

# International Musician



OFFICIAL JOURNAL  
*American Federation of Musicians*

VOL. XXIX

NEWARK, NEW JERSEY, DECEMBER, 1931

No. 6

## LIVING MUSIC DAY VITAL MOVE

Highly Important for Local Union Officers and Members Generally to Co-operate With Newspapers Sponsoring Propaganda for Cause of Art---Event Successful in Five Cities

As a climax to the advertising campaign against elimination of Living Music from theatres, the Federation is now engaged in inspiring promotion of Living Music Days in cities throughout the United States and Canada. This is following out the wish of the convention as expressed by resolution.

Letters to newspapers, suggesting that they sponsor these events, have been broadcast and a large proportion of those addressed have responded enthusiastically. It only remains to win the co-operation of local union officials and members generally to insure a movement of great benefit to all musicians.

It would be difficult to overemphasize the importance of this movement to the welfare of the working musician. Living Music Days throw the spotlight on the art in a manner most favorable, and serve to concentrate locally the sympathy and enthusiasm for Living Music, created by the national advertising campaign. It is indeed a fitting climax for the advertising campaign, and it would be unfortunate if any local unions fail to see the advantage for their members to be had through co-operating fully with any leading newspaper wishing to sponsor a Living Music Day.

Originating with San Francisco Musicians' Local No. 6 and THE SAN FRANCISCO CHRONICLE, the Living Music Day idea had been tried with marked success in five cities before the Federation decided to promote it as an international movement. San Francisco has celebrated its second annual Living Music Day and plans to repeat it annually hereafter.

Mechanics of staging a Living Music Day are quite simple: The local union and the sponsoring union select a date for the event. The union agrees to provide bands and orchestras to give concerts in stores, selected by the newspapers, on that date. The newspaper agrees to give publicity to the event and do all things needful to insure its success.

By JOSEPH N. WEBER

In several cities it has been possible to prevail on the mayor to issue a proclamation, setting aside the date for paying tribute to music. The newspaper then sells advertising space in a Living Music Day supplement of the paper to merchants whose stores are to be favored with concerts. In these advertisements the art of Living Music and the in-

see that the personal publicity to be received will far more than compensate them for the labor involved.

It should be observed that Living Music Day has led directly to increased employment in cities where it has been undertaken, as the following letter from the Secretary of St. Paul Musicians' Association Local No. 30 attests:

### Musicians' Federation to Ask Congress to End Playing by Navy Bands at Private Functions

Protesting against the Navy Department's practice of ordering navy bands to perform at private, unofficial functions, which, he contends, deprives civilian musicians of a means of livelihood, Joseph N. Weber of New York City, President of the American Federation of Musicians, maintains the custom is in violation of law and he has announced the Federation's intention to appeal to Congress.

There are fifty-six bands in the navy, maintained at public expense, and for many years the department and naval commandants had "habitually" ordered or permitted such bands to perform at purely private functions, as to some extent did the army. Mr. Weber further stated:

"Congress undertook to prohibit such competition of service bands with civilian musicians by legislation in 1908 and further legislation in 1916. The army, certainly in recent years,

has fairly respected the law; but since 1921 the Navy Department has habitually disregarded the law and has consistently supported the various commandants in ignoring the law and doing with these bands as they pleased.

"The American Federation of Musicians consists of 125,000 American citizens who earn their living and support their families as musicians. Some 40,000 of them are out of work. Their plight is pitiable. The Navy Department, by putting its bands at the service of prominent civilians who, if they want music, should themselves supply it and pay for it out of their own pockets, adds to this distress.

"We have made hundreds of respectful protests to the Navy Department without avail. Our courteous efforts to have the navy comply with the law have been resented and many of our protests have been replied to, if at all, in terms of scant respect and even contempt."—N. Y. Times.

St. Paul, Minn.,  
October 21st, 1931.

Dear Sir and Brother:

Replying to yours of October 19th, beg to advise that we put on a Living Music Day in St. Paul on Monday, August 17th, which, in our estimation was very successful. It was a three-cornered affair, Musicians, St. Paul Dispatch-Pioneer Press and leading merchants in the loop.

Our local laid out the program with the newspaper (St. Paul Pioneer Press-Dispatch) and they went to the merchants, selling them on special advertising and big sales for that day, they played the affair up in the papers a few days before

Living Music Day and the big shot in the papers was on Sunday, August 16th. They printed about twenty-five thousand extra copies of August 16th edition and spread them around and the stores were overcrowded on August 17th.

Some stores had to close their doors for fear of the building being wrecked, on account of overweight on the various floors. It proved so successful that one store has had an orchestra ever since that day and are still going strong. On some days it is necessary to make reservation in advance to get into the tea rooms. They put on an occasional style show and other entertainment along with the orchestra; in addition to this, on one evening they engaged seven extra orchestras, for each floor and packed the store after supper. They engaged a separate local orchestra for each week and ran an ad on Sunday giving name of orchestra for week, and playing up living music.

Several of the other stores have hired music since Living Music Day and put on the same program that they had on music day, and their efforts have been very successful. Besides this it is still the talk of the town and it keeps living music before the public in general. The local merchants are also fighting with us to replace orchestras in theatres, and have been doing so for the past year. I am sure that if you write to the local newspaper (Dispatch) they will send you copies of papers during the campaign. Trusting we have given you some idea of what the affair was like, we are,

Faternally yours,  
ST. PAUL MUSICIANS' ASSN.

By E. P. Ringius,  
Sec'y, Local No. 30.

What has been done in St. Paul, San Francisco, Des Moines, Seattle and Denver can be done in practically every city in the United States and Canada where there is an active local of the Federation. Living Music Days can be repeated annually, with the result that the cause of Living Music can be kept before the public in glamorous and effective fashion.

Complete plans and publicity material for staging Living Music Days will be supplied through headquarters of the Federation.

It is sincerely hoped that local unions everywhere will enthusiastically co-operate with public-spirited newspapers, desirous of thus serving the Art of Music.

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**OFFICIAL BUSINESS  
COMPILED TO DATE**

**CHARTER ISSUED**

412—Idaho Falls, Idaho.

**CONDITIONAL TRANSFERS ISSUED**

112—Clyde Spencer.  
113—Josephine Spencer.

**CONDITIONAL MEMBERSHIP ISSUED**

- 5816—J. J. Brantley.
- 5817—O. H. Edmondson.
- 5818—Janet Adler.
- 5819—Earl Arlington Doxstader (renewal).
- 5820—G. H. Hemingson.
- 5821—Dialmo Toniazzo.
- 5822—Wm. W. Dougal.
- 5823—Paul Bernard.
- 5824—Miriam Schultz (renewal).
- 5825—John Vigal (renewal).
- 5826—James Byrd.
- 5827—Allan Lee.
- 5828—John Greenland.
- 5829—Joe C. Kade.
- 5830—Russell Casserly.
- 5831—Bert Douglas.
- 5832—John Barnes.
- 5833—Edward Artine.
- 5834—Irv. Shea.
- 5835—Frank J. Lynch.
- 5836—Anthony Bertera.
- 5837—Jack Rich (renewal).
- 5838—E. Douglas Rhodes.
- 5839—Jack W. Conklin.
- 5840—Miss Billie Gerber.
- 5841—Harry Weber (renewal).
- 5842—Roderico Rodriguez (renewal).
- 5843—Orval Whitlege.
- 5844—Harold Puls.
- 5845—Theodore Lee Ward.
- 5846—Chas. E. (Chuck) Irwin.
- 5847—Silvestre Ranido (renewal).
- 5848—Jack Fitueroa (renewal).
- 5849—Ben Del Rosario (renewal).
- 5850—Manuel Enriquez (renewal).
- 5851—Francesco S. Castro (renewal).
- 5852—Ponce Esprito (renewal).
- 5853—Pedro R. Garcia.
- 5854—Joseph Lorber.
- 5855—Chas. K. Ikerd.
- 5856—Vincent J. Ferrera.
- 5857—Hal J. Gilles (renewal).
- 5858—Henry E. Moeller (renewal).
- 5859—A. Ronald Long.
- 5860—Don Michell.
- 5861—Mona Veleska.
- 5862—Leon E. Clarke.
- 5863—William Brown.
- 5864—Chas. Wells.
- 5865—Albert L. Braun.
- 5866—Allan Taylor.
- 5867—Francis Johnson.
- 5868—Joseph E. Jerry.
- 5869—Marion T. Oddy.
- 5870—Duc de Terekjarlo.
- 5871—Fay Sullivan.
- 5872—Frank Hess.
- 5873—Irving Stone.

