

International Musician



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NO. 12

President's Report to Asbury Park Convention

President Joseph N. Weber Graphically Reviews Federation Activities During the Past Year —New Laws Recommended

To all Delegates of the Fortieth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Musicians.

Greetings:

Since the 1934 Convention, our country has made some progress in alleviating the economic depression and in the direction of economic regeneration. However, in spite of all efforts of our government to stimulate this progress, same proved exceedingly slow. This, of course, conforms to the general rule that destruction is swifter than creation. A collapse may often be sudden, the correction of its results, if at all possible, is likely to be slow; therefore, it could not be expected that the depression which had developed into an economic disaster of unprecedented proportions could be ended post-haste. The efforts to remedy it necessitated deliberate planning and various steps, the results of which could not be definitely foretold. The policies followed by our government in this emergency represent what is commonly known as the "New Deal." Some of these efforts have failed to produce desired results, as was to be expected, since they, after all, represented more or less new experiments, the outcome of which could not be precisely anticipated. In the main, however, the policies of the government had a good deal to do with obviating an economic disaster which threatened to engulf our country and with achieving approximately a 30% improvement in economic conditions as compared with those from which our country suffered at the bottom of the depression.

The new deal did create employment for several millions, approximately one-third of those unemployed, corrected certain sweatshop conditions and prohibited child labor. These are the highlights of its benefits. It did not, up to the present time, correct unemployment to the degree that was expected, as the number of unemployed still fluctuates between 8,000,000 and 9,000,000. It has not benefitted the skilled trades and their organizations. On the contrary, by reason of the minimum wage provided for in the codes of fair competition, it has created the necessity for these trades to defend their established wage scales because employers, in many instances, have attempted to use the minimum code wage scales as a pretext for dragging down the higher wages which unions, through many years of effort, have established.

It did not benefit members of professions (doctors, lawyers and others) who, as heretofore, are dependent for their economic sustenance upon the purchasing power of the masses. It placed organized labor on the defensive, instead of benefiting it, and did not advance the organizing of labor, without hindrances and restrictions, as was contemplated in Section 7A of the National Recovery Act. However, in spite of these shortcomings, the benefits of the new deal, already referred to, are nevertheless highly important and have helped to pave the way for further progress in remedying the depression.

As far as musicians are concerned we, as members of a profession, are left in the same position as those of other professions because we, like they, can only benefit through increased purchasing power of the masses.

Insofar as the codes of fair competition in industries, as provided by the New Deal are concerned, instead of proving of benefit to us, they have placed us on the defensive because during their formation such ridiculously low wages were suggested as minimum wages for us in such codes as would have been an exceedingly advantageous premise from which our employers could have attempted to continually contend for reductions of wages so as finally to bring same as near as possible to those absurd minimums. The danger of this is immediately recognized if we remember that a code of fair competition

covering an industry is the law of the land insofar as that industry is concerned.

Of the result of governmental efforts thus far to end the depression we are in a position to form an opinion, as here we treat with realities and not conjectures. Some progress has been made, but much remains to be done. The policy of the government thus far has included relief for all unemployed. These have included a great many who, under normal conditions, would have been dependent upon relief by reason of their physical inability to work. The government now, in an effort to give greater impetus to economic recovery, has swerved from the policy of relieving the unemployed to procuring work for those physically able to perform such. In other words, every able worker is to earn a wage instead of being left dependent on relief or dole. This will meet with almost unanimous approval by the unemployed, as surely all of them would rather earn a living than be dependent upon the charity of the government. Those physically incapacitated to work will from now on be left to the care of States and municipalities. For the purpose of creating work \$4,300,000,000 has been appropriated by Congress and it is to be hoped that these new efforts to end the depression, and which will cover the major portion of the next two years will hasten the end of same. However, the manner in which the money is to be expended contains the germ of a possibility that advantages gained in one direction may be lost in another. This possibility is presented by the President of the United States in refusing to adhere to the prevailing wage principle in paying for work performed.

This condition the Senate Committee, which had the appropriation of the money in charge, tried to correct with an amendment that the prevailing wage must be paid. The President refused to agree to this and therefore a wage of \$50.00 per month will prevail, except on governmental building operations, on which the prevailing wage must be paid. This arrangement means a wage of less than \$12.00 per week for millions of workers. That this will have the effect that private employers will insist on the reduction of prevailing wages to the same levels so as to conform with the low wage of \$50.00 per month may reasonably be conjectured if we remember their activities in the same direction at the time that the wages of government employes were reduced at the beginning of the present administration.

Organized labor strenuously objected to the wage of \$50.00 per month and insisted upon payment of the prevailing wage on all governmental projects. The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor met the President of the United States in conference and thereafter conferred with the Appropriations Committee of the Senate concerning the same matter. The President was adamant, stating that his aim was to place money in the hands of as many families as he possibly could. Labor, fearing the consequence that such a low wage might lead to a lasting reduction in the standard of life of American workers, was equally adamant and this led to a delay of many weeks before the bill, practically meeting the wishes of the President, passed both houses of Congress and became the law.

As to the National Recovery Act, it is now proposed that it should be modified to the extent of having Codes apply only

to the larger industries doing an interstate business. Upon the continuation of a modified National Recovery Act the President insisted, and of course Congress agreed. However, the position of our organization remains the same as heretofore, that is, we are free to use our own economic strength in defense of our interests and are left free to agree with our employers upon the hours of labor and other working conditions through the modification of trade agreements, understandings and customs without the interference of any code provision or authority. In my report to the last Convention I fully explained the reason for this and the efforts which gained for us this position. We are the only organization in the entire American Federation of Labor thus situated.

The prevailing wage question and the denial of Labor of equal representation in the highest Code Authority threatened a break between the President of the United States and organized labor. However, that was averted through organized labor receiving proper representation in the National Code Authority. Donald Richberg, the Chairman of the reorganized Code Authority, was responsible for the ignoring of labor's right to equal representation thereon.

Speaking again on Section 7A of the National Recovery Act, which was supposed to give labor the right to organize, misinterpretations of the Act placed organized labor on the defensive instead of conferring benefits. The section, in fact, led to the forming of company unions to such an extent that the total of their membership approaches, if not exceeds, that of bona fide labor unions. These company unions are exactly what the name implies. Although the elections of their officers are apparently held without any interference, the workers are in truth controlled by the foremen, shop stewards or other officials who make common cause with the employers to prevent workers from organizing into real independent unions. The organizing of company unions was represented as being in full compliance with the provisions of Section 7A. The result, however, was that the workers were only left "free to organize" into unions designed and controlled by their employers. That this did violence to the intention behind Section 7A, no fair-minded man can dispute.

Another interpretation of this section, which was inimical to organized labor, was that even if it was successful in organizing the vast majority of the workers in any industry into real labor unions, in spite of company unions, the majority in any industry could not decide wage questions and labor conditions for all, but the minority was left free to seek its own understanding. This, of course, meant that a union could never be successful as the employer could always arrange to have a minority ignore the union and negotiate with the company directly. In other words, opposition in the ranks of a union to the decisions of a majority could be created in favor of the employer.

