, 802; Manuel Blanke, James Murray, Edwin Hottaway, Leslie Durst, Leonard Burns, F. Harold Lewis, all 2; Vernon Baty, Bunny Peterson, Albert Viauet, Clarence Schwartz, Neil Deringer, D. Deringer, C. Higgins, Raggy Ring, P. Frederick, F. Gallner, Howie Christensen, all 463; Nate Hurwitz, 70; Henry Halstead, 47; David Lishkof, 256; D. Donaldson, 47; Al. Kavich, 704; George Jenkins, 60; J. Middleton, 375; C. W. Thompson, 466; Sam Taylor, 395; Fred Murray, A. Vansickle, Kenneth Porter, all 253; M. McCormick, Edw. Ladar, T. Spang, all 3; J. Johnston, 253; Edw. Wolf, 3; Elvan Combs, 245; Sam Chase, 200; Herbie Kay, 10; Stanley Wrightsman, 150; Russell Cheever, 47; Eugene Morgan, Charles Gentry, 422; Ed. Jungbluth, Charles Cleveland, Paul Collins, Lyle DeMoss, F. Sherman, Ray Lindeman, G. Schweser, Don Purviance, H. Trago, R. Landgren, Geo. Schmidt, Abe Hill, all 463; Doyle Green, 72; Syl Berg, 2.

Courtesy cards: Norville Gentry Price, 94; Charles G. Dant, 3.

Transfers issued: Vincent Tarr, Fred Waldner, Ray Hudgins, Thurman Rotroff, Ken Smith, Leslie Boyer, Wilmet Hollinger, Hubert Willis, Walter Evans, Paul Sella.

LOCAL NO. 40, BALTIMORE, MD.

New members: Earl E. Zeller, Jerome Iosenthal, George D. Yeatman, Louis J. Dorbit, Joseph Knight, J. Leslie Stuart, Chas. A. Sefton, James E. Kestler, Roland E. Holmes, Philip Fry.

Transfers issued: Charles Cohan, Sydney J. Hamburger, Charles A. Weissman, Manny Davis, William J. Avery.

Transfers returned: Charles Yuki, Ernest Philipp, Michael E. Weimer, Samuel M. Sistrin, Roy S. Chamberlain.

Transfers deposited: Misha Bessoff, Serg Tateosoff, Nathan Wharton, Gregory Titoff, Simon Voukan, Boris Kosetzky, Joshua Samoos, Nick Mohoff.

Transfer withdrawn: Nelson H. Smith.

Life memberships awarded: Richard F. Casey, Thomas Comella.

Traveling members: Dudley Wilkinson, Eddie Barry, Nic Hupfer, Eddie Stone, Isam Jones, Jack Blanchette, Rup Bigadke, W. Logeson, J. Bishop, R. D. Kissinger, M. Yaner, M. L. Mansfield, V. Hnoepick, Geo. Thow, J. Carlson, C. Willard, S. D. Ballard, S. Lee, R. N. Shafer, H. P. Davis, J. White, A. Heister, E. G. Alexander, H. R. Orrell, H. Kacer, T. Manahan, H. W. Finney, all 802; Charles Borrelli, 77; M. E. Schwartzberg, 2; H. L. Friedman, Julius H. Mendelson, Clarence M. Floyd, Charles L. Jordan, Fred Feldman, James M. Migliore, L. E. Manasco, Ken E. Herlin, Harold Diamond, Elly Bellare, Alfred Padovna, all 802; Jimmy Zummo, A. Tarshis, W. J. Schmidt, A. Zummo, P. Zummo, G. Tamerio, J. Masdea, G. Allison, R. Smith, all 80.

LOCAL NO. 42, RACINE, WIS.

Transfers issued: Gus Lindgreen, Russell Saltz, Russell Valley, Wm. C. Mason, Don O'Neill, Russell Valentine, Carl Carell, Clifford Ronsholdt, Clarence Wilda, Harold Wood, Thomas G. Parker.

Full member from transfer: A. Ward Drill.

Courtesy letter issued: A. Ward Drill.

Resigned: Roy E. Petersen.

LOCAL NO. 43, BUFFALO, N. Y.

New members: Patrick Vastola, Henry D'Amico, Donald Whipple.

Erased: Harold Arluck.

Transfers deposited: Don Wilson, William Conroy, Theo. Karaska, Clarence Weaver, Arnold Hasely, Harry Varley, all 106; Ray Rogemoser, Don Gallahue, 209; Edward R. Martin, 97; Benny Griffin, 720; Donald J. Rose, 78; W. J. Bissett, 406; Cyril Ray, G. F. Hanshaw, 406; Byron Dalrymple, Edw. G. Wild, 625; Donald Conlin, 97; Michael Canastaro, Michael Cicchetti, 78; Stewart W. Templeton, 5; Howard Cramer, 25; Edward J. Weaver, 234; Stephen B. Power, 149.

Transfers issued: Charles Cunningham, Harold Moyer, Chester Garwig, Larry Allen, John Liwellen, Myron Lowther, Vernon Yokum, Clark Yokum, Bus Brown, D. H. Weibel, George Walters, all 4.

Transfers cancelled: Velkko Mielonen, 203; Vincent Faga, 66.

Transfers issued: Joseph Goldstein, Arthur Vosteen, Jack McLaughlin, Milton Ast, Joseph Alto, Curtis E. Little, Salvatore Rizzo.

Resigned: Agnes Millhouse, Franz Wlster.

Erased: Stanley Kuzniarek, Rogers N. Armstrong.

Transfers deposited: T. J. Douglass, Jr., 71; Al. Lamborghini, Richard Gilkay, Charles W. Hathaway, Robert Richardson, Louis Colombo, Ed. M. Spear, Ed. A. Fortier, John Haurier, all 138; Sydney Grant, 173; J. W. Austin, 343; Lawrence G. Smyth, 66; Robert F. Thomson, 9; Charles Cunningham, Harold Moyer, Chester Garwig, Larry Allen, John Liwellen, Myron Lowther, Vernon Yokum, Clark Yokum, Bus Brown, D. H. Weibel, George Walters, all 4; Vincent Faga, 66; Frank Snyder, 209.

Transfers withdrawn: Lawrence G. Smyth, 66; Robert F. Thomson, 9; Al. Lamborghini, Richard Gilkay, Chas. W. Hathaway, Robert Richardson, Louis Colombo, Ed. M. Spear, Ed. A. Fortier, John Haurier, all 138; Sydney Grant, 173; J. W. Austin, 343.

Transfer revoked: Joseph Pendolino, 344.

Transfers issued: Chas. Wilson, Kenneth Brooks, Lester Eriembach, Ray Weller, Jos. B. Moreno.

LOCAL NO. 46, OSKOSH, WIS.

New members: Mart F. Chuchel, George Hanson, Werner Otto, Si Skaug, Miss E. Sieidel, Mrs. E. Vogt, Rueben Zwicky.

Withdrawal cards issued: Clarence Anderson, Carl Genz.

Transfer issued: John Nugent.

Withdrawal card deposited: Lyle Capman.

Transfers issued: Art. Mauthe, John Rislow, Joe Vanderberg, Abe Bellim, Oscar Bellman, Milten Kegg, Clinton Tomkins.

LOCAL NO. 49, HANOVER, PA.

New members: Paul F. Ecker, Reginald B. Dell, Arthur W. Lee, Luther H. Yohe.

Resigned: Raymond Markle, Mertis Mummet, Herbert S. Smith, Richard Dillinger.

LOCAL NO. 50, ST. JOSEPH, MO.

Transfers deposited: H. L. McDonald, 36; Arthur Sandley, 10.

Transfers issued: Howard Ledford, Glen Ballentine, Bernard Jarrell, Harvey Crawford, David Holding, Jerome Geller.

Traveling members: Porter Melton, T. J. Dean, Lon Chaney, Jimmy Burson, Nelson Brown, Leslie Manson, Cecil Meadors, all 375; Milo Durett, Art Rogers, 512; Skeppy Anderson, 120.

LOCAL NO. 51, UTICA, N. Y.

New member: Nicholas De Carlis.

Resigned: Charles Scott.

Traveling members: Jennings Campbell, Robert E. Leister, Donald C. Clinger, Nelson C. Little, William R. Stump, John H. Gibboney, all 742; Charles Koons, Murray Swingley, Joseph W. Horvath, all 269; Robt. E. Elden, 49; Fred Williams, 78; St. Elmo, Marshall Williams, Gene Markley, C. Dores Bherole, all 297; Eyrton Mengerkin, Clarence Houser, Ray Merrin, all 699; Wayne E. Adams, 192; Joseph Nigro, 206; Vincent A. Behrensens, 588; Glenn A. Long, 472; Phil Romano, Irving Gellers, William Dreslein, all 14; Tony Lipe, Arthur Joseph Bauder, John V. Wilson, Samuel H. Roberts, Frederic G. Wayland, Francis M. Connelly, Jack Chesleigh, all 1802; E. Christopher, 275.

LOCAL NO. 58, FORT WAYNE, IND.

New members: Wayne Canfield, Don Hines, Charles Moore, Harvey Betts, Bud Carper.

Transfers issued: Robert E. Nossett, Jr., Herbert V. Baier.

Transfer returned: Earl Maze.

Transfer withdrawn: Forest O. Bobbett, 320.

Transfers cancelled: Kenneth Trietsch, Paul Trietsch, 245; Otto Ward, 32.

Withdrawn: Meredith Scallon, Wayne Canfield.

LOCAL NO. 64, OTTUMWA, IOWA

Traveling members: C. B. Jennings, Huell L. Park, Ralph L. Pearson, Paul N. Goode, William Southard, Grady Mullins, Walden D. Alverson, William Johnson, Jas. S. Clarkson, G. Albert Eder, all 395; Herb Heuer, Maurice McVey, Robert G. Dayton, H. D. Spencer, Charles Sullivan, James L. Chase, Ed. Anderson, Reimer Hoffman, Russell Case, Robert Amidon, all 67; Ray C. Nelson, 67-79; William Ubell, Floyd Morse, McKinley Arnett (no card), Roy Gore, Norman Fleming, Finis Turner, Ray Murphy (no card), all 304; C. Stanley Severance, 303; Thomas Arnot, 178; Karl Mouton, 572; Gene Allen, 454; 19 (no card); Bill Jenks (no card); Robert Giddings, Paul Levene, all 178; Don L. Smith, 574; Howard H. Sanders, Robert Magee, Warren O. Johnson, M. K. Widekind, Howard Gustafson, Jack Bowby, all 646; James Crosby, Sam Scafferi, Francis Burgechtel (no card), Delos Dooley, Henry Newland, Lowell Fuller, all 176; John Black, 674; Joseph Chromis, John J. Fratic, Charles Snyder, Paul Mills, all 631; Louis Bales, Lloyd Sarjent, Francis Preble, Earl Wyant, all 90; Michael F. Nelson, Wayne V. Thrall, 224; R. B. Harrison, 196 (application pending).

Traveling members: Eddie Belcher, 568; Kenneth Ketchen, 525; Frank Hoffman, 89; Elmer Lowry, 89; Henry Hultberg, 240; Neil Reed, 96; Daniel Gay, 131; Harold McKinnis, 10; Roger Terry, 21; Carl Woodman, 166; F. W. Anglund, 34; James L. Warren, Byron E. Michaels, Willard Brady, Larry Funk, all 802; Everett Frady, 123; Al. Mueller, 1; Ted Klimefelter, 365; M. G. Flickinger, 34; L. G. McNabb, 73; John W. Jones, M. M. Bason, Francis Clatterbaugh, Dan L. Smith, Milo Garrett, Seldon W. Carey, W. R. Papp, D. D. Levine, Clarence Zylman, 527; Jerry Hayes, Buck Perry, Ronzo Hayes, Seymour Morrison, James Windsor, Francis Bates, Alonzo Miller, Maurice Allen, Floyd Bowman, Harold Wilkerson, Eddie Barber, all 632; Glenn Sears, Gilbert G. Green, Harry La Rue, Louis Corry, Jr., W. Fisher, M. J. Brink, Robt. Carlson, all 67; Walter Ash, E. R. Burnham, Merrit E. Calkins, L. R. Hayes, Louis E. Hope, Duane Yates, Clare Travis, Walter Kowalski, Ronald Young, all 228; N. L. Norton, 802; Russell Swanson, 56; Deb R. Lyon, Clarence P. Hanley, Stephen J. Lyon, Vince Haight, Richard Strangien, Ralph A. Peterson, all 70; E. Keith Ripley, 678; Paul F. Cooper, 116; Clarence Zylman, 527; Fred F. Fisher, 433; Stanley Fritta, 540; Harold Morgan, C. G. Spafford, Marion Rice, Marvin W. Houghton, Maynard E. Douglas, Fred Wetherby, Ray Livingston, all 75; Jewel J. Fisher, Kenneth Young, Hank Huston, Joe Buzze, Maynard E. Douglas, Pat Smith, Carleton Gray, all 75; Bob Starr, 738; Otto Kristufek, John De Rosa, F. De Lecce, M. Nicastro, Carl B. Hecker, Don De Caprio, Alex. Fevsner, Dmitry Shmuklosky, Otto T. Jelinek, John Moutz, Jos. Turso, F. F. Crisafulli, M. Minkow, Jas. Maffi, F. Covone, Mafor Barthel, John F. Lingeman, Fred Pronio, all 10; Thos. D'Onofru, 802; Isador Berger, 802; H. Max Steindel, 10; Walter L. Larson, 10; Rudolph Ganz, 2; Lloyd Akridge, 147; N. C. Cochran, 395; K. C. Goodwin, 47; Earl Hatch, 11; Kingsley R. Jackson, 422; H. C. Johann, 306; Jimmie Joy, J. W.

Maples, Norman J. Smith, Frank Waterhouse, all 11; Jimmie McManus, 117; Donald Wait, Red Ingle, Parker Gibbs, Dick Cunliffe, Merrill Conner, Fritz Hummel, Dudley Fosdick, Arthur Weems, Elmo Tanner, Wes Vaughan, Jack O'Brien, Ormond Downes, Country Washburn, Ted Weems, all 10; Sidney W. Peterson, Duane Peterson, Max Blake, E. Ross Baker, Joe Wiss, Gaylord Shilling, Geo. Mellinger (no card), Walter Bray (no card), Darby Wilson (no card), all 264.

LOCAL NO. 65, HOUSTON, TEXAS

New members: Gunnar Ruthstrom, Robert S. Blair, Victor Wade Sandberg, Harry Levit, Richard Lee Smith, Charles H. Daniel, Jr., Kittrell Reid, J. G. Ferrell, Malcolm Storey Lindsay, Robert G. Robinson, Lawrence Vidrine, W. O. W. Smith, Jr., Jerry Wallace, Lucille Cheatham, Evelyn Mac Hancock, Edith L. Carlton, Ethel M. Lord, Joe Barbee, Jr.

Transfers deposited: E. J. Lakits, 161; Al. Lubowski, 10; Paul W. Whitehurst, 125; Hume Everett, Luther V. Gunther, 20; Cooper Stoughton, Henry Laib, Jr., Truett Jones, all 147; J. A. Vincent, 560; Ralph Winger, A. Loya Johnson, G. Clinton Davis, all 147; Ben Gayman, 72; Norman Rifkind, 10; Hamp Mabry, Leo F. Mosler, 464; Otis Dellinger, 176; Walter Davison, Harlan J. Christie, Chapman Utley, A. Guy Horne, James H. King, Ray Robinson, Carl Edwards, all 11; Lendall Collins, Edwin Collins, Kenneth White, all 34; Robert Langdale, 1.

Transfers withdrawn: Henry Lange, 802; Clifton Surfus, Robert S. Shriener, Millard Ott, Jay Klopfenstein, H. D. Longworth, John King, Waldo S. Sundsmo, Robert Krechman, all 68; P. L. Norriego, 147; Al. (Lube) Lubowski, 10; Luther V. Gunther, 20; Henry Laib, Jr., Truett Jones, Ralph Winger, all 147; Norman Rifkind, 10; Hamp Mabry, 464.

Full membership from transfer: Joe McMakin, James Burton Matson, Erwin D. Peschel.

Resigned: Everett (Red) Bone.

Transfers issued: George C. Parrish, Ted Klimefelter, Huey Ingout, Billy Bacon, Ted R. Shaw, S. M. (Babe) Blok, Jr., Eugene O. Kuntz, Carl Green.

LOCAL NO. 67, DAVENPORT, IOWA

Erased: LeRoy Esterdahl, Mesh Crown, Chas. Mason.

New members: Coy Muir, Francis Allshouse.

Transfers issued: Orville Foster, Leonard Esterdahl, Gilbert Green.

Traveling members: Mickey Garlock, Ward Archer, Ed. Oliver, Julian Davidson, Russ Morhoff, Dick tabl, Manny Prager, Bruce Hudson, Al. Goering, Jay Leonard Kavach, Ray Woods, Paul Weigand, Gill Grau, Ben Bernie, Thos. Miller, Sam Solomon, H. W. Van Hook, Geo. Finley, L. D. Knudson, Dell Coon, Jack Hall, Wm. Dohler, Don Carter, Bud Shifman, all 10; Berney Reynolds, 264; Wesley Chiallerbeck, Ray Hendricks, Max Richard, Kenneth N. Orrel, Chester Harris, all 551; Art Quast, 693; Robt. Calame, 574; Frank Ormsby, 561; Deb Lyon, Stephen Lyon, Ralph Petersen, Richard trangen, Vince Haight, Clarence Handley, all 70; Paul Cooper, 116; Clarence Zylman, 252; Fred Fisher, 433; Stanley Fritts, 540; Keith Ripley, 678; Orville Akous, 26; Harold Yeogley, Ross Jenkyn, Ty Zeigler, Joseph Doiber, Paul Bakes, Frank Huber, Jr., all 269; Geo. Feary, 750; Robt. Huckel, 472; H. E. teiner, 750; Joe McGranahan, Clinton Will, Almon Shirk, all 269; Anton Bradac, 47; C. Stewart, 47; Samuel Freed, Ralph Freed, Arthur Holdstein, all 802; Cab Calloway, L. Wright, A. A. Cheatham, S. Harris, Al. Morgan, N. White, Ed. Swayse, W. F. Thomas, L. Marcey, Ben E. Payne, E. Wheeler, A. J. Brown, all 208.

LOCAL NO. 69, PUEBLO, COL.

New members: Kathryn Horeish, H. W. Patlogar, James Colon, F. C. Moore, J. C. Mulay, L. L. Alexander, Nick Bucollo, Scott Benson, H. L. Craig, James O'Brien, G. T. Markossen.

Courtesy letter deposited: Gordon M. Roberts, 20.

Transfer returned: Dale Mummah.

Transfer issued: R. R. Rhodes.

LOCAL NO. 70, OMAHA, NEB.

New members: Paul Reese, Aide Riaff, Loyde D. Pack.

Resigned: Morton Wells.

Transfers issued: Ruth Silber, Charles A. Steinbaugh, Hans Brumme, Marie Mikova, Eldon D'Orlo, Don Libbey.

Transfers deposited: Ray Elzea, 532.

Traveling members: Max Ponce, George Stern, Thomas Jones, Chas. Qualey, Ray Moner Rhonemer, Ed. Davies, J. Fulton, V. Grande, M. Malneck, A. Natoli, W. Rank, M. Russell, H. Truble, R. Kuls, A. Dary, Paul Whiteman, R. Barry, B. Bevigian, B. Bonacio, J. Cordavo, K. Dieterle, H. Goldfield, F. Livingston, A. Miller, M. Pingitore, H. Quigley, C. Strickfaden, J. Noel, G. Macdonald, all 802.

LOCAL NO. 71, MEMPHIS, TENN.

Erased: Tal Henry.

Transfers issued: Seymour Simons, Clyde E. Davis, Ross Gilboe, Herb. H. Freeman, Maurice J. Kelley, Chas. H. Coffel, Jr., Everett Clay, Howard P. Greene, Nelson Bitterman.

Transfers deposited: Clyde Lucas, Arthur G. Winter, Albert Mateu, Earl Cates, Chas. G. Henry, Louis Shurtliff, Alfred DeCrescent, Russell Hough, Victor Schwartz, Earl Gray, Merwin Fischal, Leon Lucas, Albert Woodbury, Barney DeAugustine, Carl E. Lindou, all 47; A. Loya Johnson, 147.

Transfers withdrawn: Donald Loomis, 625; J. E. Merrey, 5; Gilford C. Thomas, 5; Erling Knutson, 34; Arthur G. Winter, Charles Henry, Louis Shurtliff, all 47.

Traveling members: Ernie V. King, 322; George McDonald, 554; Leslie Lyle, 554; John Ely, 808; Andrew Byrne, Jr., 802; Louis Armstrong, Ruben Mike, McKendrick, Albert Johnson, Z. T. Randolph, Geo. Oldham, Harry Dial, Bill Oldham, Scoville Brown, Fred Johnson, Chas. H. Beale, all 208; Ellis Whitlock, 637; Ben Bernie, Mickey Garlock, Ed. Oliver, Ward Archer, Julian Davidson, Russ Morhoff, Dick Stabl, Manny Prager, Bruce Hudson, Al. Goering, Jay Leonard Kavash, Ray Woods, Paul Weigand, Gill Grau, all 10; Geo. Evanson, E. C. Sadegren, Harold Gibson, Martin Olson, Lyle Cushing, L. L. Lunford, Howard Williams, R. H. Borup, Harold Haynes, all 773; C. R. Wood, 26.

LOCAL NO. 72, FORT WORTH, TEXAS

Transfers issued: Lynn Denby, Keating Chase, Ford Lane, Emil Schmit, Mabel Valle.

Transfer deposited: Joe W. Golphor, 433.

Traveling members: John C. Busch, Ralph Britt, 609; Bert Penrose, 154; Carlton Buchanan, 250; Nevin Dodd, 385; Lonnie Pope, 197; Gene Vore, 385; Jack H. Eggan, 30; Frank Patterson, 164.

New members: Dale Woodward, Walter Petta.

LOCAL NO. 73, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Transfers deposited: C. H. Roth, 643; Martin Westermo, 536; E. D. Mosman, 58.

Transfers issued: Ferd Oldre, Andrew

Local No. 75, Des Moines, Iowa
 Transfers issued: Russell Olson, Ralph Librera, Carl C. Bean, W. L. (Doc) Lawson, Lindsey R. Coons, Harry Prosper, Marshall B. Craig, M. E. Douglas, Marion Rice, Jack Graves, Marvin Houghton, Marion Hammer, Wayne Songer, C. G. Spafford, Marilyn Ridout.
 Transfers deposited: Fred Wetherly, 73; Clarke Shaw, 574; Chas. Steinbaugh, 70; Robert Starr, Jr., 738.
 Transfer returned: Clarence Craven.
 Traveling members: Benny Meroff, Al. King, Larry Powell, Red Byper, Fox Canfield, Jack Marshall, Norman Gast, Sid Sturmsstein, Vic Garber, Fritz Waldron, Rudy Walde, Al. Artego, Jack Fina, Phil Stephens, Dick Brucato, Eddie Patge, all 802; Tom Jones, G. Stern, C. Quealey, R. Rhonheimer, Max Ponch, all 802; R. Bary, B. Berigan, B. Bonacio, J. Cordaro, R. Davies, K. Dieyerk, J. Fulton, H. Goldfield, F. Livingston, V. Grande, M. Mainack, A. Miller, A. Natall, M. Pingatore, W. Raub, M. Russell, H. Quigley, C. Stickfaden, Harry Struble, J. Noel, R. Kutz, G. Macdonald, A. Dacy, Paul Whiteman, all 802; R. Merhoff, Al. Goring, Paul Weigand, Ray Woods, Dick Stobille, Manny Progers, Leonard Kavash, Bruce Hudson, Julian Davidson, Ward Aacher, Ed. Oliver, Gil Gray, Ben Bernie, all 10.

Local No. 76, Seattle, Wash.
 Traveling members: E. Ward, H. Davis, L. Marcasio, all 47; P. Stegrini, G. Stevenson, 47; H. Lenant, M. Lubalia, L. Achtel, A. Grovomi, J. Friedel, all 802.
 New members: M. Pillar, J. Wandesforde.
 Dropped: O. Argenti, E. Arnold, Sr., P. Barnett, J. Denimore, Emma Jane Epler, S. Fisher, Margaret Fugitt, D. Harden, W. Holm, H. Knox, Dorothy Moore, J. Morrison, H. J. Olschewsky, W. E. Parker, G. Framer, H. Dale.
 Membership annulled: Ray Jacobsen, W. Biuff, H. Mann.

Local No. 77, Philadelphia, Pa.
 New members: John F. Coates, Frank A. Cuneo, Jr., Thomas H. Russell.
 Transfers received: Nicholas Kellmayer, Jr. 585.
 Transfer withdrawn: H. P. Shafer, 787.
 Transfers issued: Edw. S. Compton, David Glassman, Ben. Horowitz, Ray Hottinger, William F. Krechmer, Andrew A. Pacenza, Richard F. Pell, Adolph A. Pollock, Harry Prue, Angelo Scottoline, Lloyd Ulberg.
 Traveling members: C. Burrell, D. J. Chestnut, R. W. Chestnut, V. Hadley, T. Jenkins, R. Johnson, E. B. Pierce, W. Pinckney, George E. Hattaway, P. Sandford, J. Toller, J. T. Watkins, all 535; Hughie Walke, 802.
 Resigned: Louis Clermont, Samuel B. Denney, Chandler Ford.
 Erased: Jack Jaffe, Ralph Liberio, Bernie Marr, Karl R. Radlach, Jr., G. W. Rishel.

Local No. 78, Syracuse, N. Y.
 Transfers issued: Donald J. Rose, Irene Russell, Dorothy Scott, Jerry Arluck, Michael Canastraro, Clyde Stearns, Chester Wells, James Melif.
 Transfers withdrawn: William J. Bissett, Byron Dalrymple, Eric L. Wild, Paul Freedman, Walter Yoder, Stewart W. Templeton, G. F. Henshaw, Cyril Ray, Howard Cramer, Oliver Mathewson, Donald Conklin.
 New members: Abram Wallace, Earl Orton.

Local No. 80, Chattanooga, Tenn.
 Traveling members: Lughton Sharpe, 163; Laurine Strawbridge, 527; Helen Gorton, 121; Lucile Hopper, 36; Jenette Spencer, 761; Gilma Sandwig, 114; Rhea Park, 190; Ruth McMurry, 3; Gordon Nichols, Edward Brown, Harold Brown, B. C. Wren, Creston Reese, James E. Davis, all 427; Al. Welton, 148; Isham Jones, Clarence Willard, R. H. Biggadike, Jack Blanchette, Nie B. Huffer, Milton Yaner, W. K. Logesa, M. L. Mansfield, John Carlson, E. Marblestone, Joe Bishop, G. A. Thow, Richard Davis, Clyde Jones, S. D. Ballard, V. J. Hauprich, all 802.

Local No. 81, Anaconda, Mont.
 New members: Ray A. Holbrook, Carlos Cascaras.

Local No. 92, Guelph, Ont., Canada
 Transfer withdrawn: George Dennis.
 Transfer issued: George Aird.

Local No. 94, Tulsa, Okla.
 Traveling members: Henry Halstead, R. Cheevers, 47; S. Wrightman, 150; Charles Gentry, E. Morgan, 422; Tom Taylor, 395; C. W. Thompson, 466; J. Middleton, 375; George Jenkins, 60; Al. Kavech, 704; Nate Hurwitz, 70; Dave Lishkof, 256; D. R. Donaldson, 47; L. J. Bergel, 254; Joe Huffman, 60; A. Polocasy, Frank Sacco, V. Angler, Charles Roddick, E. L. Muehler, William Lower, Tony Sacco, T. A. Kline, H. Morrow, all 4; Bob Long, Roger Merritt, Don Roth, Orland Franklin, John Getty, Ted Vesley, Marvin Steele, Willard Larson, Floyd Foster, Woodrow Stolbo, all 137; Truiston Ryan, 162; Ed. Strong, 10; R. Bergy, B. Bergian, B. Bonacio, T. Cardalo, R. Davis, K. Diexevie, J. Fulton, H. Goldfield, U. Strands, F. Livingston, M. Malneck, A. Miller, A. Na, R. Kuh, G. Macdonald, A. Dary, P. Whiteman, all 802; Lony Akirdge, 147; N. C. Cochran, 395; K. C. Goodman, 47; E. R. Jackson, 422; H. C. Johann, 306; Jimmie McManus, 147; M. G. Flickinger, 34; F. Waterhouse, J. M. Maples, Jimmie Joy, all 11; Sials Randall, A. C. Bute, 73; Walter Link, 137; H. R. Harrison, 36; J. Louson, 253; M. Hughes, 257; J. T. Curry, 280; H. W. Gilbertson, 246; Ray H. Willis, 245; J. Jackson, 23; Kenneth March, 46; Jack Holt, B. Cobb, DeWitt Mills, Charles Toran, S. E. Allen, Pete Jones, Lenord Phillips, all 558; Ed. Anderson, 743; F. Whitney, 168; Herman Elkins, 743; Joe Oliver (King), 208; James Taylor has card issued by defunct local No. 827, Kansas City, Mo. colored.
 Transfers withdrawn: Gordon Forster, 166; Miss M. H. Fiddler, 64.

Local No. 97, Lockport, N. Y.
 Transfer deposited: Norman Hainsey, 554.
 Transfer issued: Edward R. Martin.

Local No. 99, Portland, Ore.
 New members: Robert F. Clark, Samuel K. Fisher, Jr., Harold Kassebaum, Arthur Presthus.
 Dropped: Ted O'Hara, L. A. Belfis, F. A. Bemis, W. H. Bewley, Billie Billings, C. C. Bonham, Viola E. Bonham, L. T. Delaney, Mrs. D. Derrin, L. E. Deilachneider, Bill Dooley, Elmer E. Felg, C. A. Fowler, Lucile H. French, L. E. Gartin, Everett Glaeze, Harry R. Green, W. Greenfield, Ralph Hamilton, R. E. Harless, Fred J. Hill, Dolph H.

Jenkins, Norm Johnson, Nellie Kennedy, Leona Klebnow, Billie Kugler, Buck Lamoreaux, E. Lindquist, P. L. Lodwick, A. K. Lytle, Ted Mullen, Louis L. Myers, Rodger Olson, P. Ragnone, Gloria Rickard, Mary W. Rychar, H. L. Schroeder, Henry Sholund, Sam Soble, A. G. Steele, L. E. Sullivan, E. G. Torney, W. E. Whitcomb, W. Clyde Willes.
 Resigned: Joe Keith, Maxine Whitehead.
 Except: C. P. Edwards, Benard Barron.
 Transfers deposited: Ray West, 47; Mrs. Ray West, 47; Emmett Donnelly, 537; Art Evans, 6; Georgie Stoll, 47; Galen Gloyd, 689.
 Transfers issued: George Olense, Prospera Pozal, C. B. Steer, R. Levoff, Michel Penha, Bradford Collins, E. R. Escola, John K. Hixon.
 Transfers withdrawn: A. Boyd Wilhelm, Robert Stoltze, L. Carlos Meier, Carlo D. Bovero.
 Transfers cancelled: J. F. Sherman, John K. Hixon, R. Levoff, Elliot Wright.
 Transfers annulled: R. A. Hamblet, Victor C. Webb.
 Traveling members: Harry S. Levant, Irvin Achtel, Arthur Giannoni, Joseph Friedel, Mike Lubalin, F. Siegrist, all 802; Harry Davis, Eddy Ward, Lois Marcaise, G. Stevenson, all 47.

Local No. 102, Bloomington, Ill.
 Erased: A. Milliken, L. Van Petten, L. McReynolds, G. Dale, F. Funk, C. Winegar.

Local No. 103, Columbus, Ohio.
 Traveling members: Harry Levant, Irving Achtel, Michael Lubalin, Arthur Giannoni, Joseph Friedel, Bob Roy, Rene Geannoni, Bill Carlin, Bill Lyons, Chas. Panely, Frank Rash, all 802; Greg. Vernon, 331; Don Garlock, 688.

Local No. 108, Dunkirk, N. Y.
 Resigned: Miss Harriette Haycroft, Alfred Longhouse, Elliott Saunders, Mrs. E. F. Bush, Joseph Drago.
 Honorary member: Jules Droege.

Local No. 120, Scranton, Pa.
 New members: Paul W. Wren, James A. Genter, Peter Murzenski.
 Transfers deposited: Earl Strige, Victor Lewis, Nicholas DeFonzo, Louis Burgo, Philip Profeta, Sam Profeta, Ollie A. Howard.
 Transfers issued: Gerald Brooks, Russell Miller.

Local No. 122, Newark, Ohio
 Transfer deposited: Ted Crawford, 586.

Local No. 123, Richmond, Va.
 New members: James G. Chakales, G. Randolph Jones.
 Resigned: A. Sinclair Ross.
 Traveling members: Harry Levant, Mike Lubalin, Irving Achtel, Arthur Gianoni, Joe Friedel, H. L. Friendman, Alfred Padova, K. E. Herlin, J. M. Migliore, C. L. Jordan, Ely Belaire, H. Diamond, J. H. Mendelson, C. M. Floyd, F. Feldman, L. E. Monasco, all 802; Jely Leftowich, Ernest Lynch, John Lupton, Jimmy Booker, Harold Gibeb, W. D. Scribner, Hugh Germino, J. W. Woodward, Thomas Lassiter, Walter Lassiter, Grant Byerly, all 619.

Local No. 131, Streator, Ill.
 New members: Pierre Fort, Jr., Jess McDowell, Harry S. Walters, Leroy E. Walsworth.

Local No. 141, Kokomo, Ind.
 Erased: Claude Hardin, Lawrence Carpenter, Clyde Hunt, Bud Davis.

Local No. 142, Wheeling, W. Va.
 Traveling members: H. Levant, Arthur Giannoni, Mike Lubaline, Irving Achtel, Joe Friedel, all 802.

Local No. 147, Dallas, Texas
 New member: James L. Cruce.
 Transfers deposited: Freddie Cohen, 164; Carl W. Ellis, 75.
 Transfers issued: Mrs. Wm. F. Kuehn, M. C. Blair, Henry Allen Ferguson, Leslie McCaulley, Robert L. Fletcher, Mike Simpson, Durwood Cline.
 Resigned: William H. Potter.
 Traveling members: Cabell Calloway, A. A. Cheatham, A. S. Harris, Al. Morgan, Morris White, Harry A. White, Edwin Swayze, Walter P. Thomas, Leroy Maxey, Benjamin E. Payne, DePriest E. B. Wheeler, Andrew J. Brown, Lammar Wright, David Pesetzki, all 802.

Local No. 148, Atlanta, Ga.
 Transfers issued: R. W. Hubner, G. A. Berkey, Ben Hargrove.
 Transfers returned: R. A. Gordon, J. H. Dudley.
 Transfers deposited: Tom Hearn, 721; M. H. Rulick, 47; E. L. Howell, cond. 128.
 New members: R. E. Jones, Sam Feldman.

Local No. 149, Toronto, Ont., Canada
 New members: Miss Madge Annetts, Carl Goldner, Miss Freda Gronowetter, Miss Winnifred MacMillan, Horace H. Moore, Carl Phillip, Carl H. Tapscott, Frank Uhrin, Leslie Wilson.
 Transfer deposited: C. W. Bateman, 190.
 Transfers issued: A. Frats, Mark Mettmer, Wallace A. Armour, Stephen B. Power.
 Traveling members: Joe Massey, 10; Chris Christensen, 356; Jack King, Phil Phillips, Raymond Ring, all 802.
 Resigned: Mrs. Gladys M. Carter.

Local No. 161, Washington, D. C.
 Transfers deposited: Lemuel Keller, Alex Levin, S. J. Hamburger, Nelson H. Smith, Tacito Buccil.
 Transfers withdrawn: Amelia Conti, Albert L. Vista.
 Transferred to full membership: Michael Weiner, Irven Whitenack, Clyde Schafer, Jr., Samuel Geschicter, Joseph Wubboid, Neal de Luca.
 Transfer revoked: A. Stefanacci.
 Traveling members: Ray C. Bandi, 60; Charles Borrelli, 77; Robert E. Geraghty, Charles F. Posty, Daniel D. White, Mita Weintzoff, Charles Band, R. Chigrinsky, E. Maidansky, S. Stein, am Scharf, V. Kaskevich, C. Krummel, James A. Noble, S. D. Ballard, Joe Bishop, Jack Jemmy, Victor J. Hauprich, Wallace K. Lageson, J. Blanchette, Maynard Mansfield, R. D. Kissinger, M. C. Hupfer, George A. Thow, I. Marblestone, Milton Yaner, John Carlson, Clarence Willard, Isham Jones, Fred Waring, Tom Ward, Frank Hawer, Virgil Dawes, George McFarland, Elton Cockrill, Stewart Churchill, J. R. McClintock, John Davis, Geo. Creeley, N. A. Keller, James Gilliland, Clark Hanlon, Leo Armand, Charles Barber, L. Bonkowski, Fred Campbell, John Richardson, Fred Creeley, Thomas Foster, J. D. MacPartland, E. Glen Miller, J. D. Wade, Jr., Del Porter, Jimmy Lord, Ray F. McKinley, Alex. Peck, Stanley L. Peck, S. A. Barford, Jr., M. Ray Johnson, Harry Goodman, J. C. MacGregor, Smith Ballew, all 802.
 Erased: Max Alpher, Irving Boernstein, James T. Breast, Abe Clar, R. Lavin, Benny J. Ratner, John H. Rousseau, Fred G. Thompson, Fred Thorne.

Local No. 163, Gloversville and Johnstown, N. Y.
 Resigned: Ceylon Bona, Angelo Marcucci, Arthur Gibbons, Will C. Riggs.
 Dropped: Ray Kilmer, Marguerite Krebs Clark.

Local No. 167, San Bernardino, Calif.
 New members: E. A. Franklin, Ted Harvey, Fred Silcott, Gladys Pearson, Robert Dunfee, Ruth B. Stivers, Davison L. Stivers, Jerome Grauer, Cyrus Bernard Witzes, Wilbert W. Hahn, Herman Ehrlich.
 Transfers issued: Harry D. Wilson, Alo. B. Clapp.
 Resigned: Todd Gregory, H. W. Schellme.
 Dropped: Carrie Christleman, Fred Hamby, D. R. Jarvis, Marguerite Johan, Paul H. Kennedy, Lloyd Reppy, A. A. Schweinfurter, Chester Snell, M. Shirley Snider, James Summers, G. B. Summers, Samuel Vestey, Fred Watson, William Wilding.
 Transfer deposited: Floyd R. Mathews, 47.

Local No. 171, Springfield, Mass.
 Erased: J. Henry Parker.
 Placed on honorary membership list: Fred L. Robertson, Fred Turgeon.

Local No. 174, New Orleans, La.
 New member: Alfred Moore.
 Transfers issued: J. Gensberger, John Roy Posey, E. Stratakos, George Schilling, John C. Brent, Roland Leach, John W. Miller.
 Transfers deposited: Avery Guerin, Harold Lawson, Roger Wolfe Kahn, Joseph Rosenblatt, Joe Carl Baum, Charles Peagarden, V. J. Rosselli, Anthony C. Russo, Max Farley, George E. Beebe, Noel J. Kligen, Joseph N. Sullivan, Art Shaw, Herbert H. Winfield, Reuben A. Weinstein, Delmar B. Kaplan.
 Transfers withdrawn: Henry Busse, Robt. F. Baker, E. Le Baron Bruno, Paul Sprosty, Ted E. Tillman, Ted Kennedy, T. F. Wooster, Donald Gordon, George Zborski, C. A. Runyon, Gerald E. Wheeler, Seymour Drugan, Vic Brown.
 Erased: G. H. St. Pierre.
 Traveling members: Geo. D. McKay, 9; Dick Powell, 3; Frank Moriarity, 9; Murray Fullmann, 802.

Local No. 183, Beloit, Wis.
 New member: W. R. Bond.
 Traveling members: Maurie Sherman, Joe Plotkie, J. Hellner, Joe Bigel, J. E. McHargue, J. Bump, Don Woodville, Clem Johnson, Roy Henderson, Jack Gardner, all 10.

Local No. 185, Parkersburg, W. Va.
 Officers for 1933: President, Leroy Loney; vice-president, Waldo Lacy; treasurer, Jas. Hickey; secretary, W. H. Fitzgerald; executive committee, Leroy Loney, Charles Reed, James Hicks, George Dishrom, W. H. Fitzgerald.
Local No. 186, Waterbury, Conn.
 New members: Bernard Pasquariello, Joseph Durso, Philip V. Benevento, John P. Fitzgerald, Patrick Bredice, Ignace Derwis, Cocetta Gentle.
 Resigned: Esther Rutman.
 Transfers issued: Louis DeNegris, Vern Gunsalus, Michael Mancini, Amedeo Pagano.
 Traveling members: Thomas G. Hatch, 140; Millard Sawyer, 364; Frank Llewellyn, 586; Fred Follensbee, 246; Frank Pieher, 408; Leo Hannon, Ivor Bjorn, E. J. Roy, J. B. McNamara, all 173; William Lucier, Rodger Melencook, 126; Ferdie Lejeune, Ross Bair, Bob Hayes, S. Lehr, Charles Neiner, G. Kennedy, Al. Licht, Ivan Morris, Al. Pallangjr, R. J. LeBosquet, Harold Yeagley, Chet Lincoln, all 63.

Local No. 190, Winnipeg, Man., Canada
 New members: W. Allan Murray, Bruno Schmidt, Margaret Mitchell, Arnold Johnston.
 Transfers withdrawn: M. Genser, Lawrence Genser, O. O. Ingo, Allan McKean, George A. Johnston.

Local No. 192, Elkhart, Ind.
 Transfers issued: Harold Jolles, George Barrow.
 Transfer deposited: F. Leslie Phillips, 12.
 Traveling members: Mrs. Fanny Cavanaugh, S. C. Witmer, all 10; Kenneth Trietsch, 245; Otto Ward, 32.

Local No. 198, Providence, R. I.
 New members: Roland A. Roy, Robert L. Hackett, Earl G. Beaudreau.
 Transfer deposited: Milton Franklin, 802.
 Transfers issued: B. H. Millman, R. E. Hawkins, H. F. Kelly, J. S. Cooke, C. C. Pritchard.
 Transfers withdrawn: Charles Dean, 231; Hazen Carr, 529.
 Resigned: Martin D'Alessio, A. C. Marble.
 Traveling members: Dudley Wilkinson, Miriam Hoffman, 802; Irene Hartel, 72; S. Waldron, 158; Sadie Des Marais, 364; Claire Rapp, 85; Ernie Willis, 297; Myrtle Bilodeau, 138; Betty Schofield, 802; Bess Vance, 463; Evelyn M. Young, 10; Harriet Cady, Emily Sibley, 801; J. H. Kuck, A. V. Edwards, Wm. Emonds, A. Taylor, Jack Ziegler, Jack Hughes, Bud Benton, Joseph Simonetti, Tony Downer, Lew Wesker, Frank Rose, all 802; Harriet Page, 765; Estelle Dellhey, Babe Egan, 47; Althea Venmon, 462; Dorothy Souler, 47; Audrey Hall, 76; Helen Kay, 47; Virginia Maupin, Shirley L. Thomas, 50; Billie Farley, 34; Miriam Stigletz, 802; Jannita Klein, 353; Eaythe Griffut, 47; A. Rothenberg, 802; R. Davis, 397; Kermit Dart, 26; L. H. Hill, 710; C. Davis, H. Hardy, R. Valentine, L. Adams, S. Briscoe, C. P. Pierre, C. Henly, A. Campbell, H. Griffin, C. Brown, P. Jones, all 710; R. Cooper, 208; Julie Wintz, Dan White, Milton Hollander, Dave Allman, Frank Miller, Jake Vandemuller, Sid Troft, Pete Schance, Hoyt Meredith, Anthony Perfette, Louis Wiseman, L. Drummer, W. Burt, W. Irwin, C. Rocco, E. Fuerst, all 802; S. K. Grubb, 125; T. E. Rivers, A. DeLuca, Theo. Mack, all 77; G. De Santis, T. Scheeler, L. Bengeman, all 135; H. Sorkin, 364; Mrs. E. Coudy, 2; Sid Austin, 149; Fred Campbell, 295; F. Yamin, 802; V. Perry, 350; L. Goldstein, 802; L. Pastore, 331; Bill Moore, 62; Cy Hunter, Harry Berle, Marty O'Carroll, all 802; Paddy Cliff, 331.

Local No. 201, La Crosse, Wis.
 Transfer issued: L. V. Hanbach.
 Traveling members: Dann E. Yates, Walter Kowalski, Merritt Calkins, Clare Travis, Ronald Youngs, L. R. Hayes, Kenneth Burnham, N. L. Norton, Russell Swanson, Louis Hope, Walter Ash, all 228.

Local No. 203, Hammond, Ind.
 New member: Norman Johnstone.
 Transfer deposited: Irvin Porgas.
 Transfer issued: Lester Cornwell.
 Clearance granted: Howard Willis, Milton Mifell.
 Transfers returned: Alb. E. Hagerstrom, Lester H. Cornwell, J. C. Rapier, Stewart Branch.

Local No. 205, Green Bay, Wis.
 New members: Rorney Shaha, Harvey Wright, Bernard J. Hart, A. L. Hoffman, Charles A. Hill, William C. Moutrie, Harold L. Jansen, Norman Skornichka, Jack Wishart, James M. Olsen, Emil Fictum.

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Resigned: A. Matthews, L. Arens.
Transfers issued: O. Carlson, N. Reinhart.

LOCAL NO. 208, CHICAGO, ILL.
Erased: E. L. McSwain.

LOCAL NO. 239, AUBURN, N. Y.
New members: Gordon Bobbett, Frank Caurana, Leonard Caurana, George Leonard, Jr.

LOCAL NO. 248, PATERSON, N. J.
Resigned: Joseph W. Jehlen, N. Danielson, Paul Gervers, Gene French.