**FORBIDDEN TERRITORY**

The Surf Ballroom, Racine, Wis., is declared Forbidden Territory to all members of the A. F. of M. other than members of Local 42, Racine, Wis.

JOS. N. WEBER,  
President, A. F. of M.

The Four Towers Roadhouse, Cedar Grove, N. J., is on the Forbidden Territory list for all members of the A. F. of M. other than members of Local 16, Newark, N. J.

JOS. N. WEBER,  
President, A. F. of M.

The Nichols Hills Golf and Country Club, Oklahoma City, Okla., has been declared Forbidden Territory to all members of the A. F. of M. other than members of Local 375, Oklahoma City, Okla.

JOS. N. WEBER,  
President, A. F. of M.

The Palais Royal Chinese Restaurant, Newark, N. J., has been declared Forbidden Territory to all members of the A. F. of M. other than members of Local 16, Newark, N. J.

JOS. N. WEBER,  
President, A. F. of M.

**NOTICE**

The Secretary's office seeks to obtain information as to the operation of an orchestra headed by Gene Farrell, who is on the National Unfair List. Kindly wire any information to Wm. J. Kerngood, Secretary A. F. of M., 37-39 William St., Newark, N. J.

**CHANGES IN OFFICERS DURING  
NOVEMBER, 1931.**

Local No. 97, Lockport, N. Y.—President, Stuart Dussault.

Local No. 184, Everett, Wash.—Secretary, J. B. Hubbard, Route 1, Box 224.

Local No. 215, Kingston, N. Y.—Secretary, John A. Cole, 143 St. James St.

Local No. 229, Bismarck, N. D.—Secretary, Curtis Dirlam, 706 Avenue A.

Local No. 262, Woonsocket, R. I.—Secretary, Peter F. Mullen, 85 Mowery St.

Local No. 298, Daytona, Fla.—Secretary, R. O. Eberling, 7 North Hollywood Ave.

Local No. 330, Zanesville, O. (colored)—Secretary, Charles Ross, 236 Keene St.

Local No. 338, Sante Fe, N. M.—President, Oswald Digneo; Secretary, Harry E. Norman.

Local No. 341, Norristown, Pa.—President, Wm. H. M. Schmuck, 1142 Markley St.

Local No. 370, Superior, Wyo.—President, Parley Young; Secretary, Lauri Gergren, Box 505.

Local No. 377, Lakeland, Fla.—President, G. L. Blackburn, 719 Orange Park Ave.

Local No. 388, Richmond, Ind.—President, E. W. Feltis, 2304 North "D" St.; Secretary, Carl E. Shaffer, 621 South "J" St.

Local No. 444, Jacksonville, Fla.—Secretary, C. L. England, 136 East Bay St.

Local No. 496, New Orleans, La. (colored)—Secretary, A. L. Alexandre, Sr., 1026 St. Anthony St.

Local No. 550, Cleveland, Ohio (colored)—Secretary, R. K. Goodwin, 1555 East 118th St.

Local No. 552, Kallispell, Mont.—Secretary, O. M. Strissel, 108 Fourth Ave., East.

Local No. 590, Cheyenne, Wyo.—Secretary, A. L. Smith, 102 East Fifth Ave.

Local No. 702, Effingham, Ill.—President, Roll Cummins, Jr., St. Louis St.; Secretary, Raymond E. Althoff, 313 East Washington St.

**WANTED TO LOCATE**

Kindly address any information as to the whereabouts of Joe N. Turner to Geo. W. Heise, Secretary, Local 697, 1916 Kennedy St., Murphysboro, Ill.

Please forward any advice as to the present location of Dick Coy, manager of Coy's Orchestra, to R. B. Toppel, Secretary, Local 125, 233 West Ninth St., Norfolk, Va.

Kindly advise the Secretary's office, 37-39 William St., Newark, N. J., of any information concerning the membership of the following parties who were connected with the Coy Poe Orchestra, operating in Oklahoma: Charlie Hyde, Dale Wickizer, Earl Merritt.

The whereabouts of Jack Cohen, banjoist, last heard from as touring with Texas Guinan's Band, is sought by R. L. Chabao, Secretary, Local 174, 1416 Bourbon St., New Orleans, La.

Address any information as to the whereabouts of Ernie Caldwell to Bert J. Robinson, President, Local 254, 103 War Eagle Building, Sioux City, Iowa.

The office of the President, 1440 Broadway, New York City, N. Y., desires any information as to where to locate Miss Tom Robinson, alleged to be a member of some local of the A. F. of M.

**DEFAULTERS**

Gene Farrell, a former member of the A. F. of M., is in default of payment of moneys due members of the A. F. of M. for services rendered.

Local 406, Montreal, Canada, reports Victor McLellan in default of payment of \$235 due its members for services rendered.

John W. Bowers, Fort Worth, Texas, is in default of payment of \$207.50 due members of the A. F. of M.

Don Neely, Newark, Ohio, is in default of payment of \$16 to members of Local 122 of that city for services rendered.

Lee Balles, Tavern Inn, Great Falls, Mont., is reported in default of payment of \$33.40 due members of Local 76, Seattle, Wash., for services rendered.

Fred Norman, Montreal, Canada, is in default of payment of \$165 to members of Local 406 of that city for services rendered.

Freddie Weper, orchestra director and Charles Wilcoxon, drummer, playing the RKO Palace Theatre, Cleveland. These men say "The Leedy Broadway with dual snares is the greatest drum ever made."



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**THE DEATH ROLL**

- Binghamton, N. Y., Local No. 380—C. C. Cohen.
- Boston, Mass., Local No. 9—Charles Cranston.
- Chicago, Ill., Local No. 10—Chas. Di Giovanna, Agnes Knoflickova, V. E. Parrini, Louis Schein, Henry Schneider-wirth, John H. Hetreed, Guy M. Difronzo.
- Dallas, Texas, Local No. 147—Carl Hart.
- Denver, Colo., Local No. 20—Bella Benson.
- Gloversville-Johnstown, N. Y., Local No. 163—James A. Newnham.
- Detroit, Mich., Local No. 5—Geo. Bialy, Walter Hull, Chas. O. Turner, William O. Hutchinson.
- Lakeland, Fla., Local No. 377—John Francis Fingerhut.
- Louisville, Ky., Local No. 11—Harold P. Raymond.
- Milwaukee, Wis., Local No. 8—Joseph Shabart.
- Minneapolis, Minn., Local No. 73—A. P. Overseth.
- New Brunswick, N. J., Local No. 204—James Burke.
- New York City, N. Y., Local No. 802—Boswell H. Fairman, Edward H. Weber, Wilhelm Nippold, Claude Rothery, Jacob Hoffman, Charles Berdux.
- Paterson, N. J., Local No. 248—Walter Glass.
- Peoria, Ill., Local No. 26—George C. Haschert, Gus (Tacks) Honold.
- Philadelphia, Pa., Local No. 77—William McCourt.
- Providence, R. I., Local No. 198—Roswell H. Fairman.

- St. Paul, Minn., Local No. 30—A. L. (Tony) Snyder.
- San Francisco, Calif., Local No. 6—Gus Beck.
- Seattle, Wash., Local No. 76—William Grueber, Kenneth Bissell.
- Springfield, Mass., Local No. 171—Harry Foisey.
- Toronto, Canada, Local No. 149—Robt. Wilson.