The President of the United States first issued an order that the decision of the majority of the members of a labor union should be binding on the minority. However, Donald Richberg, who was charged with penning the original executive order giving the majority this right, changed his viewpoint with the result of robbing the majority of its right to decide for the entire union.

Thus Section 7A, instead of being of advantage to bona fide labor unions, was so construed as to provide a formidable disadvantage to same. Of course, labor protested and this construction of Section 7A created great unrest in the ranks of organized labor.

At the writing of this report, the Wagner Bill is pending, which is to give labor unions the real right to organize, to outlaw company unions, and to give the majority the right to represent all the workers without exception in their negotiations with the employers. However, whether some stipulation in this bill may not be construed as providing for compulsory arbitration has been raised in the minds of many trades union leaders.

By the foregoing, it will be seen that the National Recovery Act, more especially Section 7A, to say nothing of the low wage provided for in many codes, instead of benefiting organized labor, placed it on the defensive and raised the danger that it might have to fight for its very existence. Organized labor represents approximately 4,000,000 workers, the host of unorganized labor is much larger, even outside of company unions. However, the American Federation of Labor speaks for all workers in general, has their sympathy and often in political questions their actual assistance.

As an example that this is true, we need only remember the defeat of several Southern senators who voted for Judge Parker as a Federal judge when labor considered him unfriendly to its interests. In that part of the country labor is not organized as well as elsewhere, yet when it raised the slogan that these senators were unfriendly to labor, the votes of the unorganized were decisive in defeating them.

So you will see that the American Federation of Labor, itself, even though not representing the majority of the workers, speaks for Labor in general, and whenever unorganized labor has the opportunity to assert itself in agreeing to this, it invariably does so. Of course, labor is not exempt from the vicissitudes of changed conditions and must conform thereto because nothing in the economic or political life of men can be forced or placed into a matrix from which there is no escape and therefore remain undisturbed by the flux of changing economic or social conditions. All attempts to do this must prove failures, as change and development are the very essence of life and all that man is or does is subjected thereto.

In economic or political conditions, however, which are subject to change and development as all else, this change or development can be favorably or unfavorably influenced by the people themselves either through action or inaction. That this is true can be perceived if we only remember the financial collapse of 1929 and the changes which it necessitated and which can be influenced by the will of the people either for better or for worse, preferably, for better control of our financial institutions, for reform in the banking system of our nation and for measures to bring about a more equitable distribution of the wealth produced.

Another example that everything that man does must conform to changing conditions in the economic or political life of nations is a recent decision of the United States Supreme Court to the effect that the Government may pay its obligations in other currency than gold, even though the obligations themselves contain a stipulation that payment in gold must be made. This really means that the Government has the power to abrogate a contract and even though it is conceded that it had no such right in this case, the Supreme Court in its decision left the Government undisturbed in its determina-

(Continued on Page Ten)

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OFFICIAL BUSINESS COMPILED TO DATE

CHARTER ISSUED

439—Billings, Mont.

CHARTERS CANCELLED

413—Pensacola, Fla.
447—Corpus Christi, Texas.
491—Middleboro, Mass.
518—Equality, Ill.
664—Lewiston, Idaho
755—Fort Scott, Kan.

CONDITIONAL MEMBERSHIP ISSUED

A 356—Helen C. Lawrence.
A 357—June Carr.
A 358—Ralph Prince.
A 359—Thomas Angell.
A 360—Ruth Mack.
A 361—Buddy Weymann.
A 362—Loretta Dennison.
A 363—Stuart Ross (renewal).
A 364—Rita Warsawska.
A 365—Phil Henry.
A 366—William Grant.
A 367—Charles M. Hoose.
A 368—Robert Henderson.
A 369—Charles Hoose.
A 370—Clifford Eugene Madison.

WARNING

One, William Seifert, a former member of Local 342, Charlotte, N. C., has borrowed money from locals elsewhere on the strength of said alleged membership. Locals are warned to be governed accordingly.

WANTED TO LOCATE

Kindly address any information as to the whereabouts of Harris Owen, last heard from with the Slat's Randall Orchestra, to E. Herman Magnuson, Secretary, Local 134, 109 Gokey Building, Jamestown, N. Y.

Information as to the whereabouts of Jack Owens is sought by V. L. Hofmann, Secretary, Local 1, 206 Brotherhood Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Please forward any advice as to the present whereabouts of one, Paul Clement, who alleges that he is a member of the A. F. of M., to Edward Canavan, President, Local 802, 1267 Sixth Ave., New York City, N. Y.

Information as to the present location or the home local of Carl Braunsdorf, Jr., is desired by Mark Pierce, Secretary, Local 463, 222 National Bank of Commerce Bldg., Lincoln, Neb.

CHANGES IN OFFICERS DURING MAY, 1935

Local No. 61, Oil City, Pa.—President, T. W. Whren, 519 Colbert Ave.
Local No. 93, Watseka, Ill.—Secretary, Lester McShanog, 114 West Ash St.
Local No. 141, Kokomo, Ind.—Secretary, Hal Denman, Box 272.
Local No. 188, Butler, Pa.—President, Frank L. Sarver, 940 East Brady St.
Local No. 169, Manhattan, Kan.—President, Sidney A. Robinson, 1624 Osage St.; Secretary, Richard E. Fox, 414 Humboldt St.
Local No. 214, New Bedford, Mass.—Secretary, Walter M. Wayland, 188 Washington St.
Local No. 218, Marquette, Mich.—President, Henry M. Robinson, 1011 Pine St.
Local No. 263, Bakersfield, Calif.—President, Charles Cecil, 1609 California Ave.
Local No. 291, Newburgh, N. Y.—Secretary, Thomas J. Vecchio, 67 Beacon St.
Local No. 317, Hoosick Falls, N. Y.—Secretary, Leo Rancourt, Jr., 20 River St.
Local No. 429, Miles City, Mont.—Secretary, Guy O. Comstock, 1405 Main St.
Local No. 449, Coffeyville, Kan.—President, Mark E. Hart, 707 West 11th St.; Secretary, Thelma Hendricks, 509 East Eighth St.
Local No. 477, Mankato, Minn.—Secretary, Ray M. Krause, 419 South Front St.
Local No. 537, Boise, Idaho—President, R. M. Kiltz, 1712 North 14th St.
Local No. 543, Baltimore, Md.—Secretary, Alexander Stephens, 1308 McCulloh St.
Local No. 646, Burlington, Iowa—President, A. A. Koett, 513 South Gertrude St.
Local No. 694, Greenville, S. C.—President, Ernest Hudson, Route No. 5; Secretary, Perry A. Hudson, Route No. 5.

COMMUNICATIONS FROM

The President

JOSEPH N. WEBER

FORBIDDEN TERRITORY

The Walkathon, Jack Steinel, manager, Flint, Mich., has been declared forbidden territory to all members of the A. F. of M. other than members of Local 542, Flint, Mich.

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

The Hanlophen Hotel, Rehoboth Beach, Del., has been declared forbidden territory to all members of the A. F. of M. other than members of Local 311, Wilmington, Del.