LOCAL NO. 249, IRON MOUNTAIN, MICH.
New members: Wm. Cavallani, Robert Bold, Roy A. Johnson.
Transfer deposited: Chas. Bullington, 638.

LOCAL NO. 257, NASHVILLE, TENN.
Traveling members: Pat Raymond, 103; Lloyd P. Sloop, 11; Angelo Cimmina, 16; J. H. Massaro, 403; C. Ausley, 578; Jack Bass, 578; Ed. Shapiro, 578; Frank Gobla, 578; Leo Christowski, Ed. Skinta, Bob C. Ferrotta, all 203; Clarence Louis Hutchison, 802; Frank Davis, 259; Julian Stanley, 259; D. W. Hollinger, 179; Jud Foster, 801; J. Kelton Whetstone, 3; J. Austin Little, 257; Manny Davis, 40; J. R. Boykin, 123; C. L. Gwin, 564; Rupe Biggadike, Richard Kissinger, Nick Hapfer, Wally Lageon, Eddie Marblestone, Jack Blanchette, Johnny Carlson, Clarence Willard, George Thow, Rasty Jones, Red Ballard, Vic Heinrich, Milt Yancy, Saxie Mansfield, Joe Bishop, Isham Jones, all 802.
Transfers deposited: J. C. Bailey, 256; Roger Giles, 389.
Transfer issued: Malcolm Crain.
Transfer withdrawn: Ted Crawford, 586.
New members: Roy Denning, Charles B. Grant, Jack Gregory, Albert Hobbs, Jr., John G. Miller, Jr., Harold W. Culver, Marjorie Cooney.
Full member by transfer: Alven L. Masten.

LOCAL NO. 259, PARKERSBURG, W. VA.
New members: Harry E. Pettit, A. Darrell Massey, Charles E. Mitchell, Russell McKittrick.
Transfers issued: Lawrence Kingsbery, Julian Stanley, Frank Davis.

LOCAL NO. 265, QUINCY, ILL.
Resigned: Maurice Wingert, Rudolph Winking, W. E. Penrose, J. Norbert Ott, Herbert Fick, Howard Burgess, Ray Rayburn, Helen Surface, Carl Hibbard, Howard Manes, Chester Groves, Nicholas Musolino, Alma Wilper, Charles Black, H. J. Gerweller, Jimmie Ray, Winnie Monckton, Robert Wolfe, George Hoffman, Charles Gaushe, Ollie Ferguson, B. R. Newlon.
Transfers issued: Margaret Hibbard, Les Weber, Maurice Tipton, Robert Steers.
Traveling members: Joe Chroma, Charles Snyder, 81; Louis Bole, Francis Freble, 90; Mitchell Wilson, 224; R. B. Harrison, 196; John Ferattick, Paul Mills, 631; Lloyd Sargent, Earl Wyant, 90; Wayne Thrall, 224.

LOCAL NO. 278, SOUTH BEND, IND.
Traveling members: Mchey Garloch, Ward Archer, Ed. Oliver, Jubian Davidson, Rus Mohrff, Dick Stabill, Manny Prager, Bruce Hudson, Al. Goering, Jay L. Kavash, Ray Woods, Pau. Weigand, Gill Grau, Ben Bernie, Donald Watt, Red Engle, Parker Gibbs, Dick Cunliffe, Merrill Conner, Fritz Hummel, Dudley Fockick, Arthur Weems, Elmo Tanner, Wes Vaughn, Jack O'Brien, Ormond Downes, Country Washburn, Ted Weems, all 10; Walter Carr, Benjamin Laevin, Bud Lauterhahn, A. R. Wilcox, John de Vooght, George King, William Loose, Herbert Pohl, Dwight Tiefenthal, Fred Van Stream, all 228.

LOCAL NO. 284, WAUKEGAN, ILL.
Resigned: William Moore.
Transfer issued: Harold Maki.

LOCAL NO. 297, WICHITA, KAN.
Transfers deposited: Frank L. Gordon, Charles Costello, Earl (Cooie) Conrad, Ray M. Cross, Leon Paris, Billy Brooks, Joseph Johns, J. D. Wellman, Kenneth Wilkinson, Raymond Jean Redfern, all 94; Jack Robinson, Granville King, Gene Tomlins, all 250.
Transfers withdrawn: Frank L. Gordon, Charles Costello, Earl (Cooie) Conrad, Ray M. Cross, Leon Paris, Billy Brooks, Joseph Johns, J. D. Wellman, Kenneth Wilkinson, Raymond Jean Redfern, all 94; Jack Robinson, Granville King, Gene Tomlins, all 250.
Transfers returned: Florence Muzzy, Maurine Ward.
Accounts closed: Leo R. Baier, W. Robert Kean.
Associate membership granted: Ross B. Miller.
Active member from an associate membership: Florence Ketcham, Florence Voss.
Traveling members: Al. Mueller, 1; Frank W. Anglund, 34; Loren G. McNabb, Roy C. Miller, 73; Everett Frady, 123; Ted Klinefelter, 395; Willard Brady, Larry Funk, Byron E. Michaels, James L. Warren, all 802.

LOCAL NO. 317, HOOSICK FALLS, N. Y.
Resigned: Bernie Fick.
Transfer issued: Miriam L. Eddy.

LOCAL NO. 320, LIMA, OHIO
Traveling members: Angelo Meterazzi, Julius Rosen, Ralph Spangler, Ben Bennett, Weston Leyra, Don Harodas, Dave Whyte, Sam Rosen, all 802; Febron Pottle, 196; John W. Eaton, 120.
Admitted to full membership from transfer: George E. Printz, Henry Armantrout, Thomas Lawless.
New member: William Kleinoder.
Transfers issued: Jack Biglow, Howard Wellman, Harold Dilley, Vane Pratt, Lemoyne Cromer, Don Sprague, Don Kohil.

LOCAL NO. 323, COAL CITY, ILL.
Change in officers: Treasurer, Keith Gale.
New members: James Corkhuff, Arthur Meyer, Jr., Henry Fry, Charles Collier, Carl E. Johnson, Clayton Werner, Howard Keith.

LOCAL NO. 324, GLOUCESTER, MASS.
Transfer issued: Joseph R. Mitchell.
Transfers deposited: Mrs. Bernice Bruce, 9; Elmer R. S. Davis, 126.
New members: Roland Brooks, William Johnson.
Transfer issued: Roger W. Boynton.

LOCAL NO. 325, SAN DIEGO, CALIF.
New member: Ray Morris.
Transfers deposited: August Berger, Al. Tilken, Rex Coury, Bob Petkere, Jeff Causey, Ellis Kimball, Ted Huffine, Joe N. La Rocca, Russell Hall, E. W. Frankhauser, Robt. Gordon, Robert Underhill, Cecil Harnack, E. C. Flock, Gordon Henderson, Eddie Barnes.
Transfer withdrawn: Wesley Hatter.
Transfers issued: Jerry Michaels, Art Skates.

LOCAL NO. 333, EUREKA, CALIF.
New member: Herbert Stuart.

LOCAL NO. 334, WATERLOO, IOWA.
New member: Wendell Bell.
Transfers deposited: L. J. McOnown, 483; Ross Morrison, 137; M. E. Tipton, 265; Bud Bove, 493; Arthur Clough, 692.
Transfers issued: John Schults, Ona Crawford Warwick, K. Hosch, Jack Dunlavy, Gerald Reid, Don Roberts.

LOCAL NO. 340, FREEPORT, ILL.
Transfer withdrawn: Harold M. Schudt.

LOCAL NO. 343, NORWOOD, MASS.
New members: D. Lesberg, K. E. Forcell, L. Pascucci, C. D'Avolio, Al. Joross, S. Giordano, Al. Fouceca.
Transfer deposited: V. Walkdew, 9.
Transfers issued: D. Jacobs, C. L. Smith.

LOCAL NO. 372, LAWRENCE, MASS.
New members: Earl J. McQueney, Elwin G. Tabberrah, Henry St. Pierre, John H. Pike.
Transfer members: John Wadlinger, 83; Don Mathews, 802.
Elected to life membership: Andrew G. Robertson.
Delegate to national convention: John P. Millington.
Delegates to N. E. conference: John P. Millington, Robert E. Bardsley.
Traveling members: Larry Funk, Casa Loma, Dan Murphy, Billy Murphy, Mal Lett.

LOCAL NO. 374, CONCORD, N. H.
Resigned: Clara Colby, Arnold Engel, Arthur Leonard, William R. Saltmarsh, Ed. Stott, Joseph Couture, Yonne Stebbens, Mrs. Lloyd Virgin, Guy Brockway, George Belrose, Mrs. Veroneau, H. Batchelder, M. Georgi, P. Russo.
Erased: Geo. E. Abbott, Joe Ciralli, Robt. Cote, Lawrence Danforth, Wm. Emerson, John Goodrich, Robert King, Leo Lemere, Arthur Monty, Eva Monty, Chas. May, Mrs. Chas. May, Carl Stewart, Joe Snow, Wells Tenney, Lloyd Virgin, Mrs. W. Veroneau (resigned), Geo. Wild.

LOCAL NO. 375, OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA.
New members: George L. Jenkins, John R. Scott.
Transfers deposited: Arle Simmonds, Albert Kottman, Claude Blackburn, Joe Griswold, H. H. Holloway, Bob Burnett, Elmer Renker, Donald M. Burnett, John Laughlin, Herbert Miller, all 512; Talbert Taylor, Jr., 355; Lou Farman, 34; Gerald Farrar, 113; Marshall Vanpool, 422; R. M. Hubner, 148; Ted Livengood, 466; William Hern, 605; Raymond King, 536; Lynton Robertson, Richard Crockett, Babe Barnes, Joe Fox, Alex Visci, George Thomas, Gilbert Davis, all 427; Secoy Evans, 166.
Transfers withdrawn: Henry Halstead, 47; Stanley Wrightman, 150; Charles W. Gentry, 422; Sam Taylor, 395; C. W. Thompson, 466; Eugene Morgan, 422; George Jenkins, 60; Al. Kavich, 704; Nate Hurwitz, 70; Gene Campbell, 464; Dave Lishok, 258; Russell Cheever, Dennis R. Donaldson, 47.
Resigned: Mrs. A. C. Brown.

LOCAL NO. 380, BINGHAMTON, N. Y.
New members: Paul McMahon, Elizabeth Golden.
Transfer returned: Adriaan Tel.
Transfers deposited: Webbie Gillen, 389; Clarence Heagy, 210.
Traveling members: Elmer Williams, Lauren Hard, William Webb, John Truehart, Don Kirkpatrick, Frank Clark, Elmer James, Carroll Dickson, Charles Green, Edgar Sampson, Louis Bacon, Louis Hunt, Thomas Latner, Raymond Usera, Harry Brooks, James Revey, Edw. Coles, Oscar Madera, Demus Dean, Harvey Boone, Howard Hill, William Bailey, Jack Harder, Wendell Cully, Noble Sissel, Adrian Frisco, Henry Schlossberg, William Bardo, Jesse Bargman, Emmett Callen, Ted Gompers, Dick Gardner, Frank Zoola, Bobby Berger, Floyd Rice, Ray Robinson, Jack Gifford, Frank Leithner, Abe Plizk, Bob Rice, Jack Hanson, George Olsen, Gene Krumper, Jack Jenny, Malcolm Hallett, all 802; Don Bestor, Walter Payne, Edw. Deichman, all 60; Tom Whalen, 1; Maurice Cross, 228; Dudley Mecum, 31; Harold Stargard, 50; William Yates, 35; Howard Workman, 5; Chas. Yontz, 58; Ed. Candan, 415; Jean McCormick, 60; R. W. Marhoff, William Davidson, Thomas Oliver, Ward Archer, Robert Hudson, A. Goering, Emanuel Prayer, Richmond Stable, Ray Woods, Paul Weigand, Gilbert Gran, all 10.

LOCAL NO. 382, FARGO, N. D.
Transfer deposited: Don C. Fiola, 105.
Traveling members: Harry Turner, Jack Turner, Bert Christianson, Joe Plummer, Miles McCaffery, Edward Dingman, Everett Perrier, all 485; Al. Lowery, 397; Duke Richardson, Howard Martley, Don Schuster, Bill Melsenholder, Walt Crockett, L. A. Anderson, Roy Long, Forest Crooks, Howard Colberg, 773; Le Roy Janssen, 540.

LOCAL NO. 386, CHICAGO HEIGHTS, ILL.
Transfer deposited: John Doll.
Resigned: Joe Peters, Harry Shook, Bob Aykens.
Erased: Edward Sailor, Sebart Stewart, Steve Brown, Wayne Freeman, Lewis Newman, Albert Skora, Arnold Goldstein.
Elected vice-president, Charles Wegley.
Vice-president Robert Aykens resigned.

LOCAL NO. 399, ASBURY PARK, N. J.
New member: John D. Espositi.
Transfer deposited: Ben Rosenbloom, 802.

LOCAL NO. 434, SYRACUSE, N. Y.
Officers for 1933: President, Albert Dixon; vice-president, Paul Tisdale; secretary, Chas. Page; treasurer, James E. Campbell.
New members: Morris Brown, Henry Williams, James Gray.
Resigned: James Wheeler.
Transfers issued: Howard Shorter, Herbert Shorter.

LOCAL NO. 444, JACKSONVILLE, FLA.
Transfers deposited: O. A. T. Gotjen, 148; V. R. McGowan, 148; Webb Owen, 567.
Transfers withdrawn: W. J. Roman, 148; C. J. Sutton, 72.
Transfer issued: Orval Van Sicker.
Traveling members: Harry O'Brien, Harold Russo, Gordon Webster, Kenneth Marshall, Wm. Fenimore, all 160; Davis Morgan, 524; Frank Jacobs, 24; Norbert Baney, 801; Carl Pfeifer, 51; F. Muto, K. Hayes, Ed. Burger, Rudy Hoff, all 443; J. C. McDermott, 623; J. Hartman, 380; Harry Thomas, 148; Robert K. English, Nelson D. McCollum, Thos. A. Booth, Fred Christy, Jas. Vassallo, Robt. Fuller, all 203; Eva Jacobs, 10; Marietta Gift, 225; Gertrude McMillan, 773; Syvilla Campbell, 163; Miriam Greenfield, 235; Mollie Vimond, 15; Cortes Lorow, Sreeter Lorow, Bert Lorow, all 478; Jimmy Pope, Dick Miller, both cond.; Paul Hunt, Gene Caswell, both 80; Ed. Zelowski, 10; Guy Lombardo, Carmen Lombardo, Lebert Lombardo, Victor Lombardo, Fred Kreitzer, Geo. Gowans, Fred C. Higman, Bern. E. Davies, Lawrence J. Owen, Jim Dillon, Francis Henry, all 802.
Transfer deposited: W. S. Callahan, 377.
Transfers withdrawn: Carl Gilpin, 146; O. A. T. Gotjen, 148; Karl Wockenfuss, 146.



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Full member at expiration of transfer period, J. L. Mims, 68.
Traveling members: Joseph McWilliams, 65; Marie Lenz, 4; Evelyn Burkett, 121; Helen Baker, 801; Alberta Hammer, Florence Deach, DeLores Abel, Helen Glenn, all 10; Gerold Bittick, 94; Luella Schelly, 3; Don Kruswick, Rudy Plocar, Ray Doskissil, Ed. Bosh, George Vrba, Dick Baker, Floyd Holloway, Ed. Vana, Ed. Baker, Pete Zubula, James Locke, Sunny Williams, Joe Sudway, all 183; Jan Garber, 10; Fritz Heibron, Jerry Large, George Fortier, Norman Donahue, Douglas Roe, Lewis Palmer, Charles Ford, Fred Large, all 108; Horace Rudisill, 802; Harry Thorpe, 24; Kenneth DeLooze, 4; Harry Waiman, Billy Gage, Mildred Reaser, all 36; Alice McGrath, Velmer Schemmel, 289; Theda Taylor, Winifred Burke, 746; Christie Howell, 80; Marie McDonald, 34; R. A. Whetstone, Al. Utzinger, Tom Howell, Paul Wolfe, Jimmy Hartwell, all 655; Harold Senn, 10; Lee Howell, 147.

LOCAL NO. 448, HANNIBAL, MO.
New members: Glenn E. Carr, Dan M. Martz.
Resigned: Alma Saunders.
Joe Head was elected to serve unexpired term of vice-president.

LOCAL NO. 450, PINE BLUFF, ARK.
Officers elected for 1933: President, J. H. Hoffnagle; secretary, J. E. Scott.

LOCAL NO. 457, ATTLEBORO, MASS.
New member by transfer: Maurice L. Cates, 138.
Withdrawn: Milton Elabee, Herbert Truedson.
Honorary members: Peter J. Beaton, William Elabee.

LOCAL NO. 473, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.
New members: Lew Parkinson, Ralph Foster.
Transfers deposited: Samuel Steinberg, Kenneth Wiltner, Max Nadel, Philip E. Svigals, George W. Tudor, Herman Margolin, Howard W. Kirsch, Jack Schneiderman, Alfred Reich, Arthur Siegel, all 802; Stewart Slawson, 398; Gordon Griffen, 802.
Suspension lifted: Parker C. Lee.
Dropped: Frank Orton, James English, John Peterson.

LOCAL NO. 476, MONETT, MO.
Transfer issued: Oomer Shaw.

LOCAL NO. 480, WAUSAU, WIS.
Traveling members: Chas. Dant, Edwin Wolf, Thurston Spengler, Maurice McCormick, all 3; Andrew Van Sickle, James Johnson, Fred Murray, Kenneth Porter, all 253; Elv. Combe, 245; Edw. La Mar, 3; Sam Chase, 203; Herbie Kay, 10.
Traveling members: O. A. Wilson, 309; E. Thatcher, 784; G. Welkeline, 46; J. Tans, C. Aryman, F. Ingrahm, V. Korb, William Toly, F. McCormick, all 309; Rube Tronsom, 10; Al. Mee, 8; L. Brusco, W. Van Truse, D. Blanchard, H. Lesdouski, L. Overstake, S. Osenbrink, all 10; B. Carlson, F. Peregrievie, H. Bortner, P. Playte, S. Kozera, M. Hoppe, E. Alexander, C. Turner, J. Potzner, S. Simons, H. Pierce, C. Harding, all 8; Stan Stanley, 137; L. Gouyia, 234; J. Archambeadt, 246; Stan Bartousky, 137; F. Stefanik, 411; F. Beraodi, 60; F. Cavanaugh, 5; N. Kazebier, 137; W. Stariette, 114; H. Jones, 261.
Transfer deposited: Owen Jesse, 95.

LOCAL NO. 507, FAIRMONT, W. VA.
New members: Walter Dickerson, C. William Glenn.

LOCAL NO. 531, MARION, OHIO
New member: Walter Augenstein.
Transfers issued: Raymond Wood, Damon Carey.

LOCAL NO. 532, AMARILLO, TEXAS
Dropped: Wilbur Hickerson, Warren C. Clow, Raynor Moore, Duke Snellings, Lee Newman, Nelson Grimes.
Resigned: Joseph Johns.

LOCAL NO. 536, ST. CLOUD, MINN.
Transfers issued: Clayton McGrath, Raymond King.

LOCAL NO. 554, LEXINGTON, KY.
Traveling members: George Fortier, Jerry Large, Fred Large, Rudy Rudisill, Kenny DeLooze, Tarry Thorne, Charles Ford, Norman Donohue, Fritz Heibron, Lou Palmer, Douglas Roe, Lee Bennett, Jan Garber, all 10; Alvin Miller, Henry Thies, Clyde Trask, Charles E. Patty, Clifford Hether, Pete Welby, Leroy Berry, Fred Lower, Roy Moore, Carl Grayson, John Bowman, Burton Farber, Max Mills, all 1.

LOCAL NO. 561, ALLENTOWN, PA.
New members: John C. Frey, Roger M. Krauss, Alexander McLaughlin, Isaac B. Sell, John H. Walter.

LOCAL NO. 586, PHOENIX, ARIZ.
New member: C. Allen Smith.
Transfers issued: Ted Wells, E. E. (Tiny) Hardesty.
Transfers deposited: Earl D. Williams, 771; Art Skates, 325; Sam Damen, 47; M. Jurisick, 466.
Transfer withdrawn: M. Jurisick, 466.
Traveling members: Jack Crawford, Philip R. Schreiber, Charles Newman, Ellis G. Thompson, Harry McHenry, Manny Stein, Jack Bouch, Ray Burton, Clarence E. Nelson, Loyd Pilsiter, all 47.
Erased by order of National Office: James Thomas.

LOCAL NO. 609, NORTH PLATTE, NEB.
Traveling members: Harry Collins, Harold Vant, Delbert Staton, all 738; Franklin Wier, Tom R. Petter, Don Brassfield, Adolph Simank, Tony Hill, George Lund, all 704; Lowell Dahlgren, Red Hurley, George Glass, Herald Pepper, Darrell Erikson, all 738; Slim Burns, 70; Nick Palizzi, H. P. Delle Guardi, 20; J. E. Walley, 115; Bob Carson, 20; Don Miller, 470; G. Casey, 20; Ted Shaw, 65; Earl Celmer, 20; Jadeuga Kay, Bernice Juerson, Martha Kay, Jane Meyers, all 73; Jardi Rodeseh, 176; Stella Ribak, 651; Dorathy Kay, 73; Herb White, Art Joyce, Leroy T. Borigham, Harold Rice, Clarence Timberg, Verne Powell, B. J. King, Hugo Dean, Beinar Warren, J. L. Henningway, all 463.

LOCAL NO. 633, ST. THOMAS, ONT., CANADA
New members: C. Stephens, J. Brown, Simon Pletter, Murray Price, L. A. Smith, David Moss, W. Bate, Eber J. Ryce, George A. Allan.
Transfer deposited: Edward Palmer, J. A. Mayocek, 278.
Transfer issued: David Moss.
Transfers returned: Salerni Ferguson, Ed. Brian.
Officers for 1933: President, Hugh Olmer; vice-president, Carl Stevens; secretary-treasurer, W. Abernethy; recording secretary, D. Clibborn; sergeant-at-arms, J. Brown; executive committee, W. Bate, J. Dickson, J. Field, J. W. Smith, J. Field.

LOCAL NO. 638, ANTIGO, WIS.
Transfers issued: Charles Bullington, Bert Wesley.

LOCAL NO. 655, MIAMI, FLA.
Transfers issued: Hillis H. Hunter, R. E. Hinman, Arthur B. Headley, Ray Teal, H. B. Soper, R. M. Carlson, Ellsworth Dye, Joseph Martinez.
Traveling members: Charles Page, Louis Bassett, A. L. Smith, Charles Pike, Eddie Scofield, L. W. Zimmerman, C. Merryweather, James Flournoy, all 414.
New members: Katinka Stollberg, Eleanor C. Linton.

LOCAL NO. 677, HONOLULU, HAWAII
Officers for 1933: President, Robert C. McLean; vice-president and business agent, John A. Noble; secretary-treasurer, George E. Schrader; sergeant-at-arms, Andrew Y. Hagan; board of directors, Alka Parish, Verne Waldo Thompson, Noel Howell, Otto Hundhammer, Domenico Moro, Milton D. Beamer, C. Robin McQueen.

LOCAL NO. 680, ELKHORN, WIS.
Officers for 1933: President, Rollin E. Sherbondy; vice-president, Carl Anderson; secretary-treasurer, E. C. Siegle; board of directors, L. C. Howe, Ed. Dye, Arvid Walters, Clayton Magill.
Resigned: Bud Spaight.
Transfer issued: Paul Butts.

LOCAL NO. 691, ASHLAND, KY.
Transfers issued: Jack Hanshaw, Jack Hutton, Jack Hassell, Roy E. Little, Wm. R. McKinney, Chas. E. Scott, Raleigh Caudill.
Traveling members: J. Harold Williams, 10; Jack Curby, Andrew Jacob, 1; Gaylord Baumgardner, Vinnie Dolch, 21; Eddie Rane, 3; Ralph Scaffidi, Byron Bucker, 573; Don Grimes, 801; E. S. Cunningham, 4; Robert L. Haines, 638; Clarence E. Dix, 377; Tom Ferguson, 397; Almon E. Haines, Mack Stock, 802; Robert Reynolds, 538; Ted Meanus, 107; Wm. Link, 232; Jack A. Horne, cond.

LOCAL NO. 696, GLEN LYON, PA.
New member: Conrad Kush.
New members: Leo Makowski, Paul A. Schimmel.
Traveling members: David Zeigler, 472; William Levan, 135; Phil Emerton, 472; Leo Steel, 17; Robert Miller, Theo. Leash, Joseph Bowker, all 472; Thomas Switzer, 605; Russell Maco, 472; Leuze McKelvey, 11; Anton Zimmer, 515; Harry Wolfe, Alvin Hildebrand, 472.

LOCAL NO. 710, WASHINGTON, D. C.
New members: William Eckstein, Joe Mondae.
Full membership from transfer: John A. Thomas.

Erased by order of the Federation: Bud Harris.

Traveling members: Victor Hadley, Geo. Mathews, Herbert Pierce, James Watkins, Preston Sandiford, Thaddeus Jenkins, all 585; Sunny Saunders, George Thomas, Johnny Christian, all 543; Clifton Drake, Elmer Williams, Charles Green, Louis Hunt, William Dillard, Louis Bacon, John Truehart, William Webb, Edgar M. Sampson, Frank Clarke, Elmer Taylor James, LeRoy Tibbs, Donald Redmon, Robert N. Carroll, Edward Finge, Rupert Cole, Sidney D. Paris, Clarence Yasquiere, Talcott Reeves, Henry Sterling, Claude B. Jones, Manzie Johnson, Langston W. Carl, Quentin Jackson, Donald Kirkpatrick, Shirley Clay, all 802; Victoria Stokes, Margaret J. Berry, all 632; Luis Edge, Ada Anderson, Anna Cooper, Myrtle Richardson, Irene Taylor, Curtis C. Bursen, Sophie B. Barley, Mae Brady, all 208.

LOCAL NO. 721, TAMPA, FLA.
Transfer deposited: Albert Reed, 717.
Courtesy letter deposited: Burr McMullen, 729.

Transfer withdrawn: Andrew Izzo.
Transfers issued: E. C. Whitney, Tom Hearn.

Traveling members: Eva Jacobs, 10; Nellie Vymond, 15; Sybilla Campbell, 163; Miriam Greenfield, 238; Gertrude McMillan, 773; Marietta Gift, 225; Dick Miller, cond.; Cortes Lorow, Snooky Lorow, S. N. Lorow, all 476; Gene Caswell, Paul Hunt, both 80; Edward Zelowski, Jimmy Pope, cond.; Gerald Bittick, 94; Marie Lenz, 4; Helen Baker, 501; Evelyn Burkett, 121; Luella Schilly, 3; Alberta F. Hammer, Gerda D. Abel, Florence Deach, Helen Glenn, all 10.

LOCAL NO. 767, LOS ANGELES, CALIF.
New member: Florence Cardrez.
Transfers withdrawn: James Morris, Harry Schoolfield, Gerald Wells.
Transfers issued: Ashford Hardee, Lloyd Allen, Charles K. Saunders, James A. Elliston, Ed. B. Garland.

LOCAL NO. 771, TUCSON, ARIZ.
Transfers returned: C. E. Smith, Louis F. Jackson.
Transfer deposited: Wm. C. Shofner, 5.
Transfer issued: Earl D. Williams.
Resigned, good standing—George E. Green, Louis F. Jackson.
Erased: C. E. Smith.
Dropped: Thomas J. O'Brian, Cliff A. Ransome, James W. Hamilton, Don Thomas, Ivey (Doc) Watson.

LOCAL NO. 806, WEST PALM BEACH, FLA.
New members: Joe Woodward, R. G. Mitchell.

Traveling members: Floyd Holloell, Dick Baker, Pete Zauluba, Ed. Bosh, Jim Locke, Geo. Vrba, Don Kruswick, Rudy Plocar, Ray Doskial, Sunny Willems, Joe Klucka, all 183; Cortez Lorow, Snooky Lorow, Skeeter Lorow, all 476; Edw. Zelowski, 10; Jimmie Pope, Dick Miller, con.; Gerald Bittick, 94; Alberta Hammer, Helen Glenn, Dolores Abel, Florence Deach, all 10; Evelyn Berkett, 121; Marie Lenz, 4; Helen Baker, 501; Luella Schilly, 3; Eva Jacobs, 10; Millie Vymond, 15; Marietta Gift, 225; Sybilla, Campbell, 163; Mariam Greenfield, 238; Gertrude McMillan, 773; Robt. English, Nelson McCollom, James Vassallo, Robt. Fuller, Fred Christy, Thomas Booth, all 203.

Transfers withdrawn: Ross Allen, Robert Ash, Jos. Hudson, Dan Haselmine, Walter Singleton, Wesley Ashbury, Art Cope, Earl Leslie, all 655; Ben Glaser, Gus Lazaro, Morton Lickstein, Ray Strom, Sam Borodkin, Vincent Fantanella, Ken Snell, Thomas Cashlopp, all 802; Ernst Holst, Pat Petrucci, 16; Vern Ricketts, Ted Ricketts, 10; Kris Fletcher, Jos. Kreslow, 5; Leon Kutler, Leon Chassy, Vincent Bruno, Elsie Graff, Victor Goldberg, Harold St. Clair, Ray Melchiorro, all 77; Ben Dickman, 451; Pat Barbara, 198.

Transfer issued: Johnnie Ely.
Resigned: E. A. Moses.
Transfers issued: Johnny Ely.

Traveling members: Edw. Shipiro, Antesty, Jack Basz, all 578; Edw. Shinta, Leo Chrustowski, Robert Perrotta, all 203; Harry Waiman, Mildred Reinsner, 36; Billie Gage, Christine Howell, Winnifred Burke, all 80; Marl McDonald, Thelma Schemmel, Alice McGraw, all 239; Theda Taylor, 74; R. A. Whetstone, Paul Wolfe, A. Utzinger, Tom Howell, J. E. Hartwell, all 566; Harold Senn, 10; Lee Howell, 147; Lovine Strawbridge, 527; Leighton Sharpe, 163; Ruth McMurray, 3; Jeannette Spencer, 761; Rhea Park, 190; Helyn Gorton, 121; Lucille Hopper, 36; Gilmore Sandrig, 114.

Monett, Mo., Local No. 476—Joe Teandor, John R. Barker, Ray E. Gosnell, Guy Sanderson, A. M. Barton, Charles N. Folks, Hubert L. Wolfe.

Norwood, Mass., Local No. 343—G. S. B. Bassman, J. F. Blasenak, F. De Vito, W. F. Dexter, C. E. Frost, R. A. Johnson, G. A. Law, F. L. Levangie, F. Mahan, F. J. McCabe, F. J. Pendergast, H. W. Prue, R. Saumaiegle, C. F. Shufeldt.

Paterson, N. J., Local No. 248—Ed. Banim, August Bassau, John Bollschuller, Charles Bollschuller, John Corallo, George R. Crooks, Fred Dicksbury, Larry Festa, Archie Gambuti, James Hunter, V. Iannoccone, B. Intorella, Paul Jerrahian, John Lo Blondo, Wallace Messenger, George Miller, Jr., James Mooney, R. C. Muzzio, Frank Naples, Robert Padula, J. C. Paradiso, Thomas Pollara, Herman Preger, J. J. Radigan, Robert L. Reardon, Rocco Ricchone, M. Savino, Joseph Simmons, Peter Simone, A. G. Stefanacci, K. E. Van Roon, S. Vitale, William Walsh, Dominick Zangara, Otto Estrow, Rudolph Furt.

Pine Bluff, Ark., Local No. 450—George George, C. Klentz, O. Lappe, J. Lavine, C. Warriner, C. Watkins, Aaron Bain, George Duke, Arkel Freeman, Virgil Howard, O. V. Hopkins, C. L. Hurt, C. W. Locke, J. Riesenberg.

Portland, Ore., Local No. 99—H. W. Adrian, C. O. Ashworth, Margaret Baar, Evert Benjamin, G. O. Benson, Ouida Bissionette, Hel J. Blank, Escha Bledsoe, Russell Broms, L. E. Burton, Eve Caldwell, Florenz Carlin, Frank Champion, Mrs. M. Z. Colburn, Dorothy Cowgill, Clement Crouse, T. G. Curtis, Catherine Custer, Don DeForest, James Eoff, P. R. Epstein, Katherine Farrar, J. A. Frank, Eddie Garner, Al Gillette, F. W. Goodrich, R. F. Goodwin, Irving Grothe, W. I. Gustafson, E. C. Hawn, J. H. Held, Harn P. Heppner, W. K. Herndon, C. D. Herse, Clyde Hylton, George E. Jeffery, William Jenkins, A. Johnson, Chris Johnson, Fred R. Johnson, Mrs. A. S. Kolstad, Curt Kremer, W. H. Krueger, W. P. Krueger, Gertrude Lachner, L. Levitt, Harry B. Lewis, Harry Logan, Stanleigh Malotte, Robert W. Meinhoff, Gene Meserve, Edw. H. Moore, Fred Morelock, J. B. Pardee, Harry Parsons, H. S. Perkins, Ralph Perrine, Verne Preston, Winifred Preston, W. Priest, Leo Reierstad, Leeland Roof, E. C. Root, Dorothy Schoop, Rudy Schultz, Elmer Tomkins, Austin B. Thompson, Frank Trevor, Ed. Van Nuys, Edson White, Margaret Yost, Jacob Zeller.

Providence, R. I., Local No. 198—S. Lovachio, Nick Pellico, A. Salesses, Alfred Pickup.

St. Thomas, Ont., Canada, Local No. 633—George Mills, Leslie Muddle, J. Baker.

St. Joseph, Mo., Local No. 50—Cleo Ballard, Ralph Clark, Lynn Fellison, I. Feltenstein, Paul Francis, Fred Seaman, Harry Rumsey.

St. Louis, Mo., Local No. 2—Ray Albers, Clarence Benton, James D. Brown, Rudy Biale, Jules Cassard, Joseph Cohen, Charles Corbett, H. Darnstedt, Ross Dickson, Alf. M. Dietzel, I. I. Epstein, C. W. Fletcher, Louis Flint, John Halk, I. F. Hengelsberg, H. B. Hilgeman, Charles Himmelfarb, Carl Hunnius, Edw. Hyatt, George Janesen, Gordon Jenkins, William Kolb, F. C. Kreider, M. Krumbeln, Ruth Leonard, D. D. Lowmiller, C. J. Mahl, Ted McCormick, Harry Neeter, Tony Novara, L. W. Polfuss, A. Reed, M. Rothfleisch, Karl Schinner, O. Schleicher, Joseph Schubert, E. Stange, Carl F. Steinkuehler, C. P. Vandeven, C. G. Waswell, Ghabam White, Ray Wolk, Del. Wright, Curtis Young.

San Antonio, Texas, Local No. 23—Ed. Bradford, Joe Bettoncourt, Juan Diaz, Andrew Denison, G. Garza, Wally Graff, P. G. Grauel, J. L. Hamlin, Ray Lee, Tony Martinez, Harry Miller, A. Polunsky, Rudy Rivero, Norman Schwerke, James F. Seegers, John Schnabel, Jr., Eddie E. Warwick, Sherman Yeazel, Frank Doyle.

San Bernardino, Calif., Local No. 167—Hugh Brannum, Cliff Bussell, Harold Butler, Byron Calvi, Fred Krastel, Laurent La Frenier, I. R. Lockhart, Ed. C. Love, Mrs. N. E. Mitchell, John W. Navy, Paul Neal, Harold Osborne, James Parker, W. H. Parsons, Warren Penninger, Ed. Rees, Hank Ryerson, L. M. Schramer, J. R. Sweetser, A. C. Talbot, Ralph Vacca, Elbert Wing, Carl Winget.

Scranton, Pa., Local No. 120—John Yaveriski, William Egroff, R. Jack Hewitt, F. C. Johnson, Arthur Kilen, F. R. Kane, John C. Kester, Armand Forschner, Richard Hoffmeister, Clayton J. Woodworth, Jr., George Hoffman.

Springfield, Mass., Local No. 171—Edw. Beauvais, Freeman Damon, A. H. Hosmer, Clarence Lake, Jack Madden, Ed. Morgan, Ernie Andrews, Henry Bourassa, Loretta Boyer, W. A. Camerlin, Sidney Carsley, Vincent Daley, Bert Dolan, Eddie Deering, Geo. Frost, Max Goldsmith, Richard Goodwin, Wm. Harding, William Hendron, Ernest Hunt, Ernest Kendrick, Joe Kennedy, R. D. Kingman, Ray LaRose, Dennis McCarthy, Leslie McGarrett, William McGraw, Arthur Meginn, William Neylon, George O'Connor, Dan O'Neil, D. Pickorowski, G. H. Pike, Frank Potozak, Arthur Richards, Nelson Ruscoe, Coney DeSalvo, Ormond Stone, Willie Streeter, Paul Tanzer, Clarence Turner, James Warnock.

Streator, Ill., Local No. 131—Chas. Young, Thomas White, Richard Marshall, Donald Ording.

Syracuse, N. Y., Local No. 78—Eugene V. Clark, Ophelia Taylor Price.

Tampa, Fla., Local No. 721—Rudy Leon, Carolyn Logan.

Terre Haute, Ind., Local No. 25—Wright Smith.

Utica, N. Y., Local No. 51—Carmine Vitullo, Stuart Gorman, Harold Courtney, Robert Zito.

Waukegan, Ill., Local No. 284—Alfred Ashton, Carmel Berg, Leburn Boyd, Joseph Bergling, William Fox, William De Herder, Loren Gamash, Beyrl Gamash, Fred Glow, Albert Helwig, Bert Lillie, Morris McGadow, Paul Parce, Chester Philypow, Henry Says, Earl Schafner, Leonard Shafer, Clarence Whiteside.

West Palm Beach, Fla., Local No. 806—Banzal Currie.

White Plains, N. Y., Local No. 473—Leo Scalzi, Arthur Ferris, Lawrence Hart, Herbert Foxwell.

Wichita, Kan., Local No. 297—Lillian Lorenne Kemper, Louis M. Mueller, Alvah E. Shelden, Chester C. Shelden, Jr., Frank W. Sklenar, George Harllis, Zahn.

Winnipeg, Man., Canada, Local No. 190—J. M. Bell, W. A. Hutchison, A. W. Jones, A. G. Manning, Mrs. E. M. Manning, W. G. Mulhearn, G. S. Oodson, J. T. Park, Beatrice Smith, Anna Surkes, True V. Wilson.

EXPULSIONS

Antigo, Wis., Local No. 638—Donald Metzcar.

Marquette, Wis., Menominee, Mich., Local No. 39—Charles Rooney, Francis Johnson, Roy Rolando, Alderick Hubert, Jr., Kenneth Thompson.

Pine Bluff, Ark., Local No. 450—Vern Alexander, Harold Barthe, Ezra Cochran, Bal Kessler, Loyd Linton, Harry L. Line, Everett Stanley, J. J. Wright.

South Bend, Ind., Local No. 278—Albert Essex, Ralph Essex, Doran Ayers, Dale Ayers.

St. Thomas, Ont., Canada, Local No. 633—Mrs. Metcalfe, George Taylor.

Seattle, Wash., Local No. 76—C. Gould, W. J. Orland.

REINSTATEMENTS

Amarillo, Texas, Local No. 532—John Riley Scott, Gerald Cooper, Marion McClurg, Roy Diven, Lowell Riggs, Hippie Bennett.

Antigo, Wis., Local No. 638—Bert Wesley.

Ashland, Ky., Local No. 691—Dan Norton.

Atlanta, Ga., Local No. 148—J. M. Wilson, N. H. Carrier, G. A. Berkey, Walter Sheats.

Attleboro, Mass., Local No. 457—Joseph W. Matteson.

Asbury Park, N. J., Local No. 399—Joseph Wildner, Earl Smith, Michael Peluso.

Baltimore, Md., Local No. 40—Alec S. Meyer, Herman Bloom, Charles H. Isomonger, Emil P. Opava, Ralph Hawkins.

Beaver Falls, Pa., Local No. 82—Glenn Hoffman, Theodore L. Houston, Francis T. Foster.

Binghamton, N. Y., Local No. 380—Percy A. Weidman.

Bloomington, Ill., Local No. 102—W. Leunne, C. Jefferson.

Boston, Mass., Local No. 9—Edward J. Brugnani, Austin J. Kenny, B. Philip Feahan, Fred E. Vogt, Frank Appignani, W. W. Danielson, Myer Krutt, William A. C. Traupe, Ernest Valva, William North, Felix Kalakowsky, Albert Y. Schofield, John Van Loon, Robert A. Quigley, Vaulter Poole, E. Russell, Daniel E. Reardon, Jr., Sam Jagoda, George E. Keating, James T. Boylan, Milton L. Kirsch, Samuel A. Faber, Abraham (Badgers) Bajevsky, James F. Clark, Avner Rakov, Frederick O. Stone, Robert Calton, William R. Long, C. Roland Reasoner, Hector F. Choiniere, Jr., John Zirpolo, Norman Bruce, James H. Fitzpatrick, Samuel L. Hodges, Jr., Louis M. Bloomberg, Noah Solomon, John Malone, John Costa, William J. Reynolds.

Buffalo, N. Y., Local No. 43—Matthew Geraci.

Chicago, Ill., Local No. 10—L. E. Wiener, Sumner R. Shaw, Ruth Lipschultz, Robert W. Buttenuth, Beulah Mowers, Fred W. Reid, Joe Gerken, Pearl Weiss, Al Hardenbrook, Alb. E. Damasco, Robert D. Dickson, Art F. Richter, George Kaplan, M. S. Rozycki, Sam Rudnick, Al Benson.

Dallas, Texas, Local No. 147—Drew E. Page, Mike L. Simpson, Gilbert Fierfas.

Detroit, Mich., Local No. 5—Raymond Forsyth, Mack Gniwek, Ralph St. John.

Duluth, Minn., Local No. 19—Willis J. Peer, LeRoy Anderson, Florence Essen, Phyllis McMinn, Elliott Joelson.

Fairmont, W. Va., Local No. 507—Glenn Reed.

Fort Wayne, Ind., Local No. 58—Herschel Moody.

Freeport, Ill., Local No. 340—Glenn Allington.

Green Bay, Wis., Local No. 205—Melvin MacDonald, Horton Roe, L. Kidney.

Guelp, Ont., Canada, Local No. 92—Geo. Aird.

Hammond, Ind., Local No. 203—William F. Asy.

Hannibal, Mo., Local No. 448—Edw. O'Neill.

Hoosick Falls, N. Y., Local No. 317—William Ogilvie.

Houston, Texas, Local No. 65—Dr. Harry Cloud, DeWitt Holmes.

Indianapolis, Ind., Local No. 3—Thornton Smith, Robert Jones, Beatrice Hopwood, Paul Collins, George Ferry, Harry Brown.

Jamestown, N. Y., Local No. 134—Harold Llnck.

La Crosse, Wis., Local No. 201—Jerome Newburg.

Lima, Ohio, Local No. 320—Harry Myers.

Los Angeles, Calif., Local No. 767—Willie Jackson, Celle Burke, Ed. Baily, Edgar Mason, Harris Erwing, James Erwing, Jr., Carl Dozier, Joe Mendoza.

Marion, Ohio, Local No. 531—Frank Bassler, New Saitz, Al Postle.

Memphis, Tenn., Local No. 71—Angelo Cortese, Jack Cortese, Joseph Cortese.

Milwaukee, Wis., Local No. 8—Percy Streeter.

Minneapolis, Minn., Local No. 73—D. F. Scheibe, Edw. A. Guth.

Monett, Mo., Local No. 476—Ormer Shaw.

Newark, N. J., Local No. 16—Michael Gillbert.

New Orleans, La., Local No. 174—Jerry Cooper, Joseph Mannoe.

Norwood, Mass., Local No. 343—Thomas Sade.

Omaha, Neb., Local No. 70—William Russell.

Paterson, N. J., Local No. 248—Percy Lewis, Howard Redman.

Peoria, Ill., Local No. 26—Phillip Gorman, Fred O'Brien, J. S. Thompson.

Philadelphia, Pa., Local No. 77—Joseph Alexander, Abe Belov, Rosario Bourden, Giuseppe Giulii, Umberto Giulii, Ralph G. Livengood, Harry Rosenthal, Lea Rosenthal, Maurice Rosenthal, J. Homer Smith, Isadore Swartz.

Phoenix, Ariz., Local No. 586—Fred Ruddled, Dudley Ford, Pud Headley.

Portland, Ore., Local No. 99—George Olense, F. H. Wing, Hazel Stone Rex, G. R. Nottingham, M. B. Palacios, Helen F. Ernst, Louis Kinley, Glenn Sheeley.

Providence, R. I., Local No. 198—Arthur F. Gauthier, Edw. J. Foley.

Sacramento, Calif., Local No. 12—H. L. Ferron.

San Bernardino, Calif., Local No. 167—W. E. Gunn.

St. Cloud, Minn., Local No. 536—Clayton McGrath.

St. Joseph, Mo., Local No. 50—Ray Van Dusen, Billy Wakefield.

St. Louis, Mo., Local No. 2—Ernest Hares, I. F. Hengelsberg, John Herman, Edw. E. Johnson, Louis Kopman, Chester Markert, Paul Sabo, Charles Slechts, John Spina.

Springfield, Mass., Local No. 171—James B. Cassidy.

Syracuse, N. Y., Local No. 78—Edward C. Jones.

Syracuse, N. Y., Local No. 434—Leslie Jackson, Herbert Shorter, Howard Shorter.

Tampa, Fla., Local No. 721—George F. Johnson, E. C. Whitney, Segundo Lopez.

Terre Haute, Ind., Local No. 25—Jean McCormick, Howard Cramer.

Toledo, Ohio, Local No. 15—S. R. Freeburn, L. G. Cousino, Robert Ash, F. X. Stricker, Philip Oster, Bud Hall, Conrad Netter, Robert Roselle, Mitzi Dailey, Harry Newell.