**WANTED**

We're after a man who has traveled life's road, A man who is staggering under a load. He need not be handsome, nor college-bred sage; We'll give him a chance in spite of his age. His brow may be furrowed, his hair may be thin; We'll bolster his morale and help him to win! His clothes matter not, be they worn and threadbare, For his heart may be breaking in utter despair. Perhaps you have wondered: "How strange that ad. seems"— Well, it's merely a "Want Ad" I saw in my dreams. Be that as it may, how good we'd all feel To read in our papers such ads. that were real.

—OTTO F. STANDHARDT,  
Local No. 148.





J. Horgl, B. Bigard, F. Guy, S. Tren, W. Beard, Charles Kuebler, George Hirt, Sam...

LOCAL NO. 10, CHICAGO, ILL.

New members: Goebel L. Reeves, Earl R. Billings, Howard Fenimore, Arnold H. Cohen...

Transfers issued: Geo. Cerny, I. E. Rouse, R. G. Clithero, Frank X. Doolley, Horace L. Elstner...

Transfers deposited: Stan Keith, 625; B. J. Repinski, 330; Mabel Ronstrom, 178; Wm. A. Bolman, 174...

LOCAL NO. 20, DENVER, COL.

Transfers issued: Geoffrey Gifford, Marguerite Lavacek, Dorothy Rallsback, Geo. H. Wartner, Cecile Pittman, A. De Vivo, Robt. S. Carroll...

LOCAL NO. 25, TERRE HAUTE, IND.

Transfers deposited: Leonard Koeder, John Riley. Transfers issued: Geo. Bishop, Ray Davis, Roy Williams...

LOCAL NO. 26, PEORIA, ILL.

New members: Harold Henderson, True Weaver. Transfer deposited: Armand Roth, 647. Traveling members: Ferd. Stangel, 704...

LOCAL NO. 29, BELLEVILLE, ILL.

New members: Adolph J. Berger, Arthur Buechler. Transfer issued: Seth Greiner. Transfer deposited: Anna Parsons, 717...

LOCAL NO. 30, ST. PAUL, MINN.

New member: George S. Corey. Transfers deposited: D. W. Boland, 73; Frank Glasgow, 802; LuVerne Boland, 73; Sanford Beaty, 627...

LOCAL NO. 40, BALTIMORE, MD.

New members: Norman Smith, Paul Lucas, Daniel L. Roach, Joseph Gleese, Donald R. Tappan. Transfers issued: Hendrick A. Essers, J. Harry Wright...

LOCAL NO. 11, LOUISVILLE, KY.

Transfers issued: Louis F. Bush, Mrs. Mabel Kramer, Wm. Balough. Transfers deposited: H. P. Peters, 625; Paul Thatcher, 554...

LOCAL NO. 13, TROY, N. Y.

New members: Wm. B. Sturtevant, Frank Grannan, C. G. Boylan, H. M. Williams. Resigned: Jos. Freedman.

LOCAL NO. 15, TOLEDO, OHIO

Resigned: Robert Villwock, Clementine Heineman, Dalton Gill, Hazel Snyder. New member: Arthur Beddoes.

LOCAL NO. 42, RACINE, WIS.

Traveling members: F. Smith, C. O. Seip, C. C. Henrihnd, Glen Glick, C. Ray B. Sherman, Zackie Moore...

LOCAL NO. 49, HANOVER, PA.

New member: Paul R. Snyder. Transfers issued: Eugene F. Traxler, Harry Marsh, Max Everhart.

LOCAL NO. 53, CALGARY, CANADA

Traveling members: Gene Fretzley, Bill Hackendorf, Ray Wagener, Claire Eddie, Doug. Pierce, Lorey Fagan, L. Thompson, G.

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## Peace—And the Next War

By MATTHEW WOLL

JUST a few days ago a caravan marched to Washington bearing a message of peace. They carried a great petition to the President of the United States. This petition they intend later to take to Geneva.

There were speeches in Washington, in which the horrors of war were explained and denounced. There was some excellent oratory and some fearsome pictures of war were painted.

It is easy to become oratorical in denunciation of war and it is easy to paint horrible pictures of the next war.

The next war—they all talk about the next war—will be a terrible war. But even the advocates of peace at any price talk about the next war, perfectly assured that there will be a next war.

The only persons who are not entirely sure there will be a next war of magnitude are those who are not opposed to war at any price, but who do want to avoid war if possible.

There probably will be another war. As a matter of fact, while the peace caravan was arriving at the White House a war was in progress. China and Japan are in reality at war. They are fighting each other, which is all that happens in war. The past year has seen a number of wars and a good many revolutions.

There is absolutely no reason to suspect that the coming year will not see wars and perhaps more revolutions. And in a world in which wars are assured it is folly not to take the certainty of wars into consideration.

The trade union movements of the world have gone to great length to avert wars. They have even promised general strikes to stop wars. But always, thus far, they have been drawn into wars and they have been among the most vigorous proponents of vigorous war, once in. Can we so soon forget the lessons of the World War?

Disarmament for the United States at this juncture would be the supreme folly of a witless people. Our movement stands for peace, if peace can be had, but it is not a pacifist movement, it does not court annihilation and it will fight for a cause in which it believes.

The pacifist starts from the assumption that human life is sacred and that everyone except certain evil figures who make huge profits agree with that verdict.

Human life is not sacred and throughout all the world's history those who have been most reckless in the giving of human life have been the men and women who have been devoted to causes. There have always been enough men and women ready to give life for a cause. Among the causes for which life has been given gladly has been the great cause of human freedom.

Not even the pacifist can regret the sacrifices made to bring the race up out of bondage.

There is yet bondage. There are still struggles to be made. There is still need for sacrifices.

Who can say that we may not yet have to endure and fight through a great war for human freedom—for freedom from tyranny?

Most pacifists sympathize with and support the Russian Soviets. There is no more oppressive, autocratic power on earth. The Soviets maintain the world's most ponderous military machine. They do not have it because it is ornamental. They have it for use.

Trade unionists do not WANT war, but they are not blind either to history or to the facts of our time. Pacifism is an emotional product. Some of it is of pathological origin. All of it discounts or overlooks vital facts. This nation must not lose its head, for if it does it may lose its liberty.

## Organized Labor's Parliament

THE American Federation of Labor is governed by its annual convention.

The convention declares the policy of the Federation.

It speaks with authority.

No other body, no official, has the power to repeal its decisions or nullify its actions.

It is Organized Labor's Parliament and Supreme Court combined in one body.

Its actions are indeed the Voice of Labor, challenging injustice and presenting the collective demands of the workers for rights and equities that should be theirs without demand.

The 1931 convention was confronted with the stupendous problem, relatively recent in the United States, of millions of able-bodied adults deprived of the right to earn a living and millions more working part time, a menacing condition created by wage cuts both actual and predicted, the continuance of injunctions throttling Labor's organized activities, and many other crucial questions of greatest interest to working men and women.

The convention's actions were positive and progressive on all the questions before it.

It demanded that the right to work be secured for every citizen and made inalienable.

It declared its opposition to unemployment insurance of the British-German types as containing policies jeopardizing the elemental rights of Organized Labor and consequently of all Labor.

It adopted an emergency unemployment program which would very quickly relieve the present unemployment crisis if those who own and manage industry had the statesmanship to apply it.

It demanded adequate support of the unemployed regardless of whether the cost is millions or billions of dollars.

It declared for a progressively shorter work day as the major remedy for unemployment caused by the wholesale introduction of labor-displacing machinery.

It insisted that wage rates be maintained during the depression.

It promulgated a comprehensive and practical long-range policy for national economic planning to prevent unemployment in the future.

It endorsed an anti-injunction bill which it is believed will strike from the wrists of Labor the manacles riveted thereby the tyranny of injunction judges.

It approved a model old-age security measure which, when enacted, will provide a comfortable living for dependent people over sixty.

It declared in favor of progressively increasing income and inheritance taxes as a measure for collecting additional taxes from those who secure the greatest benefits from our industrial and political systems.

It opposed the sales tax because it would place heavier taxation on those who get the least out of our industrial and political systems and are least able to bear taxation.

It instituted a campaign to protect the child workers of the nation by the prompt ratification of the child labor amendment to the Federal Constitution.