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

The Chateau Road House, Chicago, Ill., has been declared forbidden territory to all members of the A. F. of M. other than members of Local 10, Chicago, Ill.

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

Light's Inn, Ridgefield, N. J., has been declared forbidden territory to all members of the A. F. of M. other than members of Local 526, Jersey City, N. J.

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

The New Penn Inn, Pittsburgh, Pa., has been declared forbidden territory to all members of the A. F. of M. other than members of Local 60 of that city.

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

The Wisconsin Roof Ballroom, Milwaukee, Wis., has been declared forbidden territory to all members of the A. F. of M. other than members of Local 8, Milwaukee, Wis.

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

The Maison Polci and the San Remo, Asbury Park, N. J., have been declared forbidden territory to all members of the A. F. of M. other than members of Local 399, Asbury Park, N. J.

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

THE DEATH ROLL

Allentown, Pa., Local No. 561—Harry Roberts.
Bloomington, Ill., Local No. 102—Frank Padgett.
Boston, Mass., Local No. 9—Jarvis Jocelyn, Lucius Hosmer, Alensen P. Stevens.
Chicago, Ill., Local No. 10—William J. Killin, Edw. St. Seder, S. F. Broz, W. L. Mead, Teho Beresina, Frank Clegg, Virgil T. Monks, Ernest C. Gray, Isadore Ginsberg, Norman Henschel.
Columbus, Ohio, Local No. 103—Walter Cherry.
Davenport, Iowa, Local No. 67—Gifford Bud Davis.
Detroit, Mich., Local No. 5—Walter E. Cherry, Sam Levie.
Hammond, Ind., Local No. 203—John Noceto, August Buccil.
Indianapolis, Ind., Local No. 3—Rudolph Heyne.
Kansas City, Mo., Local No. 34—Tony Lenge, Emil Eberl.
Minneapolis, Minn., Local No. 73—Herbert J. Brunzell, N. E. Swenumson.
Montreal, Canada, Local No. 406—Mrs. M. P. Roberts.
New Orleans, La., Local No. 174—N. J. Scaglione.
Omaha, Neb., Local No. 70—Waldo Smith.
Philadelphia, Pa., Local No. 77—Martin M. Klais, Richard Shetlich.
Providence, R. I., Local No. 193—Christopher R. Livesey.
St. Louis, Mo., Local No. 2—Ted Rader.
San Francisco, Calif., Local No. 6—G. C. Dille, Elwood Kimmel, Phil Sall, A. C. Gehret.
Seattle, Wash., Local No. 76—W. J. (Bill) Douglas.
Stockton, Calif., Local No. 189—J. O. Yardley.
Superior, Wis., Local No. 260—Ben LaRue.
Toledo, Ohio, Local No. 15—Fred E. Green.
Wilkes-Barre, Pa., Local No. 140—Martin Torbik.
Wilmington, Del., Local No. 311—Donato Grella.

DEFAULTERS

Dorothy Ann Rasmussen, Kenosha, Wis., is in default of payment of \$10.00 to a member of the A. F. of M. for services rendered.

R. E. Robinson, operator of Show Boat Cafe and Dance Hall, Red Bluff, Calif., is in default of payment of \$30.00 due members of the A. F. of M. for services rendered.

Joseph Cevario, Westmoreland County, Hyde Park, Pa., is in default of payment of \$75.00 due members of the A. F. of M. for services rendered.

Walter Imroth and Joe Valentine, promoters, are in default of payment of \$600.00 due members of the A. F. of M. for services rendered.

Nello Biagini, manager, Lotus Gardens, Belle Vernon, Pa., is in default of payment of \$57.00 due members of the A. F. of M. for services rendered.

The Mt. Vernon, N. Y., and New Rochelle, N. Y., Chapters, Alpha Iota Epsilon Fraternity, are in default of payment of \$72.00 due members of the A. F. of M. for services rendered.

Fred Hesse, Chelsea, Mass., is in default of payment of \$66.00 due members of the A. F. of M. for services rendered.

George C. Katz and M. L. Hanover, promoters, are in default of payment of \$363.30 due members of the A. F. of M.

Arthur W. Frew, a promoter, is in default of payment of \$50.00 due members of the A. F. of M. for services rendered.

The Student Orchestra Agency, Ithaca, N. Y., is in default of payment of \$20.00 due a member of the A. F. of M.

The Silver Stream Pleasure Club, Bronx, N. Y., is in default of payment of \$10.00, balance due members of the A. F. of M.

The Most Holy Rosary Alumni Association of Syracuse, N. Y., is in default of payment of \$75.00, due members of the A. F. of M. for services rendered.

Francis Spencer, Kansas City, Mo., is in default of payment of \$16.90 due members of the A. F. of M. for services rendered.

The Old Newsboys Good Fellowship Association of Toledo, Ohio, is in default of payment of \$40.00 due members of the A. F. of M. for services rendered.

The Kelt Music Corporation, New York City, N. Y., is in default of payment of \$7.50 due a member of the A. F. of M. for services rendered.

C. Theo. Johnson, Austin, Texas, is in default of payment of \$77.00 due members of the A. F. of M. for services rendered.

NOTICE

Removal from Supplement to National Unfair List:
Bailey's Orchestra, Napa, Calif.
Central High School Auditorium, South Bend, Ind.

LOCAL REPORTS

[The following Local Reports were omitted from the May issue of the International Musician because of lack of space.]

LOCAL NO. 704, NORFOLK, NEB.

Officers for 1935: President, William A. Scheibe; vice-president, Otto Schwichtenberg; secretary-treasurer, Ferdinand Miller; executive committee, Fred Huebner, P. W. Ka Del, Art Smith.

LOCAL NO. 734, WATERTOWN, N. Y.

New members: Robert Springer, Joe Shaw, Leo Ritchie, Bernard G. McCord, Norman Keenan, Daniel Cleary, John Remington.

Transfer issued: Roy Hoag.

LOCAL NO. 746, PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Resigned: Harry Wetton.
Transfer deposited: Arthur H. Owen.
Transfer returned: Jack Schwartz.

LOCAL NO. 767, LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

New members: Samuel Cooper, Gibson Denson.

LOCAL NO. 771, TUCSON, ARIZ.

Traveling members: Max Ellis, J. Carlton Kellogg, Silas A. Plowman, Elmer Priest, Doran D. Patten, Charles J. Tropani, all 167; Homer Holt, 273; Gene Gory, 5; John Longenecker, 801; Tex Richards, Dan Clark, Morrie Kissen, Jene Wheeler, Vern Quinn, Billy Hall, Cliff Higgins, all 386; Orval Walker, 697; Joseph Dogey, 10; Burton Baltz, Alex Mases, Paul Petries, all 5; H. Gorman, 448; Art Gleason, 802; Willard Romer, 316; Milt Puslow, 537; Don K. Van Velzer, 452. Erased: Harold De Avignon, Ted De Graña, Lyle Thomas, Howard G. Wray. Transfers returned: Harry B. Harding, Irv. Hendrich, Ira Schneller. Resigned: Kenneth Potter, Monroe Vreeland.