Toronto, Ont., Canada, Local No. 149—Archie H. T. Barth, S. Ross Brown, Wishart Campbell, Louis Cassels, R. Chapell (Trombone), A. E. Clarke, H. J. Connell, K. N. Ireland, C. J. McKay, Harold W. MacKay, James R. Owen, Stan Pearson, Herb Power, M. Power, A. McDowell Ridley, T. H. Rowbottom, J. Frank Schneider, Reg. Smith, A. Smyk, R. Swartz, B. G. Sylvester, D. J. Walker, R. S. Walker.

Utica, N. Y., Local No. 51—Harry Campbell, Francis O. Banville, A. W. Raymond, Chester Barden.

Washington, D. C., Local No. 161—Ray Vasques.

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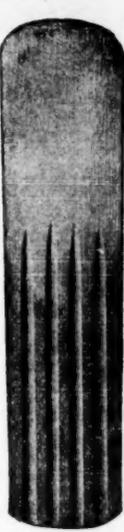
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Waterbury, Conn., Local No. 186—DeForest L. Hart.

Waterloo, Iowa, Local No. 334—Ed. Arthur.

Wausau, Wis., Local No. 480—Otto Buss.

Wichita, Kan., Local No. 297—Whitey Clinton.

Winnipeg, Man., Canada, Local No. 190—D. C. Skiles, F. Couture, Victor Greene, C. Mazzoni, George Currie.

No Excuse

Collejit (after speeding)—"But officer, you can't arrest me; I'm a collitch boy."

Officer—"Well, ignorance excuses no one."—Ex.

Spot Cash

"You say," said the magistrate, sternly, "that you robbed the restaurant because you were hungry. Explain why you stole cash from the desk instead of food!"

"I'm a proud man, your honor, and always pay for what I eat."—Ex.

Merely a Taste

"And you don't know anything about religion?" queried the missionary.

"Well, we got a little taste of it when the last missionary was here," replied the cannibal chieftain.—Northwestern Purple Parrot.

Business Is Business

A priest offered twenty-five cents to the boy who could tell him who was the greatest man in history.

"Christopher Columbus," answered the Italian boy.

"George Washington," answered the American boy.

"St. Patrick," said the Jewish boy.

"The quarter is yours," said the priest, "but why did you say St. Patrick?"

"I knowed it was Moses all the time," said the Jewish boy, "but business is business."—Ex.

Experienced

Mistress (interviewing applicant for the position as cook): "And can you cook French dishes?"

Cook: "Oh, yes, mum. I understand all those foreign dishes."

"Indeed! Tell me what you can do?"

"Well, mum, I can cook French beans, Brussels sprouts, Dutch cheese, German sausages, Jerusalem artichokes, and Spanish onions."—Ex.

SUSPENSIONS, EXPULSIONS, REINSTATEMENTS

SUSPENSIONS

Anaconda, Mont., Local No. 81—Arthur Aspholm.

Atlanta, Ga., Local No. 148—Miss H. L. Browne, Wallace Jackson, A. B. Jones, S. I. Melvin, H. T. Pause, Mrs. G. Powell, Dick Spencer, W. G. Utermoehlen, K. B. Ward, Mrs. M. B. Wharton, Mrs. L. Woodruff.

Auburn, N. Y., Local No. 239—Edward Barry, Joseph Banon, Perry Becker, David Doyle, Richard Steigerwald, Nan Teeter.

Baltimore, Md., Local No. 40—William Keene.

Boston, Mass., Local No. 9—John Craig Kelley, Arthur Cotta, Joseph A. Ginsburg, Al. Ginsburg, Charles N. Leslie, John A. Peterson.

Coal City, Ill., Local No. 323—Frank Ro-back, Andrew Carnegie, Donald Magnus, E. S. Magnus, Harold Ferguson, Bernard Dolsex, Joe Gusman, Fred Quimby, Alfred Menozzi.

Duluth, Minn., Local No. 18—Emily Bickford, Nels G. Gustafson, James E. Negard, H. B. Anderson, Bennie Antenucci, B. G. Johnson, Harry W. Johnson.

Dunkirk, N. Y., Local No. 108—Daniel Callgee.

Glen Lyon, Pa., Local No. 696—Frank Kollar, Stanley Czarnowski, Alphonse Chermowski.

Guelp, Ont., Canada, Local No. 92—W. Perry, A. Thomasson, J. Baldwin, W. Cronk, W. Carlisle, W. J. Birch, T. A. Elliott, C. E. Pemberton, B. Longstac, J. L. Leaman, H. A. Shea, Charles McCarthy.

Iron Mountain, Mich., Local No. 249—Leonard Doto, Tony Doto, Phillip Doto, Earl Meyers, Ralph Coen, Ford Phillips, Joseph Reggats.

Kokomo, Ind., Local No. 141—Carl Walter, Jack Whitley, Jane Shoaf, Harold Williard, Ed. Breedlove, R. M. Herbert, Orville Isaacs, Roy Lamoureux, H. A. Stafford, Benard Lodge.

Leavenworth, Kan., Local No. 165—Howard N. McKenzie, Charles Townsend, Jr., Elmer Hoefener, John Kenneth Douglas, John A. DeVaux.

Louisville, Ky., Local No. 11—William J. Armour.

TREASURER'S REPORT

RECEIPTS FOR MAY, 1933

Per Capita Tax	\$ 1,545.75
Journal	321.80
Local Fines	48.31
Conditional	109.00
Fines	1,727.00
Claims	1,639.14
30% Collection	32,621.01
2% Collection	4,047.18
Traveling Cards	3,227.50
Charter Fee	52.00
Daily Bank Balance	40.45
Interest Canadian Bonds	412.50
Total	\$ 45,781.64

DISBURSEMENTS FOR MAY, 1933

10294 Frank Morrison, per capita tax, F. of L.	\$ 1,000.00
10295 Broadway and 40th St. Corporation, rent, President's office	446.33
10296 John J. Manning, per capita tax, Union Label Dept., A. F. of L.	200.00
10297 Marcus D. H. Schon, rent, Treasurer's office	85.00
10298 Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, per capita tax	79.50
10299 Will Teubner, Account Claim vs. A. A. Fisher	15.00
10300 Frank Carothers, advance pro rata share office expense	525.00
10301 Michael McKamey, Claim vs. J. Tushinsky	20.00
10302 Lewis E. Newman, Claim vs. Local 386	7.00
10303 Arnold Goldstein, Claim vs. Local 386	10.00
10304 Al. Jans Orchestra, return of 30% collected by Local 43, Buffalo, N. Y.	186.00
10305 Buddy Wagner Orchestra, return of 30% collected by Local 655, Miami, Fla.	127.50
10306 Carlton Coon, Jr., Orchestra, return of 30% collected by Local 3, Indianapolis, Ind.	385.20
10307 Paul J. Lester, Claim vs. H. S. Thompson	11.00
10308 Billy Willis Childress, refund on Conditional Card	2.00
10309 Fred W. Birnbach, expense and per diem to New Haven, Conn.	16.85
10310 E. Fischell, Orchestra, return of 30% collected by Local 275, Port Chester, N. Y.	132.00
10311 Seymour Simon Orchestra, return of 30% collected by Local 71, Memphis, Tenn.	450.00
10312 Alpha Rubber Stamp Co., seal for Local 213, Santa Maria, Calif.	6.39
10313 Rubel Corraldo, ice for April, President's office	3.00
10314 Joe Candullo Orchestra, rebate on cards	16.00
10315 I. Muniz, return of 30% collected while a member of the Don Amado Orchestra by Local 147	43.20
10316 Thomas F. Gamble, salary, May 6th, assistant to President	144.23
10317 F. W. Birnbach salary, May 6th, assistant to President	115.38
10318 G. Bert Henderson, salary, May 6th, assistant to President	115.38
10319 S. Hirschberg, salary, May 6th, stenog. to President	44.00
10320 J. R. Webster, salary, May 6th, stenog., President's office	34.00
10321 Rose Bayer, salary, May 6th, stenog., President's office	34.00
10322 Mary Checoura, salary, May 6th, stenog., President's office	28.00
10323 Helen Litchfield, salary, May 6th, stenog., Treasurer's office	32.00
10324 Rita Millington, salary, May 6th, stenog., Treasurer's office	30.00
10325 Helen Schultz, salary, May 6th, stenog., Secretary's office	20.00
10326 Jos. N. Weber, expenditures, President's office	48.73
10327 Joe Candullo, return of overpayment on claim	30.40
10328 Don Amado Orchestra, refund on 2% tax for cards	16.00
10329 Edw. Wittstein Orchestra, rebate on 2% tax	21.00
10330 Phil Romano Orchestra, refund on 2% tax for cards	3.00
10331 A. R. Meeker & Co., service charge	1.00
10332 R. R. Brant, supplies, Secretary's office	13.98
10333 Broadway and 40th St. Corporation, electric light service, President's office	12.05
10334 Jos. N. Weber, expenses to Washington, D. C.	76.60
10335 Day & Rogers, flower spray for the late Secretary of A. F. of L., Building Trades Council	10.00
10336 Western Union Telegraph Co., telegraph service for April, President's office	231.04
10337 Postal Telegraph-Cable Co., telegraph services for April, President's office	61.29
10338 Evan Eppinoff Orchestra, rebate on 2% tax	20.00
10339 Lawrence Welk Orchestra, refund on 2% tax for cards	15.00
10340 Ivan Eppinoff Orchestra, refund on 30% collected by Local 5, Detroit, Mich.	226.56
10341 Western Union Telegraph Co., telegraph services for April, Secretary's office	7.34
10342 New York Telephone Co., telephone services for April, President's office	384.36
10343 Henry Busse Orchestra, refund on 2% tax for cards	19.50
10344 Henry Lasker Orchestra, refund on 2% tax for cards	14.00
10345 Local 526, A. F. of M., Jersey City, N. J., refund on 5% penalty on per capita tax	21.56
10346 Paul F. Donnelly, Claim vs. Harry Newell	26.75
10347 Christy E. Murphy, refund on conditional card	2.00
10348 Dick Snyder Orchestra, refund on 2% tax for cards	13.50
10349 L. J. Beigel, return of 30% collected while a member of the Red Nichols Orchestra by Local 30, St. Paul, Minn.	20.29
10350 Ernie Palmquist Orchestra, return of 30% collected by Local 147, Dallas, Texas	513.00
10351 Chas. Cunningham Orchestra, return of 30% collected by Local 43, Buffalo, N. Y.	540.00

10352 Manuel Blanke Orchestra, return of 30% collected by Local 34, Kansas City, Mo.	174.00
10353 Wm. J. Blissett Orchestra, return of 30% collected by Local 78, Syracuse, N. Y.	279.30
10354 Harry Owens Orchestra, rebate on 2% tax	24.00
10355 Louis Baer Orchestra, rebate on 2% tax	8.81
10356 Henry Halstead Orchestra, refund on 2% tax for cards	38.50
10357 Henry Halstead Orchestra, return of 30% collected by Local 34, Kansas City, Mo.	603.60
10358 Thos. F. Gamble, salary, May 13th, assistant to President	144.23
10359 Fred W. Birnbach, salary, May 13th, assistant to President	115.38
10360 G. Bert Henderson, salary, May 13th, assistant to President	115.38
10361 S. Hirschberg, salary, May 13th, stenog. to President	44.00
10362 J. R. Webster, salary, May 13th, stenog., President's office	34.00
10363 Rose Bayer, salary, May 13th, stenog., President's office	34.00
10364 Mary Checoura, salary, May 13th, stenog., President's office	28.00
10365 Helen Litchfield, salary, May 13th, stenog., Treasurer's office	32.00
10366 Rita Millington, salary, May 13th, stenog., Treasurer's office	30.00
10367 Helen Schultz, salary, May 13th, stenog., Secretary's office	20.00
10368 Martin Wetzel, Claim vs. Dick Davis	8.75
10369 Seymour Simon Orchestra, rebate on 2% tax	48.00
10370 Chas. Cunningham Orchestra, rebate on 2% tax	22.00
10371 Jack Russell Orchestra, return of 30% collected by Local 8, Newark, N. J.	346.50
10372 Local 596, Uxontown, Pa., expenses in connection with Don Bedworth case	7.50
10373 Theodore Saunders, refund on conditional card	10.00
10374 United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners' Convention, pencils	25.20
10375 H. Lyman, Claim vs. Sunset Park, Inc.	285.12
10376 William J. Blissett Orchestra, refund on 2% tax for cards	16.00
10377 H. Pfizenmayer, per diem to Lima, Ohio	15.00
10378 F. W. Birnbach, expense and per diem to Schenectady, N. Y.	37.68
10379 Tony Lipe, return of 30% collected by Local 51 while a member of the Phil Romano Orchestra	75.00
10380 William Peterson, expense and per diem to Forrest, Ill.	112.90
10381 Will Osborne, Claim vs. Stanley Zucker	50.00
10382 Austin Wylie, Claim vs. Thorel, Inc.	25.00
10383 Henry Pfizenmayer, per diem to Lima, Ohio	15.00
10384 Harry Properi, return of 30% collected by Local 1, Cincinnati, while a member of the Ted Mack Orchestra	27.82
10385 Arlie Simmonds Orchestra, return of 30% collected by Local 375, Oklahoma City, Okla.	667.35
10386 Gordon Henderson Orchestra, return of 30% collected by Local 325, San Diego, Calif.	89.10
10387 Irving Rose Orchestra, return of 30% collected by Local 147, Dallas, Texas	813.24
10388 Hugh I. Dunlop, return of 30% collected by Local 241, Butte, Mont.	268.20
10389 Jack Denny Orchestra, return of 30% collected by Local 8, Milwaukee, Wis.	1,008.00
10390 Geo. F. Brandenburg Orchestra, return of 30% collected by Local 8, Milwaukee, Wis.	244.80
10391 Robert Michael Orchestra, return of 30% collected by Local 51, Utica, N. Y.	123.00
10392 Bobby Meeker Orchestra, return of 30% collected by Local 2, St. Louis, Mo.	385.50
10393 Wit Thoma Orchestra, return of 30% collected by Local 19, Springfield, Ill.	189.00
10394 Joe Reichman Orchestra, return of 30% collected by Local 2, St. Louis, Mo.	665.40
10395 International Musician, cash advance	2,500.00
10396 Thos. F. Gamble, salary, May 20, assistant to President	144.23
10397 F. W. Birnbach, salary, May 20, assistant to President	115.38
10398 G. Bert Henderson, salary, May 20, assistant to President	115.38
10399 S. Hirschberg, salary, May 20, stenog. to President	44.00
10400 J. R. Webster, salary, May 20, stenog., President's office	34.00
10401 Rose Bayer, salary, May 20, stenog., President's office	34.00
10402 Mary Checoura, salary, May 20, stenog., President's office	28.00
10403 Helen Litchfield, salary, May 20, stenog., Treasurer's office	32.00
10404 Rita Millington, salary, May 20, stenog., Treasurer's office	30.00
10405 Helen Schultz, salary, May 20, stenog., Secretary's office	20.00
10406 Local 4, Cleveland, O., one-half initiation fee of Vincent H. Percy	125.00
10407 Barney Rapp Orchestra, over-deposit on 2% tax	301.15
10408 Ray Powell, rebate on 2% tax while a member of the Joe Haynes Orchestra	8.00
10409 Herbie Kay Orchestra, refund on 2% tax for cards	24.00
10410 Arlie Simmonds Orchestra, rebate on 2% tax and refund for cards	39.00
10411 Ted King Orchestra, return of 30% collected by Local 16, Newark, N. J.	792.00
10412 Frank Masterman Orchestra, return of 30% collected by Local 74, Galveston, Texas	766.22
10413 Barney Rapp Orchestra, return of 30% collected by Local 5, Detroit, Mich., and Local 11, Louisville, Ky.	686.30
10414 Gus Arnheim, claim vs. Muehlebach Hotel	200.00
10415 R. R. Brant, office supplies, Secretary's office	9.85
10416 A. R. Meeker & Co., stencils, Secretary's office	27.00
10417 Phil Romano Orchestra, return of 30% collected by Local 51, Utica, N. Y.	931.50
10418 Jos. N. Weber, carpenter work on new office of President	151.20

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10419 Alfred Chapman, refund on fine	25.00	10454 Helen Litchfield, salary, May 27, stenog., Treasurer's office	32.00
10420 A. A. Greenbaum, expenses to Fresno, Calif.	38.40	10455 Rita Millington, salary, May 27, stenog., Treasurer's office	30.00
10421 Augustine DeLuce, proportionate share of amount collected from Walter Barnes	17.72	10456 Helen Schultz, salary, May 27, stenog., Secretary's office	20.00
10422 Claude Alexander, proportionate share of amount collected from Walter Barnes	19.17	10457 Clyde Lucas Orchestra, return of 30% collected by Local 71, Memphis, Tenn.	36.00
10423 Franklyn Jackson, proportionate share of amount collected from Walter Barnes	14.67	10458 Alpha Rubber Stamp Co., rubber stamp, Secretary's office	.50
10424 David Underwood, proportionate share of amount collected from Walter Barnes	16.20	10459 Security Safe Deposit Co., rental of safety deposit box for one year	16.50
10425 Richard H. Barnett, proportionate share of amount collected from Walter Barnes	16.60	10460 Sammy Watkins Orchestra, refund on 2% tax for cards	5.00
10426 Samuel T. Ansell, legal and clerical assistance for quarter beginning May 23, 1933	2,250.00	10461 Smith & Jessen, Inc., tile laid on floors of new offices of President	505.00
10427 Wm. J. Kerrgood, Federal tax on checks	.88	10462 Ted Mack Orchestra, return of 30% collected by Local 1, Cincinnati, Ohio	588.00
10428 Fred A. Chandler, audit for last quarter fiscal year ending April 30, 1933	739.15	10463 Don Weiss Orchestra, return of 30% collected by Local 103, Columbus, Ohio	370.17
10429 Harry E. Brenton, transfer from Strike Fund to cover warrant for claim due members of Minsky Revue	317.00	10464 Johnny Johnson Orchestra, return of 30% collected by Local 802, New York, N. Y.	489.60
10430 Doc Peyton Orchestra, refund on 2% tax for cards	114.00	10465 Henry Liffshin Orchestra, return of 30% collected by Local 34, Kansas City, Mo.	702.00
10431 Irving Rose Orchestra, refund on 2% tax for cards	22.00	10466 Chas. Agnew Orchestra, return of 30% collected by Local 1, Cincinnati, Ohio	675.90
10432 Cancelled		10467 Jos. N. Weber, salary for May	250.00
10433 Tommy Sandvall, return of 30% collected by Local 47, Los Angeles, Calif., while a member of the Doc Ross Orchestra	71.70	10468 Jos. N. Weber, salary for May	1,666.66
10434 Frank L. Gordon Orchestra, return of 30% collected by Local 34, Kansas City, Mo.	1,427.67	10469 Wm. J. Kerrgood, salary for May	833.33
10435 Joe Haynes Orchestra, return of 30% collected by Local 802, New York, N. Y.	1,042.20	10470 H. E. Brenton, salary for May	625.00
10436 Doc Peyton Orchestra, return of 30% collected by Local 78, Syracuse, N. Y.	870.00		\$36,358.47
10437 Cancelled			
10438 A. Stelmer, claim vs. Sunny Clapp	1.65		
10439 E. Peterson, claim vs. Sunny Clapp	1.80		
10440 Harold Haumesser, balance due from Hogan Hancock	10.00		
10441 Yawman & Erbe Mfg. Co., transfer cases, President's office	43.77		
10442 G. B. Henderson, per diem to Troy, N. Y.	10.00		
10443 Jos. N. Weber, carpenter wages on new office of President	201.60		
10444 Teddy King Orchestra, rebate on 2% tax	75.38		
10445 Marty Goldstein Orchestra, return of 30% collected by Local 5, Detroit, Mich.	299.88		
10446 Al. Skinner Orchestra, return of 30% collected by Local 626, Stamford, Conn.	174.00		
10447 Thos. F. Gamble, salary, May 27, assistant to President	144.23		
10448 Fred W. Birnbach, salary, May 27, assistant to President	115.38		
10449 G. Bert Henderson, salary, May 27, assistant to President	115.38		
10450 S. Hirschberg, salary, May 27, stenog. to President	44.00		
10451 J. R. Webster, salary, May 27, stenog., President's office	34.00		
10452 Rose Bayer, salary, May 27, stenog., President's office	34.00		
10453 Mary Checoura, salary, May 27, stenog., President's office	23.00		

FINES PAID DURING MAY, 1933

Angelowitz, Sam	\$ 10.00
Alvin, Dan	25.00
Blugini, Henry	25.00
Bottomley, Alf. P.	12.50
Branham, Hl	25.00
Bissett, Wm. J.	5.00
Christensen, H. F.	10.00
Csiky, Theo.	10.00
Chaney, H. B.	10.00
Crider, Jinks	25.00
Carnes, Joe	25.00
Carluccio, J. J.	15.00
Connor, Clarence	5.00
Codori, Richard	25.00
Campbell, Norman	10.00
Cope, Art	50.00
Dudley, Dud	25.00
Doench, Harold F.	10.00
DeMassi, Salvatore	7.50
Dorio, E.	50.00
Eikenberry, Willie	10.00
Friedman, Fred C.	25.00
Feusner, John G.	25.00
Frankhauser, B. W.	20.00
Ferdinando, Felix	5.00
Gregory, Dan	10.00
Grant, Melvin	50.00
Haury, R. Chas.	25.00
James, Robert H.	25.00

Keller, Ken	5.00
Lepoff, Raoul	10.00
Levine, Jack	15.00
Lockson, Sam	10.00
LeMay, Fred	10.00
Layman, Adam	25.00
Longo, T. F.	10.00
Longo, Esther	10.00
Moody, Herschel	25.00
Menhette, Jimmie	5.00
Morrissey, Harry	25.00
McDonald, Jack	50.00
McDonald, John	25.00
Machen, Wm. L.	10.00
Olah, Geo. S. A. Jr.	50.00
Patterson, F. P.	30.00
Ports, Geo. H.	10.00
Richards, B. G.	15.00
Roberts, J. M.	10.00
Seidel, E.	50.00
Scoggins, Chicago Orchestra	275.00
Spielman, Milton	50.00
Stonesifer, Ron	10.00
Simpson, Mike L.	7.00
Sigmon, Geo. A.	25.00
Smith, Myron	25.00
Shtel, Louis	25.00
Schmidt, Alexander	75.00
Swek, Anthony	15.00
Swek, John	15.00
Smith, Perry	5.00
Troutman, J. W.	25.00
Tonkel, D.	25.00
Trager, Don	5.00
Valliere, Leo J.	35.00
Vance, Richard	25.00
Wolmuth, Rudolph	25.00
Williamson, John B.	25.00
Weissrock, Elmer	25.00
Webster, Wilbur	10.00
Woods, Frank	25.00

\$ 1,727.00

CLAIMS COLLECTED DURING MAY, 1933

Bennett, Ralph	25.00
Baker, C. G.	25.00
Brennan, Morey	30.00
Brigode, Ace	27.50
Bruno, F. W.	10.00
Busse, Henry	10.00
Christian Tommy	18.00
Cooper, Ralph	5.00
Davis, Dick	8.75
Eby, Jack	25.00
Ferdinando, F.	50.00
Fisher, Max	46.62
Garber, Jan	120.00
Hangar, Amusement Co.	15.00
Holst, E.	25.00
Highland Park	25.00
Harmon, Dave	20.00
Hancock, Hogan	10.00
Minsky, Revue	392.00
Miller, Bert	15.00
Muelebach Hotel	200.00
Newell, Harry	26.75
Rogers, Billie	50.00
Rosenbloom, I.	25.00
Sunset Park, Inc.	285.12
Salzburg, M.	25.00
Shapiro, A.	25.00
Tushinsky, J.	20.00
Travers, A. A.	29.00
Zucker, S.	50.00

\$ 1,639.14

Respectfully submitted,
H. E. BRENTON,
Treasurer.

PRESIDENT WEBER'S ANNUAL REPORT

(Continued from Page One)

organized insofar as trade unionism is concerned. In the present economic crisis the voice of labor was raised on behalf of the alleviation of all the unemployed, whether organized or not. From the very beginning of the economic crisis labor contended for a shorter work-day and, for this purpose, contended that the last administration should call a conference between representatives of government, business and organized labor for the purpose of coming to some agreement concerning such a policy. President Hoover, however, turned a deaf ear to this suggestion, even though it was repeatedly made to him by the President of the American Federation of Labor. The present administration has gone somewhat in the direction of favoring a shorter work-day and work-week. The bill concerning this is discussed elsewhere in this report. However, this proposition—and this is only one of many which organized labor has advanced—will not immediately relieve the unemployed, and the shortening of the work-week and work-day is insufficient to end the depression, that is, to create employment for the masses. Therefore, the shortening of the work-week and work-day must be coupled with economic planning, including all such activities as farm relief, the easing of mortgages on farms and homes, the stimulating of public work, the remedying of present chaos in financial conditions and in the transportation industries, in banking control and all kindred activities. President Roosevelt, realizing this, caused representatives of organized labor and economists to meet

in conference with the Secretary of Labor for the purpose of discussing the situation and obtaining labor's views about these matters. As a result, the following letter was received at the office of the Federation:

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Office of the Secretary
WASHINGTON

March 22nd, 1933.

Mr. Jos. N. Weber,
Seventh Vice-President,
The American Federation of Labor,
1440 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

My Dear Sir:
The President of the United States has requested me to invite you to attend a labor conference in the Department of Labor, G and 17th Sts., Washington, D. C., Room 705, on March 31st, 1933, at 10 A. M.

The purpose of the conference is to consider two sets of problems:

First: The emergency problems having to do with distress due to unemployment and the method of overcoming the same.

Second: Permanent improvement of the labor and industrial standards in the United States of America. The discussion of these, although it might be inaugurated at this conference, can be postponed for later consideration and taken up again when the immediate emergency is less acute.

The President is anxious to have the views of representative members of the organized labor movement and others, and I hope that you can be present. For your convenience there is attached a proposed agenda indicating the scope of the conference. This agenda is not to be considered as exclusive, although it is anticipated that the emergency items will form the principal basis of discussion at the first conference.

The favor of a reply is requested.
Yours very truly,
(Signed) FRANCES PERKINS.

Part I.
EMERGENCY ITEMS

1. Unemployment relief measures.
2. A program of public works.
3. Short hours as a means of further employment.
 - (a) One day of rest in seven.
 - (b) Short hours or short week or both.
 - (c) Best methods of achievement.

Federal legislation? State legislation? Contracts? Compacts between the States?

 - (d) Voluntary joint agreements between employers and between employers and employees.
4. Increase of purchasing power of the wage-earners and its effect on stimulation of employment.
 - (a) How can this be brought about?

Minimum legislation? By States? By Federal Government? Joint action between employers and employees? Through government machinery for the regulation of wages by boards composed of representatives of the workers, employers and the government? Fixing of minimum standards of wages in government purchase contracts?

5. Unemployment insurance or unemployment reserves as a method of achieving security of employment.
6. Home mortgage problems of wage-earners and unemployed workers.
7. Canvass of possibilities of reabsorbing labor into its normal employments.

Part II.

PROGRAM OF PERMANENT IMPROVEMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRIAL STANDARDS

This should be considered as possible guides to legislation and to standard practice.

1. Formulation of industrial standards to assure wage-earners who are still employed a constructive standard of living and working conditions, to arrest the progressive breakdown of industrial standards which has been going on, and to assure a progressive rise in standards when industrial revival begins to take place.

There is grave danger lest the depression and unemployment may have caused a lowering of industrial standards which will be felt for years to come.

The fields to be considered include:

 1. Industrial safety and accident prevention.
 2. Workmen's compensation laws.
 3. Prevention of industrial diseases.
 4. Industrial sanitation.

5. Wages and hours so far as these may not be covered in the emergency program.
 6. Industrial relations practice.
 7. Machinery for joint relations.
 8. Methods of representation; settlement of disputes.
 9. Constructive industrial relations.
2. Labor's relation to industrial reconstruction such as railroad organization; extent of shrinkage of capitalization in basic industries; provision for old age and prevention of child labor; employment exchanges. Relations between the States and Federal Government. Desirable legislation for the achievement of these ends.

The day prior to the conference many representatives of International organizations met in Washington, together with representatives of the Railroad Brotherhoods, and all matters relating to the easing and correcting of the economic crisis, inclusive of immediate unemployment relief, were fully discussed. This was done for the purpose of submitting to the Secretary of Labor the considered opinion of organized labor concerning the best remedies to be applied.

During the conference the following recommendations were submitted by the representatives of the American Federation of Labor and Railroad Brotherhoods to the Secretary of Labor:

UNEMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF

The problem of Unemployment and Unemployment Relief should be approached from two distinct and definite points.

1. Congress should make an appropriation of an amount of money sufficient to meet the urgent relief needs caused by continued unemployment.

Hunger and distress have become so widespread and have increased to the point where we believe that no less than one billion dollars should be appropriated for relief purposes and that said amount should be made available to the States and local communities at the earliest possible date.

Feeding of hungry, distressed men, women and children constitutes an emergency as great as the financial situation.

2. A huge public works program should be launched and inaugurated as quickly as possible. Public building construction, road construction, the elimination of grade crossings, flood control, reforestation, soil erosion, reclamation and other governmental projects designed to supply work for those who are unemployed.

This public works program should be supplemented by the encouragement of self-liquidating projects, such as slum clearances, housing and the building of tunnels and bridges and all other self-liquidating projects which are practical and feasible.

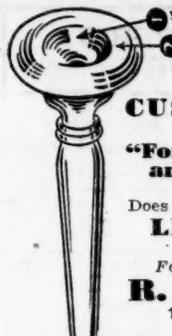
SHORTER HOURS AS A MEANS OF FURTHER EMPLOYMENT

The American Federation of Labor urges the application of the six-hour day and five-day week in both public and private employment as a practical and constructive remedy for unemployment. This economic reform is made necessary because of technical changes, the mechanization of industry and the substitution of power for hand labor. In our judgment it will be impossible to definitely and adequately overcome the evil of unemployment until we institute and apply the five-day week and the six-hour day to all character of employment, both public and private. It is, of course, not the purpose of Union Labor, in advocating the shorter work-day and work-week, to provide thereby a means of reducing the daily or weekly compensation of the wage-earner.

We are convinced that the observance of one day of rest in seven no longer meets economic and social requirements.

The shorter work-day and shorter work-week can, we believe, be brought about by direct negotiations between organized workers and employers or through the enactment of Federal legislation. Federation legislation could be supplemented and aided through the encouragement and development of voluntary joint agreements between employers and organized employees. We urge the speedy enactment of the Black-Connelly six-hour-five-day work-week bill. With specific reference to the transportation industry we favor the application of the principle of the six-hour day in the manner appropriate to the conditions of that industry.

It is obviously impossible to overcome unemployment without restoring to the masses of the people a buying power corresponding with the facilities of industrial production. Buying power can only be established through an increase in wages. Unemployment, poverty and human distress are directly traceable to a lack of buying power brought about through continued reductions in wages. The price level must be raised and wages



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must be increased before we can create work opportunities for the millions of working men and women who are now idle. This result can be brought about through the enactment of minimum wage legislation for women and minors, through an increase in wages, and through the development of a wage standard commensurate with the requirements of American citizenship.

Unemployment insurance offers a partial remedy for the suffering and distress caused by unemployment. Special efforts should be made to secure the enactment of adequate, practical unemployment insurance legislation both by the Federal government and by the different State Legislatures.

The home mortgage problem of wage-earners and unemployed workers should be dealt with immediately, constructively and in a practical way. Mortgages should be amortized and the rates of interest should be reduced. All assistance possible should be extended to home owners, foreclosures of mortgages should be prevented and the time in which these mortgages should be paid should be extended, the extension to correspond with the opportunities of the home owner to meet his financial obligation.

As further practical remedies for unemployment we favor the enactment of the Child Labor Amendment to the Constitution of the United States. We suggest that the President of the United States call upon the governors of the different states to recommend to State Legislatures the adoption of the Child Labor amendment to the Constitution of the United States at the earliest possible date.

We further urge that the Immigration Laws be impartially and rigidly enforced. We believe that the Federal Government should supply such funds as may be necessary to prevent the illegal entry of aliens and to enforce the immigration statutes and thus protect American labor in this way so far as it is possible to do so.

We recommend the development of national economic planning, directly aimed at the raising of standards of living. We hold that this is a matter of social importance and because of its social importance the government should directly interest itself in the development of higher standards of living.

We hold further that workers' security is necessary and should be fostered by the Federal Government in order to promote social satisfaction, industrial tranquility and industrial efficiency.

We further recommend that the Federal Government set an example to other employers by providing reserves out of which a dismissal wage should be paid to those dropped from the service.

We recommend that a Federal agency be created for the express purpose of collecting and collating data as to man hours of work available, as to wage-earners' income and provide standards for determining economic policies.

We believe that the lessons of the recent past have taught all classes of people the necessity of the government exercising a wider, more definite and direct control over banking and banking facilities. We hold that credit facilities for legitimate business should be made more flexible and available. Through such action industry will be stimulated and the risks of industrial activities will be greatly minimized.

The collapse of our public schools throughout the country is one of the most alarming manifestations of the depression. Thousands of schools have already closed for the year; major curtailments have occurred in school work in thirty states. In a number of places schools are being kept open by unpaid teachers or by tuition fees. During this emergency, when due to tax delinquencies States and municipalities cannot meet their vitally essential programs, the credit of the United States should be extended to the States and municipalities to enable them to maintain their public schools, as that credit is now extended to private industry.

The discussions of the conference and its suggestions and recommendations we hope will be reflected in the policy of the Government concerning relief of the unemployed, the stimulation of economic planning, and the consideration by the Government of how the workers can best be secured against the hardship of unemployment.

LIVING MUSIC DAYS

History and Reasons for the Advertising Campaign on Behalf of Living Music, Unemployment and the Possibility of Unions to Create Employment.

In addition to all its other activities, the office continued to cause local unions to hold Living Music Days. For this purpose newspapers, as well as commercial interests, were generally interested by local unions, and this almost without exception resulted in the huge success of each Living Music Day, so much so that

in many cities they have been repeated as annual events. Their purpose is to bring living music to the attention of the people of a city and, incidentally, to strengthen the position of the local, as nothing will do as much in that direction as convincing the public that the local is a factor that has not become inert through the unfavorable vicissitudes of economic conditions. The publicity which a local union receives and the prestige it creates for itself through a Living Music Day has great value in the defense of living music, as it leaves in the minds of the people the lasting impression that it is a cultural agent whose value as such cannot be overestimated.

More than 120 local unions have joined in the Living Music Day movement and, with very few exceptions, the events were so successful that all the participating parties began at once to plan "second annual Living Music Days." The sponsoring newspapers and the participating merchants have, for the most part, been highly pleased and the resulting good will gained by the local union should prove very valuable in the future.

It is estimated that the publicity given the art in these cities would have cost more than \$400,000 if purchased at space rates. In a sense it was worth more than to deserve mere mentioning on its face; it was a gesture of generosity and public spirit by the local union and its members.

The work of inspiring Living Music Days has included supplying of a general plan of the event, the writing of publicity for the newspapers, correspondence to interest locals and publishers and to aid in solving local problems connected with the events and the interviewing of newspaper representatives in New York on the value of the promotion to each paper.

In passing, it is worthy of note that few trade unions have ever won such co-operation from newspapers. That we have been able to do so is, in part, due to the fact that we established pleasant relations with them in our advertising campaign. Hundreds of publishers have learned that union musicians do not wear horns and have come to a more sympathetic understanding of our purposes and problems. This will be of advantage to the Federation and its members whenever we stand in need of public support in economic disputes.

It is true that conditions in some locals do not lend themselves to giving Living Music Days the importance they have attained in others. The size of some cities precludes this. For instance, a Living Music Day in Chicago or New York would be impractical, whereas in cities as large as Philadelphia, St. Paul and San Francisco and hundreds of others it can be successfully arranged. Then again, we may have communities too small to have such activities of our local unions add much to their prestige. However, these exceptions are extremes. By far the greater number of the local unions are in a position to give successful Living Music Days. In many cities they are considered of such importance by the city authorities that the Mayor of each city proclaims a certain day as the city's festival and Living Music Day. The following is a sample of such proclamation:

PROCLAMATION

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR
OTTAWA, CANADA

As Mayor of the City of Ottawa, I proclaim Thursday, December 1st, Ottawa Buyers' Festival and Living Music Day. It is a privilege to feel that I am associated with a venture that has as its high aim the bringing back of prosperity to this city through the medium of a happily buying public that desires to instill an even greater appreciation of living music in the hearts of the people than already exists.

Everyone, I hope, will take full advantage of the marvelous opportunities for saving that will be offered by our merchants on Buyers' Festival and Living Music Day. A penny spent will be a penny earned under existing conditions and in addition a general response will result in releasing large sums of money through business channels and tend to restore that confidence so essential to prosperity.

I trust that all citizens of Ottawa will aid in this endeavor to the extent that heart and purse will permit.

J. J. ALLEN,
Mayor.

As to whether this constructive policy shall be continued is for this convention to determine. The valuable publicity our organization receives through them, both locally and nationally, would, if otherwise sought, necessitate the outlay of a huge sum.

In connection with the above, we must keep in mind that we, through our locals and the Federation, have for our purpose the raising of the economic standard of our members, and to do this it is imperative that we must remain active in the

direction of enhancing and assuring the progress of the art of music, as the latter is an important factor in the success of the former. Being mindful of this caused the Federation, since the advent of mechanized music, to give to the perpetuation of Living Music equally as much attention as it has to the raising of the economic standard of its members. This is the reason why an advertising campaign against the mechanization of music was entered into. It was not expected that this would be immediately effective in procuring for members the employment lost by them; more especially could this not be done during the time that recording of the voice on picture films was accepted by the public as a marvelous scientific discovery. It aroused curiosity to the extent of making it highly popular for the time being and, realizing that the continuance of this popularity would perhaps mean the waning of the employment of our members in theatres forever, and the retarding of progress in the art of music, itself, we found it necessary to create a public psychology in favor of same. This counteracted the popularity of recorded sound; of that there can be no question.

We interested the public press, institutions of learning such as colleges, universities, music clubs, the Federation of Women's Clubs and kindred organizations in the question. It was done for the purpose of calling to the public's attention that it, jointly with the musicians, would suffer if recorded sound should mean the passing of living music and to a great extent of the dramatic art.

The result was, as explained to a previous convention, that in response to a request for their reaction, approximately 4,000,000 favorable answers were received from music lovers. The few unfavorable answers received came from former employers who expressed great glee that our members were displaced by the canned stuff. They were answered to the effect that they had raised quite an important question, to wit: If a business cannot maintain itself unless it is permitted to exploit the worker, who will sympathize with its owner if his business passes into oblivion? The gentlemen did not answer.

The position of our organization was explained in an article which I caused to appear in the "Federationist," the official publication of the American Federation of Labor, which is always found on the desks of the editors of the most representative papers. The reaction to the explanation is best illustrated by many favorable editorials appearing in the public press unequivocally sustaining our position. The position which the press took in the matter of course greatly enhanced the success of our publicity campaign. Some of our members, who as far as I was able to ascertain, represented but a small minority, maintained that the advertising was useless as we were losing ground in employment in theatres. They could not be much blamed for this opinion, as they had assumed that this policy should recoup employment post-haste. It was understood that such would not be the immediate result, as a change in public psychology was necessary, however, such change did take place to a considerable extent and we would have been benefited thereby long ago had not the horrible results of the depression intervened.

As a result of the cultural services which the Federation rendered in contending for living music it laid the foundation for the perpetuation of the art for all time to come. This is what was intended. Immediate re-employment of members displaced by mechanical music could not be expected, but the pre-empting of the amusement field by mechanical music has been prevented. In addition it has created for our organization a prestige and standing which has since stood us in good stead, as it proved entirely in the interest of our members.

The following is the list of the locals which held Music Days, as well as the newspapers in their respective cities which they and the Federation interested in the matter:

LIVING MUSIC DAYS HELD

Local

- 148 Atlanta, April 25, 1932—*Georgian-American*.
- 77 Philadelphia, May 3, 1932—*Daily News*.
- 8 Milwaukee, March 14, 1932—*Journal*.
- 6 San Francisco, May 25, 1931, and September 19, 1932—*Chronicle*.
- 30 St. Paul, August 17, 1931, and August 28, 1932—*Pioneer Press Dispatch*.
- 11 Louisville, May 25, 1932—*Courier Journal and Times*.
- 375 Oklahoma City, May 12 to 15, 1932—*Times*.
- 1 Cincinnati, February 9, 1932—*Times-Star*.
- 4 Cleveland, May 11, 1932—*Press*.
- 256 Birmingham, October 5, 1932—*Post*.
- 68 Alliance, October 28, 1932—*Review*.
- 532 Amarillo, August 1, 1932—*News Globe*.
- 316 Bartlesville, September 16, 1932—*Examiner*.

- 594 Battle Creek, April 19, 1932—*Moon Journal*.
- 397 Billings, June 30, 1932—*Gazette*.
- 241 Butte, June 2, 1932—*Standard*.
- 53 Calgary, March 15, 1932—*Herald*.
- 111 Canton, September 15, 1932—*Repository*.
- 130 Carbondale, October 12, 1932—*Leader*.
- 154 Colorado Springs, April 5, 1932—*Gazette and Telegraph*.
- 103 Columbus, September 27, 1932—*Citizen Dispatch, Ohio State Journal*.
- 147 Dallas, March 8, 1932—*News and Journal*.
- 20 Denver, November 5, 1931—*Post*.
- 75 Des Moines, September 6, 1931—*Register and Tribune*.
- 289 Dubuque, March 19, 1932—*Telegraph-Herald and Times-Journal*.
- 18 Duluth, May 2, 1932—*News Tribune and Herald*.
- 108 Dunkirk, April 29, 1932—*Observer*.
- 108 Fredonia, June 24, 1932—*Censor*.
- 172 East Liverpool, September 16, 1932—*Review-Tribune*.
- 390 Edmonton, November 17, 1932—*Journal*.
- 192 Elkhart, March 9, 1932—*Truth*.
- 17 Erie, March 12, 1932—*Dispatch-Herald*.
- 216 Fall River, June 28, 1932—*Herald-News*.
- 173 Fitchburg, May 18, 1932—*Sentinel*.
- 72 Fort Worth, May 12, 1932—*Star-Telegram*.
- 244 Franklin, Week before Christmas—*News Herald*.
- 210 Fresno, May 26, 1932—*Bee*.
- 203 Gary, October 1, 1932—*Post-Tribune*.
- 56 Grand Rapids, June 14, 1932—*Herald*.
- 203 Hammond, September 25, 1932—*Times*.
- 612 Hibbing, April 15, 1932—*Tribune*.
- 132 Ithaca, October 13, 1932—*Journal-News*.
- 774 Jamestown, June 2, 1932—*Sun*.
- 217 Jefferson City, National Music Week—*Capital News and Post Tribune*.
- 526 Jersey City, May 18, 1932—*Journal*.
- 37 Joliet, June 25, 1932—*Herald-News*.
- 668 Kelso, May 25, 1932—*Tribune*.
- 215 Kingston, August 16, 1932—*Leader*.
- 463 Lincoln, August 18, 1932—*Journal-Star*.
- 353 Long Beach, April 26, 1932—*Press-Telegram and Sun*.
- 76 Seattle, September 22, 1931—*Times*.
- 19 Springfield, March 19, 1932—*State Journal*.
- 85 Schenectady, September 21, 1932—*Union Star*.
- 120 Scranton, March 11, 1932—*Times*.
- 150 Springfield, November 28, 1932—*Leader-News and Press*.
- 160 Springfield—*News*.
- 223 Steubenville, September 29, 30, 1932—*Herald-Star*.
- 189 Stockton, August 11, 1932—*Record*.
- 117 Tacoma, December 23, 1931—*Leader and News-Tribune*.
- 25 Terre Haute, September 24, 1932—*Star and Tribune*.
- 514 Torrington, May 25, 1932.
- 771 Tucson, April 27, 1932—*Citizen*.
- 145 Vancouver, June 24, 1932—*Province*.
- 367 Vallejo, November 14, 1932—*Chronicle and Times Herald*.
- 118 Warren, April 23, 1932—*Tribune-Chronicle*.
- 284 Waukegan, September 22, 1932—*News-Sun*.
- 193 Waukesha, September 26, 1932—*Free-man*.
- 91 Westfield, August 29, 1932—*Daily News and Springfield News*.
- 142 Wheeling, September 19-24, 1932—*Intelligencer*.
- 473 White Plains, February 15, 1932—*Reporter*.
- 140 Wilkes-Barre, March 10, 1932—*Record*.
- 190 Winnipeg, November 10, 1932—*Evening Tribune*.
- 610 Wisconsin Rapids, April 4, 1932—*Tribune*.
- 143 Worcester, October 21-22, 1932.
- 402 Yonkers, May 8, 1932—*Statesman*.
- 54 Zanesville, December 14, 1932—*Times Recorder and Signal*.
- 668 Longview, June 10, 1932—*News*.
- 126 Lynn, March 24, 1932—*Item*.
- 166 Madison, March 14, 1932—*Capital Times*.
- 195 Manitowoc, December 21, 1932—*Herald News*.
- 176 Marshalltown, May 18, 1932—*Times-Republic*.
- 274 Massillon, May 5, 1932—*Independent*.
- 578 Michigan City, October 15, 1932—*News*.
- 214 New Bedford, National Music Week—*Mercury Standard and Times*.
- 6 Oakland, May 9, 1932—*Post Enquirer*.
- 356 Ogden, May 19, 20, 21, 1932—*Standard-Examiner*.
- 70 Omaha, October, 1931—*World-Herald*.
- 180 Ottawa—*Evening Citizen*.
- 586 Phoenix, February 10, 1932—*Republic-Gazette*.
- 515 Pottsville, January 26, 1932—*Republican*.
- 515 Pottsville, February 2, 1933—*Republican*.
- 33 Port Huron, November 17, 1932—*Times-Herald*.
- 69 Pueblo, January 11, 1932—*Chieftain*.
- 240 Rockford, May 25, 1932—*Register, Republic and Star*.
- 536 St. Cloud, June 23, 1932—*Sentinel*.

