

# International Musician



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## Chicago - the 1933 Convention City

THOSE visiting the thirty-eighth annual convention of the American Federation of Musicians in Chicago this June will find themselves literally projected into what will be the most intensely interesting community in the world this year. There is no doubt but that every activity of interest to all types of tastes and enthusiasms will be concentrated in Chicago in 1933, for this is the year of the much-advertised and greatly-discussed Century of Progress Exposition.

During the one hundred and fifty days, from June first to October thirty-first, this great exposition will be running in full speed, attended by an estimated total of more than two hundred and fifty thousand persons daily. Exhibits of every description and spectacles of all types will parade in a pageant of thrilling beauty and fascinating interest across the programs of these days.

Chicago has chosen this means of marking the passing of one hundred years of civic, industrial, commercial, educational and artistic growth from a small cluster of log cabins at the mouth of the river to the gigantic, towering, active city of today. Space and time do not permit a detailed description of the Century of Progress. It is not needed in this article as there are countless other mediums packed with complete information concerning this 1933 World's Fair. Suffice it to write that many foreign nations, a majority of the states of the union, and nearly every branch of science, art and industry will be represented in the great show on the Lake Front.

Those visiting the convention of the American Federation of Musicians will find countless attractions beckoning them in hours not required at the sessions of the convention. In addition to the Century of Progress, Chicago will offer a multitude of theatrical attractions; baseball will be seen at both the White Sox Park and the Cubs' Park; and for those who enjoy the horse racing tracks, there are seven parks scheduling a full season for 1933.

Musically, Chicago has always occupied a place in the front ranks of communities making history in this all important branch of culture and entertainment. The far-famed Chi-

ago Symphony, under the direction of Dr. Frederick Stock, is making plans for a series of Century of Progress concerts. The Chicago Federation of Musicians, under the management of the astute James Petrillo, will again present a series of out-of-door band concerts in the huge Grant Park music shell where countless thousands can listen and enjoy the best in band music. Leading concert artists of all types will find Chicago a mecca during the Century of Pro-

gress, and, in addition, there are being prepared many musical attractions to be given on the grounds of the Century of Progress. So, if there be among the delegates attending the convention those who, like the proverbial busman, desire music with their holiday, they will not have far to go to find a musical attraction to fit their every mood.

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For those who desire to roam the highways and byways of what is one of the most fascinating cities in the world, as well as being the second

largest community in the United States, there are leagues of miles of perfect highways through Chicago's continual chain of park boulevards. Here one may drive for hours through every sort of landscaped park. Also there are nearly thirty miles of beaches for those who desire to watch young Chicago at aquatic play, and perhaps swim a bit themselves.

And, speaking of the water, there are delightful day and night-time

way you want to consider it, there is nothing anyone would wish for in the line of entertainment that Chicago does not offer in 1933. It will, in every truth, be the mecca of the universe this summer and the delegates to the thirty-eighth annual convention of the American Federation of Musicians are most fortunate and wise in selecting Chicago as the scene of their meeting.

The convention headquarters, business sessions, luncheons and banquets will be in the Great New Palmer House. It is appropriate that we tell you a few items of interest about this great institution which will be our headquarters. As is our custom we have selected the outstanding hostelry of our convention city for the scene of our activities.

For sixty-one years a Palmer House, in Chicago, has stood as the criterion hotel of the mid-west. Rebuilt after the great Chicago fire in 1873 as the first fireproof hotel in the world, the Palmer House became the foremost gathering place for social and business life in the central states. Here presidents, military leaders, statesmen, and business and financial giants stopped when in Chicago. Women of fashion and society considered no other hotel in the city during that era when Chicago was making itself the second greatest city in the land. The famous banquet tendered General U. S. Grant on his return from his trip around the world was held in the Palmer House. Mark Twain was often a guest, and Kipling, staying in the hotel while in Chicago en route to India, was so taken with its magnificence that he made mention of the Palmer House in his American Note Book. President Cleveland received notice of nomination in the lobby of the old Palmer House, and addressed the crowds from the famous staircase. The silver dollars in the floor of the barber shop were of world-wide fame and attracted thousands who came to Chicago to see the World's Fair of 1893, which, incidentally, was planned in meetings held in the old hotel. We might write indefinitely of the old Palmer House and its historic memories and traditions which held sway for so long.