The convention also took concrete positions on many other matters of great interest to those whose brain and brawn constitute the sinews of our industrial system.

The definitely progressive Labor Policy set up by the 1931 convention positively demands that life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, instead of remaining mere shadows that elude the grasp, shall become the inalienable rights of the working masses inseparable from social and economic justice.

The principles laid down by the convention must be written into the laws and practice of our country for the protection of American institutions.

## 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, etc., etc.

Q.—What great union led the nation-wide eight-hour campaign of 1890?

A.—The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.

Q.—Did the American Federation of Labor support the movement for the direct election of United States Senators?

A.—Yes.

Q.—When and by whom were old age pensions introduced in Great Britain?

A.—In 1908, by the Earl of Oxford and Asquith. They were later extended by Lloyd George.

Q.—How many local unions are there belonging to American Federation of Labor national and international unions?

A.—The report presented to the Vancouver convention gave the number as 28,229.

## 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.

Do you ever notice things?—really see what is going on?

Once, an Italian sitting in a bath tub, noticed that his legs kept coming up.

Perhaps you have noticed that, too.

But did you ever find out why it was?

The Italian found a way to explain it—and discovered "specific gravity."

It was the idea of "relative weights."

By the time he and his friends after him had finished thinking about it, they had a new and definite idea on how much one "pound" would be.

A pound of lead or of feathers, today, is so much lead or feathers as will balance 27.648 cubic inches of water, in a vacuum, at sea level.

An apple, falling from a tree, hit an Englishman on the head.

He took notice of what happened.

He could not understand, at first, why the apple came down, instead of going up.

There was no apparent reason why that apple should always travel in one certain direction, down—toward the ground.

He must have had a flexible thinking apparatus—that Newton.

He saw that the ground was just the surface of the earth at that point.

By the time Newton and his friends got through with that idea—

The idea of gravity was formulated: the attraction which masses of matter have for each other.

And out of that, the gravitational relationships between the earth, moon, sun, stars, solar systems—

In fact, they are still tracing out what that apple started.

Scores of aviators had gone down—in tail spins.

Until one of them went up, deliberately started a tail-spin—and watched what happened.

He came back to tell what it was all about.

Now, tail-spin is a regular part of the aviator's instruction.

Here are some things to take notice of—and find out what is happening:

The City of Chicago has not money enough to pay its school teachers.

The same city has managed to pay its policemen and city council.

The State of Alabama gives its employes warrants—and tells them not to cash them in.

The State of Tennessee cannot pay its employes.

Political heads ask the charity associations to get the bread lines off the streets.

A land pirate named Capone stalled the whole police and court system of Cook County and Chicago.

With a country full of raw material, food, machines and skilled workers—

The United States business managers refuse to put five million people to work.

A judge in New Jersey recently stated that there are probably 200,000 violations of one article of the United States Constitution in that State every day.

The Red Cross refused to feed starving coal miners—even when there was no strike.

The International Chamber of Commerce refused to discuss Russian commerce.

They also refused to discuss the question of silver money.

Here is a whole flock of apples—

And of heads.

Just what is going on, anyway?

Can't you see?

## Autocracy Must Give Way

TOO little attention is given generally to the fundamentals of business recovery and maintained balance in industry.

Labor knows what must be done. Elsewhere there remains the feeling that these things must come and likewise they must go.

There cannot be permanent balance in industry, which means permanent prosperity, until new and striking measures of democratic practice have been introduced.

The ills caused by autocracy must be cured by democracy.

To bring this about there MUST be organization in every field and there must then be federation of organizations.

Labor can best hasten the new day by organizing in every field.



# OVER FEDERATION FIELD

By CHAUNCEY A. WEAVER

The inevitable mutations of time have brought changes in the national officary of the American Federation of Musicians. During the past year the death of the lamented Vice-President, William L. Mayer, who had served for several years on President Weber's office staff, necessitated the filling of the latter position. Accordingly Executive Officer G. Bert Henderson, of Toronto, was summoned. Brother Henderson found it possible to accept. He thereupon resigned membership on the National Executive Board and, with his family, moved to New York, where he is now giving full time to Federation work.

Under national federation law it was necessary for the National Executive Board to fill the vacancy in its own membership. Brother J. E. Jarrott, of Toronto, was named as the Henderson successor. Brother Jarrott has long been prominent in the affairs of his home Local and has attended many national conventions as a delegate. He is familiar with Federation policy and has been a wise counsellor in the management of its affairs.

Now that the football season has ended perhaps university and college students will be compelled to resort to study in trying to find a novelty.

British physicians are trying to determine the disease from which Shakespeare died.—*Literary Digest.*

Perhaps the over-eating of a poor quality of Bacon had something to do with it.

Texas feels she would have had plenty of oil to pour on troubled political waters had it not been for the announcement that "Ma" Ferguson threatens to throw her Empress Eugenia in the ring again next year.

The *Chicago Intermezzo* publishes an obituary notice of the death of Lester, the thirteen-year-old son of President and Mrs. James C. Petrillo, which occurred on Sunday, October 18. The young lad was operated on for an injury which it is believed was superinduced by contact in a football scrimmage. Blood poisoning ensued, which the finest medical skill could not circumvent. The *Intermezzo* reports that the funeral was the largest in the history of the Local. An orchestra of twenty-five pieces, under the direction of Walter Blaufuss, played appropriate numbers. The *Intermezzo* further says:

The display of flowers was the most magnificent ever seen by this writer. They kept coming in an endless stream for three days and three nights until, on the morning of the funeral, they filled every foot of space within the home, were piled up in lavish profusion in the hallways and vestibules, and occupied not only the entire lawn, in front of the Petrillo residence, but the lawns attached to the homes on either side also.

Lester is survived by his father and mother, two brothers, James, Jr., and Leroy, and one sister, Marie.

Friends of the family throughout the national Federation will extend their sympathy.

The spilling of a lot of tea started the American-British war in 1812. Perhaps something of the kind has happened in China-Japan territory.

Among the many Locals which have made a special effort to secure an emphatic observance of Living Music Day, Local No. 20 of Denver stands out with distinction. Their advertising campaign—sponsored by the Co-operative Club of the city—was elaborate. The occasion was enough of a success so that the *Denver Musician* announces the experiment will be repeated at some future date.

This is December. In many ways it has been a hectic year. Everyone has heard so much about "Depression" that it would not be surprising if a wide epidemic of the "blues" should be in evidence. However, history shows that the American people have passed through many similar experiences. Hope springs eternal in the human breast and there is reason to believe the day will come when prosperity will reign and what we are now going through will be remembered as only a troubled dream.

To all members of the American Federation of Musicians, I take this opportunity to extend cordial wishes for a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.

News dispatches state that E. C. Ruth, former manager of a Canadian vaudeville circuit, has laid before the Gifford unemployment relief organization and before Secretary Morrison of the American Federation of Labor a plan, for giving jobs to some 11,000 of the unemployed musicians and actors who are victims of the talking pictures.

Ruth gave the following outline of what he has in mind:

"Not the prevailing business depression, but the introduction of talking pictures into the nation's theatres, has thrown out of employment thousands of musicians, stage hands, actors, vaudeville performers, theatre managers, and house staffs. A thousand theatres constructed to present stage productions, although generally equipped for screen shows, have closed.

"Box office receipts, in the few remaining theatres presenting stage attractions, prove that the public desires them, with or without talking pictures.

"The opening of 200 theatres throughout the United States would employ 12,000 people and support indirectly many more thousands. The first 200 cities cater to a population of 60,000,000.

"It is proposed to operate these theatres under the supervision of the American Federation of Labor, or any other organization having public confidence. The only funds needed are for preliminary organization. National and local unions have funds with which they may assist."

His scheme contemplates employment of 2,000 musicians at an average wage of \$50 a week; 1,000 stage hands at \$50; 4,000 performers at \$75; 4,000 house staff members at \$12.50; 200 managers at \$75, and 200 assistant managers at \$50 a week each. With operating costs of \$150,000 additional, he estimates the weekly cost of the plan at \$675,000 and the receipts at \$800,000, or at \$4,000 per theatre.