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Local Reports

LOCAL NO. 1, CINCINNATI, OHIO

New members: Roger Weigand, Herman Wasserman, Elmer Ronka.
 Transfers issued: Kathleen Cornelius, Bud Ruskin, Joe Brattain, Ralph Overman, Gustav Liebholt.
 Transfer deposited: Bob Nolan, 10.
 Traveling members: Johnny Burkarth, Raven Corn, Earl Herwitz, Owen Kopp, John Lain, Benny Hyman, Larry Kenton, Robert Myers, Fritz Reinhardt, Adam Layman, all 11; David Matthews, 147; Glenn Lee, Clinton Evans, 10; R. S. Howland, Glenn Fulk, Louis Clift, Hall Macklin, all 196; Lelf Juhl, 79; John Heiden, 340; Raymond Shultis, 284; Dave Kohn, 11.

LOCAL NO. 2, ST. LOUIS, MO.

New members: Foster Brown, Arthur Fey, Barney Fox, William Keenan, John Kreher, Walter J. Ortyl, Leon Schankman, Phil Schumacher, Elmer G. Smith, Bud Waples.
 Transfers deposited: H. D. Hopkins, 10; William H. Russell 70; Gerald Stroud, 98.
 Transfers issued: Mary Bley, Jesse Walton, Jacob Aronson, H. Van den Burg, Garry White, Charles Novak, Elmer Stewum, Don Strock, Olan Thurston.
 Transfers returned: Arthur A. Wilbert, Carl Rossow, Leslie Card, Thomas Trigg, R. D. Sorrell, Irving Rothschild, Ernest Harszy, Ira Coffey (subsidiary local), Rolla Coughlin, Forrest Alcorn, Art Gilliam, Gus Ohrn, Victor H. G. Falkenhainer, Art Matthews.
 Account closed: Gerald Stroud.
 Resigned: William J. Clark.
 Traveling members: N. Melatti, 77; C. Cunino, P. Simili, E. Gionone, F. Boccia, N. Coscia, D. Astrella, O. Di Seno, J. Collis, G. Volpe, M. Tateo, S. Penza, M. Margarito, A. Chiodaroli, R. Boliti, J. Volpe, F. Liazza, C. Peroni, all 802.

LOCAL NO. 3, INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

New member: Bradford DeMarcus.
 Transfers issued: Seth Carey, Luella Schilly.
 Transfers returned: Gene Engle, James R. Walden, Seth Arton Cary, Wilda Rose Sturken, June Eleanor Woodfin, Don Heisler, Don Jackson, Arthur Whitley.
 Transfers withdrawn: Erwin Oakes, 536; Alfred T. Fagre, 567; Bud Pike, 73; Jerome Behme, 536; Peter Van Mondfrans, 73; Paul Welton, 26; Merrill Neel, 536; Eston James, 631.
 Traveling members: Charles Davis, Willard Dreslein, Arthur Coogan, Wm. Doerflinger, Bert Teffer, Russell Moss, Jack Eby, Kenneth Ricketts, Clarence Morrison, Robt. Alderson, J. D. Wade, Jr., Walter Pageler, Ralph Cook, Evans Brown, Lou Forman, Jacques Rabrirol, Irvin Corbitt, Lewis Krall, Philip Morrell, Earl S. Miller, Al. Reiser, all 802; Eula Coudy, 2; T. Sheeler, 135; Hershey Surkin, 77; Dave McFuch, 315; Alice Roelke, Rose Suffan, Dorothy Suffan, all 801; Marge Phillips, 10; Janice Cafen, cond.; Bernice D'Algie, 619; Evelyn Collet, Rose Gilmartin, 232; Olga Gaven, Jacquin Faust, 178; Dorothy Rolards, 73; Naomi Lutes, 178; Jane Sager, 203; Rudy Bundy, 415; Erwin Maple, 137; Danny D'Thomas, 27; Jules Clark, Russell Galtry, 86; Joe Weyand, 24; Leonard Scanlan, 17; Nathan Gettle-son, Frank Kruse, Sam Simon, John Engst-hall, all 4; Joe McCartney, S. B. Schaefer, Robt. Omdorf, all 192; Clifford E. Lash, Don Lint, all 699; Robert Allen, 162; John Coppock, 225; Grady Herod, 192; Herbie Kay, Thurston Spangler, Charles Dant, Ed. Wolfe, Donald Butler, A. W. Hammon, Myr. McCormick, Elyan C. Amba, J. Williamson, Cliff Gillette, Grady King, Van Sicle, William Rogers, all 10; William Miller, 58; Paul Specht, 10; Paul F. Carper, 116; Charles Ryan, 5; Roy Dudley, John Brewster, 542; Stephen Lyon, D. R. Lyon, Morton Wells, Richard Strangler, all 70; Lorry Lee (337); Chester Lincoln, 294; James Heffner, 303; Herman White.
 Full member from transfer: Robert Vie-wegh, 352.
 Resigned: Charles Dant, Edwin Wolfe.
 Transfers issued: Russ Winters, Albert Marthin, Lester Hale, Nigel Holme, Charles Davis, Clarence Morrison, Carl Van de Walle, William Moon, Casper Cox, Ted Fleischer, Emory Smith, John Wilterwood, Gene Engle, Ken Sprong, Emery Fields.
 Transfers revoked: Don Jackson, Arthur Whitley.
 Traveling members: Earl Hines, Omer Simeon, Qun Wilson, James Young, Walter Filler, George Dixon, James Mundy, Darnell Howard, Wallace Bishop, Louis Taylor, Lawrence Dixon, Albert Johnson, Kenneth Stewart, all 802; George Clarke, Albert Williams, 533; Edward Fant, 208; Richard Vance, 530; Theodore McRae, 802; James Sherman, 533; Pete Sags, 2; Milton Robinson, 537; Rudy Valle, Charles Peterson, Clifford Stan-ley, Don Moore, Sol Terini, Frank Frisselle, Samuel Diehl, W. Webber, Clifford Burwell, Walter Scharf, Zilly Smirnof, Carl Leffler, Bernard Daley, Rudolph Semonowitz, all 802; Paul E. Ash, Albert Pliner, Jerome Mantner, Pablo Monterey Mirelez, Art Kassel, Ben Sands, Thal Taylor, Ben Bensmin, Ole Moe, Bob Pope, Mike Simpson, V. Swartz, Roy Henderson, Augie Thielman, all 10; Wiltz Chenoweth, 26; Glen Williams, 160; Bud Ebersole, 527; Clifford Partridge, Paul Zimmerman, Kenneth Fitcher, all 304; Richard Shafer, 576; David Jones, 699; Roger Flore, 243; Warren Jefferson, 710; Mrs. Louis Arm-strong, 208; Sylvester Turpin, Paul Butler, William Tomlin, Like Steward, Elliott Jones, all 533; G. Kunz, M. Ferrazza, N. Pesca, all 802; Carlos Campos, 3; Michael Fonti, Benito Ortiz, Isidore Lopez, Ernest E. Ouran, all 38; Celido Curbelo, Fernando Diaz, 564; Ciro C. Piayo Rimac, Manuel Virgilio Ma-varro, 802; Luis J. Bartero, Pete Rivera, 62; Arturo Rauchmann, Harry Patent, Charles Trotta, Joseph Miller, Felix Bautta, James Hanson, Jess Berkman, all 802.