### Notice to Traveling Orchestras

**P**ROTESTS have been made to the American Federation of Musicians that traveling orchestras accept engagements in hotels, restaurants, inns and cafes in the jurisdiction of locals and accept room and board at same in lieu of some of their wages. Often the charge for room and board is excessive and the entire arrangement bears the ear-marks of defeating the conditions set forth by National and Local laws concerning the filling of engagements by traveling orchestras in such places. For this reason the following order is binding upon members of the American Federation of Musicians, to wit:

"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."

JOSEPH N. WEBER,  
President.

cruises along the Lake Front. Some of the boats offer moonlight dancing cruises and all of them will feature a trip by the exquisitely-lighted Century of Progress grounds which, as you know, are part of Chicago's great front yard.

For those who golf there are more than one hundred public fee and club (for the most part open to the public at a green fee charge) courses whose fairways and greens beckon the elusive pill.

All in all, by and large, and any-



## MINUTES OF THE INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

King Edward Hotel,  
Toronto, Canada, January 4, 1933.

Mid-year meeting of the International Executive Board called to order by President Weber at 2:00 P. M. Present—Bagley, Brenton, Weaver, Hayden, Greenbaum, Jarrott, Petrillo and Kerngood.

The Board considers an appeal of Member Wm. E. Lossez from an action of Local 9, Boston, Mass., in allowing a claim against him in favor of Member Wm. Boyle. All of the documents in the case are read. On motion, the appeal is sustained.

A claim of Member E. D. Strout of Local 307, La Salle, Ill., against Manager O. R. Ross, Ingelierre Ballroom, Peoria, Ill., for \$109.00 alleged to be due him is laid before the Board and, after discussion, final decision is deferred until the contract governing the engagement has been secured and considered in connection with other documents in the case.

The Board considers a request from the Van Leeuwen Symphonette Orchestra of Cincinnati, Ohio, to be permitted to perform concert engagements in other jurisdictions on the co-operative plan. The Board holds that it is not feasible to grant such permission.

Case No. 889 of the 1931-1932 Docket is on motion reopened. The imposing of fine of \$50.00 on Member B. Meroff is reaffirmed and fines of \$10.00 each are imposed on Members M. Alderman, A. Arleaga, R. Bundy, F. Brown, F. Canfield, M. Druzinsky, R. Ehrhart, M. Goldstein, E. Graham, D. Lynch, L. Powell, M. Powell, B. Russell and E. Shonka.

An application for reinstatement from Ken Keller is considered and the President is directed to arrange for payments on the monthly instalment plan in line with the viewpoint of the Board.

A request to be removed from the National Unfair List is received from Paul Rabinowitz, and is on motion denied.

The Board considers a request from J. M. Roberts, member of Local 10, Chicago, Ill., for a reduction of fine of \$100.00 imposed by Local 655, Miami, Fla., and sustained by the International Executive Board in Case No. 877 of the 1931-1932 Docket. On motion the request is denied.

An appeal for remission of fines imposed by Local 174, New Orleans, La., on members of Pickard's Chinese Syncopators is heard. On motion the appeal is denied, but the penalty is reduced to the imposing of reprimands.

The Board holds that claims from contracting members against employers for alleged breach of contracts must be accompanied by statements of individual loss sustained by themselves and members of the bands and orchestras and citing the names of members and locals to which they belong, and to whom all monies collected shall be forwarded by the International Treasurer.

Session adjourned at 6 P. M.

King Edward Hotel,

Toronto, Canada, January 5, 1933.

Meeting of the International Executive Board called to order by President Weber at 10 A. M. All present.

The Board considers Case No. 60, appeal of Member Fred Meurant of Local No. 559, Beacon, N. Y., from its action in imposing a fine upon him. On motion the appeal is sustained.

Case No. 61, appeal of Member John J. Lyons of Local No. 559, Beacon, N. Y., from its action in imposing a fine upon him, is taken up. On motion the appeal is sustained.