- 427 St. Petersburg, September 23, 1932—*Independent and Times*.
 104 Salt Lake City, February 15, 16, 17, 1932—*Desert News*.
 23 San Antonio, March 17, 1932—*Express News*.
 346 Santa Cruz, June 18, 19, 26, 1932—*News*.
 553 Saskatoon, October 7, 1932—*Star Phoenix*.

LOCAL DEMONSTRATIONS

	Local
Bangor, Pa.	557
Boise, Idaho	537
Hanover, Pa.	49
Hot Springs, Ark.	270
Lewiston, Me.	409
Mechanicville, N. Y.	318
Mitchell, S. D.	773
Mt. Vernon, N. Y.	665
Naugatuck, Conn.	445
Oneida, N. Y.	258
Piqua, Ohio	576
Brantford, Canada	467

THE MOVING PICTURE INDUSTRY AND ITS RELATION TO THE EMPLOYMENT OF OUR MEMBERS IN THEATRES

The general reduction in economic activities the world over became especially acute in our country. The reason, therefore, as discussed elsewhere herein, was that this has been the land of mass production which, uncontrolled, was a major cause leading to the economic misery of these last three years. Of course, the moving picture industry suffered, together with all others, but in addition its troubles were aggravated by subjection to managements unfamiliar with the industry. One of the largest organizations in this field, the Fox Corporation, was practically ruined as a result and this, in part, at least, is likewise true of at least one other corporation. A further misfortune was that, with the exception of one, none of these corporations had any appreciable surplus to bridge them over the lean years of the depression. As a result most of them were on the verge of bankruptcy and some of them did become bankrupt. Their plight was aggravated, as patronage dwindled, by the fact that during the years of so-called prosperity, they had overbuilt the country with theatres. Many theatres were leased by them during the time of prosperity at rentals so high that when business began to fall off the corporations found themselves with a tremendous fixed overhead and a greatly reduced income. The error they made was in assuming that the business would continue to expand and that bad times could not overtake it. Almost all theatres were controlled by corporations (Fox, Loew, Warner, Paramount, R. K. O.), which also maintained studios in Hollywood through subsidiary corporations.

During the period of the silent picture all these corporations developed with leaps and bounds and their market was the world. Europe, Asia, Africa and South America took a great portion of their product. With the development of the talking picture, however, those markets were destroyed as English-speaking pictures could not well be sold in Germany, Italy, France, Argentine, Brazil, Japan and elsewhere. This necessitated an entire rearrangement of production methods. Now, French-speaking pictures, for instance, are manufactured by the Paramount in France, and they also have a studio in England. The reason why, in addition to the depression, this industry finds itself in difficulties now is that the public does not accept talking pictures as it did silent pictures. Formerly, a great production, such as "The Covered Wagon," was shown for a long period. This is not so with the talking picture, for no matter how great or brilliant it may be its time of public favor is short and yet its production costs are rather higher than those of the silent picture.

Good business is done now—and only for a short time—if a picture is outstanding and, as only a small percentage of them are so, the theatres must fall back upon the human element in order to attract patronage. However, because of the depression which has reduced the purchasing power of the masses, the number of people who now patronize the theatres is comparatively small and they only do so if something exceptional is shown. If vaudeville acts were added to a moving picture, the patronage is increased, and were it not for the depression this increase would without any doubt be tremendous. As it is, however, it is in many cases hardly sufficient to offset the increasing overhead caused by the salaries of actors and musicians. And yet in many theatres this policy must be followed, as the only alternative would be to close them. This strongly indicates that if times get better the patronage in the theatres will be profitably increased by the employment of actors and musicians. The psychology of the public is positively favorable to the human element in theatres. To this, even those in control of the industry agree.

During the vicissitudes of economic chaos many conditions develop which cannot possibly be foreseen, but which

often must be immediately reckoned with. Vacillating under such circumstances might do the organization incredible harm. It is then that local and national officers are placed on their mettle to assume all the responsibilities of leadership, even though this may carry with it danger of the loss of their popularity among some members at least momentarily. I have previously stated that the Theatrical Defense Fund stood in good stead to keep wages in most cases at least at a reasonable figure despite onslaughts against the scale, and that in this respect we have been more successful than any other national organization affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. But even though we have not changed our policy and remain steadfast in our insistence that the basic wage must prevail, nevertheless because of conditions some local unions were forced to agree to a nominal reduction. But, as I have repeated again and again, it is essential that members be continually aware that the result of attacks everywhere would have been entirely disastrous to the wage had it not been for the policy of the Federation and the Theatrical Defense Fund. As to conditions which may quickly develop and demand adjustment, I will cite as an example conditions in the moving picture studios in Hollywood, which developed during the now historic bank holiday decreed by President Roosevelt.

These studios are, of course, dependent for their market upon the theatres not only throughout our country, but more or less throughout the world. Many adjustments had to be made by them in the price of their product and in the method of selling it because of the reduced patronage in theatres. These difficulties became more and more pressing as the depression continued, even though they were not in immediate danger of receivership, as were most of the theatrical corporations which, as already explained, control the studios either directly or through subsidiary corporations. The managements of the studios asserted that their income, already greatly reduced, was entirely stopped through the bank holiday. The distributing and selling centre of the pictures is New York and from there the payrolls for the studios are forwarded to Hollywood. They total in the neighborhood of \$1,500,000 a week. They stated that during the bank holiday no money could be received by them from the sources referred to and this condition would continue more or less for a time after the bank holiday, as during this period the patronage of theatres, already more than cut in half, had fallen an additional 40 per cent and that for this reason the studios found themselves placed with the need to come to some agreement with the workers including all from the movie star down to the manual laborer for a 50 per cent cut in wages for a given number of weeks, the alternative being to close the studios. They further asserted that this problem must be realized as if the motion picture studios were closed for a given number of weeks the supply of pictures would soon become exhausted and the majority of the theatres would find themselves without picture attractions and as a result innumerable theatres would be compelled to close. As to our position in the matter will say had this come to pass these theatres could not have fallen back upon vaudeville exclusively, as the supply of vaudeville acts has fallen off since the rise of the movie talkie. Indeed, it will take some time to produce a sufficient number of such acts to fill the need, which it is anticipated will arise when prosperity returns, to say nothing of supplying all the houses which would have needed substitutes for their picture attractions if the studios had been closed in the crisis.

In connection with this it must be understood that all vaudeville houses now show pictures and the combination of the human element, together with pictures, appears to be the attraction for the future. Therefore, the closing of the studios would even have interfered with those of our members who are still employed in the theatres and, for this reason, the President's office was willing to agree to a moratorium which did not include the lowering of wages, but merely deferred the collection of part of the wage for a few months. However, this was not the eventual development, as other labor organizations refused to agree to a reduction in wages and, therefore, the entire question was postponed, to be taken up at a conference between representatives of studio corporations and the international labor organizations at the time when the renewal of the trade agreement must be considered. The conference will be held while this report is in the press, therefore, I am unable to report its outcome at this time.

Returning to the effect of the bank holiday upon the moving picture studios, this, because of greatly reduced theatrical patronage, hit theatres as well. This then was taken advantage of by the theatrical corporations to demand a huge reduction in wages, same to apply in some cases only during the summer, but in the majority of cases to be continuous. Some

local unions have agreed to reductions in wages, but not to the extent that was demanded. These eventualities, however, even though unavoidable, did in nowise change the policy of the President's office of the Federation to continue to insist upon a satisfactory basic wage for our members and, in spite of the foregoing, our Federation has been more successful in this than any other labor organization.

In the demand for a cut in wages in the theatres we found ourselves in the following position:

We musicians only work in the theatres where the human element obtains. At the present time an increase in the number of such theatres is prevented by economic conditions. The stagehands are in a like position, but the motion picture operators work in all the theatres, except those which turn legitimate and play musical comedies, etc. In the attempt to force musicians to accept the proposed cut it would not have sufficed to close the theatres wherein musicians were employed and turn them into sound houses, as this would not have influenced the position of the motion picture operators. For that reason in some towns all the theatres were closed.

At the writing of this report, which necessarily must be done some time previous to the convention, all these matters have not been as yet adjusted. But so far in no single instance has the employer been successful in enforcing a 50 per cent or more than nominal cut and it is to be assumed that he never will be.

The position of the President's office, as stated before, is and will be that no cuts in wages will be made with its agreement or upon its recommendation. Locals are, of course, free to make such adjustments as local situations may demand, but the President's office discouraged agreement to huge cuts in wages, and in every instance advised locals that rather than do this they should take advantage of the law under which members withdrawn from theatres are entitled to strike benefits from the National Theatrical Defense Fund.

In this connection I am going to quote from a newspaper writer, Mr. Heywood Broun, with whom I do not always agree, but who in this case has stated succinctly the primary principle of all trade unionism and the one most often misunderstood by the laity. Discussing the threat last spring of New York theatre owners to close their shows unless union employees took heavy wage cuts, Mr. Broun wrote:

"As I understand it, the stage hands are called upon to take a cut upon the plea that unless they help to modify costs most of the plays in town will have to close. At the moment their answer seems to be 'Let 'em close.'

"To many this attitude appears irrational, selfish and without vision. But the many are composed of those who do not understand the fundamental principles of trades unionism. The stage hand is both logical and courageous for, in effect, he is saying, 'Better sacrifice the job than the wage scale.'

"It is wholly unfair to say that he is looking after himself at the expense of others. The reverse is true. The temptation to take a cut must be great. The stage hand does not enjoy being out of work. His refusal to take less than the established rate is based upon his feeling of solidarity to the craft to which he belongs. * * * After all, a comparatively high wage level was obtained only by dint of persistence and effort. The question at issue is not the prolonging of the life of an individual show, but the scrapping of an arrangement which it took years to win.

"I have heard it said in many quarters that were highly conservative that the only way out of the depression was to preserve the purchasing power. President Hoover undertook to obtain voluntary pledges from large employers not to cut wages. That system did not work well. Wages have been maintained at their old level only in the industries where unions were strong enough to say, 'Nevertheless we won't take a cut.' * * * If all of them had been steadfast * * * we might be better off economically right now."

To one representative of a corporation in a conversation in reference to a 25 per cent cut demanded from a local union, I stated that the position of the theatrical interests to their employes in somewhat peculiar. They want the employes to play with them when conditions are bad, whereas in prosperous times, no matter how huge the profits, the employer is not ready to also favor the employe. The gentleman stated that this was putting it rather bluntly, to which I readily agreed, at the same time challenging a contradiction of the truth of the statement.

In conclusion of the foregoing statements will say that the Federation and local unions have not and will never agree that the employer shall be the sole arbiter as to what the wages and conditions under which members of the Federation work shall be.

FINANCES OF OUR ORGANIZATION

There is not a single national organization affiliated with the American Federation of Labor which, to my knowledge, is not at present experiencing a deficit due to the depression. This is met by them in various ways. A few have considerable treasuries. I know of two which have funds to the extent of \$4,000,000 each. The incomes from their investments, even though lower now as a result of the depression, are nevertheless large enough to cover their current deficits.

Our own Federation came to the last Convention with a deficit of approximately \$40,000. That this was not greater in spite of the activities of the Federation, which now must be broader than ever for reasons so obvious that they need no explanation, is rather an achievement, as we never have been in the fortunate position, even during prosperous times, that the per capita tax paid by members was sufficient to cover the cost of maintenance of the Federation. Our members have paid a little more than 9c per month per capita and this includes their contribution to the International Musician. As an international organization, we have been maintained at a nominal cost to our members, a cost disproportionate with the services of the Federation to them.

The per capita tax paid by members of other national labor organizations is \$5.00 or more per annum, reaching in one case \$60.00. These comparisons are only made so that members may clearly see the relatively light burden borne by Federation members.

The reason that we were able to maintain the Federation, in spite of the very nominal per capita tax, was that the income from conditional membership cards and fines was considerable. However, the income from fines was always a dubious source of income; in fact, a reduction of these has always been desirable as a proof of stricter adherence of members to the laws and principles of the organization. The number of members, however, who paid fines never exceeded 2 per cent of the entire membership, which to say the least is a good record.

In addition, the International Musician contributed to the national income for many years and may again do so after the passing of the depression. It is, of course, understood that we do not exact from the International Musician any interest for the money invested in it for credit to the general fund, as this would be a mere matter of useless bookkeeping, since after all it is the property of the Federation.

Formerly, members paid 20c per annum into a defense fund, which contribution is now added to their per capita tax. This fund had reached \$200,000 some five years ago. However, it was always known that any economic involvement affecting a considerable number of locals and members would speedily prove its insufficiency. This actually came to pass a short time before the inaugurating of the theatre defense fund and, had it not been for the latter, the Federation would have been in serious difficulties about maintaining itself and also about protecting its members in the manner, to which during many years, they had become accustomed. The reasons, therefore, are as follows:

During the entire existence of the Federation (excepting the traveling orchestras which developed these last six or seven years) theatre controversies and the protecting of theatre musicians, both locally and on the road, caused the most considerable drain on the treasury of the Federation. More money was expended on behalf of such members than they could ever pay as per capita tax to the Federation, even though the prevailing tax had been ten times the amount actually paid.

With the exhaustion of the former defense fund, which was not a theatre defense fund, a far-seeing member of the Detroit local proposed to a convention the creation of a theatre defense fund so as to place the Federation in a position to continue protection of theatre musicians. The matter was referred to the Executive Board and the President of the Federation visited numerous jurisdictions, addressing mass meetings and explaining the proposition to them. All these members voted on the proposal and not a single vote was cast in opposition. As a result the next Convention enacted the Theatre Defense Fund law. Then, unexpectedly, came the introduction of sound films in theatres and the wholesale displacing of musicians as a result. This confronted the Federation with the necessity for creating a psychology against the innovation so as to prevent such films from completely displacing living musicians in the

atres and like institutions or establishments as has already been pointed out in the discussion of "Living Music" and "Living Music Days."

The expenses, outside of those incurred by the Federation in creating a psychology for living music, became increased as a result of theatrical situations. These could not be defrayed from the general fund and could not be defrayed out of the former defense fund, as it had long since been exhausted. Furthermore, theatre musicians, when called on strike, were supposed to be paid strike benefits from the former defense fund. This could no longer be, as this fund, as before stated, was exhausted.

During the last year such benefits have been paid to the amount of many thousands of dollars. The existence of the theatre defense fund made the activities of the Federation in theatre controversies possible. The payment of all these expenses out of the theatre defense fund did not prevent a deficit in the general fund hence, by reason of the depression, we came to the last Convention with the first deficit ever experienced by the Federation. In my report to that Convention I suggested that certain activities, such as Living Music Day, agitation against the Eighteenth Amendment, etc., could be discontinued at a saving for the Federation. The Convention wisely held that these activities should not be interrupted and, as a result, the President's office made the following suggestion in regard to finances and the squaring of our budget:

The next largest expense beside those caused by theatrical situations for the last half a dozen years or so was caused by traveling orchestras, yet their contribution to the finances of the Federation remained merely the nominal per capita tax of 9¢ per month. These orchestras, if called on strike, are entitled to strike benefits from the general fund, yet their contribution to the Federation's finances never warranted this. It is well to remember that our members have become accustomed to the payment of strike benefits, as this has been the policy of the Federation for many years. It is not so with most other national labor organizations. However, the payment of such benefits has its value, at least it protects the member, more especially if he be on the road, against immediate want through the loss of employment and is also desirable for other reasons. For instance, it places the Federation in a position to maintain a controversy for some time without continual fear that its ranks may break as might otherwise be the case. The experience of other labor organizations leaves no doubt about that. It is useless to make use of the speculative philosophy that it is expected of all members to make sacrifices on behalf of union principles, even though such sacrifices entail a considerable hardship for an extended time. Many, many members are willing to do this and would unflinchingly shoulder any hardship, but the danger that we may encounter exceptions to this rule at the worst possible moment is always potent. We can no more boast of 100 per cent loyalty of all the members of our organization than can other organizations of workers. Aside from members who are merely card men and profess unionism only so long as it is advantageous to them, we often find members faced with a responsibility for the care of their families which might drive them to choose between bread for their wives and children and loyalty to their organization. Under such conditions men react in various ways and no philosophical rule or principle of the organization can change this. It is true that in opposition to this, arguments can be made—and I may be able to make them myself—that the first duty of a union member is to his organization and in his loyalty there to be should under no consideration ever waiver. This means to presume that all members are union men at heart. Staunchness in adherence to, and in defense of, the organization, even at the cost of sacrifice—and we have a host of members who live up to principle—forms the cement of the organization. Through the efforts of members of this type, control, regulation and improvement of conditions of employment becomes possible and this causes the card man in his own self-protection and for his own benefit to join our ranks. Unfortunately our membership does include them, however small their number may be. Therefore, we must be assured that our ranks will not break during an economic dispute; hence it is necessary that strike benefits be paid to all, as the Federation must be reasonably certain that no considerable number of members will forsake the organization in favor of employment at a crucial time. For these reasons, the payment of strike benefits has stood our organization in good stead and should not be discontinued. At least, that is my opinion, based upon the experience of many years in our own, and my observations of the experiences of many other labor organizations.

As traveling orchestras other than those playing in theatres are likewise

entitled to strike benefits and the considerable expenses such orchestras cause the Federation in addition to this, necessarily brought to one's mind the justness of a regulation requiring them to pay more for the upkeep of the organization than they formerly did. In other words, to cause their contribution to the finances of the Federation to be in somewhat more equitable relationship to the benefits which they derive as members of the organization. The Convention, as a result of suggestion of the President of the Federation made to the Finance Committee agreed to this.

Each fiscal year of the Federation ends with the last day of April. The rule taxing traveling orchestras did not become effective until four months after the ending of the last fiscal year and, therefore, up to the end of this fiscal year, that is, April, 1933, the law was only in effect during the period of eight months. However, the result has been that a deficit this year (if any) will be a great deal less than last year's or perhaps entirely avoided. This condition is so favorable that it is in nowise approached by any other international organization of workers, with the exception of those few that are able to square their budgets from the profits of their investments.

The rule providing for the theatre defense fund was enacted before the use of mechanical music in theatres began, and we accumulated a considerable sum before the ebb of theatrical employment was reached. However, this last fiscal year the drain on same by reason of payment of strike benefits and other expenses was very considerable. This is a question worthy to be taken under advisement by the convention. For instance, if the convention should abrogate the theatre defense fund law, the expenses caused by theatre controversies, together with the payment of strike benefits, would remain and, therefore, it is not only possible, but probable that such expenses would exhaust the existing fund sooner than anticipated. A large drain on this fund was only avoided during two successive years by reason of the existence of the fund itself, which appears to be a contradiction, but is nevertheless true.

An organization cannot be of more benefit to its members than they permit it to be. Strike benefits cannot be paid unless there is a considerable treasury, which is not constantly in danger of exhaustion no matter how serious an economic struggle may become. This cannot be disputed, so when considering the matter the existing facts must necessarily form the premise upon which conclusions are based. As an example, let me say that this office was advised that in a western city, where approximately 100 musicians are employed in theatres, great modification of the wage downward would have to be made or else the corporations controlling the theatres would get along as best they could with film houses until the local agreed. Theatres do so now in several places. Being made aware of this, the President's office immediately advised the local union involved that it should, as far as possible, safeguard their basic wage scale, and that the Federation would, if the employers continued to insist upon a huge reduction of the scale, pay to all their members involved strike benefits during a period of fifteen weeks. The corporations became speedily aware of the position of the Federation in the case and I am sure that this had much to do with the eventual adjustment of same to the satisfaction of the local. Suppose we had no defense fund, how could the Federation have assumed such responsibility and, thereby, favorably influence the position of the local in the matter. Conversely, had it come to pass that strike benefits had to be paid, these would have consumed a large part of the entire amount paid into the fund this year which would have been cheerfully done. So far, the very existence of the fund has resulted in preventing a wholesale slaughtering of existing wage scales and has been the only factor which placed the President's office in the position the two previous years at least to prevent such demand. The defense fund places the officers of the Federation in a better position to safeguard the interests of locals and members than it could possibly be without it and, in general, a national organization which does not prevent financial emasculation is doomed.

I may say that good judgment may prevent such a disaster and, if it is not prevented, heaven help the members of our profession, who more than any others need an organization and whose condition was in the main impecunious until they corrected it through local unions, mainly after their federalization into a national organization.

As to our advertising to create a psychology in favor of living music, which was one of the most constructive endeavors the Federation ever followed and adhered to, will say that the advertising was placed through an advertising agency, highly responsible and to whom we had to give all sorts of references before they

accepted the contract. They were obliged to report every month to the President's office on every contract they made with newspapers and magazines and when they were billed for the expense we had copies of the bills. One of the secretaries to the President is an auditor and these bills were checked monthly and hundreds of dollars were thus saved. In addition to this, every three months the regular auditor of the Federation audited the accounts and not only did so at the President's office from the report made by the advertising agency, but from the books of the advertising agency itself. The agency received a certain percentage of money expended for the advertisements. All representative agencies have an agreement among themselves not to pay any bonus or any benefit to anyone for obtaining advertisements for them to place except to persons directly in their employ. However, they do make an exception if such advertisements come from recognized publications. The Federation took advantage of this and used the International Musician, our own journal, as the publication which divided the commission with the advertising agency and the sums so saved reverted back into the treasury as income from the International Musician.

Members have a right to know how money is expended and for this reason I make this explanation, and for none other.

In connection with this, none of us can help but make the observation that the prime duty forced upon the organization by reason of the economic depression is to keep together, have our organization remain as much as possible intact and under no circumstances surrender same, come what may. To do otherwise would not help unemployment, but would spell disaster for those who are employed, and I say advisedly to the latter that local unions which assess them a reasonable amount for their upkeep and for the relieving of the distress of the unemployed render them a service whose value they would speedily recognize should their union cease to be active and they be placed in uncontrolled competition with the unemployed.

The reasons, therefore, are that conditions wherein jobs look for men are few and far between. In the vast majority of cases the man looks for the job and in doing so he must meet the competition of others, therefore, members cannot say that their standard of life is determined by their qualifications as musicians, as it rather is determined by the activities of the local union without which they would become subject to exploitation by employers as was the case before musicians organized.

Unions cannot create employment. This cannot be stated too often. Members who give the matter but passing observation readily realize that it cannot be done, but, nevertheless, hosts of members in the longing for employment continue to look to their union for jobs and, if these are not forthcoming, become dissatisfied, not realizing that it is not the union which is to blame for their unemployment, but the present miscarrying of our economic system which we all ardently hope will become corrected.

In conclusion and in reference to the finances of our organization, let me say that we must realize that our organization is no stronger than its resources of defense and failure to duly consider this and provide for eventualities will invite its retrogression or disaster.

BI-ANNUAL CONVENTIONS

The following statements concerning bi-annual conventions are made in response to requests of members and officers of locals.

The arguments submitted are as follows: Among the hundred or more international organizations, the American Federation of Musicians is the only one of any importance which holds annual conventions; the duties which the last few conventions were called upon to perform were not fundamental in their nature.

Most all important matters which need immediate decision develop in the interim between conventions and many of them develop in such a short time that the President's office must take action even before sounding the National Executive Board.

Many resolutions introduced by conventions from year to year are for the purpose of changing laws—changes which former conventions considered and rejected. The number of new or constructive propositions that a convention usually is called upon to consider are very few. Conditions compelling attempts at immediate adjustment generally develop in the interim between conventions, then the duty devolves upon the President of the Federation and the National Executive Board to cope with same.

All changes in laws or new laws (if any) become effective each year in August. Our convention is in the middle of June, so changed laws are only in effect for ten months or thereabouts when the

next convention is held, and then we have a repetition of former propositions to change existing laws and the ever recurring wisdom of conventions in rejecting those, which the history of the Federation shows were inimical to the general interest of the organization. By the foregoing it will be seen that the proposition to hold bi-annual conventions has not for its purpose the limiting of opportunities of delegates to annual conventions to consider important matters, but rather has for its purpose the giving of greater stability to the laws by precluding recurring attempts to change them at short intervals. Holding bi-annual convention does not interfere with the general business of the Federation because, as already pointed out, new developments needing immediate adjustments generally develop in the interim between conventions and must be immediately dealt with, since to delay and refer them to the next convention might cause the interest of the Federation to suffer. If conventions are held every two years then enough experience will have accumulated in the interim to enable the convention to cope with fundamental questions and to change laws should such be advisable.

The laws and rules of our organization are rather scientific as well as liberal and fully safeguard the rights of members, as has been repeatedly held by judges who have decided cases in which our organization had become involved when some card men have attempted to escape their application.

In addition to all this, it is pointed out that the cost of the Federation of each convention is between \$25,000 and \$27,000. Then we have to consider the cost of a convention to a local, which varies with the size of a convention and has at times approximated the sum of \$10,000. In addition to the expense which the Federation is subjected to each year by a convention, and the expense met by the local which is the host of the convention, it is also indicated to be mindful of the cost to locals which each year send delegates to a convention. These costs are in excess of the sums above named.

Under present economic conditions, it cannot very well be expected that a local union should incur the great expense, occasioned by being host to a convention, more especially at a time when its resources are already strained by reason of assistance given to unemployed members and by inability to collect dues from the vast majority of the unemployed. This is the reason that the number of requests of local unions to be named hosts to the convention has dwindled and the time is fast approaching when a convention may lack any invitation at all. As a result the question as to where the next convention should be held would, of course, have to be referred to the International Executive Board for proper investigation and for sounding out the opinions of locals as to which is able to assume the responsibility of being the host to a convention. If bi-annual conventions are held, locals may be more willing to consider the matter, as it will give them a longer time for preparation—which includes the raising of funds—than can be accorded them now. However, this is of secondary consideration, as the convention is after all a business gathering.

All these conditions deserve consideration at the hands of the convention. As a general proposition, attempts to change fundamental laws should not be made continually, as that is contrary to the following of a consistent policy to safeguard the interests of our members, it being recognized, of course, that all laws have this for their purpose. If a law proves unworkable, sufficient machinery is provided in the By-Laws of the Federation to change same in the interim between conventions, but this should only be done, and is only done, if the interests of the Federation imperatively demand it. Such conditions seldom develop immediately prior to a convention. They are generally in the nature of emergencies and are treated as such under the laws of the Federation. This has been successfully done now for over thirty years.

In emergency cases, the President has full power to act and in addition to this, in the interim between conventions, if necessity so demands it, the Executive Board may exercise the same authority as a convention. I say advisedly "if necessity demands it" because the Executive Board or officers would not dream of assuming such authority except in an emergency, as after all they are responsible to the convention next following. Duties such as these carry tremendous responsibilities and, therefore, they are only performed if the interests of the organization imperatively demand it and then they must be performed regardless of whether the popularity of the National Executive Board or the President of the organization may suffer.

Furthermore, the Executive Board may be called into extra sessions by the President of the organization at any time and he could even call on extra conventions if the interests of the Federation de-

(Continued on Page Fourteen)

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Privacy Disappears From Business

EVEN the New York Times concedes that the day of secrets in the conduct of big business and high finance has gone.

Actually, the day of privacy in high places seems over.

It is not easy to grasp the bigness of the changes now in the making.

The President of the United States has been given, or within a few days will be given, complete power over agriculture, finance, industry, railroads. Every law granting power is written in terms made to stretch like good elastic.

Under the new securities law we have the doctrine, "let the seller beware." Finis for caveat emptor. Securities issues must lie in cold storage for twenty days now, while the Federal Trade Commission looks them over, scans the set-up, probes the values underneath. That's vast power for government, brought on by vast abuse.

That law hits the big financiers harder than the Morgan inquiry, through which J. P. Morgan continues to sit like an emperor amused at the caprice of court attendants.

The railroad law and the Industrial Recovery Act, now almost ready for signing, throw vast properties under government sway. All over the nation men and women try to figure out what it all means. Not even the President knows in full.

But pretty soon men will be stopped from doing the things they have been doing. Private orders will have no effect. Uncle Sam will countermand and demand.

Here is speculation, but not baseless. Government will have the power to command, to fix prices, to determine wages, to order a plant to do this and that—to stop or to run.

Comes then the question of finances—credits, money, cash in bank, rates of interest and so on.

It begins to look as if government might control credit. THAT is something to knock the kinks out of the Morgans and Rockefeller.

Just about every step in the present tremendous program of change was thought out by organized labor years ago.

Labor even laid down a program of social control of credit. It will yet dawn on America that trade unionism has had statesmanship, diplomacy, understanding and a sound philosophy.

Labor's prime duty now, to make its dreams come true, is to organize with all of the fervor and zeal and determination of a crusading army. That won't suit those that like easy times, but these are new times and the future of the wage-earners depends upon the vigor and wisdom of those who lead and fight today to lay a sound flooring upon which to rear the new walls and upon which to superimpose a new roof.

Unfurl the flags, get out the drums, sing the songs, and ORGANIZE!

Labor Men on Missions

THESE are days of labor men on missions. Hugh Frayne, Eastern representative of the A. F. of L., has sailed for Geneva as one of the official American observers at the International Labor Organization sessions. He was appointed by Secretary of Labor Perkins with approval of President Roosevelt.

James Wilson, A. F. of L. Vice-President, has sailed as labor adviser to the American delegation to the world economic conference at London. He was appointed by President Roosevelt. Mary Anderson, Children's Bureau chief, sailed for the Geneva sessions.

You're Not the Only One

IF you were the only one whose income had shrunk these days then you might question your ability. But everybody else is in the same boat.

The man who has a job today or who keeps a business going even without profit is to be congratulated. Plenty of good men are getting along today on coffee and cake money. But they're not just taking it. They're hitting back. So don't think you are less capable because you are making less. To lose your shirt is one thing, but to lose your spunk is worse.

If you lose faith in yourself and in the future of business, if you quit pushing, if you quit trying something even if it looks like lots of effort with little return—then you are letting yourself down and deserting the cause.

"I'm just watching what happens," said a man in the music industry recently. In other words—drifting. A drifting boat ends on the rocks. That's what this country was doing before Roosevelt's strong hand took the helm.

"Courage—the courage of the young." That's what the United States needs along with "bold, persistent experimentation," says President Roosevelt in his book, "Looking Forward."

"It is common sense," he writes, "to take a method and try it; if it fails, admit it frankly and try another. BUT, ABOVE ALL, TRY SOMETHING."

These are the battle orders of the chief, and he's been right out in the lead since he took office.

It's up to everyone connected with music to take up this battle cry, banish doubt and fear and get in the fight. Roosevelt is no miracle man. He can't solve our individual problems. That's up to us. We may be down, but we still have brains, ideas, initiative, enthusiasm to draw on, and the supply is unlimited.

Try something!

A leading instrument manufacturer who is up and at 'em always, says: "We don't sell an instrument. We sell the thrill of playing the finest toned and the most beautiful instrument in the world. We sell pride of ownership. We sell the incentive for a player to get good."—*The Metronome*.

Labor Queries

Questions and Answers on Labor: What It Has Done; Where It Stands on Problems of the Day; Its Aim and Program; Who's Who in the Ranks of the Organized Toilers.

Q.—What is the Shoe Workers' Journal?

A.—It is the official organ of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union.

Q.—How many States now have old age pension laws?

A.—The latest reports show that 23 states have old age pension legislation. Six states passed such legislation during February and March.

Q.—Who is president of the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employes and Moving Picture Operators?

A.—William C. Elliott.

Q.—What has been the attitude of organized labor toward the fixing by law of a minimum wage for men?

A.—Labor has strongly opposed minimum wage laws for men. Its attitude was declared by the 1913 convention of the American Federation of Labor, which set forth the principle that organization is the most potent means for a shorter workday and higher wages and said: "Through organization the wages of men can and will be maintained at a higher minimum than they would be if fixed by legal enactment."

Q.—Is President Roosevelt a supporter of old age pensions?

A.—Yes. He has repeatedly expressed his belief in old age pensions as the most economical, practical and dignified way of caring for the destitute aged.

Q.—What trade union has the likeness of an ancient musical instrument on its label?

A.—The American Federation of Musicians, whose label bears the likeness of the lyre, a harp-like stringed instrument, with a wreath and the name of the organization.

Q.—Who said: "The only entirely reliable 'friend of labor' is labor itself?"

A.—Walter MacArthur, in "Trade Union Epigrams," published by the American Federation of Labor in 1904.

Q.—What union organizer was once tried on a treason charge?

A.—William Blizzard, vice-president of the West Virginia State Federation of Labor and organizer of the United Mine Workers of America. He was tried at Charlestown, W. Va., for "treason" because of his activity in organizing the miners and was, of course, acquitted.

Out Beyond the Surf

Where thought, unhastened by necessity or trepidation, sometimes penetrates to truth. Here, where the shallows throw no spray, let us ponder and enjoy the lessons of the art and the work and play of life.

At last the yelp is breaking loose—and properly.

When little old three point two came back to legality to fill brimming steins and to help along the general good nature of the race, there was a lot of talk about the enormous floods of advertising that would be turned loose to help revive business.

And what a lot of boloney that turned out to be.

There was an initial-burst of advertising, but nothing like the volume predicted.

Then, as beer trucks couldn't get the amber to the tap rooms fast enough, the advertising volume slowed down and a lot of breweries aren't even in the papers at all.

For a long time nobody said much about this failure of advertising. Perhaps most people didn't even notice it.

The chances are that breweries, finding themselves unable to produce enough to meet the demand, asked themselves why they should spend any of their revenues for advertising and found it easy to decide there was no good reason.

Perhaps right there they forgot that they didn't win the battle for beer all by themselves. As a matter of fact they did almost nothing to win the battle for beer. It was the American people who won that battle—and largely it was American organized labor.

It won't be difficult for people to slow up their beer drinking. If they find a reason they may do it. They've been used to drinking plenty of stuff that wasn't beer—and plenty of it is still to be had.

Nobody is arguing that the people should do that, but the people have a way of righting their own wrongs, once they see the road.

The labor press has had a particularly raw deal thus far from the breweries. It has thus far helped to drink the new three point two and paid for it, saying nothing.

Meanwhile printers that might have been employed to set the type of beer advertising, artists who might have been busy making illustrations and lay-outs, pressmen who might have been running the presses and agencies that might have added to their staffs, have sat in idleness, waiting for beerdom to come to its senses and pass around some of the promised prosperity.

The nation is not going back on beer, but the nation may take it into its head to demand that the circulation of money caused by beer keep on until there is a proper distribution thereof.

Meanwhile the fight for ratification of repeal goes merrily on and every indication is that repeal will come through just about on schedule. It ought to. It is the right thing, the same thing, the needed thing.

Labor will continue its valiant fight for repeal and when repeal is accomplished it will be, by and large, because labor led the way.

Brewers and their allies and associates ought to remember from whence came the new freedom. It will not do to make the brewing industry just a hog-raising business.

Labor's Opportunity for Service

THE national industrial recovery bill, scheduled for speedy enactment into law by Congress, gives substantial recognition to organized labor in determining wages, hours and working conditions in the vast planned production envisioned by the measure.

William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, stressed this point in his address on "Modern Economic Planning" at the anniversary reunion of the Harvard Business School Club in New York City. After describing the tremendous import of the proposed legislation, he said:

"The workers must share in the social and economic benefits which will inevitably flow from the enactment and successful administration of such legislation. They can only do this through organization of a kind and character which corresponds with the organization of employers as provided for in the Act. It must be obvious to all that labor can only secure its share of the benefits of such legislation through organization, collective bargaining and through the exercise of its economic influence.

"It is fortunate indeed that there exists at the present time a constructive organized labor movement embracing and comprehending all trades and crafts. Through such an organization labor is prepared to organize and unite its forces so that the workers of the nation may be protected in their rights under this legislation and the full benefits of the labor provisions of the Act may be enjoyed by the masses of the people."

The bill includes broad provisions for securing higher wages, shorter hours, improved working conditions for all workers. But the strong voice of the workers will be necessary in order to secure these rights.

**OVER
FEDERATION
FIELD**

(CHAUNCEY A. WEAVER)

The year now passing marks the centenary of the birth of Johannes Brahms. The event is being given a world-wide observance—in which American musicians are taking a worthy part.

We listened recently to an all-Brahms program played by the Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra—the charm of which the limitations of radio transmission could not destroy or even disturb.

The star of Brahms belongs to the German firmament. He was born at Hamburg in 1833. Schumann early expressed the highest opinion of his genius. Brahms, however, had to wait through many patient years for the public appreciation which was so justly his due. It was at Vienna that he acquired a high reputation and held several important musical positions.

Brahms' compositions include four great symphonies, many overtures, serenades, and other orchestral pieces and concertos; much piano and chamber music; also organ pieces, choral works and numerous songs.

Von Bulow ranks Brahms with Bach and Beethoven. As to the character of his musical creations, one writer says of him:

He was an idealist of the purest type, and resisted the blandishments of the Muse of Programs. He worshiped only at the shrine of absolute music. He was the true standard bearer of the classic tradition. He was looked upon by many as the successor of Schubert and Schumann, the combination of the classic and the romantic schools. His harmonization and complex rhythms, with their frequent syncopations, and cross accents, are distinctly romantic; his treatment of form and his instrumentation are classical. His harmony is rich, colorful and new in unexpected changes; his counterpoint, complex. Although a master of every emotional expression, he leaned toward somber shades, in which his serious and classic mind delighted.

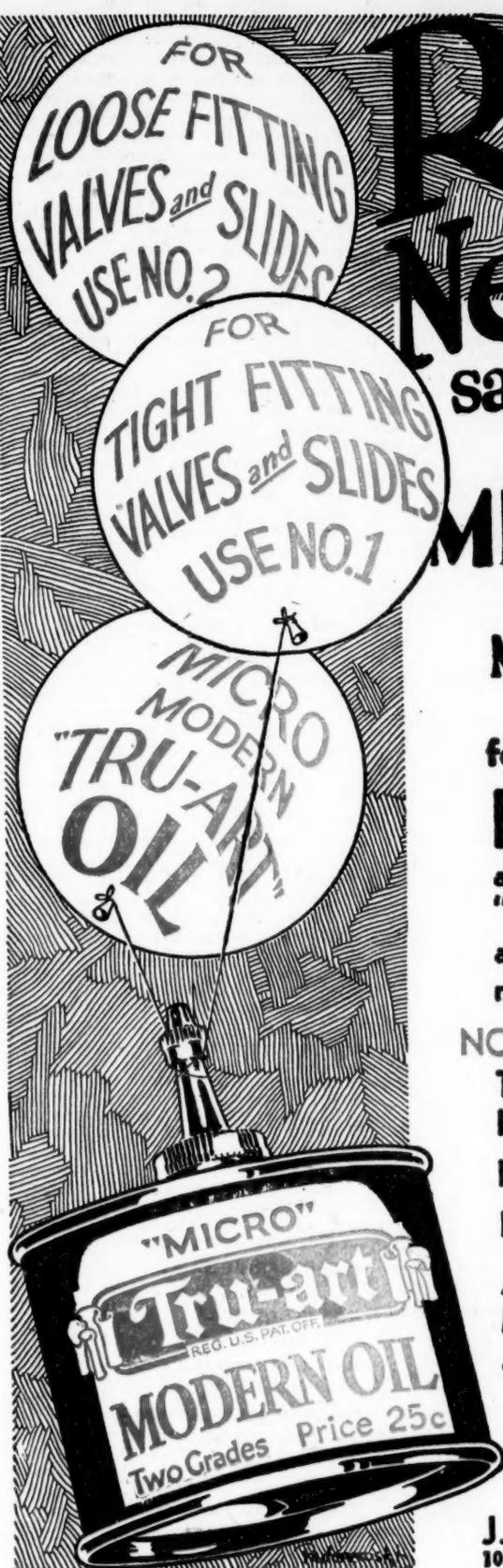
Brahms died in 1897. There are no dissenting voices that his life-work imparted permanent enrichment to the musical world.

President Clair E. Meeder of Local No. 60, sends a communication to the Official Journal of that organization, from which we clip two paragraphs as follows:

It has come to the writer's attention that much of the blame for the aches and pains of the Musical Profession can be traced directly to the door of our members. Many of our deplorable conditions are caused by such unscrupulous practices as under-price arrangement, soliciting engagements that are already contracted, and the still greater offense of besmirching the character or discrediting the ability of competing musicians.

What has become of honor and the principles of honest and fair dealing? Must we admit that we are without these valuable qualifications? If we have drifted into cheap business methods, isn't it about time that we pull ourselves together and glance at the future to see what will be the inevitable result if we continue in the same way. I wish it were possible for our entire membership to meet some of our employers and learn for themselves just what their opinions of our organization are. We can still be thankful to a number of our employers who have been in business for many years, engaging musicians all the while and yet have never stooped to underhanded business methods. How can we, as an organization, command the respect of our employers when they are constantly besieged with less-than-scale prices, back-hand arrangements, and an utter disregard of the principles of fair dealing? These practices only invite contempt not only for the persons who are guilty of such methods, but for our whole organization.

The candor and frankness with which President Meeder discusses these matters is worthy of commendation. No organization frame-work was ever more carefully constructed than that of the American Federation of Musicians—in its gen-



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eral purpose to safeguard the interests of its membership. But all that must fall in large degree if members are not honest with each other in seeing to it that all price lists are adhered to; all local and national laws obeyed. In far too great a percentage do the many appeals considered by the national executive board during a year involve this very issue—infidelity to the working standards which we have been pledged to maintain. Let us hope for an awakened consciousness of our legal and moral obligation.

We are on the threshold of inflation. Inflation is so sensitive that it begins to demonstrate far in advance of an official application of the principle. We are told that its first effect will be to raise the price of commodities. At this writing the price of wheat and corn and other farm products is skyrocketing—although the law of supply and demand is doing the business rather than any turn of the national legislative wheel. But is the inflationary program going to be confined to lifting the price of farm commodities as a natural limitation of its beneficent power? What about the wages of labor? It will be interesting to watch and wait for the translation of Washingtonian

ballyhoo into a concrete prosperity which will bring all classes—wage-earning labor as well as agriculture within its kindly and life-sustaining embrace.

President Roosevelt's invitation to the nations of the world to keep their respective armies on their own side of the international fence would seem to be an effort of trying to fit a new set of words to the one-time popular tune—"Stay In Your Own Back Yard."

The annual meeting of the Midwest Musicians' Conference was held at Sioux City in mid April. An animated session occupied two full days. Local No. 254 was a fine host. Secretary Wm. J. Kerngood came out from Newark to represent the national board. He was well bombarded with questions, but was prepared for all comers. Brother Alfred Rackett of the Intermezzo, was present to urge attendance at the national convention to be held this current month of June in Chicago and incidentally to sound forth the glories of the Century of Progress Exposition. Local No. 609 of North Platte, which has had enough enterprise to send two delegates to every conference for ten years, was accorded

the honor of entertaining the conclave of 1934. Secretary Claude E. Rickett of Local No. 75, Des Moines, Iowa, was an efficient presiding officer and President Bert J. Robinson of Sioux City, Iowa, was a capable and satisfactory secretary of the conference.

Los Angeles musicians are mourning the death of Arthur W. Riches (cornet-bass), which event occurred on April 4, 1933, at the age of 62 years 4 months and 27 days. Brother Riches was born in Chicago and later moved to Hastings, Minnesota. He served as bandmaster of the Thirteenth Minnesota Infantry Volunteers in the Spanish-American War. In 1902 he located in Denver and was a member of Local No. 20 for nine years. He represented that Local as national convention delegate at St. Louis, Minneapolis and Cincinnati. Removing to Los Angeles in 1911 he became an active member of Local 47 until the time of his death. He also represented that local at the conventions in San Francisco and Grand Rapids. As an instrumentalist he ranked high and filled important professional positions wherever he chanced to be.

Finding the golden mean between the

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man who has too much and the man who has too little is still the great unsolved sociological problem of the hour.

There is always some kind of an agitation brewing. Now it is demand for a five-cent glass of beer.

No farm relief bill that Congress could enact would ever be sufficient to prevent the politicians from farming the farmers—or at least trying to do so.

Judging from the printed programs the Century of Progress Exposition will prove a great theatre of action for high school bands.

Behold the pretty cotton plant
With blossom white and full,
They pick the downy stuff and lo
They sell us suits of wool.
—Spokane Review.

Behold the humble alley cat,
A thing for jests and knocks,
Around my lady's neck his skin
Is changed to silver fox.
—Macon Telegraph.

Behold the tiny baby steer,
A cute, though awkward thing,
For him good money we will pay
As chicken a la king.
—Buffalo News.

Behold that dainty piece of meat,
They sold us for bologna;
We take a bite and then conclude—
It must be Shetland pony.

Prosperity always indulges in plenty of circumlocution in rounding a corner.

The Pike's Peak Musician reveals the fact that Local No. 154 officials had a unanimous nomination and unanimous election for the current season. There is something about that Colorado Springs atmosphere which has a tendency to promote both internal and external harmony.

There is still life enough left for a Living Music Day nearly everywhere.

The Eighteenth Amendment will at least have the distinction of having been the greatest constitutional bone of contention known to American history.

As a congressional ring-master the President is a most impressive adept in knowing how and when to crack the whip.

PRESIDENT WEBER'S ANNUAL REPORT

(Continued from Page Eleven)

manded it. That this would only be done if absolutely unavoidable is, of course, understood.

The argument against bi-annual conventions is that our business is subject to so many changes that annual conventions are necessary to cope therewith. But it is pointed out again that these changes generally develop between conventions and must be met then.

Another argument against bi-annual conventions is that, in certain cases, members have a right to appeal to a convention and the time in which such an appeal could be taken would be unduly delayed by a bi-annual convention rule. To this the answer is made, by those favoring bi-annual conventions, that some national organizations hold conventions only every three or four years and that an appeal is not a fundamental right of a member, but merely a favor when shown him so as to avoid the possibility of injustice by a single tribunal.