LOCAL NO. 4, CLEVELAND, OHIO

Erased: Kenn Carr.
 Account closed: Max Schmidt.
 Resigned: Alvin Ungar, Irving Marble-stone.
 New members: H. B. Fingeroff, John Hel-del, Hardie Jenkins, Dick O'Heren, Bob Prusnek, Roger Stearns, John Whitaker.
 Transfers issued: Tony Carlone, Frank Carlone, Freddie Carlone, Frank Carlone, Charles Kunkle, Jack B. Greene, Carl Agee, Joe Little, Tony Emma, Lloyd Baker, Eddy Montagana, Ralph Peca, David Klingner, Dave Miller, Jack Barnhardt, Justin Gordon, Ernie Emma, Les Quirk, Emil Pekarik.
 Traveling members: Alex Perce, David Le Winters, 10; Milton C. Breittton, Frank Britton, Joe Britton, Lincoln Wilson, all 802; Paul E. Giersdorf, 423; Milton W. Powell, 10; Herbert Parker, Leon Plath, Tito Gui-dotti, Ed. C. Walker, Ciro C. P. Pimal, Manuel Navarro, Asturo Raushmann, all 802; Celido Curbelo, Fernando Diaz, 564; Carlos Capor, 3; Michael Fonti, Benito Ortiz, Isi-

dore Lopez, Ernest Duran, all 38; Luis J. Barrcero, Pete Rivera, 62.
 Transfers deposited: Edith M. Weinberg, Phil Lester, Charles K. Rhearer, all 10.
 Transfer withdrawn: Phil Lester, 10.

LOCAL NO. 5, DETROIT, MICH.

Transfers deposited: Joseph A. Cassigy, William J. Nolan, Lamar Bulring, H. E. Williams, M. A. Elstad, Leonard Michelson, all 10; Merton Bowen, 543; Simon Philippopp, 773; Harriet Page, 705; Laurence M. Fobair, 303; Peter Laurin, 66; Larry Funk, 802; M. V. Monroe, 339; Samuel H. Roberts, John V. Wilson, 802; Walter James, 61; Elwood Mill-er, 160; Harry E. Dapeer, 4; Edward Dolin, 51; Fred Wyatt, 802; Andrew Dougherty, 600; Ernest Warren, 66.
 Transfers withdrawn: Floyd Pike, 127; Emerson Gill, Dick White, Frank Strasek, Andrew Picciano, John Monach, Henry Mack, Milan H. Hartz, James Harry Ed-ward, all 4; Albert Combelli, 15; Irving Rose, Ernest Harsey, Anthony Di-Parda, Gus Ohrn, Thomas Trigg, Rolla Coughlin, Leslie Card, Robert D. Sorrels, Forrest Alcorn, R. E. Thatcher, Hadley G. Schaffner, all 2; Julius Muchensturm, 29; Therman Sheeler, 135.
 Thirty-year membership: Samuel H. Rus-sell.
 Resigned: James T. Rice.
 New members: Charles J. Wiethoff, Guy, ton Amato, Reginald Baston, William Ule-ovich, Robert Schmuck, Warren B. Knoble, William L. McClure, Martin K. Mortensen, Franz Teller, Leo Lohwasser, Ludwig Fricke, Arthur LaCroix, Mac William Scott, Gordon Benallack, Robert Turner, Josephine LeRue, Ilene Maroy, Donald Keilor, Arman-do Chico Reyes, Robert C. Brown, Harry Murphy, Fred Paxton, James Harrington, Claude William Fenney, Lillian LeMay, Geo. W. Ebeling, Rexford Smith, Betty Stringer.
 Transfers issued: H. P. Finney, Harry Hornstein, J. J. Daly, Georges Miquelle, Wal-ter E. Gilbert, Will A. Hudson, Jack Knaus.
 Transferred to full membership: Norman M. Vieira, 128.
 Transfers revoked: Frank King, 236; Hugh M. Gray, 146.

LOCAL NO. 6, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

New members: William J. Dart, Glenn K. Brackett, Paul Hollands, Selwyn McDan-iel, Donald A. Panton, Solly Laub, Carvel Bothin, Craig, Joseph Puccini, Homer N. Keefe, John A. Blake, Sture B. Johnson, Harry T. Hicks, Chris Solterbeck, Leo Wal-ton, K. I. Rodetsky, Eugene C. McBarron, William F. Vaughn, Frank Gazis, C. E. Ward, Raymond A. Eddberg, Albino D. Guisto, Les-lie J. Haefner, Russell Hendrick, Nerino Turchel, William MacPhail, Philip Foote, Jack L. Manley.
 Transfers deposited: Ernest Todd Shor-tino, 99; Kasper Malone, 773; E. W. (Duke) Moore, 368; George Veach, 537; H. E. North-rop, 292; Marie Karson, 10.
 Transfers withdrawn: Del Buswell, Ar-thur L. McCray, Jr., W. Bergman, Bernice Weller, Donald Schultz, Neely Plumb, Al-bert Bernstein, Francis J. Felton, Jack Can-nor, C. B. Johnson, Murray Sacks, Don Nyer, Sammy Sanders, Samuel Zimmerman, R. L. Mulliner, J. Elliott Sands, Margot Millham, Milton Lehr, C. C. Mansfield, E. Passoja, G. Randolph Robertson.
 Withdrawals: Lorna D. Wren, Sherman Bay.
 Resigned: Jules H. Iahh, A. F. Riese, Madia Stross, Austin F. Wilber.
 Federation member: Robert (Bobby) Leahy.
 Transfers issued: Val Valente, Wilbur Stump, Eli Cohen, Jack Crook, James Turn-er, R. E. Schmidt, Ernest Russell, Harry E. Short, Frank Bach, Charles Krider, Teddy Amsterdam, Tom Quirk, Horace Heldt, G. Downe, A. H. Burrey, Lisbeth Hughes, E. F. Knotts, Warren Lewis, B. Mattinson, P. S. Rosen, William G. Owen, Art Thorsen, A. White, Elbert LaChelle, Sol Simons, Jerome MacMillan Gene Serungard, Harry W. Wil-iams, Paul Lingle, Roland Furnas, Rod Neal, M. Pinnella.

LOCAL NO. 8, MILWAUKEE, WIS.

New members: Ted Vander Helde, Har-vey Grisius, Mathew Stolz, Roland Helm.
 Full members: Otto Krashinsky, 193; Sid Comings, 42.
 Transfers issued: O. L. Boileau, Don K. West, Calman Pruscha, Theodore K. Kraft, G. Janecok, Elmer G. Krueger, Elmor Cle-mens, Ellsworth Ewig, Hy P. Petersen, Ray Mackmueller, Joe Gumin, William E. Foyer, Henry Golla, Cas. Landis, V. Hofmann, Art Kane, Ralph Hermann, Roland Roy, Gene Kuehnl.
 Transfer deposited: Cliff Hoz, 655.
 Traveling members: Percy Carson, Don Pedro, Jan Garber, Tom Gentry, Joe Kayes-er, all 10; Marie's Old Time Band, 193.