A request is received for a reopening of Case No. 65, wherein a judgment of \$90.00 was rendered against Manager B. F. Stetzer of Eau Claire, Wis., in favor of Member Harold Menning of Local No. 337, Appleton, Wis. The reopening is granted. On motion the claim is dismissed.

Consideration is given to Case No. 137, appeal of Miss Adelaide Lander, member of Local 802, New York City, N. Y., from its action in allowing a claim of Member Emil Scheck against her. On motion the appeal is sustained.

Case No. 146, charges preferred by Local No. 148, Atlanta, Ga., against Member Harry Adamhoff of Local No. 655, Miami, Fla., for alleged violation of the laws of the A. F. of M. in the former jurisdiction is considered. The Board holds that charges were improperly presented, as the Local had redress against the member by applying the same law regarding non-payment of dues as would

apply to full members of the Local.

An alleged overt act on the part of the Secretary of Local 334, Waterloo, Iowa, is laid before the Board and the matter is referred to the President's office to take the action indicated by the Board.

President Chas. J. Molinari of Local No. 406, Montreal, Canada, appears in connection with a request of that Local that the unfairness of a local theatre be lifted on occasional Sundays to permit our members to render services therein at symphony concerts. Referred to the President's office.

Vice-President Bagley in the chair.

Case No. 150, appeal of Member John Whitson of Local 291, Newburgh, N. Y., from an action of Local 559, Beacon, N. Y., in imposing a fine of \$25.00 upon him is laid before the Board. On motion the appeal is denied, but the amount of fine is reduced to \$10.00.

Consideration is given to Case No. 204, claim of Member S. Florio against Member Bohumir Kryl of Local 10, Chicago, Ill., for \$600.00 alleged to be due him. President Weber resumes the chair. On motion the claim is denied.

Recess taken at 12:25 P. M.

Session resumed at 2 P. M.

The Board considers Case No. 252, charges preferred by Local 146, Lorain-Elyria, Ohio, against Members Edwin Feber, Lewis Foraker, Floyd Humes, Kyle Martin, Lester Noe, Jessie Purdue, Ed. Spence, Fred Steadman and Kenneth Theiss of Local 179, Marietta, Ohio, for violations of the laws of the A. F. of M. On motion the charges are sustained and fines of \$25.00 each imposed on Members Edwin Feber, Lewis Foraker, Floyd Humes, Kyle Martin, Lester Noe, Jessie Purdue, Ed. Spence, Fred Steadman and Kenneth Theiss.

A request is received for reopening of Case No. 333, claim of Managers Buchert and Hertenstein, Sunnybrook Swimming Pool, Pottstown, Pa., against Member Tommy Christian for \$110.71 alleged to be due by breach of contract, and in which the claim was dismissed. On motion the case is reopened and the belated rebuttal of the claimants shall be submitted to Member Christian for rebuttal, the entire case to then be submitted for consideration of the Board.

The Board reconsiders Case No. 350, wherein a claim of Member John DeBueris against Domenico DeRiggi, White Plains, N. Y., for \$79.60 was allowed. All of the documents in the case are read, including a communication from the defendant which was submitted in accordance with the condition under which the amount of the judgment was deposited. After consideration of all of the evidence in the case, judgment in allowing the claim was reaffirmed.

The Board considers charges preferred against J. Frank Terry of Local 286, Toledo, Ohio, for violation of the laws of the A. F. of M. On motion the member is found guilty and a fine of \$50.00 is imposed.

Consideration is given to Case No. 374 of the 1931-1932 Docket, in which Member Sig Sanders submits a claim of \$680.61 against Manager Gregory Ratoff, alleged to be due him. All of the documents in the case are read. On motion the matter is referred to the President's office for adjudication.

A request is considered for reopening of Case No. 884 of the 1931-1932 Docket, in which a claim of Member Rose Blane and her orchestra against Arthur Bach for \$50.00, alleged balance due her, had been allowed. On motion the request is granted. On further motion the claim is dismissed.

The Board considers a request from Member Manny Gross of Local 802, New York City, N. Y., for remission of \$5.00 fine imposed upon him. On motion the fine is remitted under the circumstances extant in the case.