However, bi-annual conventions of our Federation would not interfere with a member's right to appeal from an action of a local, as in the vast majority of cases an appeal can only be made, under the present law, to the National Executive Board. The cases wherein a member may appeal to the convention now are very few and, therefore, even if such an appeal could no longer be made, it could not be said that the judiciary system of the Federation unduly restricted the opportunities of their members to have their cases heard by more than one tribunal.

Of course, in cases wherein the National Executive Board has original trial jurisdiction a further appeal should also lie, and then conventions being held bi-annually the time would be too long for an appellant to wait for a decision in his case. However, this can be easily avoided by a law which provides that in cases

wherein the Federation has original trial jurisdiction the case should be tried by three members of the Executive Board constituting a Trial Board and from their decision an appeal can be made to the full board, the three members constituting the Trial Board being excluded from the consideration of the appeal.

This is merely pointed out to show that opportunity can be given a member in all cases to appeal so that his case can be judged by two tribunals, if he so desires, instead of by one.

Other international organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor have long since dropped the policy of holding annual conventions.

I repeat, these observations are made at the suggestion of representatives of members and officers of local unions, of whose fealty to their organization in general and their locals in particular there can be no question. These observations are offered quite impersonally as for an officer to treat with a matter of this kind in his report to a convention is, to say the least, embarrassing to him, as his reasons for so doing may be easily misunderstood. However, in spite of this it cannot be denied that the reasons given for holding bi-annual conventions are pertinent and important both from an economic as well as practical standpoint and, therefore, deserves careful consideration by the convention which they undoubtedly will receive.

STATE AND PROVINCIAL OFFICERS

Some years back the National Executive Board of the Federation had become unwieldy. The Federation was then divided into districts, each one represented on the Executive Board. As a result, at each convention new districts were created to appease the political ambitions of some popular delegates and the result was that the members of the Executive Board continually grew in numbers. The San Francisco Convention in 1915, realizing the impossibility of such a condition, abrogated the law dividing the Federation into districts and in lieu thereof substituted the present law which provides for an Executive Board composed of nine members, inclusive of the three principal officers of the Federation. However, inasmuch as the nature of our employment opportunities is so complex, the assistant to the President, or the number of executive officers available to visit jurisdictions in the interest of locals and the Federation is insufficient for the purpose. This was clearly realized by the San Francisco Convention and for that reason it enacted a law providing for provincial and State officers, to whom the President's office may assign such duties as the interests of the Federation may demand. The following is a list of members who officiated as State and provincial officers during the last fiscal year:

State and Provincial Representatives 1932-1933

- Alabama—C. P. Thiemonge.
- Arizona—Charles J. Besse.
- Arkansas—Ganoe Scott.
- California—Walter Weber.
- Colorado—James D. Byrne.
- Connecticut—Arthur Lee.
- Delaware—W. H. Whiteside.
- Florida—J. H. Mackey.
- Georgia—Carl Karston.
- Idaho—Albert J. Tompkins.
- Illinois—Charles Housum.
- Indiana—P. J. Shusler.
- Iowa—C. R. Jahns.
- Kansas—H. E. Barnea.
- Kentucky—George P. Laffell.
- Louisiana—Albert A. Levy.
- Maine—C. W. Purcell.
- Maryland—Henry Mayers.
- Massachusetts—Chester S. Young.
- Michigan—George Rogers.
- Minnesota—John P. Rossiter.
- Mississippi—J. Setaro.
- Missouri—H. O. Wheeler.
- Montana—Earl C. Simmons.
- Nebraska—R. Oleson.
- Nevada—Fred B. Corle.
- New Hampshire—John M. Manning.
- New Jersey—Leo Cluesmann.
- New Mexico—Jos. H. Kirkpatrick.
- New York—S. E. Bassett.
- North Carolina—W. F. Moody.
- North Dakota—Harry M. Rudd.
- Ohio—H. Pfizenmayer.
- Oklahoma—P. F. Petersen.
- Oregon—E. E. Pettingell.
- Pennsylvania—Adolph Hirschberg.
- Rhode Island—Wm. Gamble.
- South Carolina—C. Hy Amme.
- South Dakota—Burton S. Rogers.
- Tennessee—Joseph Henkel.
- Texas—J. W. Parks.
- Utah—Lorenzo Sharp.
- Vermont—George M. Goddard.
- Virginia—Jacob M. Kaufman.
- Washington—W. J. Douglas.
- West Virginia—Wm. H. Stephens.
- Wisconsin—Frank Hayek.
- Wyoming—A. L. Smith.

Dominion of Canada:

- Alberta—C. T. Hustwick.
- British Columbia—E. A. Jamieson.
- Manitoba—F. A. Tallman.
- Ontario—A. J. Nelligan.

Quebec—Jean Drouin.
Saskatchewan—E. M. Knapp.
Nova Scotia—Edwin K. McKay.
New Brunswick—Wm. C. Bowden.
State and Provincial officers rendered services in the following jurisdictions:
State Officer C. P. Housum visited Springfield, Ill., to adjust a controversy between the management of a dance hall and our local union. He was successful in doing so.

Brother Housum visited Terre Haute, Ind., to assist our local union in a dispute with the management of a theatre in reference to the payment of a claim arising out of breach of contract by the theatre management. His activities resulted in the subsequent adjustment of the matters to the entire satisfaction of the local.

State Officer J. W. Parks visited El Paso, Texas, to assist the local in a controversy concerning the employing of members at a theatre, at the same time he also investigated the complaint of an officer of the local that he was discriminated against by the theatre management on account of his union activities. The State officer was successful in having both matters adjusted.

Brother Parks visited Galveston, Texas, to investigate a complaint of some officers of the local against the action of a local meeting which had nullified the action of the local board in disciplining a member for violation of local laws. The matter was adjusted, the member being obliged to subject himself to discipline.

State Officer Frank Hayek visited Iron Mountain, Mich., to assist the local union in adjusting a misunderstanding which had developed between it and the proprietor of a dance hall. The matter was adjusted.

Brother Hayek visited Sheboygan, Wis., to assist the local in difficulties with dance halls and road houses. The matter was adjusted.

Brother Hayek visited Elkhorn, Wis. He found that the local was in difficulties by reason of a former officer misappropriating the funds of the local thus leaving the local in such a position that only through reorganization could it continue. This was done. New officers were elected and installed and the reorganization will no doubt have as a result the successful continuance of the local.

Special representatives, members of the Executive Board and assistants to the President, visited the following jurisdictions:

(All these visits were occasioned by disputes involving the interests of locals and the vast majority of them were adjusted, safeguarding same).

- HARRY FRIEDMAN—**
Atlantic City, N. J.
- ED. CANAVAN—**
Albany, N. Y.
- WM. BRAKEMAN—**
Dunkirk, N. Y.
- WALTER HAZELHURST—**
Manchester, N. H.
- A. DOWELL—**
Hamilton, Canada.
- J. L. J. CANAVAN—**
Lakewood, N. J.
Wheeling, W. Va.
- WM. J. KERNGOOD—**
Louisville, Ky.
Atlantic City, N. J.
Cincinnati, Ohio.
Pittsburgh, Pa. (2)
Canton, Ohio.
Montreal, Canada.
- G. B. HENDERSON—**
Montreal, Canada (3)
Ottawa, Canada.
Middletown, Conn.
Toronto, Canada.
Winnipeg, Canada.
Saskatoon, Canada.
Edmonton, Canada.
Calgary, Canada.
Hartford, Conn.
- THOS. F. GAMBLE—**
Newburgh, N. Y.
Philadelphia, Pa. (3)
Paterson, N. J.
Portland, Me.
Washington, D. C.
- FRED W. BIRNSACH—**
Gloversville, N. Y.
New Haven, Conn. (2)
Canton, Ohio.
Duluth, Minn.
St. Paul, Minn.
Minneapolis, Minn.
Kenosha, Wis.
Racine, Wis.
Beacon, N. Y.
Kalamazoo, Mich.
Danville, Ill.
Rochester, N. Y.
Buffalo, N. Y.
Grand Rapids, Mich.
Chattanooga, Tenn.

- Birmingham, Ala. (2)
- Atlanta, Ga. (2)
- Bridgeport, Conn.
- Philadelphia, Pa.
- Clarksburg, W. Va.
- Miami, Fla.
- New Bedford, Mass.
- Mansfield, Ohio.
- Bloomington, Ill.
- La Porte, Ind.
- Manitowoc, Wis.
- Lima, Ohio.
- Springfield, Ohio.

- A. C. HAYDEN—**
Huntington, W. Va.
- C. A. WEAVER—**
Burlington, Iowa.
Galesburg, Iowa.
Dixon, Ill.
Davenport, Iowa.
- J. EDW. JARROTT—**
Kingston, Ont.
- C. L. BAGLEY—**
Long Beach, Calif.
San Bernardino, Calif.
- A. A. GREENBAUM—**
Sacramento, Calif.

The President visited jurisdictions whenever the opportunity to do so presented itself. Such visits included locals in Eastern as well as Western States.

In connection with the matter, I beg to call your attention to the fact that the visits of the principal officers of the Federation to local jurisdictions are of inestimable value and wherever and whenever it can be done such visits are made. However, because of the number of our locals, it is impossible to follow this policy to the extent desired. However, whenever the opportunity presents itself, locals are visited and conferences held, matters explained, cases decided and advice given, all of which is highly beneficial to them as is recognized by officers and members thereof. If time permits, local meetings are addressed, the purposes of our organization and the necessity thereof emphasized. This is especially necessary for the younger members, who naturally have not had the opportunity to learn by bitter experience that a professional musician's hope for a decent living rests absolutely in his organization. Younger members often are the victims of the error that their own professional importance is their guarantee to fair working conditions; they accept improved conditions as a matter of course, knowing precious little of the low economic and social standard of the members of our profession before they became organized, and do not realize the certainty that without their union, no matter what its shortcomings in their opinion may be, such low economic and social standards would return.

As to the visiting of local unions, the best that can possibly be done is being done by the national officers to establish whatever personal contact is possible with members for reasons above explained.

IN MEMORIAM

B. C. McSHEEHY

An all-wise Providence has taken from us Brother McSheehy, whose activities for more than a generation have been consistently of service to our movement. His demise came as a shock to all his friends. He was well known to many delegates, had attended numerous conventions, and at the last one, held in Los Angeles, we little thought that he would never be with us again. In addition to his services as a delegate to conventions, he served as an officer of his local union and as a representative to the New England Conference for many years. He was untiring in his efforts to serve the members of his organization. Fairness was his slogan; unfairness, however small, was abhorrent to him. At the time of his untimely death he was officiating as assistant to the Treasurer of the Federation.

We all bemoan the loss of a co-worker and many of us that of a staunch and intimate friend. His passing is a distinct loss to our organization. Of him it can truly be said, "in his works he shall live."

G. W. PURCELL

Almost every delegate during the last twenty conventions became acquainted with Brother Purcell, from Biddeford, Me., better known as "Doc" Purcell. He represented his local union at a score or more of conventions. He was dearly beloved by all his constituents and friends because of his sterling qualities and his jovial nature. He is survived by a host of friends. He had been active in union affairs through the entire existence of our Federation.

May his memory be blessed and may he rest in peace.

IGNATIUS HOFFMAN

Brother Hoffman was a member of the Denver Local Union; in fact, he assisted in organizing that local. Four decades ago he was a delegate to the National

League and advocated its joining the American Federation of Labor. He was a member of the Denver union throughout its entire existence—approximately thirty-seven years. Many delegates will remember him as addressing our Colorado Springs Convention. He was a co-worker of the present President of the American Federation of Musicians at the time when most of our local unions were in their formation period and our Federation did not as yet exist. He was always constructive, a good union man, a true friend and a wonderful husband. He was one of the many pioneers responsible for the upbuilding of our Federation. His activities left their imprint on the history of our organization. He passed from us with the knowledge that his work in behalf of his colleagues and their protective efforts was worth while.

E. L. GOCHIA

E. L. Gochia died on March 2, 1933. He served the Minneapolis, Minn., local five times as President and was a delegate to many conventions. Throughout his entire membership he was an ardent supporter of the principles of the American Federation of Musicians. His loss is mourned by all who had the opportunity to know him.

STATE AND DISTRICT CONFERENCES

State conferences have for their object the meeting of representatives of local unions for the purpose of comparing conditions existing in their jurisdictions and to be of assistance to one another in their effort to enhance the progress of local unions. The oldest of such conferences is the New England Conference which, during its many years of meetings, has done wonderful work in this direction. Other conferences were patterned after it. The New England Conference has been singularly free from efforts to turn it into a political gathering for the purpose of advancing the interests of some individual or for any other improper purpose. This is true of most, but not always of all conferences. Some years ago one of them even attempted to influence the decision of a convention, which attempt, however, met with such resentment that the convention considered the dissolution of all such conferences. This, however, would have been a mistake, as their value, when they are properly maintained, cannot be denied. Since then a representative of the Federation attends each State or Provincial conference so as to guard them against the error of trespassing upon the jurisdiction of the Federation in general or of its conventions. The following conferences were held:

- August 14, 1932 (Pennsylvania Conference), Sunbury, Pa.—F. W. Birnbach.
- August 7, 1932 (Fox River Valley Conference), Oshkosh, Wis.—F. Hayek.
- September 18, 1932 (Merrimac Valley Conference), Lowell, Mass.—George Gibbs.
- October 23, 1932 (Hudson Valley Conference), Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—Leo Cluesmann.
- October 30, 1932 (New England Conference), Boston, Mass.—T. F. Gamble.
- December 18, 1932 (Fox River Valley Conference), Appleton, Wis.—F. Hayek.
- February 19, 1933 (Merrimac Valley Conference), Lowell, Mass.—George Gibbs.
- April 13-14, 1933 (Michigan Musicians' Association Conference), Port Huron, Mich.—Wm. J. Kerngood.
- April 16-17, 1933 (Midwest Conference), Sioux City, Iowa—Wm. J. Kerngood.
- April 23, 1933 (Hudson Valley Conference), Middletown, N. Y.—Leo Cluesmann.
- April 30, 1933 (New England Conference), Boston, Mass.—T. F. Gamble.

LOCALS

The present economic condition has, of course, thrown many locals into difficulties. Some have suffered the loss of membership or, if not, their altruistic policy to permit unemployed members to remain on their rosters without payment of dues has made considerable inroads upon their treasuries. The usual method of raising dues in order to make income cover expenses was, under the circumstances, out of the question. Therefore, many locals turned to the sound expedient of taxing members, who are employed, a nominal amount on their earnings in addition to their dues for the upkeep of their union. This policy is equitable and economically sound and is followed by the Federation itself, as elsewhere explained in this report. Some locals did not have to turn to this expedient. Their incomes are sufficient to maintain their organizations and some—this is, indeed, both unusual and fortunate—have even gained members. In all of them, however, there is considerable unrest among the members as the result of unemployment. The reason, therefore, is that members erroneously looked to their union to correct unfavorable economic conditions, not realizing that this was quite beyond their

power. I repeat again that a union cannot make employment. Employment is made by economic conditions. The most a union can do is to have, on behalf of its members, a voice concerning the conditions under which employment is filled by them and even to do this requires its entire economic strength; its further purpose is to regulate the competition between its members, so they may not be underbidding one another, thus lowering the economic condition of all. It is, of course, true that here and there a local has been successful in creating employment by stipulating that for certain engagements a certain number of musicians must be employed. However, here employment already existed and musicians were necessary and, therefore, locals could increase the number to be employed. Had employment not existed, the union could not have created it for any member.

As to the maintenance of local unions, one cannot fail to feel a pride in their activities. It is wonderful how, under bitterly adverse conditions, they make every effort to maintain themselves and how successful they have been in this. In general, it appears that the greater the obstacles, the greater their persistence. It is indeed fortunate that this is so because, with the dawning of a better day, the union will be more than ever necessary and valuable to its members.

I have already stated that through the maintenance of the Theatre Defense Fund the President's office was in a position to safeguard against the utter deflating of wages paid to members in theatres, and efforts will be continued in this direction, as success in one instance has the same beneficial result of maintaining the prestige of the organization as failure to do so would have in the opposite direction. I have been importuned not only by employers, but by representatives of local unions that the disposition of the President's office should be to permit the halving of wages. This, in my opinion, would be a fallacy for many reasons, among them being that the lowering of wages reduces the ability of the people to buy; therefore, instead of being beneficial in lessening the depression, it has exactly the opposite effect. Furthermore, we are organized for the purpose of raising the standard of life of our members and to continue to contend for a decent wage. I do maintain that in general the wages of the musicians have not been commensurate with the nature and value of their services, with perhaps a few exceptions. These, however, do not change the general situation. Furthermore, the President's office has always followed the policy that the local union, to which members belong, should be the sole judge as to the conditions under which their members should work; and, again, any suggestion by the President's office—were the President at all in favor of same, which he absolutely is not—that salaries should be greatly lowered, would have the result of causing an avalanche of demands for great reductions. National officers, in my opinion, have a prime duty to safeguard wages and to contend for the maintenance of wages, and should not fall into the error of making any suggestion, whatsoever, which has for its purpose the lowering of an existing wage. This entire matter should be left in the hands of the local unions to use their own judgment and they should be encouraged to contend for a fair basic wage. If a local union, in a matter of this kind, becomes involved in a controversy, then the Federation should and will sustain it with all its resources and to the limit.

Our local unions—and this is a great source of satisfaction to the national organization—are free of the racketeering, which so unfortunately has developed in some other unions at times by reason of outside coercion or as the result of dominating forces in the union itself using the organization for their own self-seeking purposes. Unions which permit such a condition to develop fail in their purpose and even though the entire membership may profit thereby for the time being through increased wages, as often is the case, the condition is not destined to continue and as a resultant reaction the members will find themselves worse off than they were before. Considering it in all its aspects, it must be said such a condition is un-American, opposed to civilization itself, unfair and vicious, and to subject oneself to it is, to say the least, unmanly. Indeed, we are both proud and fortunate that we are among the labor organizations which have no complaint in this direction. However, the price of liberty is eternal vigilance and hence we must guard against the development of such conditions which, however, as I know the members of our organization too well, I am free to predict will never prove difficult.

In labor organizations, as in all organizations, we have men with ambition who strive for recognition. They have a perfect right to do so, provided their services to their organization entitle them to it; however, this is not always the case. Unrest among members and their gullibility are often played upon by self-seekers. Innuendos against officers are

dropped here and there—baseless, in fact—and whispering campaigns are resorted to to enhance the opportunities of such men. Of course, men have a right to exercise their franchise as they please, but in campaigns for office fairness should prevail; members should not be misled by iniquitous and whispering campaigns. It is unfair and the local itself will eventually suffer through such practices. However, in spite of all, it must be said that local unions, after having once been misled, usually speedily correct the situation and in the main are successful in selecting officers who have the principles of the organization at heart and the ability to guide the destinies of the local unions. The right thing is always done eventually by locals, even though mistakes may be made at times by all of us. That the latter is so is but natural, as no one of us is superhuman. The supermen are not of this world—at least, not yet!

Naturally, the Federation is interested in the proper maintenance of locals, as it means, in the last analysis, the proper maintenance of the national organization itself. The Federation cannot be any better or stronger than its local unions make it and they can only make it so by remaining virile and staunch themselves in contending for and defending the principles of our organization. In this, for the many years of the existence of the Federation, local unions have not failed, and I know in the future they will not fail. Their purpose now is and must be to keep together, in spite of adverse conditions. They are certainly doing so and are acquitting themselves in the matter in a manner to elicit the admiration of everyone who has an opportunity to know the conditions and the difficulties under which they labor.

In connection with this and for the information of members who do not have the opportunity to know all there is important to know in reference to the employment of our members, let me say that at the time that canned music (a term created at our conventions) made its appearance our membership was approximately 140,000. No more than one-seventh of these were engaged in theatres. Their number never exceeded 21,000, which included 3,500 organists. Their employment in theatres began with the silent pictures. At that time the proportion of organists in our locals was small, and at a convention of theatre owners they bitterly complained that our Federation could not furnish organists when needed and that they were often forced to use some of inferior qualifications. These employers were advised that organists did not grow on trees, that there was never such a wholesale demand for them and that if the employment opportunities for them continued no doubt a sufficiently large number would be developed to fill all demands. That such was the case subsequent events proved.

At the time orchestras were displaced by the talking pictures, the organists were similarly affected. Organists will never recoup their employment to the extent that orchestras eventually will, as the nature of theatrical performances has changed, favoring, if musicians are needed, orchestras more than organists.

In the latter years of the silent pictures, organists had become so plentiful as to wield local political influence and often insisted that the locals must insist upon a certain number of them being employed. The Federation refused to become party to such a demand, as it clearly discriminated against the rights of other members to employment.

With the development of organists during the silent picture days, many orchestras were displaced when their employers held organists sufficient for their needs. As said before, only one-seventh of our members worked in theatres. The fearful unemployment created among them would have become ameliorated to a great extent had it not been for the world-wide economic depression, which peculiarly enough affected our country relatively more than any other, insofar as the number of unemployed is concerned. As only approximately one-seventh of our members were employed in theatres, the remainder were active in the outside field, of which the professional member controlled the lion's share. The musicians who worked in theatres would have become absorbed to a considerable extent in this outside field, had it not been for the depression, and the vicious results of the introduction of sound films, from which they suffered, would thus have been ameliorated to a great extent. However, with the economic collapse, employment in this field became restricted almost to the vanishing point, and the host of unemployed members now includes both classes; that is, those who formerly worked in theatres, as well as those who were formerly employed in the outside field.

In connection with all this, it must be reiterated that the erroneous opinion of members that a union can make employment continues and results, in many cases, in the additional error that, with

a change in the law of a local or its officers, more employment could be created. Employment is made by economic conditions and never by a union, but to reason thus with members, even though it is absolutely true, is unavailing. All that they can see is that they are out of employment and they hold that it is, or ought to be, one of the functions of the union to correct this. Were this possible, employment would have been created by organized workers long ago not only for their own benefit, but also for the benefit of the many millions of unorganized, and, not only incidentally, but as a direct result, also for the benefit of the employers. Were it within the reach of possibility for unions of workers to create employment, the entire nation, in fact the entire civilized world would be benefited, as unions of workers in Germany, France, England, etc., naturally would also be active in doing so. In fact, the depression could not have developed; the shrinking of values of commodities, the danger of bankruptcy for municipalities, the financial difficulties encountered by the States, the nation and individuals would have been prevented.

However, as labor unions have no such power, they are not the arbiters of the economic affairs of a nation and only represent themselves and not all the people. Their prime function is to use their economic strength to better their conditions of employment; they are but a part of the general economic scheme; they are organized to protect themselves against the shortcomings of same, and if successful in this they may indeed have performed their mission. They cannot create employment.

A union, however, can do much to ameliorate the hardships of unemployed members, and in this direction many of our locals have indeed made enviable records. One local, for instance, maintains a commissary department. Those in need apply to it. Their names are not made public, so that the poor who would rather suffer than ask for assistance, if they must publicly do so, are not prevented from requesting help. In addition to this, the local made arrangements to furnish its headquarters with a sufficient number of beds, so that members who found themselves without shelter might be taken care of, and that is not all; they have also arranged to feed members who have not the advantage of family life, and to whom the local's commissary department is of no use. Furthermore, to divide existing employment, some locals restrict those who earn a certain sum during any one week from accepting additional employment, and others assess those who are employed a certain percentage of their earnings for relief of the unemployed and for the upkeep of the union, as unemployed members are unable to pay their dues.

In some instances the staggering or dividing of employment was attempted and some limited progress was made in that direction. However, in this, it is generally necessary that they have the consent of the employer, more especially in instances where it applies to theatres, where the employer, rather than risk the success of his performances, may turn his theatre from a vaudeville or musical show house into a sound house. In one instance, an employer, to whom I personally appealed to agree to the staggering of employment and who had at that time in the neighborhood of eighty-five musicians in his employ, stated that the orchestra was maintained as an attraction, that the continual changing of its members would ruin its ensemble and rather than agree to this he would discontinue same. This was not a very humane position to take, but nevertheless it was final.

These statements are made for the purpose of illustrating that the division of employment among members of the musical profession is not as easy as in other callings, as for instance, carpenters and plumbers. As an example, an orchestra represents a unit. No member thereof can work alone. The unit perfects its ensemble and the further they proceed in this, the higher becomes the standard of the orchestra as such. A carpenter or plumber is not dependent upon other members of his union. He does not always have to work in group. He may work alone and, if working in considerable numbers, it makes precious little difference whether some of them are changed from day to day. Not so with our members. Where many instrumentalists form a unit and where a change of members from day to day appreciably affects the usefulness or effectiveness of the ensemble it cannot be done. Some locals have met the situation by staggering members on the last day of the week, which is entirely commendable; however, success in this direction has not been experienced in many locals. In spite of these difficulties in staggering employment, same should in times of depression be attempted and, if not entirely successful, in its partial success nevertheless remains appreciable.

The nature of all activities to relieve the unemployed must be decided by each

local union in accordance with local conditions, as what may be possible in one jurisdiction may prove impossible in another.

All activities of locals to alleviate the distress of their unemployed are praiseworthy and, even though they are often denounced by the fortunate employed if they be somewhat restricted in employment or subjected to assessments, are exceedingly fair and humane in their purpose.

THE LAWS OF OUR ORGANIZATION

If anything, the laws of our organization are too complex, and yet they conform to the conditions of employment of our members. However, many misunderstandings and misinterpretations do occur. Good faith cannot be challenged in the case of misunderstanding, but such is not true insofar as misinterpretations are concerned, as often the laws are misinterpreted for the very purpose of finding an excuse to become relieved from the application of the law in accordance with its intent. A fair example of this the following incident presents:

Members of a local accepted an engagement in the jurisdiction of a neighboring local, returned home each night and when the local demanded that they present their transfer cards and that 30% of their earnings be transmitted to the National Treasurer until the end of their engagement, they set up the claim that they were not a traveling orchestra as they played from night to night and returned home each night and they played single engagements and for that reason the traveling law of the Federation did not apply to them, as under the single engagement rule they were not obliged to deposit a transfer card. The claim that they were not a traveling orchestra can be sustained for the reason that they did return home each night, but the claim that they played single engagements each day for many weeks and that, for that reason they were not obliged to deposit transfer cards with the local was clearly a violation of the law and, in order to commit same with impunity, they misinterpreted the law.

The engagement was clearly a permanent engagement played by the members of one local in the jurisdiction of another, and the nature thereof, even though the members playing the engagement each day returned home to their jurisdiction, was that of a traveling engagement. However, under the rules existing then, they were able to sidestep the payment of 30% and to maintain that they had played a single engagement. For this reason, the rule was therefore amended by the decision of the President's office, which amendment is now included in the traveling orchestras rules and appears in this report.

Were it not for the complexity of our laws, the opportunity to misinterpret the law would of course be minimized. However, as the nature of our business makes it impossible to simplify the law, the next best thing that suggests itself and which has always been done by conventions is to clarify the law and to avoid adding to it except in cases where a new condition or development in our business imperatively demands such action.

Contradictions also sometimes appear and it is indeed worth consideration that they do not occur more often. Of course, at every convention suggestions and changes of the law have to be made at times to correct contradictions, to provide rules for new conditions and to amend or change existing rules to make them conform to the changes in conditions which led to their original enactment. For this reason, I suggest that the convention make the following changes:

Concerning traveling orchestras, the conditions under which they should accept engagements in the jurisdictions of locals includes the local price, plus 30%. To circumvent the spirit of this law and remain within the letter of the law, some traveling orchestras, playing hotel, restaurant or inn engagements have hit upon the plan to either room, board, or both at the hotel, restaurant or inn at which they fill their engagement, and, through this arrangement, permit the employer to make a deduction from their wages. This destroys competition between these bands and is a method for evading the law by playing the engagement for less than union wages, as the orchestras in question permit the hotel, restaurant or inn proprietor to charge them an unreasonable amount for their accommodations. For this reason, the President's office, under Section 1, Article I, issued the following order and caused same to be printed in the International Musician:

"Traveling musicians playing in a hotel, restaurant, inn or cafe in the jurisdiction of a local cannot either board or room, or both, at such hotel, restaurant, inn or cafe. This rule supercedes any Local law concerning the same matter. Engagements in a hotel, restaurant, inn or cafe outside of the jurisdiction of a local in which the National law provides that same

may be accepted with or without board and room are exempt from this rule."

The enforcing of this rule was followed by protests from the Hotel Managers' Association of the United States and Canada, which threatened that unless same was modified that they would in future avoid the employment of union orchestras whenever and wherever they could.

In many instances musicians live in hotels by reason of agreements they entered into before the rule was issued. Naturally, in compliance with the policy of the Federation to respect contracts which were entered into in conformity with existing law, they were not interfered with.

In other cases it developed that hotels were isolated, especially at summer resorts and the nearest places where musicians could find board and lodging were miles distant. Some such places are in the jurisdiction of locals. By reason of the impossibility for musicians to comply with the law, exceptions were made in such cases.

The whole rule has for its purpose the precluding of managers going into collusion with members of our organization to circumvent the law by having musicians agree to pay exorbitant prices for their room and board and further aggravate the conditions which exist in many cases where double contracts are made, naming one sum covering the Federation price and another naming the sum for which they actually work.

Representatives of the Hotel Managers' Association were willing to agree with the Federation that the hotels should make a reasonable reduction in their room rent and restaurant charges for the musicians, but this would not be a guarantee that the statements they make to the Federation would be correct in each instance, and that the alleged arrangements would not be a subterfuge to circumvent the law.

I suggest that the Convention consider this matter, as, after all, it may be best to leave same in the hands of the President pending further development.

In a litigation in court in which a member of the Federation involved us, his attorney set up the claim that under our rules the Executive Board could only consider the cases in formal meeting or session. I will more fully explain this case elsewhere in this report. However, it is necessary that a new section be added to Article I, as follows:

"The Executive Board may decide appeals and other matters coming before or submitted to it, without formal meeting or session of the Board. The concurrence of a majority of the Board members in a disposition of such appeal or other matters filed with the Secretary shall be deemed the decision of the Board as though made by the Board in formal or regular session."

In connection with this same case it is also held necessary to amend the preamble to Article XI, Appeals, Penalties and Fines, beginning with the word "and" on the ninth line to the end of the paragraph as follows:

"and then the Secretary of the Federation shall submit the case to the International Executive Board for final adjudication, unless it is herein elsewhere otherwise provided."

I suggest that this part of the preamble be changed to read as follows:

"and then the Secretary of the Federation shall submit the case to the International Executive Board, if same be in session, and if not, shall submit same in writing to the members of the International Executive Board for final adjudication unless it is herein elsewhere otherwise provided."

In Article XI, Section 7, of the Constitution, on Pages 85 and 86, we find a by-law which was enacted about three decades ago, but which does not conform in its provisions to the methods of procedure spoken of therein.

The three last lines of this law provide as follows:

"The Secretary of the A. F. of M., after a perusal of all the documentary evidence at his disposal, shall report to the President whether or not sufficient reason exists for the reopening of the case."

This means that the President of the Federation cannot reopen the case unless the Secretary has perused all the documentary evidence at his disposal and made a report thereon to the President.

In lieu thereof, I respectfully suggest that the law be changed to read as follows:

"After consideration of all the statements made by the member either to the President or Secretary's office, the President shall decide as

to whether or not sufficient reason exists for the reopening of the case."

It is indicated that to Article XI, Section 6, page 85, which reads as follows:

"Should a local fail to impose a fine against members through circumstances over which it has no control, then a fine may be imposed by the Executive Board of the A. F. of M."

The following be added:

"In such an event an appeal from the decision of the International Executive Board shall lay to the next Convention."

The laws are made for the protection and safeguarding of the interests of members. In general the right of members to intermingle professionally and play engagements anywhere in conformity with the rules of the organization is conceded. However, certain exceptions exist, as for instance in local theatre engagements, which cannot be accepted by members of other locals without the consent of the local in whose jurisdiction the engagement is to take place. This law has in the past led to no end of misunderstandings, local reading into same the principle that if successful in this, the Federation can preempt all local engagements for local members. This has been so often explained, has been realized by each Convention and the matter has been so often under consideration, that it is needless to again explain same at length as it would involve an explanation not only of the development of our laws, but the conditions in the trade which brought same about. Therefore, I will confine myself to explaining the origin of this law. Many years ago, at a time when the wages paid in theatres were woefully low, the Federation encouraged local unions, more especially of the smaller kind, to request the assistance of their Central Labor Councils in order to advance a contention that these wages should be improved, and in many instances this had the desired effect, while in others the employer hit upon the plan of punishing the local union, which increased wages for services in theatres, by agreeing to the demand of the union, but employing an orchestra from elsewhere.

After this example was set by one, other managers followed suit and it was then that the President of the Federation issued an order that no member could accept a theatre engagement in the jurisdiction of another local without the local's consent, and the scheme of managers to punish locals for bringing the price for services rendered in theatres more in conformity with the value of the services, ceased with the origin of the law. It was not intended to set a rule to be followed in all sorts of engagements, as that would have made the upbuilding and maintenance of the Federation impossible, for countless musicians would have refused to become members and we would have had members of our organization everywhere in competition with fully qualified musicians, who had refused to become members with such restrictions on their employment opportunities. How true this is may be readily realized by keeping in mind the futility of an effort of the Federation to preempt all dance hall, hotel and restaurant, in fact all engagements in the miscellaneous field, solely to local members. No matter how desirable it may appear, and surely it is so were it enforceable, such a policy would leave locals worse off than before as, under it, engagements would be played by non-members over whom no jurisdiction whatsoever could be exercised by the organization of musicians.

However, in cases where employment does not fall within the scope of being miscellaneous, as for instance radio, where musicians are needed on more or less permanent jobs, exceptions can be made, more especially if those who control such employment show an inclination to follow the policy, formerly followed by some theatre managers, of punishing a local union for regulating such employment by engaging musicians from elsewhere. For this reason, and none other, the radio engagements were added to the law referred to. Thus radio engagements were preempted to local members, and it was indeed a source of satisfaction to the President's office that this could be done. Therefore, the law now reads as follows:

"Orchestras or members cannot solicit or accept a theatre season or any broadcasting engagement in another jurisdiction without the consent of the local in whose jurisdiction theatre or broadcasting station is situated."

As before pointed out, the adding of broadcasting stations to the law not only made it impossible for employers to punish our locals in the manner before described, but it gave local members an opportunity for employment, that is if musicians were employed at all.

Now, then, a very peculiar development led to misunderstandings. It is this:

Keeping in mind that, if the law had the result that local members were employed, then its spirit at least was complied with. However, in this connection, we must bear in mind that in addition to the unsatisfactory radio situation, that is so far as our organization is concerned, the policy was followed to avoid employment of orchestras wherever possible, but the big advertisers such as the corporation which manufactures "Lucky Strike Cigarettes" engaged large bands, generally of national reputation, for radio services in order to advertise their goods and these name bands are a desirable acquisition to music over the radio because they keep radio audiences "music minded" and help to counteract the efforts of radio corporations to fill their programs as much as possible with singers, monologists, declamations, services of comedians and so on.

Such bands generally have a certain time during the week, the programs being about a half-hour's duration, and these programs are played by them over radio stations in the jurisdiction in which they happen to fill a traveling engagement. The law, however, provides that they cannot do so at the radio station without the consent of the local union. The President's office, being appealed to, stated that if the same number of local men were employed or paid for as comprised the traveling or name orchestra which played for such a corporation as the one named, the spirit of the law would be complied with. Thus the law did have the effect of providing employment for local members and the majority of the locals readily agreed to this. However, one local in which an exceedingly hateful disposition against every musician who ever transferred into the local and against all traveling musicians had developed, which, however, is not shared by all this local's members, but only by those who were misguided into the belief that all local employment could be preempted for local men by giving vent to such hatefulness, refused to continue to permit this, even though for a long time it also had permitted traveling bands to play such broadcasting engagements on condition that the same number of local men be paid. Their action was based on the opinion that it would give advantage to their members.

The ridiculous position assumed in this case is clearly apparent if we but consider that the same program can be played by the same band at a radio station either in the jurisdiction of another local or outside of any jurisdiction. Be that as it may, the fact remains that if local members are employed, then the spirit of the law is complied with and this office so held and advised the local to that effect.

Thereafter, on such engagements, local men were paid the money so collected and, in spite of this, the local trial board fined the leader of the traveling orchestra \$500.00 for playing at the radio station without its consent and requested the Federation to permit it to revoke the transfer cards of the band's members so that they would have to relinquish their traveling engagement, and this in spite of the fact that the traveling engagement played by the orchestra in question was formerly played by an orchestra from the same local which had left the engagement to play a traveling engagement in the jurisdiction of another local. This, indeed, is equity with a vengeance and is based on the premise that the members of the local in question should be permitted to fill engagements in the jurisdiction of other locals, but that members of other locals could not do so in the jurisdiction of their local.

To avoid such a repetition, I hereby report to the Convention the order of the President's office amending the law.

The original law reads as follows:

Article X, Section 2-C, page 58, "Orchestras or members cannot solicit nor accept a theatre season or any broadcasting engagement in another jurisdiction without the consent of the local in whose jurisdiction the theatre or broadcasting station is situated."

The change reads as follows:

"Orchestras or members cannot solicit nor accept a theatre season or any broadcasting engagement in another jurisdiction without the consent of the local in whose jurisdiction the theatre or broadcasting station is situated. However, if broadcasting engagements are played by traveling orchestras and the same number of local musicians are employed for the same engagement and during the same time that the traveling orchestra plays its engagement, then this rule does not apply."

Add to third paragraph, Section 7, Article XII, page 94, the following:

"In the case of members of traveling orchestras, as long as the orchestra solicits and accepts engagements as such, the local may require the members thereof to become full members of the local after the expiration

of six months, or has the option to permit them to remain on transfer."

The following recommendation refers to Paragraph D, Section VI, Article X, page 61, and has to do with places declared forbidden territory. In order that the convention may be entirely advised of the reasons for, and the origin of this law, permit me to offer the following explanation:

The traveling band situation is far from being satisfactory and was especially aggravated in the depression.

Before the depression the vast majority of traveling orchestras had received the union price. This is aside from orchestras commonly known as "name orchestras" which then, as now, receive high wages for their services. With the enactment of the 30 per cent law, it was erroneously held that this would preempt local employment for local members by causing traveling orchestras to charge an excess of the local price. The number of orchestras which formerly had received the local price became greatly minimized as such orchestra, not being able to secure the 30 per cent in addition to the local price, now treat all laws of the Federation with contempt and generally play these engagements for any price for which their agent may obtain same. Some of them, it is true, did so before the 30 per cent law was enacted, but then it was the exception. Now it is the rule. It is true that the 30 per cent in almost all cases is deposited with the national treasurer, but in most cases this only means an advance of money by the employer, which is thereafter returned to him or an advance of money by the leader, who does not charge same to the employer and which is returned to the leader after the close of the engagement.

Many curious developments can be described in connection with this, but that may best be done by the treasurer who has the collecting of the 30 per cent in charge. At all events, the law failed of its purpose.

As usual, the President's office during the interim of conventions attempts to prevent violations of the laws through the following of policies holding out such promise. By reason of this, knowing that imposing fines upon our members would not result in any correction of the evil, the President's office held that if an employer enters into collusion with members of the Federation for the purpose of circumventing the rules governing the price of an engagement, that we then can hold him as unfair to us. In order to have him realize this, an order was issued by the President's office and subsequently enacted into law by the convention that an establishment may be placed on the forbidden territory list for traveling bands, which then confines the employer solely to the employment of local bands. His establishment remains on this list until he has created a condition satisfactory to the Federation. In many instances this had the result of settling the problem, as employers, in order to be entitled to change their orchestras, guard against becoming involved with the Federation to the extent of being placed on the forbidden territory list. It is not to be understood, of course, that it has greatly minimized collusion between employers and our members, but it has certainly done so in some of the more representative establishments. It did, however, lead locals to believe that through this method all local engagements could be secured for local men and some of them, misunderstanding the law and the reasons therefor, attempted, themselves, to declare places forbidden territory for traveling orchestras. This was, of course, a forlorn proposition. Then others insisted that mere suspicion that a traveling orchestra was not receiving the price should be sufficient to bring down the forbidden territory rule on an employer. If this could be done, all the Federation would have to do would be to declare each place, where traveling orchestras are employed, forbidden to traveling orchestras and we would get just as far with such a proposition as we would if we were to say that each member is confined to his own jurisdiction and, in his quest for employment, could not enter the jurisdiction of any other local union.

If we are willing to speedily disorganize the Federation with the consequence of making members of local unions everywhere contend with non-union competition, beyond our control, thereby weakening the standing of the organization and making it practically useless for the majority of our members, this would be the best way to do it.

The forbidden territory list can only be applied if a union has conclusive evidence that the employer has entered into collusion with members of the Federation in order to circumvent our laws.

In the nature of things, such cases are limited in number, but for all that the law has often admirably served its purpose; however, to apply it to any other purpose than that for which it was originally intended, would be not only dangerous but foolhardy.

It is timely that this explanation be made concerning the forbidden territory policy of the Federation. I take this means to explain it for the reason that the law concerning same needs amending so as to make the punishment to offending members swift and sure.

Paragraph D, Section 6, Article X, page 61, beginning with the word "members" on the thirteenth line reads as follows:

"Members who play for an individual, place, function or with an organization of whatever kind or individual members thereof held and declared nationally unfair by the Federation, immediately suspend themselves by such action from the Federation, and can only be reinstated under such conditions as may be imposed upon them by the Executive Board of the Federation."

I suggest that it be amended as follows:

"Members who play for an individual, place, function, or with an organization of whatever kind or individual members thereof held and declared nationally unfair by the Federation, OR MEMBERS WHO PLAY IN AN ESTABLISHMENT DECLARED AS FORBIDDEN TERRITORY BY THE FEDERATION, immediately suspend themselves from the Federation by such action and can only be reinstated under such conditions as may be imposed upon them by the Executive Board of the Federation."

Section 10, Article XI, page 86, reads as follows:

"In the event of the imposing of a fine against a member by a local for violation of the laws of the American Federation of Musicians or in the allowing of a claim, the Executive Board of the American Federation of Musicians shall have the right to reject or modify the findings of the local and decide the amount the member shall be fined or the amount of the claim which shall be allowed."

The above law is silent as to the authority of the International Executive Board to modify the decision of a local authority in the event that a member is acquitted by the latter and the complainant in the case appeals such verdict to the International Executive Board. It has always been held that the International Executive Board under the laws of the Federation which gives it full supervision of all affairs of the Federation and its locals and power of decision in the interim between conventions included the authority in such a case as above explained, that is to set aside the decision of a local authority and substitute its own in lieu thereof.

Such a policy has been followed by the International Executive Board ever since the Federation was organized, and its authority to do so has never been challenged; in other words, it has never been held in Section 10, Article XI, as above quoted, restricted same.

However, in a recent case in which the Federation was involved in a court litigation, and which I will more fully explain in the conclusion of this report, the opposing attorney set up the claim that the International Executive Board could not modify the findings of the local board if same was a verdict of "not guilty," but if upon appeal it disagreed with same it could only remand the case back to the local board for retrial.

This is ludicrous, as it can be expected that in almost all cases a local board would reaffirm its former decision in the case, leaving a member no opportunity whatever of redress through an appeal to higher authority.

To avoid the recurrence of such claim in future, I suggest that Section 10, Article XI, page 86, be amended to read as follows:

"In the event of the imposing of a fine against a member by a local or his expulsion from membership or allowing a claim against him, or in the case of any other judgment whatsoever for violation of local or national laws, the International Executive Board of the American Federation of Musicians shall have the right to either reject, sustain or modify the findings of the local and its decision shall be binding upon the local and member until such time that same may be otherwise ordered by a Convention in such cases wherein the laws of the Federation provide for appeal to the Convention."

I suggest that Standing Resolution No. 33, which reads as follows:

"The American Federation of Musicians endorses the action of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor demanding the modification of the Volstead Act, and instructs it locals to support the American Federation of Labor Committee and to become active in con-

junction with affiliated bodies in their respective territories to influence their Legislators, Congressmen and Senators in the successful culmination of such effort"

be stricken from the By-Laws of the Federation, as the Volstead Act has been amended.

Section 9, Article XIII, in that part of the Section appearing on top of page 120, provides as follows:

"That where the local believes that the law is in some manner being violated, it shall have the right to hold for such limited periods as it may decide, subject to the approval of the International Executive Board or President, the 30 per cent in excess of the local scale as provided by Sections 9 and 10 of this article."

In Section 10 of Article XIII, second paragraph of sub-section (c), page 122, beginning with the last five words on seventh line of said sub-section, we find the following:

"It shall have the right to demand that the contracting member or leader shall deliver (in person or otherwise) to the local Secretary within forty-eight hours after date of collection (as stated in contract or affidavit) and to hold for such limited period as it may decide, subject to the approval of the International Executive Board or President the 30 per cent in excess of the local scale as provided by Sections 9 and 10 of this article."

On July 8, 1932, the President's office was, in the interest of the Federation, obliged to issue the following order:

To all locals:

"The sixth paragraph of Section 9, Article XIII, which refers to Hotel, Restaurant, Cafe and Inn engagements, provides in effect that if a local believes that some violation exists in connection with the engagement that it then shall have the right to collect the 30 per cent which the orchestra must charge in addition to the local scale.

"This was thereafter amended that if the money is collected that it should be sent to the National Treasurer.

"The second part of Paragraph C, Section 10, Article XIII, contains the same proviso applying to all traveling dance orchestras.

"In both cases the collecting of the 30 per cent was up to now left to the option of the local. However, the interests of the American Federation of Musicians now imperatively demand that EACH LOCAL UNION SHALL COLLECT EACH WEEK THE 30 PER CENT ON ALL PERMANENT ENGAGEMENTS PLAYED BY TRAVELING ORCHESTRAS IN THEIR JURISDICTION AND FORWARD THE AMOUNT WEEKLY TO THE NATIONAL TREASURER.

"This rule is in conformity with Section 1, Article 1, of the By-Laws of the American Federation of Musicians and is binding upon all locals until rescinded."