We present these facts and figures for the purpose of showing Federation members that their cause is receiving some serious attention outside their own ranks.

An associate press dispatch, under a Vienna date line, brings the interesting information that five hitherto unknown compositions of Joseph Haydn, famous composer, have been discovered by Dr. Karl Geiringer, custodian of archives of the Vienna Society of the Friends of Music, and are now being published.

According to Dr. Geiringer, the compositions rank with the master's finest works. The manuscripts include two nocturnes in F and C major, with orchestral accompaniment. The principal melody was intended to be carried by the "lira organizzata," an obsolete Neapolitan instrument resembling a guitar.

The nocturnes were composed for King Ferdinand IV, who was an expert on the "lira." In the arrangement now being published the flute and oboe are substituted, as Haydn himself did in the case of some of his other works. The other compositions are an orchestral "divertimento," an aria from an unpublished opera called "Cupid's Darts," and an octet for wind instruments.

These recently discovered compositions will be examined with the greatest interest by the musical world. It is safe to say that the long period in which they have slumbered without notice or recognition will not detract from their merits, but, on the other hand, will enhance the fame of one of the great musical masters of the ages.

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### 6,200,000 JOBLESS A. F. OF L. ESTIMATES

Wage Loss of \$11,000,000,000 Since 1929  
Reduced Retail Sales 16 Per Cent

About 6,200,000 workers are without jobs in the United States, according to the estimates of the American Federation of Labor published in its monthly survey of business. The survey declared that the major problem confronting business is the adjustment of working hours so as to provide employment for the jobless.

"Although unemployment has been increased by business depression," the Federation survey said, "the major problem left by the past decade has been to adjust work hours to the actual work time needed in our industries."

"Improved methods have reduced the time necessary to do the nation's work, but work hours were not reduced correspondingly," it added, and went on:

#### Workers Increase Output

"In our factories the average work week in 1919 was fifty-two hours. In 1929, with modern machinery and methods, the average workman needed only thirty-four hours to do the task which had taken him fifty-two hours ten years before. Even with the 42 per cent increase in manufacturing production, this saving of work time meant an actual reduction of 30,000,000 man-hours' work per week.

#### Small Reduction in Hours

"Yet average work hours in our factories were reduced only from fifty-two to fifty. Similarly, in other lines of work—mines, railroads, agriculture—work time has been drastically reduced, but no corresponding adjustment of work hours has been made."

#### Unemployment Increases

Because working hours have not been adjusted as work time was shortened, the Federation stated, unemployment increased by about 1,000,000 persons from 1920 to 1929. It continued:

#### Six-Hour Day, Five-Day Week

"Clearly, business must face this fundamental adjustment. If there is only thirty-five hours' work a week for all wage-earners in the United States, the only sound economic policy is to adjust work hours accordingly. This involves universal adoption of either the six-hour day or the five-day week.

#### Labor's Income Cut \$11,000,000,000

"Wage-earners' yearly income is now \$11,000,000,000, according to government figures, below the 1929 level. This does not include losses of salaried workers. The total income of factory workers is now 37 per cent below 1929, of railroad workers 25 per cent below, and the income of all wage-earners, we estimate, has declined 32 per cent below 1929.

#### Small Decrease in Living Cost

"Cost of living has declined only 12 per cent; workers' actual purchasing power, therefore, is 23 per cent below 1929. Allowing for the change in price, the wage-earners' loss is \$9,700,000,000 in 1929 dollars.


#### Wage Loss Hurts Business

"This loss is a major factor in business

A letter from  
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Sincerely,  
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development. No other single item in the record of business losses has had anything like the economic effect of this \$11,000,000,000 decline in wage payments.

#### Bank Failures and Deposits

"Bank failures have caused panic, but actual deposits in all banks which failed in the year ending September 30, 1931, was less than one-seventh the amount lost by wage-earners (\$1,500,000,000); all business failures reported to Dun's Review in the same period involved only one-fifteenth the amount (\$750,000,000). If the United States were to lose its entire foreign trade the loss would be less than half as great as the wage decline (\$5,150,000,000) in 1929.

#### Wage Losses Cut Retail Trade

"Most significant of all is the loss in retail trade due to diminished incomes of workers. Allowing for rent and for price changes, the loss to retail trade from wage declines this year has been at least \$8,000,000,000 in 1929 dollars. Since the nation's total retail sales in 1929 were \$50,000,000,000, the wage loss has reduced retail trade by 16 per cent."

#### Business Sentiment Improves

Declaring that "A month ago business was on the verge of panic," the Federation said that sentiment had been greatly improved. It credited this change to President Hoover's bank credit pool, his proposal for liquidating "frozen real estate investment," price upturns, the visit of Premier Laval to the United States and the plan for freight rate increases.

#### Railway Workers Suffer

The survey protested against cuts for railway employees advocated by railway executives and especially the wage slash of \$600,000,000 urged by investment bankers to redeem railway securities.

"Workers' incomes have already fallen almost as much as the net operating income of the roads," the survey said. "During 1929, 1930 and the first eight months of 1931, railroad income declined by \$61,000,000 a month, workers' total income by \$59,999,000 monthly. Clearly workers have already taken their share of the loss."



Table of financial transactions and claims collected during November 1931, listing names and amounts.

Table titled 'FINES PAID DURING NOVEMBER, 1931' listing names and amounts of fines.

The Moving Finger Writes About Labor Events

LAS VEGAS COOKS AND WAITERS ORGANIZE—A New local union of culinary workers has been chartered in Las Vegas, N. M., with an initial membership of about fifty.

EXTENSION OF PRISON PRINTING FOUGHT—Attempt of New Jersey authorities to expand its state printing program by use of convict labor in penal institutions is being vigorously opposed by organized labor.

WAR ON SWEATSHOPS DECLARED—"The Non-Union Sweatshop Must Go," is the title of an article in a recent issue of Monthly Bulletin, New York Typographical Union No. 6's official organ.

HEADS UNION FOR TWENTIETH TERM—Martin J. Casey, president of the Boston Electrotypers' Union, has been renominated to the presidency of the union for his twentieth consecutive term of one year each.

GERMAN ECONOMIC ADVISORY COUNCIL—The International Federation of Trade Unions reports that on the Economic Advisory Council which has been formed by the German Government, the trade unions taking the standpoint of the federation are represented by three delegates.

WAGE AGREEMENT UNCHANGED—Wages in independent sheet and tin plate mills having contracts with the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers will be unchanged during November and December, according to the bi-monthly settlement between the association and representatives of the Western Sheet Manufacturers' Association.

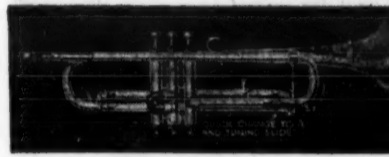
SANTIAGO CARMEN WALK OUT—Motormen and conductors of the street car company in Santiago, Cuba, walked out on October 31, a result of the failure to settle their wage dispute with the company.

BARTER SYSTEM TO AID UNEMPLOYED—A scrip warehouse plan is to be used in Jackson County, Oregon, this winter as a measure of relief for the unemployed. In effect, it is a return to barter as a medium of exchange.



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THE LEWERNZ CLARINET MOUTHPIECE Big, brilliant tone. Free and easy blowing feature. All lengths and openings accurate and correct.

turn it in to the warehouse for needed foods.

WAGE CONTRACTS CONTINUED—The St. Louis Newspaper Publishers' Association has renewed its contracts with the union stereotypers and malleters on the same terms as were in force last year.

JUDGE FREES 235 PATERSON STRIKERS—Two hundred and thirty-five men and women arrested on the picket line in the recent Paterson, N. J., silk strike appeared before Judge Forster Freeman in the First Criminal District Court recently.

MINERS HONOR JOHN MITCHELL—Mines throughout the anthracite regions of Pennsylvania were closed on October 29 in honor of John Mitchell, international president of the United Mine Workers when the union won the great strike of 1900.

A Slight Misunderstanding

An army order requested that all pharmacists be transferred to the medical corps from the infantry, and in the exception of same, the sergeant asked if there were any pharmacists in the company for them to step forward.