The Board considers an application of Local 207, Salina, Kan., for extension of jurisdiction. On motion the request will take the usual course.

A request for reconsideration of Case No. 757 of the 1931-1932 Docket in which the charter of Local 627 of Kansas City, Mo., was revoked, is received and on motion it is denied.

An application for strike benefits alleged to be due Carl Gray is received and referred to President's office for further investigation and adjudication.

The matter of scale of wages to apply to services for recording purposes is considered. The Board holds that no revised

## ● NOTICE TO ALL MEMBERS ●

THE new postal regulations require us to pay 2c on each postmaster's advice card we receive. These cards formerly came to us from the postoffice gratis. The idea is this: If you move without giving your Local Secretary ample notice, and your paper is mailed to your old address, the postmaster sends us a card telling us to discontinue sending your paper to that address and we pay 2c for each card. We receive hundreds of these cards weekly. You can help save a considerable sum of money for the organization if you will only fill out or copy the blank form attached hereto, and mail to YOUR LOCAL SECRETARY, giving your new address in time to avoid the necessity of the postmaster sending us an advice card.

Although the law of your Local may permit thirty days in which to advise your Local Secretary of change of address, you will be helpful in saving the organization a substantial sum of money each year if you will forward your correct address to him prior to or immediately upon changing your residence.

DO NOT SEND CHANGES TO PUBLICATION OFFICE  
OF INTERNATIONAL MUSICIAN

## CHANGE OF ADDRESS COUPON

When change of address is required, kindly fill in this blank and forward to your local Secretary.

Name.....  
New Address.....  
Old Address.....

scale shall be made for re-recording services which had been requested by the Brunswick Recording Company.

A request of Member Gordon Kibbler for permission to make direct adjudication with members holding judgments against him in claims allowed by the Federation, is considered. On motion the matter is referred to the President's office.

Recess taken at 5:30 P. M.

Session resumed at 7:00 P. M.

Matters of interest to the Federation discussed at length.

A request for reopening of Case No. 804 of the 1931-1932 Docket, in which a judgment of \$125.00 was allowed against Dykstra Bros., Kalamazoo, Mich., in favor of Member William A. Roy is received. On motion the case is reopened. On further motion the claim is dismissed.

The Board considers a request of Local No. 745, Lemont, Ill., for permission to enroll applicants residing in Downers Point, Ill., and which is, on motion, denied.

A request from Member Sprague Bolinger of Local No. 136, Charleston, W. Va., for a reduction of fine of \$200.00 imposed by Local 125, Norfolk, Va., is considered. On motion the fine is reduced to \$25.00.

Matters of interest to the Federation are again considered, including the situation at Hollywood, Calif.

Adjournment taken at 9:10 P. M.

King Edward Hotel,

Toronto, Canada, January 6, 1933.

Meeting of the International Executive Board called to order by President Weber at 10:00 A. M. All present.

The Board continues a discussion of matters of interest to the Federation.

A query is considered from Local No. 6, San Francisco, Calif., as to the rights of members of an orchestra to purchase electrical transcriptions from the company for whom the records were made. The Board holds that such purchase is not sanctioned.

Consideration is given to a request for a separate charter from residents of Niagara Falls, Ont., Canada, the latter place now in the jurisdiction of Local No. 106, Niagara Falls, N. Y. The matter is referred to the President's office for further investigation and report to the Board.

Licensing of agents receives prolonged discussion in all its phases.

The question of the operation of Radio Station WCFL in Chicago, Ill., is discussed at length.

A request is received for consideration of a modification of National prices governing services at Fairs and fails to receive favorable action.

Recess taken at noon.

Session resumed at 1:30 P. M.

Member J. Drouin of Local No. 406, Montreal, Canada, appears on behalf of a number of members and presents their reasons for asking for an investigation of the conduct of affairs of the Local by its officers and challenging the validity of the last election. Referred to the office of the President.

A request is received from Dave Peyton, a former member of the A. F. of M., to be permitted to arrange directly with the claimants for payments of judgments rendered against him. Referred to the office of the President.

The question of salaries of officers of Local 802, New York City, N. Y., was discussed at length and to a final determination.