The order makes the collection of the 30 per cent, which was formerly optional with local unions, now mandatory. This was done for the purpose of enabling the Treasurer of the Federation to keep close track of traveling bands more especially, as the law of the Federation now provides that the members thereof must have traveling cards, and from the second week of their engagement, if played in one jurisdiction, are amendable to a Federation tax. Furthermore, the 30 per cent collected by the locals in some instances represents thousands of dollars, and for this reason the law was changed obliging them to forward the money collected to the National Treasurer. This was done both for the protection of the locals as well as the Federation. Locals collect this money now by reason that the national laws obliges them to do so. If through mishap or through embezzlement of an officer (some local unions had this unfortunate experience) this money would be lost, the embarrassment to both the local and the Federation could be easily imagined. For these reasons I suggest that the convention take under advisement the amending of the above quoted laws to read as follows:

Section 9, Article XIII, that part thereof which appears on page 120, to read:

"that it is the duty of a local to collect the 30% which traveling orchestras must charge in addition to the local price and forward the amount to the National Treasurer, to be held by him until the close of the engagement, and to be thereafter paid to the members entitled to same."

Sub-section (c), Section 10, Article XIII, which appears on page 122, to read:

"It shall have the right to demand that the contracting member or leader shall deliver (in person or otherwise) to the local secretary within forty-eight hours after date of collection (as stated in contract or affidavit) and to collect from the members of the traveling orchestra the 30% in excess of the local scale, as provided in Sections 9 and 10 of this Article, and forward same to the National Treasurer for the purpose of having same paid by the Treasurer to the members entitled thereto after the close of their engagement."

The foregoing recommendations are made for purposes as already explained.

That concerning the forbidden territory list is merely to clarify the law.

THE PRESIDENT'S OFFICE AND THE EXECUTIVE BOARD

The Executive Board held its midwinter session this year in Toronto, Canada, and, as usual, disposed of a large number of cases, but primarily gave attention to conditions which affect or necessitate the changing of the policies of our organization and, therefore, need scrutiny and immediate attention. Among them, we find, first of all, the radio situation, then the conditions in the moving picture industry in Hollywood, the finances of our organization, the squaring of our budget, the attempted avoiding of deficit, the proper maintenance of locals and divers other matters. It is, of course, understood that many of these propositions cannot be decided post-haste by the Executive Board and it, therefore, devolves upon the President's office to give them continual attention so that the interests of the Federation may be properly safeguarded.

As to Radio, this indeed presents a complex situation. We have two prominent networks—Columbia and the National Broadcasting Corporation. Some of the stations in the networks are owned outright, while others are merely used under a hook-up arrangement. In addition thereto, one of them maintains a booking office and supplies talent for all sorts of entertainments really having nothing to do with radio. It is, of course, clear that those who are in the employ of the corporation receive the lion's share of such employment. The stations, which belong to either of these two systems, all have their own arrangements insofar as local entertainment or music, if any, is concerned. Some stations subsist wholly by receiving their sustaining programs from the system and picking up some music by remote control. This is true more especially of the smaller towns; others have, in addition to their sustaining programs, furnished them by the central station, local advertising for which they either use electrical transcriptions or recorded music. In some of the larger towns, however, often small orchestras are employed for that purpose. In the larger cities in which the key stations are situated as, for instance, New York, Chicago, San Francisco and, to some extent, Los Angeles, in addition to a sustaining program from a central station, musicians are more or less regularly employed by the local stations, partly for sustaining, but also for programs of advertisers. In some cities the local stations receive programs by remote control in addition to the sustaining programs which they receive from key stations. To this local unions generally demur and insist that if a station desires to have music by remote control then it should be obliged to employ a station orchestra and, in some instances, the desired result of having musicians more or less regularly employed at the station was attained. Success in this matter, however, depends upon local conditions which greatly differ in the various jurisdictions.

A new development has been brought to the attention of the Federation which is this: Formerly, services of musicians in locals rendered by remote control were used for sustaining programs; now they are used for advertising purposes. It is true the musicians did receive in most of these cases extra compensation for such services; the music so furnished those stations was not sent over the chain, as the advertising was restricted to the town in which the orchestra was situated. Now, such remote control music is being used for advertising purposes over small chains, covering a number of stations, and this is a situation which the Federation will make continued efforts to correct, as for such services musicians are entitled to extra compensation. In many instances in the smaller cities remote control services are rendered free of charge to advertise the place in which the musicians work and, in fact, in many of them they only have the engagement for the reason that the proprietor has the opportunity to advertise his establishment in such manner. That these services should be used by the radio stations for advertising purposes is, of course, unfair.

The question has been raised as to the extended rights of a musician in the music program by him; that is to say,

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claim had been made that if he is employed by a certain employer and his music is broadcast, that it should only be done for the benefit of said employer and no one else; and that if someone else profits, the musician is then entitled to extra pay. The same question has been raised in relation to records being made of music transmitted over the radio. In both cases music is actually either for advertising purposes of some commercial enterprise or for the making and selling of records. This is unfair to the musician, but there is positively no remedy against this unless Congress through legislation would establish a proprietary interest in the services of a musician so as to prevent his music from being used for any other purpose than the one for which he was employed.

This raises a very important question which contains an element entirely new to our patent or copyright laws. These laws have for their intent only the protection of the mental creations of a scientist, artist, writer or inventor, and nothing else. A singer or a musician in order to perform needs a composition. This composition is not the child of his own mentality, therefore, he has no proprietary interest in it. Whether Congress, in spite of that, would enact a law that a musician's services could not be used for any other purpose than those he had been employed to render, is highly questionable. The entire proposition, in my opinion, is merely a matter of contract and even so a musician cannot prevent his music being "swiped" if it is transmitted over the radio and records are made of it. To establish damages in such case is, to say the least, a very difficult proposition. However, be that as it may, the President's office will continue to give the matter careful attention and, if it should appear that something can be done through legislation, the attempt will be made.

The same question arises in the moving picture industry. Musicians are employed to make a picture. The renditions are recorded on a film. After that picture has long since gone to oblivion, the music recorded thereon is often used for other pictures. This is termed "dubbing." Here, it could also be said that the music of the musicians, who are employed to render service for a certain picture, should only be used for that picture and for nothing else, but this is also a matter of contract and, even so, is one which is most difficult to control, as the only recourse would be a suit for damages, and to support the same proof would have to be filed that the music was the result of "dubbing" and hence the musician suffered damages.

I merely offer these illustrations and explanations to show the diversity of activities followed by the officers of your organization and to emphasize that there is nothing that in the remotest manner affects the interests of our members that does not receive consideration.

In connection with the matter, I may now explain the situation in Hollywood insofar as the employment of our members in the moving picture studios is concerned: As you well know, the Federation controls the musical situation in Hollywood insofar as the employment of musicians in studios is concerned. It establishes the wages they must receive, as well as the conditions under which they work. For some time past this arrangement of control of studios has proven insufficient. This was left in the hands of two officers of Local 47, who, in addition to their duties for the local, attended to the situation in Hollywood, which is and remains at all times complex. My attention having been called to this end during the recent election, one of the former officers of the local having become available for the purpose, he was appointed supervisor over the studios, representing the American Federation of Musicians, his activities, of course, being confined to the relationship of our members to their employers and their engagements and the conditions under which the latter are fulfilled. Certain restrictions are enforced in said employment so as to give more member opportunities for work. However, this can only be done to a limited extent. This is a condition which it is proper at this time to further explain.

The existing unemployment, of course, affects our members in the same distressing way as it does all other workers and the question was raised as to whether it would not be possible to divide existing employment. Of the fairness of doing this, in spite of the protests of the more fortunate who are employed, there can be no question; however, the practicability of doing it to an extended degree is an entirely different proposition. The division of employment is not as easy a matter among musicians as in other trades. The reason is clear. The members of orchestras and bands are in their musical service dependent upon one another—no one is independent. All of them together form the orchestra or band and their playing is ensemble. This ensemble becomes more and more proficient the longer the men play with one another

and the proficiency of such an organization can be easily destroyed by changes in the instrumentalists, more especially if substituted members lack the peculiar qualifications fitting them for such ensemble. Then, you have to reckon with the employer, whose agreement we must secure in order to divide the employment among more musicians than the number which he employs. In this we had very little success and the reason is found in the explanation already made in reference to the ensemble of a band or orchestra. The most some locals were able to do was to establish a six-day week, compelling the employer to employ other musicians for the seventh day, but such arrangements are exceptions and local unions in general have not been successful in this direction. In some other cases, employers agreed that their orchestras might be changed every sixth or seventh week, thereby leaving their original organization intact and merely using a substitute orchestra for one week. In such cases, more especially in theatres, trouble often develops concerning the leader, and in one case at least the office was advised that the employer had changed the policy of his theatre rather than to change the leader, which resulted in the loss of engagement for the entire orchestra. However, I am inclined to believe that this was merely a subterfuge excuse as, if the business of the theatre had permitted the maintenance of an orchestra, the matter could surely have been adjusted in some way.

But to return to the situation in Hollywood. Besides the studio supervisor, our Federation, together with other organizations, maintains a representative in Hollywood, to whom workers in studios bring their grievances for attempts at adjustment. This arrangement is predicated upon a contract existing between our organization, the Brotherhood of Carpenters, Stage Hands and Moving Picture Operators, Electricians, the Painters' International Organization, on the one hand, and the film corporations on the other. As a result of this contract the members of the international organizations are employed in the studios. It is in the interest of our organization to be party to this contract which, through renewals, has now been maintained for approximately six years, and this coming fall a renewal of same will again be considered by the representatives of film corporations (to be exact, the Presidents thereof) and representatives of the International Labor Organizations, above named. The activity of our Federation in this direction has never before been explained to a convention, it being considered a routine matter, but is done now for the purpose of emphasizing the diversity of policies and services which the nature of our organization necessitates and which must be performed in order to keep it on the path of success and progress.

The President's office is much concerned over its experiences with continual violation of the law of our country, which in effect provides that enlisted men should not accept engagements for emolument in competition with civilians. The Army Department has co-operated fairly well with our organization to avoid violations of the law, not so the Navy Department. The past Secretary of the Navy lent a deaf ear to all our complaints and answered the same invariably with a practical denial that, under conditions extant in the case in which we complained, the law had been violated.

I received information from the President of the Washington Local one day that the Columbia Broadcasting Corporation would open a new station in Washington that day and that the Washington Marine Band, as well as other enlisted bands, were scheduled to play for the opening, in all about 180 men. I immediately requested our attorney to forward in my name a telegram to President Hoover, protesting against this violation of the law, more especially calling his attention to the fact that during this time of unemployment the permitting of such activities by enlisted men was especially vicious. The telegram read as follows:

October 20, 1932.

The President,
Honorable Herbert Hoover,
The White House,
Washington, D. C.

The American Federation of Musicians respectfully brings to your immediate attention a flagrantly unlawful use of the Marine Band and the Navy Band and the Army Band scheduled to take place this evening under orders of the Navy Department and the War Department by and for the benefit of Broadcasting Station WJSV of the Columbia Broadcasting System, a purely private and commercial enterprise. WJSV, hitherto operated as an independent station, has recently come under the ownership or control of the Columbia Broadcasting System and tonight takes its place as a part of that system. To celebrate the occasion and to place this station and

the system to which it belongs more prominently before the public, or, in other words, to exhibit itself as a more effective medium of commercial advertising and by thus appealing to commercial advertisers enhance its profits, the Columbia Broadcasting System has secured from the Navy and War Departments orders that these three bands furnish music to the station and for the system on this occasion. These bands were not ordered to the broadcasting station's studio only because of insufficient room to accommodate them there; and, as an alternative, each of the bands is ordered to assemble at the appointed time in its own military quarters and there render its part of the prescribed program. The music to be rendered by these bands is not a part of their regular concerts, but is ordered for the sole purpose of serving this commercial broadcasting agency.

We respectfully protest to you that putting these bands which are a part of our armed forces to the use and in the service of a private commercial enterprise is an absolute abuse of these service organizations, an unlawful perversion of government instrumentalities to the use of private parties for their own profit, a violation of the statutes prohibiting employment of these men that will in any way bring them in competition with civilians and, besides, in view of the distressing situation, which tens of thousands of musicians unemployed now face, is an act of inhumanity. If this great broadcasting system needs such a volume of music it is abundantly able to employ the necessary number of civilian musicians, and certainly thousands of excellent musicians in this vicinity who are now fighting a battle with want and hunger for themselves and their dependents are now begging for employment. The Navy Department habitually orders or permits the fifty-six bands under its jurisdiction to play at private performances and entertainments of every conceivable kind and our protests as habitually go unheeded. The situation among civilian musicians is pitiable in the extreme and to it the government has directly contributed. Instead of doing all within its powers to preserve all employment opportunities it has directly and in abuse of its own powers deprived civilian musicians of their rightful opportunities to earn a living. Urging and relying upon you as chief executive of our nation to give the necessary directions to the department to prevent such abuses of their power, we are, with great deference and respect,

JOSEPH N. WEBER, President,
American Federation of Musicians.

Address: 1440 Broadway, New York City, N. Y.

Mindful that our former protests to the Government in relation to unlawful activities of Navy bands had availed us nothing, I took up the matter with the representative of the Columbia Broadcasting Corporation in New York, who referred me to their representative in Washington. This gentleman was very insistent in his stand that the enlisted bands had a right to play as the people of the United States had a right to listen to bands whom they paid. When I replied that the people of the United States do not pay to maintain bands so that his corporation might have their services for a pittance, he stated that fourteen union men were employed by the station and asked what my position would be if he should replace them with non-union musicians. To this the answer was made that if he should attempt it we would meet the situation at the time it developed. The conversation being unsatisfactory, I ended it and phoned to the President of the New York Union, instructing him to immediately advise the Columbia Broadcasting Corporation that if a single enlisted man played for that station in Washington that evening, that all musicians working for the Columbia in New York would be immediately withdrawn. The President of the local accordingly advised the contracting member, who furnishes the musicians for the corporation. A few hours thereafter, the representative of the corporation phoned from New York advising me that, inasmuch as I had left them no alternative, the enlisted bands would be cancelled and would not play at the opening of their Washington station. The matter being thus satisfactorily adjusted, no further attention was paid to it. On returning to my hotel at 11 o'clock the same evening, I was advised that the Secretary of the President of the United States had tried for many hours to get in touch with me, and that I should communicate with the White House. I immediately did so, and Mr. Richey, the Secretary of the President, advised me that the President had received my telegram and thanked me for

same; that he had immediately given the matter attention, but found that the bands had already been cancelled. I requested Mr. Richey to thank President Hoover for the attention that he had given the matter and to assure him of the appreciation of our organization and of myself for his consideration. Whether such attention would have been given by the White House to the matter had not an election impended, is another proposition; however, I surmise that it would have been again referred to the Secretary of the Navy—the blue-blooded Mr. Adams of Boston, with the result that we would have received an answer the same as formerly—that under the conditions the law had not been violated.

However, the ex-Secretary of the Navy, shortly before his term of office expired, issued an order withdrawing the Marine Band from the radio. This he did, most likely, as a result of the action of Congress in adopting a report of a Congressional Committee, which had investigated and reported adversely in regard to governmental activities in competition with private business or, perhaps, as a result of the protest made to President Hoover at the time that one hundred and eighty enlisted musicians were to play for the opening of a new radio station in Washington.

It is, of course, to be expected that friends of the Marine Band, enemies of organized labor and radio corporations interested would leave no stone unturned to have the order rescinded, and I am advised that strong pressure was, and is now being brought to bear upon the present Secretary of the Navy to do so. The matter came before Congress, being discussed at a session of the House, and some of the representatives were bitter in denouncing the labor union whose activities resulted in the withdrawal of the Navy Band from the radio, meaning, of course, our organization. We also had our champions and defenders who were led by Representative LaGuardia of New York, whose services in this matter deserve the admiration and appreciation of our organization. I know such will be given without stint. At that time the report of the Congressional Committee in reference to governmental activities in competition with private business, to which I have referred, was before the House. The attack upon the American Federation of Musicians for favoring the withdrawal of the Marine Band from competition with its members had, of course, for its purpose the exemption of the Marine Band from the provisions of the report which recommended cessation of government competition with private business. However, the report of the committee was adopted by an overwhelming vote and without any amendment. This can only be construed to mean that the House of Representatives of the United States approves of the position of our organization in the matter.

Representative LaGuardia forwarded to this office communications received by him protesting against the withdrawal of the Marine Band from the radio. He referred these to the President's office with a suggestion that they should be answered and, as it is at all times interesting, if not constructive, to know the opinion of others than members of our organization on any question of interest, I hereby quote as an example one of these communications, as well as my answer thereto:

Mr. LaGuardia, when sending the letters to the President's office, made the following suggestion:

"Memo to Mr. Joseph Weber:

"I think all of these letters should be answered, particularly those who complain they are confined in hospitals. They should be made to understand that music and plenty of it is available."

"F. H. LaGuardia."

One of the letters read as follows:

"Representative LaGuardia,
Washington, D. C.

"Dear Sir:

"In today's New York Times I see that you defend the ban regarding the Navy and Marine Bands playing for radio audiences. Were you ever a shut-in? Did you ever like real band music? Evidently you are able to get thrills mingling in politics and care not for anything but the jazz given by so many so-called musicians.

"The musicians you claim are walking the streets are not doing so because these two bands played for the radio. Besides, many of them cannot give us good music. I am not a shut-in, nor a crank, but I feel for the ones who have had so much benefit from these good programs and I thoroughly enjoy their good music myself.

"New York State has many veterans and others who are shut-ins and need the radio to have contact with the outside world. We better give them the best we can and certainly the bands in Washington have given them the best of music.

"The taxpayers help to pay for these bands and incidentally your salary. I trust you will give this matter serious consideration and help to give the public back the band music we have been able to enjoy in the past."

"Yours truly."

This office answered the foregoing letter as follows:

"Dear Madam:

"I have before me the communication which you recently forwarded to Representative LaGuardia in reference to the removal of the Navy and Marine Bands from the radio program.

"Before saying anything further, I would state that I am with you in your deep sympathy for all who are shut in and like to hear real band music. However, I disagree with you that only real band music can be furnished by the Navy and Marine Bands. Against their musical standing I have nothing to say except that like bands—and there are many of them and some with even better musical qualifications than these bands—can be formed by civilian musicians, so you see that the opportunity to have shut-ins listen to band music is not destroyed by the removal of the Navy and Marine Bands from the radio.

"Perhaps you are not aware of the fact that the members of the Navy and Marine Bands receive next to nothing for their services on the radio, therefore making it highly profitable for the Radio Corporations to use them in competition with civilian musicians. Certainly you would not agree that the entire Army should be used in competition with civilian workers. Why then make a distinction between civilian and enlisted musicians?"

"In addition to this I would respectfully call to your attention the fact that the people of our country pay taxes to maintain the Navy and Marine Bands. Same are maintained for military purposes, certainly not for the purpose of having Radio Corporations use the services of enlisted musicians for almost nothing. You may rest assured that the Radio Corporation do not use these bands to cheer up those who are shut in in hospitals or the poor convalescents, but merely for the reason that they cost them much less than civilian musicians would and, therefore, it is profitable for them to use them.

"In conclusion, I repeat that civilian bands by the dozen can be formed with ability equal to that of any Navy or Marine Band and would be able to satisfy the musical taste of the most discriminating.

"If the Radio Corporation is willing to pay a decent wage for such services, the musicians are available, so you see, my dear lady, there are two sides to the question.

"I remain, with best wishes,

"Very truly yours,

"JOSEPH N. WEBER, President,
American Federation of Musicians."

The following protest was received by President Green of the American Federation of Labor and he submitted same to this office, together with his answer thereto:

"Mr. William Green, President,
American Federation of Labor,
Washington, D. C.

"My dear Sir:

"Some years ago many hospitals, state and private, also government, were equipped with radio and many of these installations were made from public subscriptions.

"The idea of the many radios was simply one form of entertainment for the sick and crippled children and bed-ridden invalids and what better, please, could they have?"

"Naturally there are many different varieties of radio programs to choose from, but not all suitable for the sick room; but, however, one of the finest on the air came from the Navy and Marine Bands.

"Now along comes a distress period for everybody and particularly labor, whose restlessness has been dastardly among the musicians' union.

"What the hell did they care for the many thousands in the hospitals? Absolutely nothing! And as a result—well, the Navy and Marine Bands are off the air through an order from Secretary Adams, whose timidity it appears is apparent that he had no other course to choose.

"Now that these two bands are off the air, are the musicians' union satisfied? Are they happy? They did not give a damn for the sick. Are they pleased with their efforts?"

"Yes, if somebody employs them, but nobody is going to employ them

to take the place of the Navy and Marine Bands.

"Very truly yours,"

* * *

"Dear Sir:

"I want to assure you, in reply to your letter dated March 16th, that the members of the Musicians' Union as well as the members of Organized Labor are just as solicitous for those unfortunates who are confined to hospitals and who are suffering from accident and illness as you and other citizens of the United States.

"The musicians are professional people and are dependent upon their profession for a living. How can they compete and earn a decent living if they are forced to compete with the government which supplies musicians without any charge and without the payment of wages. It would be just about the same if a physician, dependent upon his profession for a living, was forced to compete with physicians supplied by the government free of charge. How long could a physician who depended upon his profession for a livelihood continue to live if he was forced to compete with physicians of high standing who gave their service free.

"That is the point and the principle involved in the question of whether the Navy and Marine Bands are to give concerts over the radio free, or whether such concerts should be given by musicians who are paid for their services. We feel that excellent programs can be supplied those who are sick in the hospital by radio by orchestras such as the Metropolitan Opera employs and others without in any way inflicting injury upon the Navy and Marine Bands.

"These bands were organized for the purpose of supplying music on special occasions when they could not in any way come in competition with professional musicians who depend upon their profession for a livelihood.

"I am pleased to make this explanation in reply to your letter because it is clearly evident from the language used in your letter that you were greatly agitated when you wrote it and that your letter represents your feeling rather than your judgment.

"Very truly yours,

"WILLIAM GREEN, President,
American Federation of Labor."

In addition to the exhaustive answer which Brother Green made to the protesting party, this office addressed him as follows:

"Dear Sir:

"I have before me a copy of your communication which you recently addressed to Mr. William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, in reference to the Washington Marine, Army and Navy Bands being taken off the air.

"In answer thereto will say that your communication contains grossly unjust statements. The American Federation of Musicians does care for the many thousands in the hospitals and has encouraged its members everywhere to lend a helping hand in anything that may have the tendency to alleviate their sufferings.

"In many jurisdictions local orchestras often appear at the hospitals and play for the convalescents, so you are absolutely in error concerning your statement that the musicians care nothing for the thousands in hospitals, as the exact contrary is true.

"As to the statement that the restlessness among the musicians during this distress period has been dastardly, will say that you merely draw on your imagination that this is so, as the restlessness among the millions of hungry people is emphasized in all of them and not only among musicians. Evidently you have never been brought to face a condition like that or you would more fully appreciate it.

"The two bands are off the air—that is true—but in your opinion as to why they are off the air you are greatly in error. The law of our country provides, in effect, that no enlisted man should take employment for which civilians are available, and, furthermore, the assertion of employers that no civilians would be employed is not a reason for enlisted men to accept or fill such engagements. If the enlisted musicians play on the air it displaces civilians, of that there can be no question.

"The Radio Corporations do not employ the Washington Marine or Navy Band for the reason that they have a soft spot in their hearts for the many thousands in hospitals, but employ them for the reason that they have to pay next to nothing for their services. The taxpayers do not maintain enlisted bands for purposes of this

kind, but only for the purpose of rendering military services.

"As to your opinion that the finest program on the air come from the Navy and Marine Bands, I will not challenge same, although the question is quite debatable. However, if you are of the opinion that civilian musicians are not available to form bands that are able to render the same services, or perchance much better services than the Washington Marine or Navy Bands, then you are in error, as many such bands can be formed on short notice if the Radio Corporation is willing to pay for them.

"Why in all the world musicians should be exempt from the law and placed in competition with enlisted men, whereas everyone else, inclusive of doctors, are protected by the law, no one, unless he is absolutely biased and unfair in his opinion, can see.

"Perhaps a note from you to the Radio Corporation that they should employ military bands that could render the same services as the Navy and Marine Bands would have the desired effect, but as before indicated, even though such bands are available, it may not be profitable enough for the Radio Corporations to employ same, as they would have to pay a living wage for their services instead of the mere pittance they have to pay to the Marine or Navy Bands. So, in the last analysis, you will see that it is not a question of the Radio Corporations keeping military bands on the air for the benefit of the thousands of sick in the hospitals, but a question of dividends and profits which caused them to do so.

"Very truly yours,

"JOSEPH N. WEBER, President,
American Federation of Musicians."

This correspondence indeed illuminates the misunderstanding of the position of the American Federation of Musicians which so often develops not only in matters of enlisted band competition, but also in others and which necessitates continual propaganda and explanation in order to safeguard the interests of our organization. At the present time the efforts to influence the present Secretary of the Navy to permit the Marine Band to be used by Radio Corporations continue. I hope they will be unsuccessful and that the Secretary of the Navy will not follow the policy that his predecessor did during his entire time—excepting the last few weeks of same—to permit the Washington Marine Band, in fact, all Navy Bands, to compete unfairly with members of the Federation, and that he will not take recourse to the unfair attitude of his predecessor and give us continually a stereotype answer to the effect that under the circumstances extant in the case in which we had entered protest no law was violated and, therefore, the protest was not well taken.

CONCLUSION

It is, of course, understood that, as a matter of course, the international labor organization and its local unions should work in harmony. However, such is not always the case. Often the error is made by local unions of considering their decisions, even though they may have a national aspect, as final, and to resent interference therewith by the national organization. It is plain that if the Federation should ever permit such actions, each union finally would find itself segregated from all others through following its own policies. This might for the time seem to be of advantage to them, but in the long run none of them could successfully prevail without the assistance of all the others through the national organization.

A national officer is sworn to enforce the law and protect the interests of the organization. If he becomes timid in doing so for fear that he may engender the ill will of some local union, then he is unfit for the position, as he betrays the interests of the entire organization. Being in an executive position, he must adjust matters in conformity with equity and also conform all his actions to the first rule of all rules—the rule of reason. He must not fall into the error of following a policy of favoritism or of permitting himself to be driven by members for political reasons. Many international organizations, in which the officers follow the latter course, have become the footballs of political factions, each one headed by some self-seeking member who looks to his own preferment and cares precious little for the interests of the membership and the principles for which his organization is supposed to stand. We have been singularly successful in avoiding a condition of this kind, even though the national officers have at times come in for their good share of undeserved criticism, for the reason that they did not do the will of some members who then attempted to discredit them through their local unions. The only possible policy which can be followed by

national officers in order to serve their organization as it ought to be served, is to assume that no one is considered exempt from the law; that under the law all members must be considered alike; that not the person, but the conditions in a case determine the proper decision.

The laws of our organization are the result of compromise, like all laws. In complex conditions, it cannot be otherwise, and this even applies to the laws of the States and of our Nation. One law of our organization especially is met with resentment by some local unions, and yet this very law is necessary for the existence and perpetuation of the organization; in fact made it possible to develop the organization to its present status. I am speaking of the transfer law. Without it, the Federation would soon lose control of many, many members and local unions would find themselves in competition with musicians who could accept engagements without any responsibility to an organization as to the price and conditions of same. To understand the necessity of the transfer system, we must keep in mind the meager membership of the Federation before it was evolved, and its tremendous growth after that was done. The paradoxical position of many locals is that they are jealous of the rights of their members who transfer into other local unions, but look askance on a transfer member from elsewhere entering their own jurisdiction. Some members in one local union in particular, which for many years issued more transfer cards than it received resent the transfer members in their own midst and hold to the peculiar theory that members of their own local, transferred to others, are transferred only because their services were needed there and musicians could not be found elsewhere who possessed the necessary musical qualifications. This opinion is totally erroneous, if not to say ridiculous, as good musicians are no longer confined to any one town, city or district, but can now be generally found in all cities. This is the result of the progress of the American people in their love of music, and anyone who gives the matter but passing study will immediately become convinced it is true.

Our national organization, in many respects, supervises its local unions only nominally and does not interfere with their policies. It only corrects a situation that is contrary to national policies or equity or if, upon appeal, it develops that a local was in error. I have heard it said by a member—and his statement contains a great deal of truth—that he would not care much to be a member of a local union were it not affiliated with the Federation and had he not the right to appeal. The right to appeal to the Federation is an advantage to every member and often prevents injustices, especially by factions who happen to be in control of a local and, in their eagerness to reform, commit injustices upon members, to say nothing of injustices that are often committed for political or economic reasons. In the main, however, all local unions and the Federation adhere to the principle of fairness to all.

An organization like ours cannot stand still nor attain perfection. Nothing in life can do so. Standing still would mean its end as retrogression would have to follow. That this is true is forcefully demonstrated during the present economic condition. We must conform thereto as best we can, safeguard our standards of life, remain virile and emphatic in our policies and, above all, guard against walking in dead men's shoes. In other words, we must not hold that, because certain decisions or certain adjustments were possible during the hey-day of prosperity, they are possible now and that therefore we should follow the same policy now as we did then. To do so would merely lead to disappointment and would prove that we are not progressive and far-seeing enough to recognize that conditions now are not, and in future may not be, what they were during the few years of prosperity. We must treat conditions as we find them and be active and alert to prevent the undue lowering of the economic position of our members, which also means the safeguarding of their social position, which the Federation has so immeasurably improved for them.

Our organization has not been destroyed by the unfavorable economic conditions as some other international organizations have been. Rebuilding is not necessary for us; all we need to do is to take heed of the signs of the times, keep together and continue as we have in the past to insist that, come what may, our organization will continue to prevail.

In a labor organization, the same as in a nation, the immediate interest of the individual must give way to the interest of all. Our meetings are the forum in which matters are discussed; we may not always necessarily agree, but a decision should never result in dissension. Members should not be so gullible as to continue to fall victim to self-appointed reformers who criticize everything that the local union and its officers may try to do and follow a policy of baiting local

officers, as this can have no other result than hindering the progress of the union. Constructive criticism is always welcome, but with it should go proper assistance to the local and its officers in all matters that mean progress, even though the particular method of procedure may not suit certain members. I can only repeat again that nothing is perfect, much less human nature, and to strive to make the organization as fair and as perfect as it can possibly be is the best that we can do. Therefore, the harmonizing of the different complexities, which the organizations must meet, is the most important task in making a local union or the national organization as useful as possible to its membership. Not everything that is expected from a union can be accomplished, for, as I repeat once more, a union cannot create employment. Opinions of members often differ, to the extent of being humorous. Of this I had an example a short time ago. I attended an opera and, as usual, conversed with members of the orchestra. The contracting member told me that he did not want to go over the heads of his local officers in complaining, but that the price of the local for the services of the members at the opera was entirely too high, and the Federation should do something about it. He was advised that the conditions under which the members of a local work are questions for the local itself to determine, that the Federation would never presume to decree the conditions under which members of the local should make a living, and that they themselves, through their own local union, must determine the point. No sooner had this member left me than another member of the orchestra approached me and complained that the price for the service which the orchestra members rendered was too low, and was somewhat bitter against his local for this reason. I explained to him that all prices and conditions are a matter of compromise, that a union followed a policy and set a price which could be met by most employers so as not to destroy employment opportunities and that most likely his local did the best that could be done under the circumstances. Here we have two members, both of them dissatisfied with the action of their union on the same question, but holding opposing opinions as to what such action should have been. Neither of them has, of course, realized that all decisions of a local union, insofar as union laws are concerned, are a matter of compromise and that it cannot be otherwise. The Federation finds itself in the same position as the locals. Locals voice great satisfaction with certain laws which have the tendency to preempt employment for local men; however, when the employment opportunities of their own members are interfered with by some other local, by reason of the same law, then they raise their voices in protest. To reconcile different interests as far as possible is the purpose of the conventions and, indeed, they must, and always do, follow a liberal policy, always giving heed to the fact that we are organized to better the conditions of life for all members and that undue interference with opportunities to make a living is foreign to that principle and can only react unfavorably upon the organization. I, myself, always subscribe to the opinion that, as much as possible, local employment should go to local men, but restrictive laws in the attempt to bring this about will fall by reason of the fundamental right of every man to make a living under decent union conditions, wherever he may find the opportunity so to do. If this right is grossly violated, the organization will finally suffer, because there are certain things which cannot be done with impunity and the violation of the fundamental right referred to is one of them. Our national organization has gone far in trying to safeguard local employment for local members; it is strict in the enforcement of its laws regulating the activities of members entering local jurisdictions for professional purposes. It is true that it is not uniformly successful in enforcing its laws. One reason is the present depression. Men must live and in order to be able to do so they take recourse to all sorts of subterfuges including perjury and falsehoods to gain and hold employment, at the same time having it appear to be done in conformity with union rules. But members who enter other jurisdictions for professional purposes are not alone in doing this. Members of locals in their home jurisdictions transgress union rules for the same reasons. Were it not for the local unions and the Federation, instead of the present sufficiently distressful situation, the economic condition of all our members, by reason of the present fierce competition among them for existing employment, would sink as low as it was before musicians became organized. Roughly approximated this would mean a lowering of wages and conditions from 30 to 60 per cent. To this, I am forced to call attention. However, luckily for the profession, our organization has prevented this and, in spite of the difficulty, above explained, wages and conditions are still kept at a respectable standard.

As to the maintenance of the Federation, the President's office must maintain continual contact with the heads of theatrical corporations and men of affairs in general; must keep advised of conditions and anticipate changes or new departures which may affect our members; must keep advised of contemplated actions of Congress, if they be of interest to us, and must follow such other constructive activities as may hold out the promise of being of advantage to our organization. Living Music Days, agitation against the Eighteenth Amendment, the radio situations, are examples of them. Such policies, together with the activities of locals, and those of the International Executive Board are all in the direction of safeguarding the economic welfare of our members, especially under present economic conditions. The difficulties to be met can be better imagined than explained. However, we have been successful beyond expectations, not only in keeping the organization together, but in solving the problems brought by the depression. We still have a national organization and our local unions, and mean to maintain both. Antagonism of various sorts, attacks by employers, obstacles no matter how huge they may be, unfair propagandas, dissemination of falsehoods by would-be reformers, who often do not know what it is all about, and kindred difficulties will not deter our locals and the Federation from this purpose.

In Canada we have in some locals a peculiar situation. Some members voice the opinion that their locals should join the so-called national movement which has for its purpose the organization and maintenance of Canadian labor organizations in opposition to the American Federation of Labor, and in attempting to bring this about they make use of a patriotic pretext. In a few local unions the members who advocate such secession from the general labor movement do so because they believe that they would fare better than if they remained members of the American Federation of Musicians. In some cases, however, the movement started when a member became dissatisfied with the local's enforcement of its laws and tried to get even by creating a faction in favor of withdrawal from the Federation. The gullibility of members is played upon and the public press has been used occasionally for this purpose. In one case, for instance, the assertion was made in the press that a Canadian member had to pay to our Federation fifty dollars a year in order to hold membership. The truth of the matter, however, is that the 9% per capita tax applies to all members alike, that the entire purpose of the lamented Dave Carey of Toronto, who suggested the amalgamation of the Canadian unions with the American Federation of Musicians, was to use the influence of the musicians of the United States in favor of our Canadian brothers in the event of economic disputes, and this has always been done, at times to the extent of incurring the threat of huge cost to the Federation which, if necessary, would have been cheerfully met. Often, more especially in former years, the Canadian membership caused the Federation expense exceeding their per capita tax. But what of that? It was the aim to have a homogeneous organization of musicians in the English-speaking countries on the North American Continent. We know no political division lines. We realize that our Canadian members work under the self-same conditions that we do, are subject to the same hardships and, in many cases, as for instance in theatres, even work for the same employers.

During the war, even before the United States became involved, we invested in Canadian Liberty Bonds and even now maintain a deposit in the Bank of Montreal. The attitude of our Federation toward our Canadian brothers is unselfish. We like to have them with us and to assist them all that we can. The ridiculous assertion that they must pay to the Federation a special tax for the privilege of membership is, of course, merely propaganda intended to weaken the labor movement in Canada. If the national movement should ever become strong enough to be pitted against the bona fide unions in Canada, which belong to the American Federation of Labor and the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress, it would weaken organized labor much to the disadvantage of the Canadian worker. However, the Canadian members of the American Federation of Labor will prevent this.

Each local of the Federation has individual members who are merely card men, that is, they belong to the organization only for the reason that otherwise they could not intermingle with members for professional purposes. Some of them, whenever the opportunity presents itself, show resentment against the organization and, while members of the union, circumvent its laws if that course appears to be to their own advantage. As a general proposition, locals are able to cope with such members; however, the latter often vex them to a grievous extent.

Recently we had an experience which is far reaching in its consequences, insofar as our organization is concerned. The story is this: Under the laws of the Federation, a member has the right to appeal to the authorities of the Federation from the decision of a local union. In one case, a member was found not guilty by the local authorities and the complaining member appealed the case. The International Executive Board disagreed with the local authorities, reversed its action, and placed a fine upon the member. Instead of paying his fine and taking further appeal to the Convention, the member sued for an injunction, setting up the claim that the International Executive Board had no right to change the decision of the local union. The court granted the injunction and held, in effect, that the most the International Executive Board could have done was to remand the case back to the local union for retrial, but that it could not substitute its own judgment in place of that of the local authorities. The Federation appealed the case and the result was that the higher court unanimously sustained its position and reversed the lower court. Thereafter, the member made the attempt to appeal to the highest court of the State, but consent to do so was denied him by the intermediate court and this made the decision final. It was always understood that the International Executive Board of the Federation had the right to modify or change judgments of local boards, and this is the only time that this right has been challenged. However, the matter is clarified now.

Attempts to gain an advantage over other members are often made by individual members. This is traceable to the acquisitiveness that is common to mankind, but which must be reckoned with and corrected if it interferes with the proper maintenance of our organization.

Members in general should know more of their organization and the complexities and difficulties which confront it, but this is plainly impossible, as has been pointed out elsewhere in this report. Personal contact with members, especially in mass meetings where explanations can be made, are of high value, but national officers have only limited opportunities to attend to this need.

As to the theatrical corporations, I regret the passing of the larger ones; the division of these into multiple smaller corporations means increasing the number of controversies and, to some extent, the weakening of the organization's bargaining power.

Our organization is, of course, economic. This means that it is a question of bread and butter to our members—a serious matter, indeed. It involves the well-being of members and their families. It is a pity that more members do not realize its necessity and value, more especially the younger, but if they finally come to this realization through bitter experience, it will be their own fault, because they have the organization which they can assist to assert itself in their behalf and thereby avoid the experience. Many members fall into the error of holding that the organization must be uniformly successful in all its undertakings. It cannot be so; it is not so in anything in life. You can only strive for the greatest possible success—and that is all. Members, who place obstacles in the way of the organization, may profit temporarily by so doing, but finally they will find they have acted to their own economic disadvantage.

THE ECONOMIC DEPRESSION

The present economic depression is, of course, the first concern of all the people and calls urgently for remedy. The reasons for its development may well be recapitulated, so that its remedy or rather, alleviation—as nothing better seems possible under our present economic system—may suggest itself. Overinflation of values, uncontrolled mass production, introduction of machinery with resulting loss of employment opportunities for men, vicious activities of investment trusts, activities of predatory banking interests, unloading millions of worthless securities upon the people, the more and more actual control of large industries by banks, of which the people up to the present time were practically unaware, the iniquitous action of the superbanking interests in controlling most banks, the continued increase of their power which bids fair soon to dominate the entire economic life of our country with disastrous reaction upon our political life, and the ever-increasing national, state and municipal deficits and enormous taxes, all press for correction. It is all this, which in part is the result of the recent war, that led to the present unemployment and the misery and impoverishing of the masses. The remedying of all this is indeed a large problem. The genius of the American people will solve it, let us hope, to the advantage of the masses. To guard against the superbanking interests further intrenching themselves, to guard against their complete control of industries, to curb the power they wield

through vicious and unfair credit manipulations, to guard against overinflation of values, the robbing of stockholders of corporations through stock manipulations, to end the control of big corporations with thousands of stockholders by a handful of men who control a few shares in which the voting power rests and, most of all, to create employment by restricting the working day and working hours, causing a fairer division among the masses of the produced wealth of our country, and the regulating of the introduction of machinery, as well as mass production so as to guard against the glutting of the market, constitute the only way in which at least some justice can be guaranteed to the masses. If these things are not done, the present depression will repeat itself in time and more than likely will then call into question the very existence of our present economic system—a development which even during the present depression, it was feared, would come about.

Meanwhile, assistance for the impoverished should be rendered as a matter of course. They are entitled to help. The above are the basic remedies required and upon their application real and lasting recovery depends. We have departed a great ways from real democracy. We are now governed and the conditions of our lives are determined by a plutocracy, by financial buccaneers, brigands whose purpose is only their own enrichment, and who care nothing for the welfare of the people. However, the present depression should have taught them the lesson that their own privileged position in society is dependent upon the welfare of all the people and that in an economic depression, such as the present one, their own wealth will dwindle, and that their own salvation lies in the realization of this, and that they must modify their activities more in favor of all the people, if they desire to maintain themselves in their fortunate circumstances. To avoid a repetition of the events which led to the present economic catastrophe will necessitate proper action by Congress and the State legislatures. However, if this comes to pass we will hear a loud and prolonged howl from the superbankers and other representatives of predatory wealth. They will protest in the name of holy democracy, will proclaim such attempt to be an outrage on property rights, communistic or socialistic and whatnot, and will do all that they can with their baneful influence to thwart any honest reform which will lead us back again on the road to real democracy. You know how they have attacked technocracy—not because of its findings, but on account of the remedy that was proposed. They could not dispute the findings, but by attacking the proposed remedy they beclouded the issue, so that the findings might not remain foremost in the minds of the people. If progress is to begin and anything really constructive is to be attempted by Congress or the State legislatures, which will interfere with the interests of predatory wealth, you will witness the propaganda against it in the press. Then we will see what Congress and the State legislatures will do. I am of the belief that public opinion is now crystallized for real progress, that Congress and State legislatures, in spite of the bankers and billionaires, will at least attempt to legislate in the direction of a "new deal," which means greater justice for the people and protection against exploitation through banking and stock exchange manipulations and divers akin methods. I do hope that long before our convention convenes and after the writing of this report, which necessarily is written almost two months prior thereto, considerable progress will have been made in the direction of true reform.

THE OUTLOOK

In conclusion, nothing is more befitting, of course, than to consider the future of our organization, as it is our duty to do so, the welfare of its members demanding it. In this, one must more or less postulate, as to none of us is given the God-like ability to look into the future and form positive conclusions as to what may be in store for us. However, this much can be done: We can draw conclusions from the past, consider the reasons which have unfavorably affected our conditions at present and then, considering factors which are potent in ameliorating same, deduce what our future expectations may be. We may at least attempt to draw correct conclusions, and this is all that anyone can possibly do. The adoption of the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead Act robbed us of at least one-third of our employment opportunities. What then is more natural than to assume that with the modification of the Volstead Act, which is already a fact, and the eventual repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment, much of this employment will be recovered? In my opinion, even though it may take some time, our comeback in theatres will take place ultimately.

As to technological unemployment in theatres and "canned" music, proper control of the introduction of machines in such a manner as to avoid the destruction of employment opportunities of men

would, of course, be the right solution, but I dare say many years will pass before even a feeble attempt to do this will be made. Expected control of this sort does not hold out hope for increased employment opportunities at present.

However, competition of "canned" music will not be as unfavorable in future as it has proven to be in the last four years, as the public is tired of the movie-talkie, and the human element will come to its own again in our theatres. The corporations controlling theatres will eventually find recognition of the public's taste imperative. In fact, to some extent, they recognize it now. The reason why actors and musicians are not found in more theatres at present is that most theatrical corporations still suffer as the result of past inflation, more especially in the matter of exorbitant rentals and ground leases which, together with the depression, forced many of them into bankruptcy in the hope that if their reorganization can be effected they will then be relieved from their tremendous overhead. For more than two years the corporations have attempted to carry these overheads, hoping that the former prosperity would return and that the millions of patrons who formerly patronized them would flock back into their theatres. However, what interests us in the matter is whether the engagement of musicians and actors in theatres during the depression increased the box office receipts. The increase, although pronounced, did not balance the tremendous overhead under which the theatres suffered. However, the fact remains that the patronage in theatres where actors and musicians were employed was invariably increased. As soon as the value of ground rent leases is deflated and the depression is ameliorated, at least to some extent, it will become possible to employ actors and musicians in theatres to a greater extent than is done now, as the number of patrons will then considerably increase and for that reason we may hope that a large part of the theatre employment lost through technological developments will be recouped. Here again, as in the case of recouping employment by reason of the modification of the Volstead Act and the expected repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment, progress will be slow, but appears to be sure.

As to the general employment field—the so-called outside field—which does not represent permanent employment, but which, nevertheless, constitutes the major portion of all employment, let me say that the depression almost destroyed all opportunities in this field. Technological reasons had but small part in creating this situation. If times get better—and the outlook is that such will be the case—even though the change be slow, this employment will reappear, and in this field progress will be more pronounced in a shorter time than in the other two instances aforementioned.

I am convinced that the above conclusions will prove correct and that eventual developments will prove them to be so.

Meanwhile, what is to be done at conventions? To conform to changed conditions, to remain steadfast and to show that, come what may, we will maintain our organization, that we are not victims of overoptimism or pessimism, but men who will take conditions as they are and make the best of them for our fellowmen whom we represent. Of course, this is a job for real men, but I know from the activities of previous conventions that this will be the premise from which this convention will proceed. I know that the American Federation of Musicians will never fail. Its local unions, its membership and its conventions have built the organization too well for that. In economic setbacks, such as the world now is experiencing, we cannot expect to remain unscathed, but no one will meet same with better foresight as to future requirements than we will—of that I am also sure.