Telephone Service

In England the proportion of written complaints from subscribers about telephone service is approximately one complaint for every 25,000 calls.—Ex.

# The Cherry Tree

Where with our Little Hatchet we tell the truth about many things, sometimes profoundly, sometimes flippantly, sometimes recklessly

There will be more cynics this winter, as well as more hungry men and women, because hungry men and women are likely to grow cynical.

A valued correspondent writes, commenting upon the decision of the Presbyterians not to ask the President to set aside a day for prayer to end depression.

This correspondent recalls the remark of one hungry man to a minister: "You can't fry a prayer."

The same correspondent recalls that the rector of a wealthy New York parish has written a prayer to be printed and widely distributed—a prayer for relief from unemployment. It is described as a well-worded, pleasant and genteel supplication. Within voice range of the spot where it was written, this correspondent says, a dozen men have killed themselves in despair over bankruptcy, while within the shadow of the church each cold winter's day brings "the dolorous shuffle of ill-shod feet in the lock-step of that tragic commentary of this civilization—the breadline."

There will be more cynics this winter. They will think of their hunger and of the golden hoards of "surplus" wheat and corn—of the great dividends and of the growing death rate of babies.

Perhaps it is one of the hopeful things about the human race that it pokes fun at those who serve as the spokesmen for charity and it does so even in the most pious places. Basically this is not out of disrespect for piety, but out of a deep hatred for charity.

About the only way in which an originally normal person can be made to like charity is to force him to accept charity until he has become debased by its baleful influence, until he has lost hope of self-respect, until normal ambition has been killed by continuous denial.

The dole has given Englishmen a chance to know how long it takes to knock the pride out of men—to get them to like charity and to hate the effort of self-support.

Ambition dies hard enough in most, and so for a majority the process is long. But for a large minority the process is not long. "What's the use?" is the broken lament of some. With others the tide of resentment comes to rule.

The only persons really happy about growing misery are the revolutionists.

And the fires of revolution are fed by the growing despair and cynicism of multitudes.

Perhaps out of this depression great gain will come. Certainly, taking the present as a gauge, any return of normal conditions would find wage earners better off than in 1929, because up to this time the great employers have not been able to force labor into a state of absolute deflation.

But the greater gain will be in an aroused social conscience. That is something more permanent than dollars, more permanent than scales, more permanent than the recurring cycles.

The proposal of Gerard Swope, one-legged though it is, faulty though it is, contains an admission of responsibility that could have come from no magnate of a decade ago.

We face a winter of tragedy. But the future may be brightened somewhat by the thought that, even though cynicism gains this winter, the knowledge of fundamental weaknesses in our social system grows and with it a sense of responsibility develops. Unless our structure goes to pieces under this strain, it will emerge, by all today's signs, a better

and sounder structure. But the emerging had better not be too long delayed.

It wouldn't take much more to start a present banking system—and tougher jobs than that have been accomplished by the human race.

Trade unions have raised the American standard of living to its present level, against the opposition of employers and bankers. The best prosperity insurance America ever had is the trade union movement. And every added union card is that much added insurance.

Congress is about to meet. Thanksgiving is past. Christmas is coming and so is New Year's.

Events cannot be stopped from happening. Every day there are new headlines in the papers.

Every day there is a certain amount of truth in the papers and a certain amount of hooey, hokum and boloney.

Congress is about to meet, adding greatly to the boloney supply.

Congress is a dignified institution, a piece of machinery through which the franchise of the citizen finds expression.

It is full of weakness, but it is also full of strength.

We can usually rely upon Congress to come fairly close to representing the state of mind of the voters as it was on election day.

The trouble is that usually the state of the public mind is not normal on election day.

But that isn't the fault of Congressmen, of course.

That is largely the fault of gentlemen behind the scenes who take great pains to see that the welkin rings and that everybody gets all het up.

This new Congress will be a good run of mine Congress, in all probability.

As in most Congresses, the greatest weakness in this Congress will be Congressmen.

Fully half of the members will have axes to grind, which benefits the axe market at least, but isn't good for much else.

Always there's a fellow in the background called Mr. Home Consumption. More speeches are made for his benefit than for all other reasons combined, including the desire of members to hear the melody of their own off-key voices.

This Home Consumption gent has a lot of endurance and needs it.

The country right now is full of issues and these issues will be ripped inside out by members making speeches.

But once the speeches are made, for the benefit of Mr. Home Consumption, the members will forget the issues and spend the time figuring out how to get Bill Smith appointed postmaster or how to get Tom Whoozie named ash can polisher—AND how to get re-elected themselves.

Unemployment will not be solved. Probably the anti-injunction bill will not get passed.

Perhaps the Philippines will be freed, but not for the sake of keeping a promise. Funny thing about the growth of sentiment for freeing the Filipinos. Worth watching.

A favorite occupation among Congressmen is log rolling. As a matter of fact Congress is a sort of log rollers' union.

This doesn't mean that the members ever were lumberjacks. It just means that they know their logs and they know that if they can get enough members together to roll each other's logs into place they can make a nice cozy home for themselves. So they practice log rolling with enthusiasm. They get very good at it.

Congress will enact some legislation, to make some kind of a record.

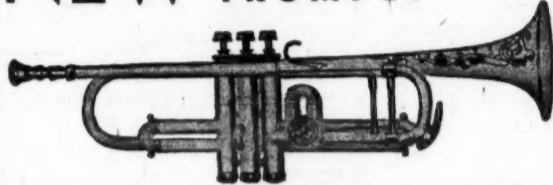
The usual lot of dry voting drinkers will consume the usual amount of alcoholic content and democracy will again have done what it could, under the circumstances, to vindicate the faith of the Founding Fathers.

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## SHORT STORIES ON WEALTH

By IRVING FISHER

Professor of Economics, Yale University

### SUMMARY ON UNSTABLE MONEY

NOTE—This article is regarded as one of the most important thus far contributed to this publication by Prof. Fisher. Its careful perusal and study is urged.—EDITOR.

I have discussed through several of these short stories the problem of unstable money. What has been said may now be summarized:

- (1) The problem of what to do about our unstable money is one of supreme importance, and especially at this time. It is the chief problem of this depression.
- (2) It has been almost overlooked because of the "Money Illusion," the notion that money never changes, that a "dollar is a dollar."
- (3) This illusion is the more serious because every man finds it harder to free his mind of this illusion as to the money of his own country than of foreign money.
- (4) This illusion so distorts our view that commodities may seem to be rising or falling when they are substantially stationary, wages may seem to be rising when they are really falling.
- (5) The present fixity of weight of our dollar is a very poor substitute for a fixity of value, or buying power.
- (6) By actual index number measurement our dollar rose nearly four-fold and fell back to the starting point again between 1865 and 1920. Since that time it has twice risen suddenly, namely, 1920-1 and 1930-1. Every dollar owed today is a third greater burden than two years ago.
- (7) The main cause of a falling or rising dollar is monetary and credit inflation or deflation.
- (8) The tremendous fluctuations of money produce tremendous harm analo-

gous to what would result if our physical yardstick were constantly stretching and shrinking, but it is far greater.

(9) This harm includes a constant robbery of Peter to pay Paul—amounting often to many billions of dollars in a single year, producing depression, bankruptcy, unemployment. At this very moment unstable money lies at the bottom of, and partly explains the problem of the world's present depression, including the problem of farm relief from the farm deflation and the great problem of labor, the problem of unemployment.

(10) The solution is to be found in credit control and gold control.

(11) Credit control has been practiced by our Federal Reserve System as to buying and selling securities and adjusting its rediscount rates. But latterly the system has let opportunities pass.

(12) Bills on the subject will soon be before Congress.

The problem is one which applies to everyone, to you who read these lines, especially when you save, borrow or lend, insure your life, or contract for wages. Every time you agree to give or receive a future dollar you stand to lose if the dollar meanwhile changes in buying power. If the dollar swells up, as in the last two years, some in debt cannot pay or cannot make their business pay. They shut down. It may mean the loss of your job.