The President lays the matter of the raising of funds by a Local before the Board. The Board holds that by reason of the present depression it is not advisable at the present time that locals raise their dues, as hosts of their members are unemployed, and that a sounder and fairer policy would be that those in positions, many of whom earn lucrative wages, should pay more towards the upkeep of their locals, as it is the locals and the Federation which protect their wages.

Matters of interest to the Federation are discussed at length.

Charges against Members Carl Berdurke, Local 802, New York City, N. Y., and Anton Bockdon, Eddie Broz, A. Spoudill, F. Chimera, G. Tose, G. Torchio, F. Vallely, A. L. Wenzel and Helen Rogers, all of Local 10, Chicago, Ill., are considered and fines of \$10.00 each are imposed.

The Secretary of the A. F. of M. is authorized to make such renewal of lease for his office and the quarters of the printing plant as shall be approved by the President of the A. F. of M. in the name of the Executive Board.

Adjourned subject to the call of the Chair at 5:00 P. M.









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## "Buy American"

ONE of the constructive steps initiated by the Labor Movement to eliminate the present depression and provide employment for America's wage workers is the national demand that we spend our earnings and our savings for goods and commodities which are the product of America's workers, industrial and agricultural.

We are a self-sustaining nation. There are few commodities we use that are not produced in volume within our own land.

Every dollar we spend unnecessarily for goods or commodities produced by workers in foreign lands deprives America's workers of an opportunity of gainful employment.

The largest purchaser in our country is our own national government.

Two years ago America's Wage Earners' Protective Conference, composed of International Unions of the American Federation of Labor and with which this organization is affiliated, unaided, successfully prevailed upon the Congress of the United States to insert in each of the yearly appropriation bills a requirement that all purchases, where possible, without limitation as to comparative costs, should be the growth, production or manufacture of American Labor.

The example set by our national law makers, at the demand of America's Wage Earners' Protective Conference, has since been followed by independent agencies of our national government such as the requirement of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation that funds loaned by that corporation shall be used for the purchase of goods produced by American Labor. Similar requirements have since been adopted by some states and several cities. A notable case being that of New York City, wherein the city government has decreed that all purchases for city use shall be the product of American Labor.

America will regain normal or prosperous conditions only when America's wage workers regain their lost purchasing power.

Apparently, there are but few who have realized that through loss of employment opportunities our twelve millions of unemployed wage workers have been deprived of a purchasing power far in excess of four hundreds of millions of dollars each week.

Those who wish to make a substantial contribution toward the elimination of our present depressing industrial and agricultural conditions can do so by demanding that they be supplied with the products of American workers, industrial and agricultural.

Our national government has legally led the way. We strongly suggest that all join in prevailing upon all agencies of our state and local governments that they refuse to permit the ex-

penditure of public funds for any article or commodity other than those produced by America's workers.

We can and should demand of our local merchants that they follow the lead of our national law makers by displaying and distributing articles and commodities which are the product of America's workers.

With the return of America's unemployed wage workers to profitable employment, with purchasing power increased by more than four hundreds of millions of dollars each week, we will provide employment for all of our workers in a very short time and relieve the distressful conditions now existing among our wage earners and farmers.

Let the slogan be: **BUY AMERICAN MADE GOODS—PUT AMERICA'S WORKERS AGAIN AT WORK.**—*Matthew Woll in American Photo-Engraver.*

## Labor and Racketeers

LABOR has a right to get just a little bit tired of the dear uplifters who rant about racketeering in unions.

Labor has never pulled a pious face and declared its whole membership pure and free from evil.

Labor has had and still has its bad actors, naturally. What section of population as large as the labor movement is free from tainted individuals?

Certainly business is not free from crime. Certainly politics is not free from it. The professions are not free from it and neither are the churches free from it.

Racketeering started in business circles and was given its great impetus by a law supported by the Bishop Cannons. If some of it has slopped its dirty water over into labor, it is no wonder.

By and large, the labor movement is America's cleanest movement.

Labor can hold its head up in pride beside business, finance, church or politics.

Labor can and does hold up its head in pride in a system tainted and debauched by corruption and fraud largely bred by the conditions of the time.