LOCAL NO. 9, BOSTON, MASS.

New members: Prentice S. Greene, Rich-ard P. McGinley, Myles F. O'Malley, Wil-liam Alfred Tesson, George Jameson, Cle-ment S. Dwyer, Nicholas D'Ambrosio, Rus-sell L. Adams, Leonard Baranofsky, John Vincent Macdonald, Amanda Capano, Ver-non W. Bragdon, Peter Aiello, Frank Picher, Bernard J. O'Connor.
 Transfers deposited: Preston E. Ward, 186; Victor Pelle, Abraham Kesh, 802.
 Transfers withdrawn: Carl Dengler, Ver-non H. Hayes, Eugene L. Pederson, 529.
 Traveling members: Abe Ellstein, P. Laskowsky, Julius Shankman, all 802; How-ard C. White, 192; Peter Gazzalo, Isham Jones, George Wartner, Victor J. Hauprich, Wallace K. Larson, Walter J. Hauprich, Nic E. Juffer, John Sedola, Chelsea Quealy, Mark DiBenedictis, Clarence S. Willard, Ir-vin Marblestone, Gordon Andrews, Vincent Allotta, M. Mansfield, Tom Ball Lee, Milton Haner, Joe Bishop, John Carlson, Blanche Calloway, Clyde Hart, Percy E. Johnston, Richard Jones, all 802; Earl Baker, Leslie Baker, Archie Johnson, all 814; Henry J. Stevenson, 533; Sylvester Ericsoe, Harold Griffin, Alvin Campbell, all 710; Vic Dickin-son, 627; Ernest Pierce, 802; Chauncey Houghton, 543; Prince Robinson, 5; Rudy Valle, Felix Buatta, Samuel Diehl, Theo-dore W. Webber, F. A. Frisselle, Clifford R. Burwell, C. Roscoe Stanley, D. Martocchio, Charles O. Peterson, Walter Schad, Charles Trotta, Rudolph Simonowitz, Donald V. Moore, Harry Patent, Carl Leffler, James B. Hanson, Zelly Smirnof, Jess Berkman, Bernard J. Daley, Joe Miller, Salvatore Ter-rano, all 802.
 Transfers issued: Thomas R. Carrozza, Rodney H. Gott, Morton P. Kahn, C. S. Wade, Murray Williams, Everett Frith, Sid-ney S. Klein, Philip Allen, Ariel W. Perry.

LOCAL NO. 10, CHICAGO, ILL.

New members: Roger Cozzi, Modesto Riv-ers, Elmer Boyd Schwartzbeck, Manuel Con-treras, Sammy (Jimmy) Sax, William Sum-ner, Curley Freyberg, Ralph U. Richards, Rudolph Splavec, Jack R. Greenfield, Marion E. Fuller, Paul Hummel, Sonya Kingsley, Russell Burr, Louis John Klein, Otokar Na-pravnik, E. Sacerdote, Byron Ramenofsky, George J. Davidson, Don J. Owens, Dick

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LOCAL NO. 10, NEWARK, N. J.
 New members: Ben Ross Rosenbloom, Ernest Teed Livingston, Eldred Gagnon, Carl Edward Erickson, Percy S. Arnsen, Monroe Adler, Lloyd Horan, Albert Senz.
 Resigned: Francis Trainor.
 Transfers issued: Stanley Modell, Louis Imperatrice, Dave Rose, Saul Kanefski, Bert Apter, Meyer Gordon, Joe Schwarzman, Arthur Greenfield, Vincent Rafalowski, P. Gilbert, William Green.

LOCAL NO. 19, SPRINGFIELD, OHIO
 Traveling members: Monty Hacker, 166; Clyde Hunter, 480; Paul Licata, 137; Herb Hamlin, 480; John Hiaban, 8; Harold Cohen, 638; John O. Rogers, 646; John Timmins, 75.

LOCAL NO. 20, DENVER, COL.
 Transfers issued: Lily Berger, Catherine Graham, Earl Ceimer, Elmer E. Harvey, Roy B. Landstrom, Wayne Snow.
 New members: Charles L. Binna, Stanley V. Davis, James Sykes, Lynd Harmon Pashley.
 Traveling members: Charles Gray, Carl Kay, George Hart, Floyd Taylor, D. V. Busey, E. B. Coffey, C. H. Brown, all 34; George Yadon, 110; Benny Mote, 627; Henry Smith, Dee Stewart, John Jones, Clifford McTyer, Ronald Washington, George Hunt, Daniel Minor, Joe Keyes, William Hadnott, Hershel Evans, William Bass, Oran Page, all 627; Herman Waldman, Robert McCracken, Robt. K. Harris, all 147; K. Switzer, Reggie Coughlin, Thomas Blake, Barney Dodd, G. Lester Crumbaker, L. J. Stewart, Lynton Robertson, Res Prais, all 71; "Husk" O'Hare, 10; Thos. T. Naylor, cond. 437; Raymond Menking, 592; Girard Burke, 339; Lester Miner, 339; Frank Amatangelo, 592; Fred Appleton, 146; Gerry Smith, 42; Herb Tompkins, 12; Chas. Willey, 297; Pomeroy Bean, 579; Philip A. Reed, C. M. Reynolds, Oran Crippen, Arthur Pezinger, Francis Cummins, all 297; Lee Royas, 385; Olin Gerdes, 29; Charles Bells, 586; Francesco Liazzo, Oreste De Sevo, Robt. Botti, Dominik A. Astrella, Marco Tateo, Arturo Chiadoroli, Nicola Cascia, Saverio Pezuza, Mario Margarito, Giuseppe Volpe, Primo Simili, Eduardo U. Giannone, James Collins, Charles Cumino, G. R. Volpe, all 802; Nicholas Melatti, 77; Frank Boccia, 802.

LOCAL NO. 11, LOUISVILLE, KY.
 New members: Joseph H. Beln, Page Brown, Robert Clemens.
 Transfers issued: R. E. Corn, Dave Kohn, A. G. Crowder, R. Bignon, B. G. Goss, Earl Herwig.
 Transfers deposited: R. L. Wagner, F. Sylvester, L. B. Russell, G. H. Kenyon, F. Jonak, C. Hurta, J. R. Hansen, M. Grant, D. Coon, D. Berkover, all 10; J. C. Graves, C. F. Galehouse, J. J. Fisher, all 75; W. J. Funkey, C. Cherock, 203; Guy Fisher, 122; H. Cincione, 103; C. Anderson, 32; F. Austin, 25; E. Conti, E. Ferrill, J. Potts, F. Kiefer, R. Morris, R. Omeis, all 86; A. Courson, 487; D. D. Harris, 404; H. A. Moyer, 4; B. Alex, 2; L. Anderson, I. Grass, 3; D. Cook, R. Laughlin, L. Ritt, Chic Scoggin, R. Nicholson, 34; C. J. Elliott, C. H. Tromble, 375; G. Farrar, 112; D. M. Grattan, 5; M. Longfellow, 388; F. McElmurry, 65; R. Ogle, 178; V. Baty, H. Christensen, N. Dearinger, F. Gollner, C. Higgins, A. Mauat, C. Schwartz, all 463; J. E. Berdahl, 114; E. B. Peterson, 738; H. A. Tennyson, 306; D. Tiefenthal, 228.
 Transfers withdrawn: R. B. Eidson, J. Free, W. A. Gable, R. Kornegay, D. Matthews, D. Schulze, F. Woodrige, G. Farrar, N. Calazza, F. McElmurry.
 Traveling members: N. Pesca, N. Ferraz, G. Kuntz, E. K. Ellington, O. J. Hardwick, A. P. Whetsel, J. Tizol, W. Greer, J. Nanton, J. C. Hodge, L. O. Brown, R. Stewart, F. L. Guy, H. H. Carney, Charles Williams, W. A. Taylor, all 802.