It is no exaggeration to say that stable money will, directly and indirectly, accomplish much social injustice and go far toward the solution of our industrial, commercial and financial problems. There are, I believe, few other reforms more important.

#### Why He Was Good

Sandy was running for the office of Assemblyman. He was the main speaker at a political gathering in his old home town. His friends, Gavin and Tammas, were listening with a conscious racial pride at his smooth flow of arguments and persuasion. When he had completed his speech, Gavin and Tammas looked at one another with real feeling, and Gavin whispered to Tammas.

"Tammas, 'tis a right good speech he's made 'em; do you ken?"

"Oo, that it is," commented Gavin.

"The Scotch, ye weel ken, are good speechmakers. And hoo comes 'tis aye so?"

Tammas looked serious.

"I dinna ken, Gavin," he replied thoughtfully, "unless—unless it is that the ability to speak in public is a gift."—Ex.

#### A Matter of Direction

White—Jones says his wife jumps whenever he speaks.

Black—Yes, she does—all over him.—Ex.

# By the Way

Comment and Criticism About Things Doing in the World

Solution of the problem of unemployment involves solution of the problem of keeping children in school and out of industry. Child labor is an ever present menace, in good times and bad, to adult employment and to high wages and working standards. Keep children in school and they can't seek jobs in competition with heads of families.

Of course, raising wage standards to levels where no child will be forced to work in industrial plants is all-important in any program designed to keep children in school. But there are other factors that must be taken into consideration. Not all children leave school because they have to. Many leave school because school fails to interest them beyond a certain age. The only remedy for this situation is the progressive improvement of our educational system so that it will offer adequate and satisfying training to children in their adolescent years.

Indictment in Kentucky of Theodore Dreiser on an immorality charge and his subsequent indictment, with nine others, on charges of violating the State's criminal syndicalism law, has all the earmarks of petty spite work on the part of the Kentucky authorities, egged on by the mining interests. All that Dreiser and his companions did was to investigate conditions in strike-torn Harlan County. As soon as they had left the State, indictments on the flimsiest of pretexts were brought against them. It would appear that the Kentucky authorities might have found matters of more importance to occupy their attention.

"The only antidote to the spread among American Negroes of revolutionary doctrines is even-handed justice," writes Walter White, secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, in a Harper's Magazine article.

Even-handed justice would do much to prevent the spread of revolutionary doctrines among all people, whatever their race. More and more this is being recognized.

Mr. White in his article tells how Communists have capitalized discontent among Negroes and how they have taken advantage of the Scottsboro cases to push their propaganda among colored folks. The Scottsboro cases involve nine colored men, sentenced to death in Alabama for alleged criminal assault on two white girls. The men were tried in an atmosphere of mob hysteria and there is grave doubt of their guilt. The Communists have sought in every way possible to "butt in" to the case, but instead of helping the accused men, it is altogether probable they have increased prejudice against them and further jeopardized their chances of getting justice.

### The Quitter

As all the world loves a lover, it is equally true that all the world hates a quitter.

If you make a mistake acknowledge the fact and show you can make good even in spite of the blunders you have made.

Don't run away from a difficulty. If you do you'll find the difficulty like a polar bear, it will follow you. Besides, you can't run away from a fault, because you carry the cause of the fault with you.

Meet the fault in a straightforward way instead of running from it, thereby you avoid being a quitter.—Ex.

### Precaution

Isaacstein, Senior—Abbie, what for you go up der stairs two at a time?

Isaacstein, Junior—To safe my shoes, fadder.

Isaacstein, Senior—Dot's right, my son. But look oudt you don't split your pandts.

—Ex.

# Unemployment Scourge From History's Dawn

Unemployment is not an evil peculiar to this age, its hardships having been felt hundreds and thousands of years ago, by the early Egyptians, the Romans and the people of the Middle Ages, writes Dr. Thomas Chalmers in an article, "The Unemployed in History," in *Bostonia*, the Boston University alumni magazine. Dr. Chalmers has studied extensively in European universities and since 1920 has been professor of history in the Boston University of Practical Arts and Letters.

Dr. Chalmers describes outstanding periods of unemployment from the earliest times down to the present and tells of attempts at relief made by various nations. He says that even the ingenious early Romans were unable to solve their unemployment problem, although they built the Colosseum, where the unemployed could amuse themselves and keep their minds off their hungry state; that the workers of Egypt destroyed their ancient institutions and paid for their folly with hunger; that wholesale warfare, robbery, pillage and disease made for more unemployment in the Middle Ages. Coming down to modern times, he describes the march of "General" Jacob S. Coxey's army of unemployed to Washington in 1894.

Regarding the present depression Dr. Chalmers writes:

"The laborer has not failed. The industrial leader has. What can he do about it? Nothing, until the consumer comes to his rescue. There is wealth enough in the world; there is money; but there is fear. Men have been frightened by their losses. In the descending scale of prices there is a bottom somewhere, and when that bottom is reached a slow and steady rebound will have begun."

Dr. Chalmers gives a colorful account of the chaotic times in Egypt which ushered in a period of unemployment:

"The institutions of Egypt, then hoary with age, underwent a destructive assault from the proletariat. All authority was wiped out. The royal possessions were seized by the laboring classes; the divine Pharaoh lost his power to rule as God and was dragged out of his palace and slain. The Egyptian laborer took his revenge against all the recognized authorities and buried them under a flood of violence and rapine. Workmen were driven from their workshops and from their fields. They wandered hungry through the land. The feeble Pharaoh did nothing. Then the catastrophe struck him, too. And nearly two-centuries of dark ages followed.

"In Rome there was no catastrophic social revolution, for even though the common people were in a miserable state, they did not massacre, overthrow and exile their aristocracy as was done in ancient Egypt and modern France.

"When the plebes withdrew, the patricians had sense enough to woo them back. They made concessions, and, therefore, they stayed in power. The Roman proletariat was thrown out of work. The Italian truck farmer and fruit grower could not compete with slave labor. He moved into Rome and joined the masses of the unemployed. The ruling classes pampered them. Wealthy, ambitious politicians employed clever agitators to play upon and control them. They were kept from starvation by doles of bread, and were amused by the games, gladiatorial shows, triumphal processions, spectacles. The Colosseum was built to hold them."

### Notable Exception

"I hear that your son is making quite a record at Princeton."

"Yes, he hasn't committed suicide, yet."

—Ex.

### Self-Disclosed

"How did you find yourself after last night's party?"

"Oh, I just looked under the table, and there I was!"—Ex.

# As the Worker Sees His World

Summary and Digest of Important Events Here and Abroad.

Ten miners were killed October 31 in an explosion at the Bowhill Colliery, Scotland.

Spain's constitutional assembly on October 27 voted that the Republic shall have a parliament composed of but one chamber.

Unemployment figures issued for October 19 show a decrease in three weeks of nearly 90,000 in Great Britain as a result of increased manufacturing activity.

Effective November 1, all officers and unorganized employees of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad receiving more than \$300 a month had their pay cut 10 per cent.

The Colorado Fuel and Iron Co., Rockefeller owned, which has cut wages twice in recent months, has declared a regular quarterly dividend of \$2.00 a share on preferred stock.

Federal contributions for relief of unemployment in Canada will exceed \$30,000,000 apart from direct relief requirements, Senator G. D. Robertson, Minister of Labor, announced November 3.

Engineers, firemen, conductors, trainmen and telegraphers on the Canadian National and Canadian Pacific Railroads have notified the managements that they will accept no wage cuts.

Employment in the radio industry increased 15.1 per cent in September over that in August and wages increased 2.7 per cent, the Bureau of Labor Statistics announces.

Two miners, entombed five days, were rescued on October 30, while four others were found dead, when fellow miners penetrated a mine near Wilkes-Barre, Pa., wrecked by a gas explosion.

Construction of a great Soviet automobile plant at Nizhi Novgorod, equipped with the most modern machinery and covering sixty acres, has been finished and is expected to begin production in January.

The British Labor party was overwhelmingly defeated in the election of October 27, winning only a few more than fifty seats, while the National Government won more than 400 seats in the new House of Commons.