Labor, exploited by the whole community in which it exists, the burden bearer and the maker of all commodities, has a right to tell the cock-eyed world it is good and tired of the taunts of the holier-than-thou gentry who have done nothing to re-shape institutions and conditions so that the worker may have a decent chance.

## The Sacred Circle of Big Banking

IN the sacred circle of big banking all is well.

An orgy of mortgaged foreclosures sweeps the nation; eleven millions are unemployed, but in the sacred circle of big banking all is well.

Wall Street continues to fill its wool bags with monster shears.

The Wall Street Journal tells us that twenty-four New York banks paid \$106,000,000 in profits on capitalizations totaling but \$626,935,000. The average New York bank dividend in this group was 16 per cent.

The New York First National paid 100 per cent—dollar for dollar.

In Pittsburgh the average rate ran even higher and the great Mellon bank paid 200 per cent!

Outside the barred windows the foreclosures continued, the weary feet of the unemployed tramped on, from exploded hope to forlorn hope.

Over the country there were bank failures, also taking toll from the people in money lost.

Money lost, or money paid in swollen profits—it all comes from the people—and eleven million and more are unemployed.

New York Journal of Commerce tells us that the total of dividends and interest for 1932 ran to seven billion dollars. The total of profits and dividends has not suffered much in comparison to 1930 and 1931, but wages have gone down, down, down. And the line of unemployed has grown longer.

Capital gets its return; labor gets its punishment. **MAL-DISTRIBUTION GOES ON IN A PERIOD MADE CRITICAL BY MAL-DISTRIBUTION.**

Labor has offered remedy; **LABOR HAS OFFERED THE ONLY REMEDY!**

Mal-distribution cannot much longer continue in safety to America.

Those who block the progress of cure block America's chance to survive as a free nation.

**IT'S TIME FOR THE SACRED CIRCLE OF BANKING TO COME DOWN TO EARTH.**

**BANKS MUST SERVE, NOT CONTROL. ROBBERY BY BANKS CANNOT GO ON.**

When the day arrives that all merchandise sold in America is made in America by union labor there will be no depression in America.

## Out Beyond the Surf

Where thought, un-hastened 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.

Up to this writing all "plans" for the distribution of money to help break the log-jam of depression have been in the direction of loaning money to somebody besides wage-earners.

Maybe wage-earners shouldn't have any money set aside for their relief—maybe not. But—

It would be nice to have the offer, anyway.

It is true that money has been given to destitute wage-earners in charity, but there has been no plan or proposal for financing them through wages for work done.

Money has gone to bankers and it is proposed that money be made available to farmers.

Always it is pointed out that these funds will, sooner or later, benefit wage-earners, by "seeping through," etc. Cheerful thought.

Perhaps there would be nothing sound about directly financing labor projects. But that does not prevent speculatively minded persons from wondering why it is that the worker is the last to be considered.

The farm allotment plan, now being considered, means direct relief to farmers, on condition that they agree to restrict their crops.

How about some direct relief for factory operation on condition that wage-earners limit their hours of labor?

For a good many years the United States government has been urging farmers to produce less, which, presumably means to work less. Now it is considering the idea of paying them to do what they have not been able to do voluntarily.

Organized labor wants to work less, for the national benefit, and it finds all manner of obstacles in its path.

If conditions continue to go from bad to worse, some simple soul is going to come along and suggest that, since the factories are all right where they were, the mines are right where they were, the forests and railroads and other things are right where they were, there is no reason for not proceeding forthwith to use them.

That chap will be called crazy, but he is going to ask his question over again and who knows how many might decide to also go crazy?

Little notice has been given the American Federation of Labor declaration that production should be for use, not for profit. That sounds crazy, too, in view of the fact that profits last year came close to their all-time high mark, while the year ended with unemployment at ITS all-time high mark.

The wise men of the banks and of Big Business gather and wag their heads wisely, the wagging indicating a wisdom that thus far has got the workers nothing except more unemployment.

However, it probably would be unwise for authorities to call in International Unions and ask their advice about what to do to put workers back to work. Unwise, from the Wall Street point of view.

But, in closing, let us remark that this is a nation, not a piece of the earth fenced off for the making of dividends.—C. M. W.