It appears that we have reached the end of the depression and a change for the better is in the offing. So much more need to keep our organization in proper condition to continue to contend for the raising of the economic standards of our members as we have done of yore. We have luckily escaped the situation in which many other international organizations find themselves, namely, to be weakened to the extent of requiring rebuilding. Forbearance, realizing changed conditions, conforming thereto, resisting with all our resources the lowering of the economic standards of our members and other constructive policies are now more than ever necessary, and in respect to these the present convention, I know, will acquit itself in the same far-seeing manner as have all previous conventions. Differences of opinion must be compromised for the common good of all; locals and conventions must realize that this is the supreme consideration which must determine our actions. No one must be permitted to violate this principle, as to do so would work economic injury to others. This, I know, will never be done by our organization.

The delegates to this convention carry perhaps a larger responsibility than those of any previous convention, as none was ever placed in a position in which its activities may have a more beneficial or destructive result than those of this convention. This is so by reason of the present chaos in the economic field and the disposition to apply countless remedies for its correction which, more often than not, ignore fundamental reasons; but we need not fear; this convention, like all the previous conventions, will finally adjourn with its work so well done that it will affect the destinies of the organization in such a manner that only advance and progress will be the result. Of this I am convinced.

Respectfully submitted,

JOS. N. WEBER,

President. A. F. of M.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE PRESIDENT'S REPORT

It was to be expected that the broadcasting corporations would bring pressure to bear upon the Secretary of the Navy to permit the Washington Marine Band again to appear on the air. In this we must say that the Secretary of the Navy under the present administration has dealt us a bitter blow. Years of agitation resulted in an agreement between the Federation and the War Department, which was well observed, except in a few exceptional instances. Even though we have to be continually on our guard to keep Army Bands out of the competitive field, our efforts have met with considerable success in the past. The Navy Department, however, has never been fair to us. Our Attorney has the following to say about the attitude of said department:

"The Navy is naturally less appreciative of the rights of the humble citizen, less susceptible to the influence of rightful public opinion, resents the intrusion of any question as to its 'power of command' and conducts itself on the principle of 'the public be damned'—that is, that public which is composed of ordinary, unaristocratic men who work for a living. Both services are ingratiating in their regard for the power of the wealthy and powerful classes, the Navy more so than the Army. In all times in all nations officers of the armed forces are found as special respecters of the most powerful elements of society. It is but natural. It is the Navy's regard for such that gives us trouble. As a matter of fact, these services are frequently powerful enough to control absolutely their own civil heads and even to balk the President and Congress. The Navy controlled Secretary Adams, in respect to our matter, in the face of our unanswerable contentions, until just before the end, notwithstanding that we had convinced many of the high ranking officers of the rightfulness of our views. The present Secretary as a ranking member of the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs for a score of years, showed conclusively that he was 'owned' by the Admirals. As Secretary of the Navy he is but their mouthpiece. He cannot see the lowly man if the Admirals do not see him. He will act rightfully by us only in response to some power superior to the Admirals—the President, the Congress or informed public opinion."

It is, of course, understood that the propaganda of the powerful broadcasting corporations, which misrepresented our position in the Press, has so influenced Secretary Swanson as to again place at the disposal of the radio corporations the services of the Washington Marine Band, thereby saving these private companies a considerable amount of money and giving them the use of a band which is maintained by the taxes paid by the citizens. The number of protests which they received was really insignificant, but was played up to the public in such a manner as to make it appear that opposition to taking the Washington Marine Band off the air was general. If ever the public has been misled and the Admirals have their own way in permitting the use of an enlisted band for purposes other than those prescribed by law, it is so in this case. The danger which confronts us now is that eventually all Navy Bands and Army Bands will be found in competition with civilian musicians and altogether they number over one hundred and fifty, and this in spite of the law that enlisted men should not render services in competition with civilians.

It can easily be seen why the radio corporations wield such powerful influence. They can place their networks at the disposal of any Senator, Congressman or other Government officials, thus ingratiating themselves with such leaders and capturing their favor in matters which are solely in the interests of these corporations and against the worker. The only hope of avoiding the danger of this unfair competition is by an appeal to the President of the United States, but the time to do so at the writing of this sup-

plementary report is entirely inopportune, as the President is confronted with such important matters affecting the general welfare of our country that it cannot be expected of him to give immediate attention to our protest.

However, the public can be taken into our confidence and thereafter a conference requested with the President of the United States at which our protest may be lodged.

The fact of the matter is that, as our Attorney so rightfully points out, the Navy more than the Army is disposed to flout even the Government. It is against the law for a Navy Band to play engagements in competition with civilians, yet in every case of violation, not matter how clear our evidence, we fail to receive redress from the Navy Department. To our latest protest we received the stereotyped answer that under the conditions existing in the particular case, our position was not well taken. Not in a single instance have they given us relief. Secretary Adams, shortly before the ending of his term, stopped the Washington Marine Band from appearing on the air, at the last minute conceding the musicians did have a grievance. But, no doubt, this displeased the Admirals, whose salaries are paid by the public, and their influence upon the present Secretary of the Navy resulted in the Washington Marine Band again appearing on the air. What is puzzling in the situation is that Secretary Adams summoned enough courage to issue the order in spite of the well-known attitude of the Navy Department toward the Admirals. Perhaps the fact of his having only a few days to remain in office after he issued the order caused him to ignore the Admirals for once, which otherwise he could have felt it inexpedient to do.

We live in a Democracy. Congress passed a law to protect a certain class of citizens against undue interference with their employment opportunities by soldiers and sailors, the President signed the law, and the Army for a long time, with the exception of the last five years, paid kind attention to it. But as far as the Navy has been concerned the law might as well never have been passed at all. The decisions of Congress are as nothing to it. They hold themselves amenable to the influence of powerful corporations, who receive music for nothing under the subterfuge that it is done for the inmates of hospitals and for disabled veterans. They attempt to make the public believe that civilian musicians cannot render the same services or furnish the same music as does the Washington Marine Band, that this band is the finest in the country—which it is not—and all for the purpose of escaping the payment of civilian musicians. The broadcasting interests desire free music for their sustaining programs to which millions of people listen and which they must offer in order to make their programs attractive, so as to induce advertisers to use the networks. The scheme is very lucrative. So, enlisted men, soldiers and sailors, are used for the profit of a private corporation under the subterfuge that disabled veterans must have the services of the Marine Band, whereas the fact of the matter is that except for the profit to them in having this band on the air free the radio corporations would care next to nothing whether the disabled veterans had diversion or not.

What they really do is to use the disabled veterans' alleged desire as a red herring so that they can have free music to offer to millions of listeners-in, thereby saving the expense of employing civilian musicians. The members of the American Federation of Musicians have done their part and will do so again to bring diversion to disabled veterans. Many local unions have sent bands and orchestras to hospitals and are active in other directions to help them to procure amusement and diversion. Some of our own members are among them and, therefore, it cannot be said that the musicians of this country are unmindful of disabled veterans. However, they are also mindful of the unfair advantage to big corporations in giving them the use of enlisted men at the expense of the taxpayer. The Admirals of the Navy and the Army Department flout the law of the United States and then use a subterfuge to justify their action, apparently assuming that the command of an Admiral is supreme even if it extends to having enlisted men used in civilian work to increase the dividends of a corporation which is not maintained for any altruistic purpose.

The Federation will continue to protest and agitate and, even though public opinion may be against us at the present time as a result of misstatements appearing in the Press, we will not rest until our case is fully understood by the people and then we know and feel that same will be adjusted in our favor once and for all. We are right and we know that we are right, and we will contend for our rights as long as we are in existence.

UNFAIR LIST

of the

American Federation of Musicians

BANDS ON THE UNFAIR LIST

- American Legion Post Band, Hayward, Calif.
- Atlanta Police Band, Atlanta, Ga.
- Burgess Battery Co. Band, Freeport, Ill.
- Chevrolet Band, Kalamazoo, Mich.
- Clayton Military Band, Ellenville, N. Y.
- Danville Municipal Band, Danville, Ill.
- Daubanton's, Jimmie, Dance Band, St. Cloud, Minn.
- DeMolay Boys Band, Toledo, O.
- Firemen's Band and Orchestra, Indianapolis, Ind.
- Graham Farmer Band, Washington, Ind.
- Hall Printing Co., Chicago, Ill.
- Hamilton Ladies' Band, Hamilton, Ohio.
- High School Band, Mattoon, Ill.
- Hope Hose Co. Band, Bordentown, N. J.
- I. O. O. F. Band, Greenwich, N. Y.
- Jennings, Howard, and His Band, Huntingtown, W. Va.
- Joe Zahradka, Pana Band, Pana, Ill.
- Knights of Pythias Band, Elm Grove, W. Va.
- Lillesand, Walter, and His Band, Madison, Wis.
- Nazareth Band, Nazareth, Pa.
- Northeast Boys' Band, Northeast, Pa.
- 107th Cavalry Band, Akron, Ohio.
- 142nd Infantry Band, Amarillo, Texas.
- Palmolive-Peets-Coigate Band, Jersey City, N. J.
- St. Nicholas Boys' Band, Jersey City, N. J.
- Santa Fe Band, Topeka, Kan.
- Stratford Boys' Band, Stratford, Ont., Can.
- Stuts, Wayne, and His Band, Elkhart, Ind.
- Temple Association Band, Elgin, Ill.
- Yeoman's Kiltie Band, Oklahoma City, Okla.

PARKS, BEACHES AND GARDENS

- Artesian Park, Tom Sweeney, Manager, Brenham, Texas.
- Beverly Gardens, Albuquerque, N. M.
- Bombay Gardens, Philadelphia, Pa.
- Capital Park and all Buildings thereon, Hartford, Conn.
- Carlin's Park, Baltimore, Md.
- Dolan's Park, Bosobel, Wis.
- Eweco Park, Art Gietzkow, Manager, Oshkosh, Wis.
- Fairly Park, Chas. F. Raney and W. W. Boddy, Props., Springfield, Ill.
- Geauga Lake Park, Geauga Lake County, O.
- Iroquois Gardens, William E. Snider, Prop., Louisville, Ky.
- Japanese Gardens, Frankie Pasafume, Kokomo, Ind.
- Joyland Park, Lexington, Ky.
- Lake Ariel Park, Scranton, Pa.
- Lakeside Amusement Park, Wichita Falls, Texas.
- Lassalle Park, Lassalle, Mich.
- Mason Gardens, Uniontown, Pa.
- Melody Gardens, Nay Aug Park, Scranton, Pa.
- Natatorium Park, Spokane, Wash.
- Shore Acre Gardens, H. Eberlin, Prop., Sioux City, Iowa.
- Swiss Gardens, Mrs. Lohmann, Manager, Cincinnati, Ohio.
- Tasmo Gardens, Mishawaka, Ind.
- Tri-City Park, Cairo, Ill.
- Trier's Park (West Swinney Park), Fort Wayne, Ind.
- Yosemite National Park.

ORCHESTRAS

- Amato Orchestra, Portland, Maine.
- Atlantic University Orchestra, Norfolk, Va.
- Bahr, Ray, and His Music, Louisville, Ky.
- Bailey's Orchestra, Napa, Calif.
- Bigford, Roy, and His Orchestra, Bay City, Mich.
- Blue and Gold Orchestra, Tyrone, Pa.
- Blue Jay Orchestra, Portsmouth, N. H.
- Boston Symphony Orchestra, Boston, Mass.
- Brown, Harry, and His Sunshine Serenaders, St. Petersburg, Fla.
- Bruce Force and the Merryman Orchestra, Plainfield, N. J.
- Burke, Mrs., Orchestra, Portsmouth, N. H.
- Clifford's Orchestra, Antigo, Wis.
- Club Ansonia Orchestra, Fords, N. J.
- Farrell, Gene, Traveling Orchestra.
- Firemen's Band and Orchestra, Indianapolis, Ind.
- Frolickers, The, Plainfield, N. J.
- Hackman, Leroy, Orchestra (Jack's Rhythm Kings), Jefferson City, Mo.
- Hammitt, Jack, and His Jintown Ramblers.
- Hezekiah Fagan and His St. Louis Colored Syncopators, Cumberland, Md.
- Holt, Evelyn, Orchestra, Victoria, B. C., Can.
- Hough's Nighthawks Orchestra, Beloit, Wis.
- Janderum, Jack, and His Orchestra, Perth Amboy, N. J.
- Julian's Orchestra, Harrison, N. Y.
- Keith, Holbrook, Spanish Ballroom Orchestra, Salt Lake City, Utah.
- Lee, Ken, Orchestra, South Norwalk, Conn.
- McDew, John L., Orchestra, Pittsburgh, Pa.
- Margolis, Geo., and His Music Masters, Kingston, N. Y.
- Marti, Al, and his orchestra, Toledo, Ohio.
- Meredith Lynn and his Orchestra, Hannibal, Mo.
- Midnight Sun Orchestra, Plainfield, N. J.
- Migliaccio, Ralph, Orchestra, Provo, Utah.
- Moten, Bennie, and His Orchestra.
- Nighthawks Orchestra, Marshalltown, Iowa.
- Notre Dame Jugglers, South Bend, Ind.
- Paramount Orchestra, Stamford, Conn.
- Paul Cornelius and His Dance Orchestra, Dayton, Ohio.
- Porrello Cavaliers, Easton, Pa.
- Reinhart, Chas., and His Orchestra, Louisville, Ky.
- Rev's d'Or Orchestra, Meriden, Conn.
- Rickard, Wm., Orchestra, Green Bay, Wis.
- Rush, Ed., and His Chalcedonians, Quincy, Ill.
- Sunset Troubadours, Jersey City, N. J.
- Tri-City Symphony Orchestra, Davenport, Ia.
- Twin City Orchestra, Plainfield, N. J.
- Ufer, Eddie, and his Orchestra, Toledo, Ohio.
- United Orchestras, Booking Agency, Omaha, Nebr.
- Williams, Ray, and His Orchestra, Topeka, Kan.

INDIVIDUALS, CLUBS, HOTELS, ETC.

THIS LIST IS ALPHABETICALLY ARRANGED IN STATES, CANADA AND MISCELLANEOUS.

ALABAMA

- Gadsden High School Auditorium, Gadsden, Ala.

ARIZONA

- Winburn, Ernie, Tucson, Ariz.

ARKANSAS

- Auditorium, Hot Springs, Ark.
- Municipal Auditorium, Texarkana, Ark.

CALIFORNIA

Jacobs, Louis B., Alameda, Calif.
 White Dancing Academy, Fresno, Calif.
 Learnard, Tracy W., Gilroy, Calif.
 Schwartz, Geo. A., Herndon, Calif.
 Beauregard, Geo. R., Manteca, Calif.
 Sequoia Mill Valley, Calif.
 Station KXX, Oakland, Calif.
 Tamalpais, San Anselmo, Calif.
 Allred, Clifford, Manager, Bagdad Ballroom, San Francisco, Calif.
 Carlson, Bert, San Francisco, Calif.
 Wolmuth, Rudolph, Conservatory of Music, San Jose, Calif.
 El Camino, San Rafael, Calif.
 Santa Ana Polytechnic High School Auditorium, Santa Ana, Calif.
 Odd Fellows' Hall, Snelling, Calif.

COLORADO

Kit Cat Club, J. A. Wolfe and S. Hyman, proprietors, Denver, Colo.
 Sunset Pavilion, Greeley, Col.

CONNECTICUT

DeWaltoff, Dr. S. A., Hartford, Conn.
 Azzolina, Philip J., Meriden, Conn.
 Calfione, Robert, New Britain, Conn.
 Listro, Joseph, Promoter, New Britain, Conn.
 Norwalk Country Club, Norwalk, Conn.

DELAWARE

Lingo, Archie, Millsboro, Del.

FLORIDA

Coral Gables Country Club, Coral Gables, Fla.
 Lakeland High School Auditorium, Lakeland, Fla.
 Felman, George, Miami, Fla.
 Hill and Adams, Patio Theatre, St. Petersburg, Fla.
 Andrews, May, Florida Embassy Club, West Palm Beach, Fla.
 Bath and Tennis Club, West Palm Beach, Fla.
 Patio Marguery, Mr. Margini, Manager, West Palm Beach, Fla.
 Sheen, Joe, West Palm Beach, Fla.
 Watkins, Chas., Show Boat, West Palm Beach, Fla.

IDAHO

Blue Grotto Dance Hall, Boise, Idaho.
 Jungert, George, Lewiston, Idaho.
 Rivers, Edwin B., Lewiston, Idaho.

ILLINOIS

Lee County Fair Ass'n., Amboy, Ill.
 Antioch Dancing Pavilion, Mickey Rafferty, Antioch, Ill.
 Sunny Slope Dance Pavilion, Bloomington, Ill.
 Dixon, James Roger, Tri-City Park, Cairo, Ill.
 Asmusen, Tom, Chicago, Ill.
 Beck, Edward, Chicago, Ill.
 Bell Boy Associates, Chicago, Ill.
 Berger, Frank, Theatrical Promoter, Chicago, Ill.
 Bethards, L. E., Chicago, Ill.
 Carr, R. H., Chicago, Ill.
 Cohen, Paul, Columbia Phonograph Co., Chicago, Ill.
 Dalton, Arthur, Chicago, Ill.
 Daughters of the Republic, Chicago, Ill.
 Hanson, Frank, Chicago, Ill.
 H. C. L. Publishing Co., Chicago, Ill.
 Household Furniture Institute, Chicago, Ill.
 Javaras, Paul, Editor Greek Press, Chicago, Ill.
 Moriarty, Edw., President, Mid-West Gaelic Athletic Association, Chicago, Ill.
 Morris, Joe, Chicago, Ill.
 New Bamboo Inn, Y. M. Tom, Mgr., Chicago, Ill.
 Rafferty, M. J. (Mickey), Proprietor Triangle and Playmore Cafes, Chicago, Ill.
 Randall, A., Chicago, Ill.
 Scott, Dean (Scotty), Chicago, Ill.
 Spagat, Gus, Chicago, Ill.
 The Tent, Norman Clark, Prop., Chicago, Ill.
 36th Ward Regular Republican Club, Chicago, Ill.
 Woodlawn Post of the American Legion, Chicago, Ill.
 Zielenksi, S. J., Chicago, Ill.
 Masonic Temple, Elgin, Ill.
 Scagnelli, Guy, Uptown Ballroom, Joliet, Ill.
 Champleny, Harry, Marseilles, Ill.
 Franklin, George R., Mattoon, Ill.
 Mohler, E. H., Mattoon, Ill.
 Old A. of C. Hall, Mattoon, Ill.
 Pyle, Silas, Mattoon, Ill.
 Beta Phi Theta Fraternity, Peoria, Ill.
 Beta Sigma Mu Fraternity, Peoria, Ill.
 Danceland, Main St. Armory, L. Fox, Manager, Peoria, Ill.
 Smith, Earl D., Manager, Spanish Room, Seneca Hotel, Peoria, Ill.
 Swaby, Harry, Peoria, Ill.
 Davis, James, Miralga Ballroom, No Man's Land, Wilmette, Ill.

INDIANA

Lions Club, Elkhart, Ind.
 Cinderella Ballroom, Fort Wayne, Ind.
 Trier, Geo. F., Fort Wayne, Ind.
 Trier's Minuet Dance Hall, Fort Wayne, Ind.
 Elkhart County Fair Association, Goshen, Ind.
 Antlers Hotel, Indianapolis, Ind.
 Chamber of Commerce, Michigan City, Ind.
 O'Donnell, Frank, Tasmu Gardens, Mishawaka, Ind.
 Bartlett, R. E., Muncie, Ind.
 Central High School Auditorium, South Bend, Ind.
 Helman, Gay, South Bend, Ind.
 Uptown Club, South Bend, Ind.
 Indiana State Normal School, Terre Haute, Indiana.

IOWA

Becker, A. F., Arnold's Park, Iowa.
 Cole, A. E., Burlington, Iowa.
 Vandeventer, Chas. B., Jr., Burlington, Iowa.
 Leaver, Sam, Charter Oak, Iowa.
 Eagle Mfg. & Distrib. Co., Council Bluffs, Iowa.
 Burke, R. E., International Musical Syndicate, Des Moines, Iowa.
 Downing, Bill, Delta Mu Chapter, Des Moines, Iowa.
 Hirsch, Harry, Des Moines, Iowa.
 Hughes, R. E., publisher, Iowa Unionist, Des Moines, Iowa.
 Burrell, Verne, Manson, Iowa.
 Burke, Polk, Marshalltown, Iowa.
 Rosenberg, Simon, Paradise Ballroom, Muscatine, Iowa.
 Ziegler, Elmer, Muscatine, Iowa.
 Moonlight Pavilion, Oelwein, Iowa.
 Iowa Theatre Dance Hall, Manager Kellum, Ogdon, Iowa.
 Ottumwa High School Auditorium, Ottumwa, Iowa.
 Kingsbury, H. C., Manager, Dance Hall, Sioux City, Iowa.

KANSAS

Municipal Auditorium, El Dorado, Kan.
 Kansas State Agricultural College, Junction City, Kan.
 Kansas City High School Stadium, Kansas City, Kan.
 Station WLBK, Kansas City, Kan.
 Sandell, E. E., Dance Promoter, Manhattan, Kan.

Holmquist Hall, Salina, Kan.
 Memorial Hall, Salina, Kan.
 Putnam Hall, Salina, Kan.
 Civic Auditorium, Topeka, Kan.
 High School Auditorium, Topeka, Kan.
 Vinewood Park and Egyptian Dance Halls, Topeka, Kan.
 Washburn Field House and the Woman's Club, Topeka, Kan.
 American Insurance Union, Wichita, Kan.
 Evergreens Dance Pavilion, Wichita, Kan.

KENTUCKY

McClure, Geo. C., Ashland, Ky.
 Zachem, Russell, and Watson, Frances, Dance Promoters, Ashland, Ky.
 Joyland Park Dance Casino, Lexington, Ky.
 Woodland Auditorium, Lexington, Ky.
 Bailey, Stanley, Louisville, Ky.
 Greyhound Nite Club, Louisville, Ky.
 K. of C. Auditorium, Louisville, Ky.
 Rose Island, Louisville, Ky.
 Seville Tavern, Louisville, Ky.
 Station WLAP, Louisville, Ky.
 Stewart, Fred, Olive Hill, Ky.

LOUISIANA

Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, La.
 City High School Auditorium, Monroe, La.
 Neville High School Auditorium, Monroe, La.
 Ouchite Parish High School Auditorium, Monroe, La.
 Ouchite Parish Junior College, Monroe, La.
 Pythian Temple Roof, New Orleans, La.
 Station WSMB, New Orleans, La.

MAINE

Goodside, A., Portland, Me.
 Gorman, Leon P., Portland, Me.

MARYLAND

Chambers, Benj., Baltimore, Md.
 Erod Holding Corporation, Baltimore, Md.
 Marathon, Inc., Guy R. Ford and Cicero A. Hoey, Baltimore, Md.
 Payne, A. W., Promoter, Baltimore, Md.
 School of Aeronautics, Baltimore, Md.
 Shields, Jim, Promoter, Frostburg, Md.

MASSACHUSETTS

Morrow, Miss Dolly (Blanche), Beach Bluffs, Mass.
 Peachey, A. M., Beverly, Mass.
 Bernstein, H. B. (National Orchestra Attractions), Boston, Mass.
 Boston Madison Square Garden, Boston, Mass.
 Dancers' Club, Boston, Mass.
 Little Madrid Club, Boston, Mass.
 Maren, Tom, Boston, Mass.
 Morrison, Lee, Promoter, Boston, Mass.
 Nazzarro, Thos., Boston, Mass.
 Spanish Gables, Boston, Mass.
 The 300 Club, Boston, Mass.
 Stevens, Bernard, Cliftondale, Mass.
 Davey, Wesley, Dorchester, Mass.
 Masponeck Ballroom, Holliston, Mass.
 Thomas, James, Jamaica Plain, Mass.
 Smeraldo, Romano, Lawrence, Mass.
 Porter, R. W., Paradise Ballroom, Lowell, Mass.
 Carew, Ernest and Trueman, Lynn, Mass.
 Corineski, Stanley, Frolic Dance Hall, North Adams, Mass.
 Loring, Bernard, Plymouth, Mass.
 Alpert, Herbert, Roxbury, Mass.
 Heffernan, Jack, Salem, Mass.
 Bal A L'air Hall, Shrewsbury, Mass.
 101st Infantry Veterans' Association of Mass. Supply Co., Watertown, Mass.
 MacCarthy, Arthur M., Winthrop, Mass.
 Golden Pheasant Dance Hall, Michael T. Golden, Manager, Woburn, Mass.
 Bigelow, Francis J., Worcester, Mass.

MICHIGAN

Kirk, C. L., Adrian, Mich.
 Battle Creek College Library Auditorium, Battle Creek, Mich.
 Bright, M. L., Dance Promoter, Battle Creek, Mich.
 Elks' Lodge No. 443, I. B. P. O. E., Battle Creek, Mich.
 Northeastern Michigan Fair Association, Bay City, Mich.
 Greystone Ballroom, Detroit, Mich.
 Robertson, Jas., Detroit, Mich.
 High School Auditorium, Flint, Mich.
 Stephenson, L. M., Kalamazoo, Mich.
 Beechwood Country Club, Lake St. Clair, Mich.
 Northern State Teachers' College, Marquette, Mich.
 Fruitport Dance Pavilion and Frank Lockage, Muskegon, Mich.
 Lockport Roller Rink and Dance Hall, Port Huron, Mich.
 Seven Mile Inn, Port Huron, Mich.
 Brownie's Dance Hall, Saginaw, Mich.
 Fuller, Lawrence E., Traverse City, Mich.
 Edgewater Beach Pavilion, Watervliet, Mich.

MINNESOTA

Wallace, (Gob) Lehman, and Goodwin, Nora, Palais Ballroom, Duluth, Minn.
 American Legion Post, No. 43, Faribault, Minn.
 Borchardt, Chas., Minneapolis, Minn.
 Breen Hotel, St. Cloud, Minn.
 Central Hall Ballroom, St. Paul, Minn.

MISSISSIPPI

A. and G. at Bay St. Louis, Miss.
 Firemen's Hall, Creole, Miss.
 State Teachers' College Auditorium, Hattiesburg, Miss.
 Nelson at Pascagoula, Miss.

MISSOURI

Memorial Hall, Carthage, Mo.
 Arcade Hall, Frank Bastain, Manager, Hannibal, Mo.
 Kaye Cafe, Jefferson City, Mo.
 Dance Hall, 15th and Pasco, Kansas City, Mo.
 El Torreon Ballroom, Kansas City, Mo.
 Hackney, W. H., Kansas City, Mo.
 Johnson, Johnny, Kansas City, Mo.
 Phillips Hotel, Kansas City, Mo.
 Woodward, O. D., Kansas City, Mo.
 Cook, B. C., Manager Empress Theatre, St. Joseph, Mo.
 Benish Restaurant, St. Louis, Mo.
 Frank, Joe, Terrace Tavern, St. Louis, Mo.
 Niedringhaus, William F., St. Louis, Mo.
 Rendezvous Cafe, Geo. W. Rathman, Prop., St. Louis, Mo.
 Theatre Society of St. Louis, Mo.
 Welcome Inn, St. Louis, Mo.
 Wilson, R. A., St. Louis, Mo.
 Yet Sen Lo, St. Louis, Mo.
 Young, Frank, St. Louis, Mo.
 Missouri State Fair, Sedalia, Mo.
 Smith Cotton High School Auditorium, Sedalia, Mo.
 Kundison, Jimmie, Manager, Jan de Nell Ballroom, Springfield, Mo.

NEBRASKA

Johnson, Max, Lincoln, Neb.
 Starlit Ballroom, Lincoln, Neb.
 Paul Spor Club Aroby, Omaha, Neb.

NEW JERSEY

Martino, Anthony, Atlantic City, N. J.
 President Hotel, Atlantic City, N. J.
 Silberstein, Jos. L., and Ettelson, Samuel, Clifton, N. J.

Heidelberg Restaurant and Grill, Hoboken, N. J.
 Ideal Studios, Hudson Heights, N. J.
 Clinton Hill Masonic Temple, Newark, N. J.
 Country Club, Anthony LaManna, Manager, Newark, N. J.
 El Cazar Club, Newark, N. J.
 Lampe, Michael, Newark, N. J.
 Liberty Hall, Newark, N. J.
 Robert Treat Hotel, Newark, N. J.
 Beckwith, Jos. A., New Brunswick, N. J.
 Ward, John, Jr., New Brunswick, N. J.
 St. Mary's Auditorium, Passaic, N. J.
 White Horse Volunteer Fire Co., Trenton, N. J.
 Elks' Lodge, Union City, N. J.

NEW YORK

Michaels, Max, Buffalo, N. Y.
 Nelson, Art, Buffalo, N. Y.
 Sangater & Greene, Dance Promoters, Canandaigua, N. Y.
 Mott, Harold, Cortland, N. Y.
 Klipfel, Peter, The Orchard, Clarence, Erie County, N. Y.
 Waffle, Walter, Fulton, N. Y.
 Lockport Hospital Guild Association, Lockport, N. Y.
 Lockport Town and Country Club, Lockport, N. Y.
 Great Neck High School, Great Neck, L. I., N. Y.
 Melsner, Robt. O., Seaford, L. I., N. Y.
 The Davenport Shore Club, New Rochelle, N. Y.
 Bolton Music Co., New York City, N. Y.
 Conrad, Con., New York City, N. Y.
 Grieg, Peter, New York City, N. Y.
 Johnston, Arthur, New York City, N. Y.
 McCord Music Covers, New York City, N. Y.
 Oxley, Harold, Promoter, New York City, N. Y.
 Regay, Miss Pearl, New York City, N. Y.
 Rogers, Harry, Theatrical Promoter, New York City, N. Y.
 Sells, Irving, New York City, N. Y.
 Town Hall, New York City, N. Y.
 Rye Bath and Tennis Club, Rye, N. Y.
 27th Division of the Worlds War, Inc., Saratoga Springs, N. Y.
 Morton, H. E., Syracuse, N. Y.
 Phi Kappa Psi Fraternity, Syracuse, N. Y.
 Music Hall, Tarrytown, N. Y.
 County Centre Repertory Co., White Plains, N. Y.

NORTH CAROLINA

Asheville Senior High School Auditorium, Asheville, N. C.
 David Millard High School Auditorium, Asheville, N. C.
 Hall-Fletcher High School Auditorium, Asheville, N. C.
 Alex Graham High School Auditorium, Charlotte, N. C.
 Army, Charlotte, N. C.
 Central High School Auditorium, Charlotte, N. C.
 Tech High School Auditorium, Charlotte, N. C.
 Carter, J. A., Lumberton Cotillion Club, Elizabethtown, N. C.
 Aycock Auditorium, Greensboro, N. C.
 German Club N. C. State University, Raleigh, N. C.
 Newell, Mrs. Virginia, Raleigh, N. C.

OHIO

Antram, Noris, Guardian P. H. C. Lodge No. 11, Alliance, Ohio.
 Earley Dance Hall, Beloit, Ohio.
 Lash, Frankie (Frank Lashinsky), Cambridge, Ohio.
 Beck, L. O., Booking Agent, Canton, Ohio.
 Greystone Ballroom, Cleveland, Ohio.
 Hollywood Restaurant Co., Cleveland, Ohio.
 Jun. Mar, Cleveland, Ohio.
 Kohler, Fred, Jr., Cleveland, Ohio.
 Leval, Victor, Cleveland, Ohio.
 Red Lantern Restaurant, Cleveland, Ohio.
 Sindelar, E. J., Cleveland, Ohio.
 Wilson, Al, Cleveland, Ohio.
 Zucker, Stanford, Cleveland, Ohio.
 Columbus Auditorium, Columbus, Ohio.
 Breckenridge, Edmund, Promoter, Dayton, O.
 Eckhart, Robt., Manager, Forest Gables Dance Hall, Dayton, Ohio.
 Schar, Manager, Tropical Gardens, Dayton, Ohio.
 Miami Military Institute, Germantown, Ohio.
 Botzer, Chester, Mansfield, Ohio.
 Curry, E. H., Springfield, Ohio.
 Gus S. Booking Exchange Co., Springfield, Ohio.
 Rhoades, James (Dusty), Springfield, Ohio.
 Lefebre, Paul, Toledo, Ohio.
 Walkerton Amusement Co., G. H. Schwartz and Roy Jenne, Promoters, Toledo, Ohio.
 Miami County Fair, Troy, Ohio.
 Woodmen Hall, Warren, Ohio.
 Papple, T. Dwight, Waynesfield, Ohio.
 American Ballroom Co., Youngstown, Ohio.
 Colclough, Fred, Youngstown, Ohio.

OKLAHOMA

Veterans of Foreign Wars' Hall, Bartlesville, Okla.
 Oklahoma Free State Fair, Muskogee, Okla.
 Gill and Toy Brooks Attractions, Oklahoma City, Okla.
 Ritz Ballroom, Oklahoma City, Okla.
 Beau Monde Night Club, Tulsa, Okla.
 Dutch Mill Dance Hall, Tulsa, Okla.
 Station KVOO, Tulsa, Okla.

OREGON

Wilamette Park Dance Hall, Eugene, Ore.
 Daniels, Joe, Portland, Ore.

PENNSYLVANIA

Fred Saunders and Eddie Klein, The Patio, Aspinwall, Pa.
 Saunders, Fred, and His Inn, Aspinwall, Pa.
 Beaver Falls High School, Beaver Falls, Pa.
 Baran's Hall, Beaver Meadows, Pa.
 Conrad, John, Jefferson Co. Exposition, Brookville, Pa.
 Keen, Mrs. Charles Barton, Chestnut Hill, Pa.
 Gable, John S., Columbia, Pa.
 Erinton Lake Club, Concordville, Pa.
 Public Auditorium, Erie, Pa.
 Beronsky, Leo, Eynon, Pa.
 Starlight Hall, Fairbanks, Pa.
 Beatty, Manager Buck, Franklin, Pa.
 Morris, Sam (alias Sam Mande), Franklin, Pa.
 Governor Hotel, Harrisburg, Pa.
 Walsh, William B., Johnstown, Pa.
 Shay, Harold, Lancaster, Pa.
 Vacuum Stop Co., Lansdowne, Pa.
 Lambert, W. J., Latrobe, Pa.
 Benner, Austin, Dance Promoter, Lehighton, Pa.
 Lehighton Fair, Lehighton, Pa.
 Reiss, A. Henry, Lehighton, Pa.
 Bernard, Pep, S. and B. Orchestra Service, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Carr, Vincent, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Dagnar Club, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Gibson, John T., Theatrical Promoter, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Gold, William, Rainbow Gardens, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Krimm, W. Ray, Philadelphia, Pa.
 League Island Comic Club, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Moyle, Thomas, Manager, Bombay Gardens and Blueheaven Ballroom, Philadelphia, Pa.

Shaw, Harry, Manager Earl Theatre, Philadelphia, Pa.
 White, Eddie, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Mack Institute, Pittsburgh, Pa.
 Maggio, Frank A., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 Pressey, C. A., Pressey Amusement Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 Fraternal Order of Orioles, Reading, Pa.
 Kemmerer, Walter D., Reading, Pa.
 Fannuci, Louis, Manager, Moosic Lake Park Co., Scranton, Pa.
 Strohl, A. H., Scranton, Pa.
 Deromedi, Richard, Clover Club, Shamokin, Pa.
 St. Stephens Hall, Shamokin, Pa.
 Sober, Melvin A., Sunbury, Pa.
 Brown and Davis Dance Co., Wernersville, Pa.
 Robinson, Paul, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
 Helfrick, Bud, York, Pa.
 Lehn, John, York, Pa.

RHODE ISLAND

Borelli, Perry, Providence, R. I.
 Station WPRO, Providence, R. I.

SOUTH CAROLINA

South Carolina Fair Association, Columbia, S. C.
 Upchurch, J. M., Greenville, S. C.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Maxwell, J. E., Manager, Fair Grounds Pavilion, Tripp, S. D.

TENNESSEE

Station WNBR, Memphis, Tenn.

TEXAS

City Fair Park Auditorium, Abilene, Tex.
 University Auditorium, Abilene, Tex.
 All University Dance Committee, University of Texas, Austin, Tex.
 High School Auditorium, Austin, Tex.
 Beaumont City Auditorium, Beaumont, Tex.
 Artesian Park Dance Hall, Brenham, Tex.
 High School Auditorium, Corsicana, Tex.
 Pink Cat Club, Dallas, Tex.
 Rabinowitz, Paul, Southern Orchestra Service, Dallas, Tex.
 Streeter, Paul, Dallas, Tex.
 High School Auditorium, El Paso, Tex.
 Publix Plaza, El Paso, Tex.
 Bowers, John W. (Joe), Fort Worth, Tex.
 Edwards, Jack, RKO Hollywood Theatre, Fort Worth, Tex.
 Municipal Auditorium, Harlingen, Tex.
 Pasley, Beeler, Henrietta, Tex.
 City Auditorium, Houston, Tex.
 City Auditorium, Mexia, Tex.
 City Auditorium, San Angelo, Tex.
 Kon Nam Club, Jack Key, Manager, San Antonio, Tex.
 Texas High School Auditorium, Texarkana, Tex.
 Waco Hall at Baylor University, Waco, Tex.

UTAH

Arrowhead Resort, Provo, Utah.
 The Beach, Provo, Utah.
 Auditorium Dance Hall, Salt Lake City, Utah.

VIRGINIA

Smith's Memorial Auditorium, Lynchburg, Va.
 Virginia Milk Dealers' Association, Manassas, Va.
 Holtzschelter, W. A., Norfolk, Va.
 United Orchestra and Amusement Co., Norfolk, Va.
 Chesterfield Hills, Country Club, Richmond, Va.
 Miller & Rhoads, Inc., Richmond, Va.
 Paradise Club, Richmond, Va.
 Embassy Club, Virginia Beach, Va.

WASHINGTON

McAlpin Tent Show, Bremerton, Wash.
 Van Cleve Tent Show, Bremerton, Wash.
 Cawood Charles, Manager, Glide Hall, Kelso, Wash.

WEST VIRGINIA

Varsity Drag Club, Huntington, W. Va.
 Hartman, Donald K., Kingswood, W. Va.
 Commencement Hall, Morgantown, W. Va.
 Capitol Ballroom, Wheeling, W. Va.

WISCONSIN

Auditorium, Altoona, Wis.
 Kangaroo Lakes Hotel, H. M. Butler, Mgr., Bayley's Harbor, Wis.
 Jacob Van Camp Dance Hall, Black Creek, Wis.
 Dolan, Floyd, Boscobel, Wis.
 Rainbow Gardens Dance Pavilion, Cadott, Wis.
 Lake Hallie Dance Pavilion, Eau Claire, Wis.
 Cronce, Alger, Embarras, Wis.
 Haensgen, Edward, Fond du Lac, Wis.
 Mahlberg, Si., Manager, Banner Gardens, Fond du Lac, Wis.
 Clava Del Rio Roadhouse, Green Bay, Wis.
 Rickard, Billie, Green Bay, Wis.
 Beacom Hall, Madison, Wis.
 Chateau Night Club, Madison, Wis.
 Conger, Robert, Madison, Wis.
 McFarland, P. S., Madison, Wis.
 Tobin, William, Madison, Wis.
 West Side High School, Madison, Wis.
 Uthmer, Billy, Marshfield, Wis.
 Egan, Edward, Milwaukee, Wis.
 Kubale, Manager Clarence, Kubale's Hall, Reedsville, Wis.
 Capital Ballroom, W. J. Jonas, manager, Stevens Point, Wis.

WYOMING

Wyoming Consistory, Cheyenne, Wyo.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Air Legion Junior Cadets, Washington, D. C.
 Burch, B. D., Washington, D. C.
 Cobb, Harvey, Washington, D. C.
 Constitution Hall, Washington, D. C.
 D. A. R. Building, Washington, D. C.
 Gary, Chas. M., Crystal Caverns Night Club, Washington, D. C.
 Hollander, Milton, Washington, D. C.
 Hoover, L. E., Washington, D. C.
 Manchel, Lee, Washington, D. C.
 Medlin's Attractions, Elwood Gray and William Cannon, Washington, D. C.
 New York State Society, Washington, D. C.
 Press Grill, Washington, D. C.
 Rosdhu Castle Club, Washington, D. C.
 Sharp, Miss Maryanna, Washington, D. C.
 Walker, Horace (Happy Hullinger), Washington, D. C.
 Wiggin, H. Ralph, Washington, D. C.

CANADA

Amphitheatre Rink, Winnipeg, Mani., Can.
 Bailey, S. S., Venetian Gardens, Montreal, Canada.
 Boulais, J. V., Montreal, Canada.
 Boychuk, Joe, Hamilton, Ont., Can.
 Collegiate Auditorium, Peterboro, Ontario, Canada.
 Darke Hall, Regina, Sask., Canada.
 Eastern Township Agriculture Association, Sherbrooke, Canada.
 Kerlo, M., Manager, Orchard Inn, Ridgeway, Ont., Canada.

Lanin, W., Booking Agent, Winchester, Ont., Canada.
 McLellan, Elliott, Promoter, Vancouver, B. C., Canada.
 Mervin, Mel, Hamilton, Ont., Can.
 Minnes, Sam, Hamilton, Ont., Can.
 Mitchell, T. D., Moose Jaw, Sask., Canada.
 Music Corporation of Canada, Pat Burd and J. S. Burd, Toronto, Canada.
 Norman, Fred, Promoter, Montreal, Canada.
 Paramount Ballroom, Montreal, Can.
 Richardson, Wm. and David, Toronto, Can.
 Smith, S. R., Theatrical Promoter, Regina, Sask., Can.
 Stanwick, Geo., Hamilton, Ont., Canada.
 Technical High School, Moose Jaw, Sask., Canada.
 Trianon Ballroom, Regina, Sask., Can.
 Williams, W. E., Vancouver, B. C., Canada.
 The Winter Gardens, Manager Fraser, Peterboro, Ont., Canada.
 Wyatt, J. Ed., Montreal, Canada.

MISCELLANEOUS

Austin, Gene, Theatrical Promoter.
 Barnett, Joe, Theatrical Promoter.
 Benson, Harry.
 Blackman, Teddy, Theatrical Promoter.
 Brownlee, Roy.
 Burns, Charles, Theatrical Promoter.
 Burns, Maurice, Theatrical Promoter.
 Casey, Arthur J., Theatrical Promoter.
 Clapp, Sonny.
 Clive, E. E., Theatrical Promoter.
 Collins, Bert, Theatrical Promoter.
 Darling, Richard L., Theatrical Promoter.
 Dolan & Bonger, Theatrical Promoters.
 Dunn Amusement Co., Theatrical Promoters.
 Fields, Al G. (Minstrel Co.).
 Freeman, Harry Z., Manager, "14 Bricktops," Gonia, George F.
 Hardesty, Fred, Sacred Drama, Inc.
 Helm, Harry, Promoter.
 Herro, Wick, Promoter.
 Hines, Palmer, Theatrical Promoter.
 Jack Page-Frances Dale Players.
 James, Manager Jimmy, Theatrical Promoter.
 Jermon, John G., Theatrical Producer.
 Kane, Jack, Theatrical Promoter.
 Kane, Lew, Theatrical Promoter.
 Katz, George, and Sol. Friedman, Theatrical Promoters.
 Kipp, Roy.
 Lanz, George, Promoter.
 Levine, Ben, Theatrical Promoter.
 Lillian Cardell's Show of Shows.
 McFarland, T. S., Promoter.
 McKay, Gail B., Promoter.
 Macloon, Louis O., Theatrical Promoter.
 Mildred and Maurice, Vaudeville Performers.
 Mindlin, Ben, Theatrical Promoter.
 Mitrovich & Verrias, Mitrovich Ballet Co.
 Morrissey, Will, Theatrical Producer.
 Newberry, Earl, Promoter.
 Nore, Miss, Vaudeville Performer.
 Pullman, Kate, Theatrical Producer.
 Ratoff, Gregory, Theatrical Promoter.
 Roberts, Ted, Promoter.
 Rudmore Theatre Corp., Rudolph Fried and Joseph Rich, Theatrical Promoters.
 Smith, S. R., Promoter.
 Snelson, Floyd G., Mgr., Dixie Crackerjacks.
 Steinberg Bros., Ed., Dave and Joe.
 Steele, Blue.
 Sunderlin, Art, Manager, Promoter.
 Ten Eyck, Geo. B., Theatrical Promoter.
 Van, Jack, Theatrical Promoter.
 Vernon, Vinton.
 Welesh Finn and Jack Schenck, Theatrical promoters.
 Ziegel, E. H., Theatrical Promoter.

**THEATRES AND PICTURE HOUSES
 ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY AS TO
 STATES AND CANADA**

ALABAMA

Liberty Theatre, Attalla, Ala.
 Alabama Theatre, Birmingham, Ala.
 Bell Theatre, Gadsden, Ala.
 Capitol Theatre, Gadsden, Ala.
 Princess Theatre, Gadsden, Ala.
 Ritz Theatre, Gadsden, Ala.
 Gayety Theatre, Mobile, Ala.
 Pike Theatre, Mobile, Ala.
 Rainbow Theatre, Opelika, Ala.

ARIZONA

Orpheum Theatre, Phoenix, Ariz.
 Ramona Theatre, Phoenix, Ariz.
 Rialto Theatre, Phoenix, Ariz.
 Strand Theatre, Phoenix, Ariz.
 Opera House, Tucson, Ariz.
 Rialto Theatre, Tucson, Ariz.

ARKANSAS

Fifth Avenue Theatre, Arkansas City, Ark.
 Dillingham Theatre, Eldorado, Ark.
 Star Theatre, Eldorado, Ark.
 Beat Theatre, Hot Springs, Ark.
 Princess Theatre, Hot Springs, Ark.
 Spa Theatre, Hot Springs, Ark.
 Community Theatre, Pine Bluff, Ark.
 Majestic Theatre, Smackover, Ark.