LOCAL NO. 12, SACRAMENTO, CALIF.
 New members: Ruel Taylor, Raymond Anderson, L. M. Ellithorpe, Richard Eshschmidt, Ford Chase, Frank Pierce, Eddie Nunes, Carl Modell, Don Breach, Art Branman, Howard Hews, Roger Clifford, Edward German, Edwin Litton, Joseph Malta, Roy Davis.
 Full members from transfer: Ernest Masie, Leonard Covello, Claude Kellogg, Harrison Christian.
 Transfers deposited: George Garland, Les Poe, Claude Kellogg, all 6; Francis Greeney, Les Bromley, Paul Morris, all 76; John Majors, 368.
 Transfers withdrawn: Francis Greeney, Paul Morris, Carl Bertolas, Chester Bailey, Mel Cardwell, Art Cavaglia, Paul Crum, Geo. Garland, Robert Neff, A. E. Rolfe, Alex Waltner.
 Transfers issued: Hal Swan, Floyd Davis, Melba Weida Brown, Clinton Turpin, W. A. Starkey, Tom Maloney, Harry Camper, Joe Guldara, Ernest Allen, Hal Nelson, Ernest Masie, Victor Birch, Fred Menery, Del White, Grant Nichols, Emmett Pugh, Bill Yates, Harry Nieto, Vernon Phillips, John Nunes, Ted McWilliams.
 Resigned: Lois Rugges, Myron Rugges, Art Evans, Clifford Fishback, Foster King, Ray Rossi, W. A. Rhoden, Jack Shellhouse.
 Dropped: James Briggs, Grayce Cooper, Bill Davidson, Eunice Flint, Maurice Guzman, Minor Holliday, Melvin Hansen, Jack Hoag, Cecil Hunter, Howard Joseph, Frank King, Bernie Kylio, Robert Litts, Dan Pisan, Duke Smythe, James Sarness, Alex Terando, Elmer Toland, Merritt Uren, Bert Wilson, Howard Waller, Alvin Williams, Dan Wristen.
 Traveling members: Anson Weeks, Frank Hubbell, Peter Fylling, Wilson Athey, Frank Saputo, Albert Brown, F. C. Walters, Fred Williams, Al. Burton, Phil Bodley, Jack Bunch, Earl Morgan, Billy Obyrant, Tom Coakley, Frank Barton, Fred Bardo, Carl Schwedheim, Bud Gregg, Hamilton Richards, George Kinney, Milton Tharp, Jack Vance, Ellsworth Coates, Armond Camargo, Tommie Smith, Ozzie Bigelow, Carl Ravakza, Lyle Bardo, Horace Heft, Paul Rosen, Herman Berardinelli, Gene Serungard, Walt Bradley, Warren Lewis, Gerald Bowne, William Snow, Al. White, Gene Knotts, Art Theresen, Bernard Mattinson, A. H. McBurney, M. J. Lippman, Vic Greene, Paul McFarland, Don Rhea, Frank Brandt, Jim Bestick, Muzzy Marcellino, Ray Johnson, Chas. Price, Ansel Vick, all 6; Ted Florito, D. Rose, Frank Papiles, Lou Quadling, all 10; Norman Botnick, Cy Bernard, Carol Laufner, Bub Benton, Frank Sabatella, Ray Carroll, Harold Vaughn, Josef Serlia, Clyde Flenken, Jack Warren, Marvin Landfield, Carl Allen, George Hall, Nick Stuart, Arthur Gonzales, August Hill, Bob Hamphill, Bob Gloga, Homer Kirsch, Werner Eagle, M. F. Ringdahl, Harold Lucas, Pat Kelley, all 47; Neely Plumb, 619; Elnor Passoja, 592; Jack McWilliams, 444; Lionel Hampton, Morris McClure, Dave Booker, Emmerson Scott, Lloyd Allen, Andrew Blakely, Johnnie Miller, Chas. Burke, Charles Brice, Carol Brya, Albert Wilson, Paul Howard, all 767; Eddie Howard, 153; Tex Howard, W. Howard, Don Anderson, G. Green, W. Anderson, G. Oyer, K. Morgan, R. McCreary, O. Lenovardt, K. Leaf, J. Jesson, E. Gerden, V. Stovel, T. Berry, all 76.

LOCAL NO. 29, BELLEVILLE, ILL.
 New member: Edwin Hoffmann.
 Transfer withdrawn: Merle Howard, 280.

LOCAL NO. 30, ST. PAUL, MINN.
 New members: John V. P. Del Fiaccio, George C. Straka, Howard H. Russell.
 Transfers deposited: Don Irwin, 10; Johnnie Engro, Harrison Bell, Rex Fleming, Mike Carrl, George Register, Joe Vera, Virgil A. Brown, all 704; Louis Burns, 34; Hyman Bergman, 20; Clyde McCoy, Lou Svoboda, Kenneth LaBahn, 2; Don Seeley, Stanley B. McCoy, Jack Fina, Eugene Kintzle, M. J. Wilke, W. L. Waller, Robert S. Blair, all 10; Herman Gunkler, 103; Lew Phipps, 522; George Cox, Harold Sanders, Leonard Nickelson, Robert Strum, all 73.
 Transfers issued: Leslie J. Biegel, John C. Hoffman, Lowell C. Weller.
 Transfers withdrawn: Don Irwin, 10; Johnnie Engro, Harrison Bell, Rex Fleming, Mike Carrl, George Register, Joe Vera, Virgil A. Brown, all 704; Louis Burns, 34; Hyman Bergman, 20; Clyde McCoy, Lou Svoboda, Kenneth LaBahn, 2; Don Seeley, Stanley B. McCoy, Jack Fina, Eugene Kintzle, M. J. Wilke, W. L. Waller, Robert S. Blair, all 10; Herman Gunkler, 103; Lew Phipps, 522; George Cox, Harold Sanders, Leonard Nickelson, Robert Strum, all 73.
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LOCAL NO. 43, BUFFALO, N. Y.

New members: Lillian L. Ahrens, Joan Hutton... Transfers deposited: H. T. Stone, Blaine Stone...