## 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.—Where can I find the text from which is quoted: "The ownership of a free man is vested in himself?"

A.—In the proceedings of the 1907 A. F. of L. convention, page 213.

Q.—Does the A. F. of L. favor "labor institutes," such as have this year been held in various colleges?

A.—Yes. The institutes in question were conducted under auspices of the Workers' Education Bureau, approved by the A. F. of L.

Q.—If two unions wish to join in mutual action, must they get A. F. of L. approval?

A.—Not unless it concerns some object not sanctioned by the A. F. of L. law, and in that event convention action would be required.

Q.—Why doesn't the A. F. of L. favor joining the International Labor Organization?

A.—For several reasons. Primarily, American labor opposes all alliances with European labor, and perhaps the prime reason for this is the partisan political character of most European labor movements.



## OVER FEDERATION FIELD

(CHAUNCEY A. WEAVER)

As by law provided the International Executive Board of the American Federation of Musicians held its mid-year meeting January 4-7, 1933, for the transaction of accumulated business. Toronto, Canada, was the place of meeting. The board sessions were held at the King Edward Hotel, which was also the headquarters of the eighteenth annual Federation convention in 1913.

Local No. 149 representatives were constantly on hand to look after the interests of the visitors. For special favors they are indebted to the local Executive Board, President and Mrs. Walter M. Murdoch, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Stephenson and National Executive Officer J. Edw. Jarrott.

There is something very captivating about the city of Toronto. It "grows on" visitors. It is constructed on a broad-gauge plan and reflects a civic stability which speaks volumes for the character of its citizenship.

Toronto had its depression touches, but the local organization has come, or is coming, through the scorching process in fine shape.

The *Boston Musician* has been running a series of very interesting articles on "Famous Bandmasters." A recent contribution was a review of the musical career of Thomas Morrill Carter, by Henry Woelber. Bandmaster Carter is one whom New England musicians have ever delighted to honor and concerning whom those of more distant states never lose their interest. His march, entitled "Boston Commandry," has created a widely extended kinship. Brother Carter was born at Newton, New Hampshire, December 25, 1841. He thus celebrated his 91st birthday on the recent Christmas holiday. He joined a band at 18 and was soon leader of his own organization. He voted for Abraham Lincoln for President. He conducted his band at all the famous New England pleasure resorts. He directed the first monster band concert given by Boston Musicians' Mutual Relief Society in 1905. Throughout his long and distinguished career he has been a consistent defender and promoter of high-grade music. The author of the Carter sketch, Mr. Woelber, says: "If young people in the formative period could be brought up on a short musical diet with such numbers as Mendelssohn's 'Spinning Song,' a little of 'Hansel and Gretel,' or taught to play a Mozart 'Sonata,' there would be less crime in the world." To this bit of philosophy there will be no disposition to dissent. Mrs. Carter is still living. The writer met the veteran bandmaster during the convention held in Boston in 1930 and gladly joins in the chorus of felicitation which his friends are echoing from all parts of the musical world.

Even though a debt defaulter, France will doubtless continue to be international headquarters for advice on what women should wear—and how little.

Some genius might provide a key to solution of the agricultural problem by the manufacture of a nifty and fantastic brand of corn-stalk fiddles.

Several locals terminated a very quiet year with a red-hot election.

We have long admired the atmosphere which surrounds Denver. It is buoyant, exhilarating, wholesome. It also seems to generate a strange political psychology—one that cements and soothes and harmonizes. With upheavals in office the order of the day in national, state and municipal affairs; with war to the bitter end declared by the "outs" against the

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"ins" from one end of the country to the other—the *Denver Musician* carries the strange announcement that at the recent annual election of Local No. 20—"from the office of President to that of Sergeant-at-Arms, not a single change was made." It would be interesting to know just how many times this outcome has been duplicated during the current annual election period. The fashion has largely been to hold all 1932 administrations in some degree responsible for the depression and decree an ouster therefor. The report certainly reflects a high decree of credit upon the officary of the Denver Local.