CALIFORNIA

Photo Theatre, Burlingame, Calif.
 Strand Theatre, Dinuba, Calif.
 Strand Theatre, Glroy, Calif.
 Carter Theatre, Long Beach, Calif.
 Dale Theatre, Long Beach, Calif.
 Ebell Theatre, Long Beach, Calif.
 El Capitan Theatre, Los Angeles, Calif.
 State Theatre, Martinez, Calif.
 National Theatre, Marysville, Calif.
 Modesto Theatre, Modesto, Calif.
 National Theatre, Modesto, Calif.
 Strand Theatre, Modesto, Calif.
 State Theatre, Napa, Calif.
 Orange Theatre, Orange, Calif.
 Richmond Theatre, Richmond, Calif.
 Golden State Theatre, Riverside, Calif.
 Riboudoux Theatre, Riverside, Calif.
 Alcazar Theatre, San Francisco, Calif.
 Columbia Theatre, San Francisco, Calif.
 Curran Theatre, San Francisco, Calif.
 Geary Theatre, San Francisco, Calif.
 American Theatre, San Jose, Cal.
 Casa Grand Theatre, Santa Clara, Calif.
 National Theatre, Woodland, Calif.

COLORADO

Aladdin Theatre, Denver, Col.
 Bideawee Theatre, Denver, Col.
 Bluebird Theatre, Denver, Col.
 Denver Theatre, Denver, Col.
 Empress Theatre, Denver, Col.
 Orpheum Theatre, Denver, Col.
 Paramount Theatre, Denver, Colo.
 Rialto Theatre, Denver, Col.
 Tabor Theatre, Denver, Col.

CONNECTICUT

Cameo Theatre, Hartford, Conn.
 Crown Theatre, Hartford, Conn.
 Liberty Theatre, Hartford, Conn.
 Rialto Theatre, New Britain, Conn.
 Howard Theatre, New Haven, Conn.
 Pequot Theatre, New Haven, Conn.
 White Way Theatre, New Haven, Conn.
 Garde Theatre, New London, Conn.

Bradley Theatre, Putnam, Conn.
 Darien Theatre, Stamford, Conn.
 Hillcrest Theatre, Taftville, Conn.
 Alhambra Theatre, Waterbury, Conn.
 Carroll Theatre, Waterbury, Conn.
 Warner Bros. Strand Theatre, Waterbury, Conn.
 Strand Theatre, Winsted, Conn.

DELAWARE

Everett Theatre, Middletown, Del.
 Plaza Theatre, Milford, Del.
 Aldine Theatre, Wilmington, Del.
 Queen Theatre, Wilmington, Del.
 Rialto Theatre, Wilmington, Del.
 Strand Theatre, Wilmington, Del.

FLORIDA

Avalon Theatre, Avon Park, Fla.
 Hollywood Theatre, Hollywood, Fla.
 Oakley Theatre, Lake Worth, Fla.
 Temple Theatre, Miami, Fla.
 Biltmore Theatre, Miami Beach, Fla.
 Blacayne Plaza, Miami Beach, Fla.
 Capitol Theatre, Miami Beach, Fla.
 Coconut Grove Theatre, Miami Beach, Fla.
 Mayfair Theatre, Miami Beach, Fla.
 Tower Theatre, Miami Beach, Fla.
 Victoria Theatre, New Smyrna, Fla.
 Beaux Arts Theatre, Palm Beach, Fla.
 Paramount Theatre, Palm Beach, Fla.
 Tangerine Theatre, St. Petersburg, Fla.
 Grand Theatre, Winter Haven, Fla.
 Williamson Theatre, Winterhaven, Fla.

GEORGIA

De Kalb Theatre, Atlanta, Ga.
 Liberty Theatre, Columbus, Ga.
 Palace Theatre, Columbus, Ga.
 Pastime Theatre, Columbus, Ga.

ILLINOIS

Temple Theatre, Alton, Ill.
 Caploy Theatre, Barrington, Ill.
 Marvel Theatre, Carlinville, Ill.
 Blackstone Theatre, Chicago, Ill.
 Cinema Art Theatre, Chicago, Ill.
 Duquoin Theatre, Duquoin, Ill.
 Drake Theatre, East St. Louis, Ill.
 Grand Theatre, Lincoln, Ill.
 Lincoln Theatre, Lincoln, Ill.
 Capitol Theatre, Litchfield, Ill.
 Rialto Theatre, Pekin, Ill.
 Rialto Theatre, Rockford, Ill.
 American Theatre, Rock Island, Ill.
 Riviera Theatre, Rock Island, Ill.
 Capitol Theatre, Springfield, Ill.
 Ritz Theatre, Springfield, Ill.

INDIANA

Orpheum Theatre, Anderson, Ind.
 Regent Theatre, Anderson, Ind.
 Ritz Theatre, Anderson, Ind.
 Indiana Theatre, Bloomington, Ind.
 Conley Theatre, Frankfort, Ind.
 Palace Theatre, Gary, Ind.
 Roosevelt Theatre, Gary, Ind.
 Lincoln Theatre, Goshen, Ind.
 Mutual Theatre, Indianapolis, Ind.
 Walker Theatre, Indianapolis, Ind.
 Indiana Theatre, Kokomo, Ind.
 Isis Theatre, Kokomo, Ind.
 Sipe Theatre, Kokomo, Ind.
 Woods Theatre, Kokomo, Ind.
 Main Street Theatre, Lafayette, Ind.
 Mishawaka Theatre, Mishawaka, Ind.
 Grand Theatre, Muncie, Ind.
 Rivoli Theatre, Muncie, Ind.
 Wysor Theatre, Muncie, Ind.
 Grand Picture House, New Albany, Ind.
 Kerrigan House, New Albany, Ind.
 Oliver Theatre, South Bend, Ind.
 Strand Theatre, South Bend, Ind.
 Rex Theatre, Terre Haute, Ind.
 Moon Theatre, Vincennes, Ind.
 Rialto Theatre, Vincennes, Ind.

IOWA

Liberty Theatre, Council Bluffs, Iowa.
 Lyric Theatre, Fort Dodge, Iowa.
 Pokadot Theatre, Fort Dodge, Iowa.
 Engler Theatre, Iowa City, Iowa.
 Capitol Theatre, Marshalltown, Iowa.
 Family Theatre, Marshalltown, Iowa.
 Grand Theatre, Ottumwa, Iowa.
 Orpheum Theatre, Ottumwa, Iowa.
 Sun Theatre, State Center, Iowa.
 Graham Theatre, Washington, Iowa.

KANSAS

Columbia Theatre, Coffeyville, Kan.
 New Tackett Theatre, Coffeyville, Kan.
 Tackett Theatre, Coffeyville, Kan.
 Eris Theatre, Eldorado, Kan.
 City Theatre, Junction City, Kan.
 Cozy Theatre, Junction City, Kan.
 Uptown Theatre, Junction City, Kan.
 Midway Theatre, Kansas City, Kan.
 Dickinson Theatre, Lawrence, Kan.
 Orpheum Theatre, Lawrence, Kan.
 Varsity Theatre, Lawrence, Kan.
 Abdallah Theatre, Leavenworth, Kan.
 Lyceum Theatre, Leavenworth, Kan.
 Orpheum Theatre, Leavenworth, Kan.
 Marshall Theatre, Manhattan, Kan.
 Wareham Theatre, Manhattan, Kan.
 Cozy Theatre, Parsons, Kan.
 Royal Theatre, Salina, Kan.
 Crawford Theatre, Wichita, Kan.

KENTUCKY

Capitol Theatre, Ashland, Ky.
 Grand Theatre, Ashland, Ky.
 Sylvia Theatre, Bluevale, Ky.
 Family Theatre, Covington, Ky.
 Shirley Theatre, Covington, Ky.
 Lexington Opera House, Lexington, Ky.
 East Broadway Theatre, Louisville, Ky.
 Ideal Theatre, Louisville, Ky.
 K. C. Columbia Theatre, Louisville, Ky.
 National Theatre, Louisville, Ky.
 Norman Theatre, Louisville, Ky.
 Savoy Theatre, Louisville, Ky.

LOUISIANA

Jefferson Theatre, Lafayette, La.
 Arcade Theatre, Lake Charles, La.
 Seigie Theatre, Monroe, La.
 Globe Theatre, New Orleans, La.
 Lafayette Theatre, New Orleans, La.
 Tudor Theatre, New Orleans, La.
 Saenger Theatre, Shreveport, La.
 Happy Hour Theatre, West Monroe, La.

MARYLAND

Beljord Theatre, Baltimore, Md.
 Jay Theatrical Enterprise, Baltimore, Md.
 Boulevard Theatre, Baltimore, Md.
 Community Theatre, Baltimore, Md.
 Forrest Theatre, Baltimore, Md.
 Gayety Theatre, Baltimore, Md.
 Grand Theatre, Baltimore, Md.
 Palace Picture House, Baltimore, Md.
 State Theatre, Baltimore, Md.
 Temple Amusement Co., Baltimore, Md.
 New Theatre, Elkton, Md.

MASSACHUSETTS

Union Theatre, Attleboro, Mass.
 Casino Theatre, Boston, Mass.
 Repertory Theatre, Boston, Mass.

Tremont Theatre, Boston, Mass.
 Majestic Theatre, Brockton, Mass.
 Thompson Sq. Theatre, Charlestown, Mass.
 Franklin Park Theatre, Dorchester, Mass.
 Majestic Theatre, Fitchburg, Mass.
 Strand Theatre, Fitchburg, Mass.
 Lafayette Theatre, Haverhill, Mass.
 Holyoke Opera House, Holyoke, Mass.
 Holyoke Theatre, Holyoke, Mass.
 Capitol Theatre, Leominster, Mass.
 Capitol Theatre, Lowell, Mass.
 Crown Theatre, Lowell, Mass.
 Rialto Theatre, Lowell, Mass.
 Victory Theatre, Lowell, Mass.
 Medford Theatre, Medford, Mass.
 Riverside Theatre, Medford, Mass.
 Union Square Theatre, Pittsfield, Mass.
 Liberty Theatre, Roxbury, Mass.
 Somerville Theatre, Somerville, Mass.
 State Theatre, Stoughton, Mass.

MICHIGAN

Lafayette Theatre, Bay City, Mich.
 Temple Theatre, Bay City, Mich.
 Washington Theatre, Bay City, Mich.
 Wenonah Theatre, Bay City, Mich.
 Woodside Theatre, Bay City, Mich.
 Alhambra Theatre, Detroit, Mich.
 Annex Theatre, Detroit, Mich.
 Birmingham Theatre, Detroit, Mich.
 Broadway Theatre, Detroit, Mich.
 Century Theatre, Detroit, Mich.
 Eastown Theatre, Detroit, Mich.
 Fisher Theatre, Detroit, Mich.
 Michigan Theatre, Detroit, Mich.
 Paramount Theatre, Detroit, Mich.
 Ramona Theatre, Detroit, Mich.
 Riviera Theatre, Detroit, Mich.
 Royaloak Theatre, Detroit, Mich.
 State Theatre, Detroit, Mich.
 Tuxedo Theatre, Detroit, Mich.
 United Artists Theatre, Detroit, Mich.
 Century Theatre, Dowagiac, Mich.
 Ramona Theatre, East Grand Rapids, Mich.
 Columbia Theatre, Flint, Mich.
 Durant Theatre, Flint, Mich.
 Michigan Theatre, Flint, Mich.
 Richard Theatre, Flint, Mich.
 Ritz Theatre, Flint, Mich.
 Savoy Theatre, Flint, Mich.
 Star Theatre, Flint, Mich.
 State Theatre, Flint, Mich.
 Strand Theatre, Flint, Mich.
 Savoy Theatre, Grand Rapids, Mich.
 Garden Theatre, Lansing, Mich.
 Orpheum Theatre, Lansing, Mich.
 Plaza Theatre, Lansing, Mich.
 Bijou Theatre, Mt. Clemens, Mich.
 Macomb Theatre, Mt. Clemens, Mich.
 Majestic Theatre, Muskegon, Mich.
 Michigan Theatre, Muskegon, Mich.
 Regent Theatre, Muskegon, Mich.
 State Theatre, Muskegon, Mich.
 Strand Theatre, Muskegon, Mich.
 Vista Theatre, Negaunee, Mich.
 Rivers Theatre, Niles, Mich.
 Colonial Theatre, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.
 Strand Theatre, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.
 Temple Theatre, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.

MINNESOTA

Regent Theatre, Eveleth, Minn.
 Broadway Theatre, Winona, Minn.

MISSISSIPPI

Lyric Theatre, Greenwood, Miss.
 Yazoo Theatre, Yazoo, Miss.

MISSOURI

Delphus Theatre, Carthage, Mo.
 Gem Theatre, Joplin, Mo.
 New Center Theatre, Kansas City, Mo.
 Baby Grand Theatre, Moberly, Mo.
 Independent Exhibitors' Theatres, St. Louis, Mo.
 Orpheum Theatre, St. Louis, Mo.
 Star Theatre, Sedalia, Mo.
 Civic Theatre, Webb City, Mo.

MONTANA

Lyric Theatre, Billings, Mont.

NEBRASKA

Rivoli Theatre, Beatrice, Neb.
 Bonham Theatre, Fairbury, Neb.
 Rivoli Theatre, Hastings, Neb.
 Strand Theatre, Hastings, Neb.
 Kearney Opera House, Kearney, Neb.

NEVADA

Roxie Theatre, Reno, Nev.

NEW JERSEY

Ocean Theatre, Asbury Park, N. J.
 Aldine Theatre, Atlantic City, N. J.
 Lyric Theatre, Atlantic City, N. J.
 Royal Theatre, Atlantic City, N. J.
 Rivoli Theatre, Belmar, N. J.
 Stanley Theatre, Bridgeton, N. J.
 New Butler Theatre, Butler, N. J.
 Apollo Theatre, Camden, N. J.
 Victoria Theatre, Camden, N. J.
 Rialto Theatre, Carteret, N. J.
 Strand Theatre, Clifton, N. J.
 Englewood Theatre, Englewood, N. J.
 Lyceum Theatre, East Orange, N. J.
 Roxy Theatre, Glassboro, N. J.
 Bishop's Theatre, Hoboken, N. J.
 Rex Theatre, Irvington, N. J.
 Liberty Theatre, Jersey City, N. J.
 Palace Theatre, Lakewood, N. J.
 Strand Theatre, Lakewood, N. J.
 Oxford Theatre, Little Falls, N. J.
 Ritz Theatre, Lyndhurst, N. J.
 American Theatre, Newark, N. J.
 Cameo Theatre, Newark, N. J.
 City Theatre, Newark, N. J.
 Congress Theatre, Newark, N. J.
 Court Theatre, Newark, N. J.
 De Luxe Theatre, Newark, N. J.
 Empire Theatre, Newark, N. J.
 Grove Theatre, Newark, N. J.
 Mayfair Theatre, Newark, N. J.
 Mt. Prospect Theatre, Newark, N. J.
 Orpheum Theatre, Newark, N. J.
 Rialto Theatre, Newark, N. J.
 Treat Theatre, Newark, N. J.
 Opera House, New Brunswick, N. J.
 Strand Theatre, Ocean City, N. J.
 Grant Lee Theatre, Palisades, N. J.
 Palace Theatre, Passaic, N. J.
 Rialto Theatre, Passaic, N. J.
 Capitol Theatre, Paterson, N. J.
 Plaza Theatre, Paterson, N. J.
 Broadway Theatre, Paterson, N. J.
 Pompton Lakes Theatre, Pompton Lakes, N. J.
 Liberty Theatre, Rutherford, N. J.
 Traco Theatre, Toms River, N. J.
 Rialto Theatre, West New York, N. J.
 Rivoli Theatre, West New York, N. J.
 Wilson Theatre, West New York, N. J.
 Westwood Theatre, Westwood, N. J.

NEW YORK

Colonial Theatre, Albany, N. Y.
 Eagle Theatre, Albany, N. Y.
 Harman Theatre, Albany, N. Y.
 Leland Theatre, Albany, N. Y.

Royal Theatre, Albany, N. Y.
 Orpheum Theatre, Amsterdam, N. Y.
 Capitol Theatre, Auburn, N. Y.
 Bronx Opera House, Bronx, N. Y.
 Tremont Theatre, Bronx, N. Y.
 Windsor Theatre, Bronx, N. Y.
 Apollo Theatre, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Borough Hall Theatre, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Brooklyn Little Theatre, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Classic Theatre, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 De Kalb Theatre, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Empress Theatre (Fulton Street), Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Gaiety Theatre, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Halsey Theatre, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Liberty Theatre, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Mapleton Theatre, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Oxford Theatre, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Parkway Theatre, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Granada Theatre, Buffalo, N. Y.
 Kenmore Theatre, Buffalo, N. Y.
 Mayfair Theatre, Buffalo, N. Y.
 Victoria Theatre, Buffalo, N. Y.
 Community Theatre, Catskill, N. Y.
 Cortland Theatre, Cortland, N. Y.
 Temple Theatre, Cortland, N. Y.
 Strand Theatre, Dolgeville, N. Y.
 Colonial Theatre, Elmira, N. Y.
 State Theatre, Glens Falls, N. Y.
 Broadway Theatre, Haverstraw, N. Y.
 Electric Theatre, Johnstown, N. Y.
 Ritz Theatre, Kingston, N. Y.
 Hippodrome Theatre, Little Falls, N. Y.
 Bayshore Theatre, Bayshore, L. I.
 Easthampton Theatre, Easthampton, L. I., N. Y.
 Huntington Theatre, Huntington, L. I., N. Y.
 Carlton Theatre, Jamaica, L. I., N. Y.
 Red Barn Theatre, Locust Valley, L. I., N. Y.
 Rialto Theatre, Patchogue, L. I.
 Patchogue Theatre, Patchogue, L. I.
 Sag Harbor Theatre, Sag Harbor, L. I.
 Sea Cliff Theatre, Sea Cliff, L. I., N. Y.
 Southampton Theatre, Southampton, L. I., N. Y.
 Arcade Theatre, New York City, N. Y.
 Beacon Theatre, New York City, N. Y.
 Belmont Theatre, New York City, N. Y.
 Belmont Theatre, New York City, N. Y.
 Beneson Theatre, New York City, N. Y.
 Blenheim Theatre, New York City, N. Y.
 Central Theatre, 149th St., New York City, N. Y.
 Cosmopolitan Theatre, New York City, N. Y.
 Eltinge Theatre, New York City, N. Y.
 Grand Opera House, New York City, N. Y.
 Loonia Theatre, New York City, N. Y.
 National Theatre, New York City, N. Y.
 Olympia Theatre, New York City, N. Y.
 Parkway Theatre, New York City, N. Y.
 People's Theatre, Bowery, New York City, N. Y.
 Provincetown Playhouse, New York City, N. Y.
 Schwartz, A. H., Century Circuit, Inc., New York City, N. Y.
 Wallack Theatre, New York City, N. Y.
 Washington Theatre, 145th St. & Amsterdam Ave., New York City, N. Y.
 West End Theatre, New York City, N. Y.
 Falls Theatre, Niagara Falls, N. Y.
 Palace Theatre, Olean, N. Y.
 Gem Theatre, Oswego, N. Y.
 Pelham Theatre, Pelham, N. Y.
 Bijou Theatre, Troy, N. Y.

NORTH CAROLINA

Charlotte Theatre, Charlotte, N. C.
 Criterion Theatre, Charlotte, N. C.
 New Duke Auditorium, Durham, N. C.
 Old Duke Auditorium, Durham, N. C.
 Broadhurst Theatre, High Point, N. C.
 Broadway Theatre, High Point, N. C.
 Paramount Theatre, High Point, N. C.
 Academy of Music, Wilmington, N. C.
 Bijou Theatre, Wilmington, N. C.
 Colonial Theatre, Winston-Salem, N. C.

NORTH DAKOTA

Princess Theatre, Fargo, N. D.

OHIO

National Theatre, Akron, Ohio.
 Nixon Theatre, Akron, Ohio.
 Regent Theatre, Akron, Ohio.
 Southern People's Theatre, Akron, Ohio.
 Thornton Theatre, Akron, Ohio.
 Court Theatre, Bellefontaine, Ohio.
 Strand Theatre, Bellefontaine, Ohio.
 Palace Theatre, Canton, Ohio.
 Empress Theatre, Cincinnati, Ohio.
 Evanston Theatre, Cincinnati, O.
 Ambassador Theatre, Cleveland, Ohio.
 Hanna Theatre, Cleveland, Ohio.
 Lexington Theatre, Cleveland, Ohio.
 Loew's State Theatre, Cleveland, Ohio.
 Lyceum Theatre, Cleveland, Ohio.
 R. K. O. Palace Theatre, Cleveland, Ohio.
 Garden Theatre, Columbus, Ohio.
 Grandview Theatre, Columbus, Ohio.
 Hartman Theatre, Columbus, Ohio.
 Hudson Theatre, Columbus, Ohio.
 Knickerbocker Theatre, Columbus, Ohio.
 Southern Theatre, Columbus, Ohio.
 Victor Theatre, Columbus, O.
 Palace Theatre, Dayton, Ohio.
 Paramount Theatre, Fremont, Ohio.
 Faurot Theatre, Lima, Ohio.
 Lyric Theatre, Lima, Ohio.
 Majestic Theatre, Lima, Ohio.
 Quilna Theatre, Lima, Ohio.
 Rialto Theatre, Lima, Ohio.
 Auditorium Theatre, Marietta, Ohio.
 Hippodrome Theatre, Marietta, Ohio.
 Putnam Theatre, Marietta, Ohio.
 Ohio Theatre, Marion, Ohio.
 State Theatre, Marion, Ohio.
 Elzane Theatre, Martins Ferry, O.
 Fenray Theatre, Martins Ferry, Ohio.
 Lyric Theatre, Mt. Vernon, Ohio.
 Memorial Theatre, Mt. Vernon, Ohio.
 Vine Theatre, Mt. Vernon, Ohio.
 State Theatre, Piqua, Ohio.
 Eastland Theatre, Portsmouth, Ohio.
 Castamba Theatre, Shelby, Ohio.
 Opera House, Shelby, Ohio.
 Warner Theatre, Sidney, Ohio.
 Band Box Theatre, Springfield, Ohio.
 Clifford Theatre, Urbana, Ohio.
 Lyric Theatre, Urbana, Ohio.
 Foyate Theatre, Washington Court House, Ohio.
 Imperial Theatre, Zanesville, Ohio.
 Liberty Theatre, Zanesville, Ohio.
 Quimby Theatre, Zanesville, Ohio.

OKLAHOMA

Bays Theatre, Blackwell, Okla.
 Palace Theatre, Blackwell, Okla.
 Ritz Theatre, Chickasha, Okla.
 Aste Theatre, Enid, Okla.
 Criterion Theatre, Enid, Okla.
 New Mecca Theatre, Enid, Okla.
 Orpheum Theatre, Lawton, Okla.
 Palace Theatre, Oklahoma City, Okla.
 Orpheum Theatre, Okmulgee, Okla.
 Yale Theatre, Okmulgee, Okla.
 Winter Garden Theatre, Picher, Okla.
 Odeon Theatre, Shawnee, Okla.
 Palace Theatre, Tulsa, Okla.

OREGON

Hellig Theatre, Eugene, Ore.
 State Theatre, Eugene, Ore.
 Holly Theatre, Medford, Ore.
 Capitol Theatre, Portland, Ore.
 Moreland Theatre, Portland, Ore.
 Studio Theatre, Portland, Ore.
 Venetian Theatre, Portland, Ore.

PENNSYLVANIA

Queen Theatre, Alliquippa, Pa.
Lindy Theatre, Allentown, Pa.
Southern Theatre, Allentown, Pa.
Bello Theatre, Belle Vernon, Pa.
Verdi Theatre, Belle Vernon, Pa.
College Theatre, Bethlehem, Pa.
Savoy-Transit Theatre, Bethlehem, Pa.
State Theatre, Bethlehem, Pa.
Lyric Theatre, California, Pa.
Orpheum Theatre, Connellsville, Pa.
Liberty Theatre, Elwood, Pa.
Majestic Theatre, Elwood City, Pa.
Park Theatre, Erie, Pa.
Broad Theatre, Harrisburg, Pa.
Grand Theatre, Harrisburg, Pa.
Favinas Theatre, Jessup, Pa.
Fulton Opera House, Lancaster, Pa.
Academy of Music, Lebanon, Pa.
Colonial Theatre, Lebanon, Pa.
Jackson Theatre, Lebanon, Pa.
Embassy Theatre, Lewistown, Pa.
Rialto Theatre, Lewistown, Pa.
Media Theatre, Media, Pa.
Olympic Theatre, Monessen, Pa.
Star Theatre, Monessen, Pa.
Anton Theatre, Monongahela, Pa.
Bentley Theatre, Monongahela, Pa.
Latonla Theatre, Oil City, Pa.
Palm Theatre, Palmerton, Pa.
Favinas Theatre, Peckville, Pa.
Casino Theatre, Philadelphia, Pa.
Fernrock Theatre, Philadelphia, Pa.
Frankford Theatre, Philadelphia, Pa.
Gibson Theatre, Philadelphia, Pa.
Keith Theatre, Philadelphia, Pa.
Nixon Theatre, Philadelphia, Pa.
Oxford Theatre, Philadelphia, Pa.
Roosevelt Theatre, Philadelphia, Pa.
Standard Theatre, Philadelphia, Pa.
Tower Theatre, Philadelphia, Pa.
Walnut Street Theatre, Philadelphia, Pa.
Grand Theatre, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Loew's Penn Theatre, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Variety Theatre, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Berman, Lew. United Chain Theatres, Inc., Reading, Pa.
Geam Amusement Co., Reading, Pa.
Bicycle Theatre, South Brownsville, Pa.
West End Theatre, Uniontown, Pa.
Waynesburg Opera House, Waynesburg, Pa.
Rialto Theatre, Williamsport, Pa.

RHODE ISLAND

Hollywood Theatre, East Providence, R. I.
Music Hall, Pawtucket, R. I.
Bomes Liberty Theatre, Providence, R. I.
Capitol Theatre, Providence, R. I.
Hope Theatre, Providence, R. I.
Liberty Theatre, Providence, R. I.
Uptown Theatre, Providence, R. I.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Carolina Theatre, Columbia, S. C.
Ritz Theatre, Columbia, S. C.
Royal Theatre, Columbia, S. C.
Town Theatre, Columbia, S. C.
Bijou Theatre, Greenville, S. C.
Paris Theatre, Greenville, S. C.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Capitol Theatre, Sioux Falls, S. D.

TENNESSEE

Rialto Theatre, Chattanooga, Tenn.
State Theatre, Chattanooga, Tenn.
Tivoli Theatre, Chattanooga, Tenn.
Bonny Kate Theatre, Elizabethtown, Tenn.
Criterion Theatre, Johnson City, Tenn.
Liberty Theatre, Johnson City, Tenn.
Majestic Theatre, Johnson City, Tenn.
Cameo Theatre, Memphis, Tenn.
Capitol Theatre, Memphis, Tenn.
Lamar Theatre, Memphis, Tenn.
Linden Circle Theatre, Memphis, Tenn.
Memphion Theatre, Memphis, Tenn.
Princess Theatre, Memphis, Tenn.
Rialto Theatre, Memphis, Tenn.
Suzore Theatre, 869 Jackson Ave., Memphis, Tenn.
Suzore Theatre, 279 N. Main St., Memphis, Tenn.

TEXAS

Ritz Theatre, Abilene, Texas.
Fair Theatre, Amarillo, Texas.
Paramount Theatre, Amarillo, Texas.
Capitol Theatre, Brownsville, Texas.
Dittman Theatre, Brownsville, Texas.
Dreamland Theatre, Brownsville, Texas.
Queen Theatre, Brownsville, Texas.
Palace Theatre, Brownsville, Texas.
Grand Theatre, Corsicana, Texas.
Little Theatre, Dallas, Texas.
Connellee Theatre, Eastland, Texas.
Valley Theatre, Edinburg, Texas.
Pearl Theatre, Fort Worth, Texas.
Dixie Theatre, Galveston, Texas.
Gem Theatre, Greenville, Texas.
Bijou Theatre, La Feria, Texas.
Lindsey Theatre, Lubbock, Texas.
Lyric Theatre, Lubbock, Texas.
Palace Theatre, Lubbock, Texas.
Rex Theatre, Lubbock, Texas.
Texas Theatre, Lufkin, Texas.
American Theatre, Mexia, Texas.
Texas Theatre, Pharr, Texas.
Little Theatre, Oak Cliff, Texas.
Mission Theatre, Mission, Texas.
Ramon Theatre, Ramondville, Texas.
Liberty Theatre, Ranger, Texas.
Ritz Theatre, San Angelo, Texas.
Royal Theatre, San Angelo, Texas.
Harlande Theatre, San Antonio, Texas.
Highland Park Theatre, San Antonio, Texas.
National Theatre, San Antonio, Texas.
Sam Houston Theatre, San Antonio, Texas.
Uptown Theatre, San Antonio, Texas.
Zaragoza Theatre, San Antonio, Texas.
Palace Theatre, San Benito, Texas.
Rivoli Theatre, San Benito, Texas.
Texas Theatre, Sherman, Texas.
Washington Theatre, Sherman, Texas.
High School Auditorium, Temple, Texas.
Little Theatre, Temple, Texas.
High School Auditorium Theatre, Tyler, Texas.
Queen Theatre, Wichita Falls, Texas.

UTAH

Paramount Theatre, Ogden, Utah.
Playhouse Theatre, Salt Lake City, Utah.
Rialto Theatre, Salt Lake City, Utah.
State Theatre, Salt Lake City, Utah.

VIRGINIA

Capitol Theatre, Danville, Va.
Apollo Theatre, Hampton, Va.
Scott Theatre, Hampton, Va.
Beacon Theatre, Hopewell, Va.
Harris Theatre, Hopewell, Va.
Marcelle Theatre, Hopewell, Va.
Auditorium Theatre, Lynchburg, Va.
Belvedere Theatre, Lynchburg, Va.
Gayety Theatre, Lynchburg, Va.
Little Theatre, Lynchburg, Va.
Arcade Theatre, Norfolk, Va.
Manhattan Theatre, Norfolk, Va.
Newport Theatre, Norfolk, Va.
Wells Theatre, Norfolk, Va.
Marcel Theatre, Petersburg, Va.
American Theatre, Phoebus, Va.
Venus Theatre, Richmond, Va.

American Theatre, Roanoke, Va.
Park Theatre, Roanoke, Va.
Rialto Theatre, Roanoke, Va.
Roanoke Theatre, Roanoke, Va.
Fayette Theatre, Washington C. H., Ohio.
Strand Theatre, Roanoke, Va.
Capitol Theatre, Winchester, Va.
Colonial Theatre, Winchester, Va.
New Palace Theatre, Winchester, Va.

WASHINGTON

Kelso Theatre, Kelso, Wash.
Columbia Theatre, Longview, Wash.
Peeking Theatre, Longview, Wash.
Bagdad Theatre, Seattle, Wash.
Capitol Theatre, Seattle, Wash.
Colonial Theatre, Seattle, Wash.
Danz, John, Theatres, Seattle, Wash.
Embassy Theatre, Seattle, Wash.
Florence Theatre, Seattle, Wash.
Liberty Theatre, Seattle, Wash.
Roxie Theatre, Seattle, Wash.
State Theatre, Seattle, Wash.
Venetian Theatre, Seattle, Wash.
Wintergarden Theatre, Seattle, Wash.
Dream Theatre, Sedro-Woolley, Wash.
Riviera Theatre, Tacoma, Wash.
Temple Theatre, Tacoma, Wash.

WEST VIRGINIA

Kearse Theatre, Charleston, W. Va.
Opera House, Clarksburg, W. Va.
Robinson Grand Theatre, Clarksburg, W. Va.
Nelson Theatre, Fairmont, W. Va.
Lincoln Theatre, Holidayscove, W. Va.
Strand Theatre, Holidayscove, W. Va.
Avenue Theatre, Huntington, W. Va.
Dixie Theatre, Huntington, W. Va.
Orpheum Theatre, Huntington, W. Va.
Palace Theatre, Huntington, W. Va.
Rialto Theatre, Huntington, W. Va.
State Theatre, Huntington, W. Va.
Strand Theatre, Huntington, W. Va.
Manos Theatre, New Cumberland, W. Va.
Virginia Theatre, Parkersburg, W. Va.
Manos Theatre, Weirton, W. Va.
State Theatre, Weirton, W. Va.
Butterfly Theatre, Sheboygan, Wis.
Star Theatre, Sheboygan, Wis.
Van der Waart Theatre, Sheboygan, Wis.
Ritz Theatre, Wausau, Wis.

WISCONSIN

Loop Theatre, Chippewa Falls, Wis.
Rivoli Theatre, Chippewa Falls, Wis.
Grand Theatre, Green Bay, Wis.
Beverly Theatre, Janesville, Wis.
Majestic Theatre, Madison, Wis.
Palace Theatre, Madison, Wis.
Garden Theatre, Milwaukee, Wis.
Riverside Theatre, Milwaukee, Wis.
Capitol Theatre, Racine, Wis.
Crown Theatre, Racine, Wis.
Douglas Theatre, Racine, Wis.
Granada Theatre, Racine, Wis.
Butterfly Theatre, Sheboygan, Wis.
Star Theatre, Sheboygan, Wis.
Van der Waart Theatre, Sheboygan, Wis.
Ritz Theatre, Wausau, Wis.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Universal Chain Enterprises.

CANADA

Lyric Theatre, Hamilton, Ontario, Canada.
Savoy Theatre, Hamilton, Ont., Canada.
Empress Theatre, Lethbridge, Alb., Canada.
Albion Theatre, Montreal, Canada.
Belmont Theatre, Montreal, Canada.
Century Theatre, Montreal, Canada.
Corona Theatre, Montreal, Canada.
Empress Theatre, Montreal, Canada.
Granada Theatre, Montreal, Canada.
Lord Nelson Theatre, Montreal, Canada.
Midway Theatre, Montreal, Canada.
Monkland Theatre, Montreal, Canada.
Mt. Royal Theatre, Montreal, Canada.
Napoleon Theatre, Montreal, Canada.
Papineau Theatre, Montreal, Canada.
Park Theatre, Montreal, Canada.
Plaza Theatre, Montreal, Canada.
Regent Theatre, Montreal, Canada.
Rialto Theatre, Montreal, Canada.
Rivoli Theatre, Montreal, Canada.
Rosemont Theatre, Montreal, Canada.
Royal Alexandra Theatre, Montreal, Canada.
Seville Theatre, Montreal, Canada.
Strand Theatre, Montreal, Canada.
Theatre des Arts, Montreal, Can.
Westmount Theatre, Montreal, Canada.
Royal Theatre, Moose Jaw, Sask., Can.
Webb Theatre, Niagara Falls, Ont., Canada.
Center Theatre, Ottawa, Canada.
Little Theatre, Ottawa, Canada.
Rex Theatre, Ottawa, Canada.
Regent Theatre, Peterboro, Ont., Can.
Cartier Theatre, Quebec, Can.
Imperial Theatre, Quebec, Can.
Princess Theatre, Quebec, Can.
Victoria Theatre, Quebec, Can.
Broadway Theatre, Regina, Sask., Can.
Capitol Theatre, Saskatoon, Sask., Canada.
Daylight Theatre, Saskatoon, Sask., Canada.
Grand Theatre, Regina, Sask., Can.
His Majesty's Theatre, Sherbrooke, Quebec, Canada.
Photodrome, Toronto, Can.
Capital Theatre, Trenton, Ont., Canada.
Avenue Theatre, Vancouver, B. C., Canada.
Beacon Theatre, Winnipeg, Man., Canada.
Garrick Theatre, Winnipeg, Man., Canada.
Playhouse Theatre, Winnipeg, Man., Canada.
Rialto Theatre, Winnipeg, Man., Canada.

FIFE AND DRUM CORPS

Perth Amboy Post No. 45, American Legion Drum and Bugle Corps, Perth Amboy, N. J.

WANTS

AT LIBERTY—Cellist, doubling alto saxophone; experienced in concert and dance work; young, single and reliable. Address Fred Yaffa, 2028 N. Payson St., Baltimore, Md.

AT LIBERTY—Violinist, doubling tenor banjo, guitar, desires position for the summer; experienced in concert and dance work; neat appearing; age 24. Address Musician, 7945 S. May St., Chicago, Ill.

AT LIBERTY—Composer, Arranger, Director Band, Orchestra; orphanages, institutions, charitable, denominational, write; instruct underprivileged, crippled, others where humanity and experience necessary. Address Musician, 794, Perry, Fla.

AT LIBERTY—Trumpet Player, band and orchestra; 8 years' experience; also experienced draftsman (3 years), graduating from technical school in June; prefer teaching in any capacity; age 28. Address Musician, 8 Winnegage Ave., Peabody, Mass.

AT LIBERTY—Fast Dance Pianist, very heavy rhythm, solos or anything; also double rhythm piano—accordion and arrange; experienced in everything; will send recordings of piano style to responsible parties. Art Schulz, 57 Helen Ave., Mansfield, Ohio.

AT LIBERTY—Trumpeter, A-1 vaudeville man, knows the game from A to Z; will locate anywhere. Address Trumpeter, 61 State St., New Bedford, Mass.

AT LIBERTY—A-1 Clarinetist, doubling saxophone; experienced in all lines, band, orchestra, theatre; age 25, single; prefers concert or municipal band; experienced in banking, office work, etc.; will go anywhere. Earle Smith, South River, N. J.

AT LIBERTY—Clarinet, doubling Eb saxophone; transpose clarinet for concert; good tone; years of experience in band and orchestra; age 36; will consider factory, municipal or any State organization. E. J. Mills, Belleville Ave., Christopher, Ill.

AT LIBERTY—Arranger for dance band or orchestra combinations; special arrangements written in ultra-modern style for band or orchestra at moderate prices. Send manuscript or communication to Arranger, 1212 S. 19th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

AT LIBERTY—Flute and Piccolo Player, thoroughly routined in concert, orchestra, band, radio and theatre work; member of A. F. of M. and Mason; can furnish best of references; will accept any reliable engagement on road or locate. H. C. Everts, Box 243, Madison, Conn. Phone 620.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE

FOR SALE—Band Coats, A. F. of M., blue or black, \$4.00; Blue Caps, \$1.00; Cadet Uniforms, Tuxedo Coats, \$6.00. Jandorf, 204 West 81st St., New York City.

FOR SALE—Piccolo, "Conn." Boehm system, silver-plated; low pitch, and case, \$32.00; will give trial. A. C. Stahl, 8 S. Haviland Ave., Audubon, N. J.

FOR SALE—Set of Temple Blocks with folding stand; as good as new; will sacrifice for \$14.00 complete. E. Gross, 441 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

FOR SALE—Sousaphone, "Buescher" 20-in. bell, silver-plated, low pitch, bell front, BBb, A-1 condition, \$110.00. J. Kreise, 5238 Oakland St., Philadelphia, Pa.

FOR SALE—Trombone, "Martin" silver-plated, 7-in. gold bell, low pitch, and case; like new; \$35.00; will send on trial. L. Veill, 5238 N. 6th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

FOR SALE—Trumpet, "Conn." silver-plated, gold bell, low pitch, medium bore, French shaped case; as good as new; \$40.00. S. Hanges, 6224 Pine St., Philadelphia, Pa.

FOR SALE—Oboe, English Horn, "Loree," Conservatory system, F fork resonance key. A. J. Andraud, 3416 Burch Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio.

FOR SALE—Selmer Clarinet, silver, Boehm system, French alligator case, tuning barrel, extra barrel, low pitch, fine mouthpiece; will sacrifice for \$85.00; trial; rush. L. Hoagsteel, 448 Taylor Court, Troy, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Trumpet, "Holton," burnished gold, Bb, low pitch; will sell for \$65.00 to quick buyer; like new; includes case. A. Pizarro, 509 Woodlawn Ave., Collingswood, N. J.

FOR SALE—Bass Saxophone, "Selmer," low pitch, silver-plated, gold bell, including case; perfect tone and condition; \$80.00 for quick sale; trial. B. Seraphin, 1207 W. Susquehanna Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.

FOR SALE—Trombones, "King," slide, \$33.00; "King," valve, \$30.00; these instruments are low pitch, silver-plated, with gold bells, and include cases; act quickly. S. Hirsch, 5939 Latona St., Philadelphia, Pa.

FOR SALE—Haynes' Silver Flute, closed G-sharp; Loree Oboe, like new, ring keys; Heckel Bassoon, late model, fine condition; prices very reasonable. Harry Baxter, 837 S. Olive, Los Angeles, Calif.

FOR SALE—Sarrusophone, Eb, "Buffet," low pitch, with case; cost me \$350.00; will take \$85.00 for quick sale; will give 3 days' trial. M. Mildenberg, 1134 S. 60th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

FOR SALE—Sousaphone "York," BBb, silver-plated, gold bell, 28-in., extremely fine tone, no dents, excellent condition; will sacrifice for \$125.00. B. Kloldt, 600 Haddon Ave., Collingswood, N. J.

FOR SALE—Bass Clarinet, "Pedlar," Boehm system with low Eb, low pitch, and case; will sacrifice for \$65.00; fine instrument; trial. T. Tanghe, 610 E. Ontario St., Philadelphia, Pa.

FOR SALE—Trombone, "Holton," Revelation model, medium bore, 7-in. bell, brass finish, with case, excellent condition; 3-day trial; \$35.00. Victor Weeks, 648 Cleveland Ave., Elizabeth, N. J.

FOR SALE—Vibra Harp, Deagan, 2 1/2 octave, latest model; used only two weeks; cost me \$235.00; will sacrifice for \$167.50 cash. Ollie Maier, 4622 Shenandoah, St. Louis, Mo.

FOR SALE—"York" B Flat Tenor Saxophone, silver, gold bell, case, good condition, \$35.00; Martin Alto Saxophone, silver, gold bell, like new, in case, \$35.00; 3-day trial; C. O. D. Dave Read, Box 279, Newport News, Va.

FOR SALE—Band Coats, Regulation Blue or Black, used slightly, cleaned, pressed, all sizes, \$3.50; Caps, Pershing style, bell tops, new, \$1.50; Band Trousers, \$2.00; Leaders' Coats, \$3.50; free lists, AL Wallace, 1834 No. Halsted, Chicago.

FOR SALE—Orchestra Coats, \$2.00; light-weight browns, blues, etc.; Eton Jackets, black, like full dress, no tails, \$3.00; Little German Band Coats, \$2.00; Caps, \$1.00; free lists. AL Wallace, 1834 No. Halsted, Chicago.

FOR SALE—Baritone Horn, "Conn." latest type, bell front, side action, 3 valves, silver-plated, gold bell, low pitch, and case; complete; will sacrifice for \$55.00 and will give trial. B. Grulois, 230 W. Indiana Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.

FOR SALE—Clarinet, "Buffet" (genuine) (French), Bb, wood, and case, low pitch, fork Bb, fine tone and intonation, \$40.00; also "Penzel-Mueller" Eb Clarinet, grenedilla wood, low pitch, and case; fine instrument, \$28.50; big opportunity. E. Pollen, 51 Sterling Ave., Yonkers, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Sousaphone, "Holton" 22-in. bell, silver, BBb, fine condition and tone; low pitch; will sacrifice for \$115.00; do not hesitate, as this is a big opportunity. L. J. Lamb, 2979 Frankford Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.

FOR SALE—Baritone Horn, and case, valves, side action, "Buescher" make, low pitch, silver-plated, like new; will sacrifice for \$55.00; easy playing, big tone; act quickly. A. Lefevre, 4123 "M" St., Philadelphia, Pa.

FOR SALE—Trumpet, "Olds" make; used but two weeks; low pitch, brass with silver trimmings, medium bore; will sacrifice for \$65.00; cost me \$125.00; I need the money. R. Koshland, 6069 Angora Ter., Philadelphia, Pa.

FOR SALE—Flute, "Conn." Db, closed G sharp, and case, low pitch, Boehm system silver-plated, \$32.00; also "Buffet" "C" Flute, grenedilla wood, and case, Boehm system, low pitch, \$28.00; perfect; rush. B. Zeldis, 1121 S. 60th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED TO BUY

WANTED—A good Band Library of Standard Music. Address W. S. Geisinger, 3745 Kensington Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.

COMMENT ON World Events

New York's strict child labor laws have driven employers of children to open sweat shops in Connecticut and Pennsylvania, the Children's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor points out. Taking advantage of lax laws in Connecticut and Pennsylvania, the sweat shop bosses are seeking refuge in these two states, and to a certain extent in other states, and are unmercifully exploiting boy and girl workers, to the scandal of the states unfortunate enough to harbor them.

The situation is another illustration of the need for uniform state laws. Lax labor laws give a state an unfair advantage over states with progressive labor and social legislation. The need for uniform legislation is particularly urgent at the present time, with the depression-born demand for very low-priced products operating to break down all fair wage and working standards.

With the virtual elimination of Jewish business in Germany by the Hitler terrorism, prices are rising, bringing complaints from the German masses. The Nazi bosses are beginning to wonder if they have not gone too far in their anti-Jewish campaign and there are indications of more moderation in their talks and actions.

World-wide protest against the wild course of the Hitler enthusiasts is having its effect, too, as predicted it would in these columns, and apparently it is beginning to dawn upon the Nazi leadership that perhaps they have bitten off more than they can chew. There seems to be less bombast in their talk and more intelligence. If sanity is really starting to reassert itself in Germany, the world has reason to be thankful.

Paul Darrow, son of Clarence Darrow, famous attorney, has sued three New York banking institutions for \$3,440 paid in 1927 for four Peruvian bonds. Darrow alleges in his complaint that the bonds were represented as good investments. They have turned out to be about on par in value with counterfeit money.

If Darrow wins his suit, a lot of other people will also sue and the bankers may have occasion to rue the day they "passed" Peruvian bonds and other worthless "securities" on a trusting public.

Appearances Deceptive

Dinner was being served in a London boarding house in which an American was lodged. The proprietress, bringing in a dish of soup for the American, remarked, "It looks like rain." "Yes, it does," replied the American, "but it smells a little like soup."