The United States Supreme Court declined on October 26 to review the decision upholding the order of the Post Office Department barring the July 15, 1930, issue of "Revolutionary Age," a Communist paper, from the mails.

Charges that the machinery of law enforcement in Harlan County, Ky., scene of a bitterly fought coal strike, has broken down were made recently in a letter sent to Governor Sampson of Kentucky by a group of clergymen, college professors and others.

The adoption of some kind of an economic planning system, either advisory or compulsory, to guide the course of American business was recommended October 23 to the special Senate subcommittee holding hearings on proposals relative to the establishment of a national economic council by Miss Frances Perkins, Industrial Commissioner of New York.

Pointing out that all records for new prisoners were broken during the last fiscal year, ending June 30, Irving C. Bleam, clerk, in his annual report to Colonel Edward B. Stone, principal keeper of the New Jersey State prison, said recently that unemployment tended to bring high prison populations.

### Of Course, It Was an "Open Shop"

A certain printing company makes a practice of printing the following on its salary checks: "Your salary is your personal business—a confidential matter—and should not be disclosed to anybody else."

One of the new employees, in signing for his weekly stipend, added: "I won't mention it to anybody. I'm just as much ashamed of it as you are."—Ex.

# UNFAIR LIST

of the American Federation of Musicians

## BANDS ON THE UNFAIR LIST

- American Legion Band, Post No. 264, Tonawanda, N. Y.
- American Legion Post Band, Hayward, Calif.
- Clayton Military Band, Ellenville, N. Y.
- Community Traction Employees' Band, Toledo, Ohio.
- Danville Municipal Band, Danville, Ill.
- Daubanton's, Jimmie, Dance Band, St. Cloud, Minn.
- DeMolay Boys Band, Toledo, O.
- Denver and Rio Grande Band, Denver, Col.
- Elks' Band, White Plains, N. Y.
- Essex Scottish Brass Band, Windsor, Ont., Canada.
- Essex Scottish Pipe Band, Windsor, Ont., Canada.
- Excelsior Hose Band, Kingston, N. Y.
- Fifth B. C. Coast Brigade C. A. Band, Victoria, B. C., Canada.
- Gaskill, Carl, and His Band, Bridgeton, N. J.
- Graham Farmer Band, Washington, Ind.
- Hall Printing Co., Chicago, Ill.
- Hardware City Band, New Britain, Conn.
- Hazle Atlas Band, Washington, Pa.
- High School Band, Mattoon, Ill.
- Hope Hose Co. Band, Bordentown, N. J.
- I. O. O. F. Band, Greenwich, N. Y.
- Jr. O. U. A. M. Band, Kingston, N. Y.
- Knights of Pythias Band, Elm Grove, W. Va.
- Kuhn, Eddie and His Band, Kansas City, Mo.
- Ladies' Saxophone Band, Wausau, Wis.
- Leighton Boys' Band, Leighton, Pa.
- Lowell Brass Band, Lowell, Mass.
- Morris County American Legion Band, Morristown, N. J.
- Municipal Band, Charleston, W. Va.
- Myers Advanced School Band, Utica, N. Y.
- Myers School Band, Utica, N. Y.
- Nazareth Band, Nazareth, Pa.
- 107th Cavalry Band, Akron, Ohio.
- 121st Cavalry Troop Band, Rochester, N. Y.
- Palmolive-Peets-Colgate Band, Jersey City, N. J.
- Paper City Band, Kalamazoo, Mich.
- Pennsylvania Railroad Band, New Castle, Pa.
- Police and Firemen's Band, Indianapolis, Ind.
- St. Nicholas Boys' Band, Jersey City, N. J.
- Santa Fe Band, Topeka, Kan.
- Studebaker Band, South Bend, Ind.
- Tall Cedars Band of Forest No. 7, Bridgeton, N. J.
- Victoria Girls' Band, Victoria, B. C., Canada.
- Vancouver National Boys' and Girls' Juvenile Band, Vancouver, B. C.
- Washburn Bros. Band, Kingston, N. Y.
- Wingate's Concert and Military Band, Amesbury, Mass.

## PARKS, BEACHES AND GARDENS

- Beverly Gardens, Albuquerque, N. M.
- Castle Gardens, Pittsburgh, Pa.
- Dolan's Park, Roscobel, Wis.
- Harmarville Park, Harmarville, Pa.
- Iroquois Gardens, Louisville, Ky.
- Lakeside Amusement Park, Wichita Falls, Texas.
- Lassalle Park, Lassalle, Mich.
- Lighthouse Gardens, Newton, Iowa.
- Mason Gardens, Uniontown, Pa.
- National Amusement Park, Apinwall, Pa.
- Parker Park, Indianaola Island, Ohio.
- Penryn Park, Pa.
- Rainbow Gardens, Topeka, Kan.
- Rainier National Park, Washington.
- Saltair Beach, Salt Lake City, Utah.
- Splash Beach, Charleston, W. Va.
- Suburban Gardens, Earl Dalton, Prop., New Orleans, La.
- Trier's Park (West Swinney Park), Fort Wayne, Ind.
- Willow Beach, Clarksburg, W. Va.
- Yosemite National Park.

## ORCHESTRAS

- Arcadia Orchestra, Hannibal, Mo.
- Atlantic University Orchestra, Norfolk, Va.
- Bailey's Orchestra, Napa, Calif.
- Bigford, Roy, and His Orchestra, Bay City, Mich.
- Boston Symphony Orchestra, Boston, Mass.
- Brown, Harry, and His Sunshine Serenaders, St. Petersburg, Fla.
- Clearwater Collegians, Eau Claire, Wis.
- Clifford's Orchestra, Antigo, Wis.
- Cornhill Orchestra, Plainwell, Mich.
- Eddie Burke and His Orchestra, Brockton, Mass.
- Elyriaans, Jack Flynn's, Elyria, Ohio.
- Estudillo's, Eddie, Orchestra, Paso Robels, Calif.
- Farrall, Gene, Traveling Orchestra.
- Ferraro Orchestra, Kingston, N. Y.
- Fingerhut, Jos., and Orchestra, Kankakee, Ill.
- Four Aces and Joker Orchestra, East St. Louis, Ill.
- Frolickers, The, Plainfield, N. J.
- Funnymakers, Mrs. Harry Barker's, St. Thomas, Ontario, Canada.
- Gondolier Orchestra, Natick, Mass.
- Hammit, Jack, and His Jimtown Ramblers.
- Harley-Jacks Orchestra, New Castle, Pa.
- Harrison Radiator Corporation Orchestra, Lodiport, N. Y.
- Hoth, Leland, and Orchestra, East Aurora, N. Y.
- Hough's Nighthawks Orchestra, Beloit, Wis.
- Kane, Al, Orchestra, Brockton, Mass.
- Kelth, Holbrook, Spanish Ballroom Orchestra, Salt Lake City, Utah.
- Lehman Saxophone Sextette, Burlington, Iowa.
- McGraw, John L., Orchestra, Pittsburgh, Pa.
- McGavin, Joe, and Lewis Club Orchestra, Jersey City, N. J.
- Margolis, Geo., and His Music Masters, Kingston, N. Y.
- Marigold Orchestra, Oshkosh, Wis.
- Midnight Sun Orchestra, Plainfield, N. J.
- Migliaccio, Ralph, Orchestra, Provo, Utah.
- Moore's Aces, Harvey, Mt. Vernon, Ohio.
- Paramount Orchestra, Stamford, Conn.
- Pfeffenbaugh, Speedy, and His Orchestra, Wheeling, W. Va.
- Rickard, Wm., Orchestra, Green Bay, Wis.
- Royal Collegians Orchestra, Stamford, Conn.
- Schorr, Dave, Orchestra, Newark, N. J.
- Scully, J. T., Paramount Orchestras, New York City, N. Y.
- The orchestra of employees of the Lowell Electric Light Co., Lowell, Mass.
- Twin City Orchestra, Plainfield, N. J.
- Webb, Irving, Orchestra, Salt Lake City, Utah.
- Zoeller, Carl, Orchestra, Louisville, Ky.