It is gratifying—even to occasional Chicago visitors drawn thither by the lure of high-class musical events—that the well-known Auditorium of that city has been brought back and rededicated to the artistic scheme of things for which it was originally constructed. Its acoustic properties are about as near to the ideal as could ever be hoped for and great and innumerable have been the triumphs scored within its walls. It seems to us that no one would ever be tempted to visit the Civic Opera House who had access to the Auditorium as a place in

which to enjoy the fine class of productions which Chicago can now and then provide even in times of commercial and industrial depression.

"Symphony" has come to be about the most outrageously perverted, maltreated and desecrated word known to the language of music. Webster gives a double definition: (1) A consonance of harmonic sounds agreeable to the ear; (2) An elaborate instrumental composition consisting usually, like the sonata, of three or four contrasted yet inwardly related movements, as the allegro, the adagio, the minuet and the trio or scherzo and the finale in quick time. A few evenings ago the voluble announcer proclaimed that the well-known Utopia Symphony Orchestra was about to render a program exclusively of masterpieces. We squared ourself in breath-holding anticipation. For nearly ten minutes we listened to what sounded like several people falling down stairs in rapid succession to each other—each one loaded with an armful of tinware. Musicians have a perfect right these days to play anything they think the people will listen to, but they ought not to try and secure a listening under false pretenses, by the sacrilegious use of

the word "symphony" where, by the widest stretch of the imagination, it was never intended to apply.

After reading our paragraph in the *International Musician* about the belated return of Charley Durlin, of Baltimore, Local No. 40, from the Los Angeles convention, Secretary Edward Ringius of Local No. 30, St. Paul, informs us that Delegate and Mrs. C. R. Jahns have just passed through that city from Los Angeles, by the way of Alaska. Delegate Jahns resides at Moline and represents the Davenport-Moline-Rock Island Tri-City Local. Mr. and Mrs. Jahns are extensive globe-trotters and can tell many an interesting story of what they have seen and heard. We are glad they have arrived home in safety and in good health.

The Springfield Symphony Orchestra of Springfield, Mass., has opened its eleventh season, under a high tide of community approbation, and with every prospect of gratifying success. The orchestra personnel discloses seventy names—among them being that of Brother E. H. Lyman, long-time local secretary and delegate to many national conventions, in the chair of first clarinet. Among the numbers in-

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Table of financial records for 1933, including entries for J. R. Webster, Rose Bayer, Mary Checoura, Helen Litchfield, Rita Millington, and Helen Schultz.

Table of financial records for 1933, continuing from the previous column with entries for Charles Harbold, Johnny Johnson, James Carr, Louis Panico, and J. C. Carrigan.

Table of financial records for 1933, continuing from the previous column with entries for Clem Basile, Paul Whiteman Orchestra, Kay Kyser Orchestra, and Harry Bray Orchestra.

Table of financial records for 1933, continuing from the previous column with entries for Local 543, Baltimore, Md., Nelson, A. L., and Rich, Freddie.

Respectfully submitted, H. E. BRENTON, Treasurer.

UNFAIR LIST of the American Federation of Musicians

Table of financial records for 1933, including entries for American Legion Post Band, Atlanta Police Band, Burgess Battery Co. Band, and Clayton Military Band.

Table of financial records for 1933, including entries for Artesian Park, Tom Sweeney, Manager, Brenham, Texas, and Beverly Gardens, Albuquerque, N. M.

Table of financial records for 1933, including entries for Amato Orchestra, Portland, Maine, and Atlantic University Orchestra, Norfolk, Va.

Table of financial records for 1933, including entries for Blue and Gold Orchestra, Tyrone, Pa., and Blue Jay Orchestra, Portsmouth, N. H.

Table of financial records for 1933, including entries for Gadsden High School Auditorium, Gadsden, Ala., and Winburn, Ernie, Tucson, Ariz.

Table of financial records for 1933, including entries for Municipal Auditorium, Hot Springs, Ark., and Municipal Auditorium, Texarkana, Ark.

FINES PAID DURING JANUARY, 1933

Table of financial records for 1933, including entries for Alexander, Claude, Athens, J., and Bedurke, Carl.

CLAIMS COLLECTED DURING JANUARY, 1933

Table of financial records for 1933, including entries for Bennett, Ralph, Casey, A. J., and Drew, Jerry.