LOCAL NO. 46, OSHKOSH, WIS.

Transfers issued: Harry Voss, Erwin Pfeiffer, Lewis Meyer, Art F. Mueller... Transfer deposited: Robert Yaeger, 638.

LOCAL NO. 50, ST. JOSEPH, MO.

New members: Burton Dunbar, Billie Hilliard... Transfers deposited: Max Tiff, E. O. Boyer...

LOCAL NO. 61, OIL CITY, PA.

Officers for 1935: President, T. W. Whren; vice-president, James McVeigh; treasurer, Merle Adams...

LOCAL NO. 64, OTTUMWA, IOWA

Traveling members: William C. Morf, K. A. Brower, Vincent Ferrini, Billy Hauson, Wayne Barclay, John Honnert, Buck Ram...

LOCAL NO. 65, HOUSTON, TEXAS

Transfers deposited: Marshall Van Pool, Harold Robertson, E. "Bebe" Hilderman, Alec Brashear...

LOCAL NO. 58, FORT WAYNE, IND.

Transfers deposited: Basil Ray, H. W. Vance, 203; Russell Williamson, James Barger, 245...

LOCAL NO. 59, KENOSHA, WIS.

Traveling members: Arvid Walters, Eugene Cole, G. L. Bellman, John Kurtz, Edw. Welber, Donald Lee...

LOCAL NO. 67, DAVENPORT, IOWA

Resigned: Harold Sparr. New member: Alvin Cline. Transfer deposited: Ada Mickelmann Blesener, 10.

LOCAL NO. 69, PUEBLO, COL.

Traveling members: Edward Campbell, J. C. Cooper, Buck Cathey, Ted Bowben, Billy Heath, Edward Greenwald...

LOCAL NO. 60, PITTSBURGH, PA.

New members: Joe Nicholas Bilotto, Jeanette Edna Frischel, Peter Scapes. Reinstatement to resign: Dick Ware...

Nossokoff, William Douglas, Arnold Battaglini, Robert Poland, Samuel Singer. Transfers returned: M. Gregor, J. Curry, F. Shean...

Transfers withdrawn: P. Headrich, B. Meeker, I. Roddy, A. Livengood, R. Rogers. Transfers revoked: Robert Freiburger, Harry Wilson...

Traveling members: A. Hoyde, F. Sharp, W. Lyons, J. Schneiderman, W. Dillon, P. Phillips, W. Brown, I. Jones, M. Bennett...

Officers for 1935: President, T. W. Whren; vice-president, James McVeigh; treasurer, Merle Adams; secretary, S. W. Hookins...

Traveling members: William C. Morf, K. A. Brower, Vincent Ferrini, Billy Hauson, Wayne Barclay, John Honnert, Buck Ram...

Traveling members: Harold Setterberg, Fred Simmons, Carl Carrick, Guy Jarman, Joe Williams, Ed. Hathaway, Ed. Almy, Russ Phillips...

Transfers deposited: Marshall Van Pool, Harold Robertson, E. "Bebe" Hilderman, Alec Brashear, J. C. Dissing, T. J. Dean, Paul Tuggle...

Transfers withdrawn: Marshall Van Pool, Harold Robertson, E. "Bebe" Hilderman, Alec Brashear, J. C. Dissing, T. J. Dean, Paul Tuggle...

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(Left) The New KING Rotary Valve Symphony Model Orchestra Bass. More Imposing in Appearance Occupies Less Space. This Bass will enable you to get better results and will add greatly to the appearance of any band or orchestra...

Jack Barsby and His NEW KING Recording Model Bass, Paramount Productions, Inc., Hollywood, Cal. With the rotary valves and short action it permits very rapid execution with less effort on the performer's part...

PARAMOUNT PRODUCTIONS, INC. The H. N. White Co., 5225 Superior Ave., Cleveland, Ohio. Dec. 27, 1935. Dear Mr. White: It is with a great deal of pleasure that I write you regarding the new Recording Bass which I have just purchased...

The H.N. WHITE Co. KING BAND INSTRUMENTS 5225 Superior Ave., Cleveland, Ohio

Send FREE copy of What Way News No. 7. Instrument interested in... Name... Address... I.M.

Transfers withdrawn: Max Wehland, Aaron Hale, Leland B. McGinnis, Louis Connor, William Bagwell. Transfer returned: Jack Hoden. Associate member: Lee W. Haglund. Resigned: Milton L. Utley. Full member from transfer: William Stasch, 4.

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hue, Harry Thorpe, Don Shoup, Lou Palmer, Jan Garber, all 10; Paul Christensen, 693; Porter M. Melton, 70; Harold Robertson, 375; Oliver Leonard, 75; Lyle A. Glazier, 375; Harold Prosper, 75; W. E. Dillon, 70; Billie Baldwin, 75; John Jarman, 10; Gene Weisiger, 196; Roger Hoffman, 5; Raymond Harris, Gaylord, Potter, Kenneth Wadsworth, Kenneth Ellerton, Arthur Rapsher, Otho Alcorn, Frank Tinker, Domenic Zanotti, Leonard Proctor, Richard Burch, all 594; Dengel Williams, Jack Shaunty, 397; William G. Noble, 88; Keith Nicholls, 365; F. E. Hart, 646; Frank Costello, 2; Johnny Warren, 540; Fred Dreher, 452; Jimmie Dunne, Earl Shuman, 704; Louis Seiders, 512; Hl Clark, 365.

LOCAL NO. 71, MEMPHIS, TENN. Full member from transfer: Jack Richmond. Transfer revoked: Cort Bersee, 738. Transfers deposited: Carr La Vert Dowling, 697; Howard Thomas, 546; Rudy Bundy, 415; Frank Kruse, Nathan Gettleson, Sam Simon, all 4; Russell Gottry, 86; Leonard Goya, 345; Jules Mark, 86; Joe Wayand, 24; E. M. Maple, 137; Danny Di Thomas, 27; Benjamin G. Gross, 11; Joseph Habergritz (Haber), 802; Clyde McCoy, Bobby Blair, W. L. Waller, Mel Wilke, Eugene Kintzle, Jack Pina, Stanley McCoy, Don Seely, Kenneth La Bahn, Lou Snoboda, all 10; Herman Gunkler, 303; Lew Phipps, 532.

Transfers withdrawn: Buddy Fisher, 10; Howard Manes, 265; Glen M. Severs, 643; R. H. Severson, 10; M. Tec Jones, 150; John H. Otten, 264; Buck Buchanan, 150; Raymond Cross, 643; Don Watts, 619; Ben Berg, 10; Ted Morse, 36; Sam Milam, 643; Milton Kellem, Robert Del Monico, Anthony Zungolo, Louis A. Grossini, Roland Bradford, Gus Di Riego, John Cardia, Joe Seltz, Joseph La Monaco, James Quigley, Jr., Frederick J. Wilkinson, all 77; Alex Visci, 427; Walley Stoeffler, Chester Thompson, Gee Wilhoit, Virgil Odell, Raymond Moses, John McHenry, Richard Porter, Maurice Reed, Russell O. Brown, Tommy Mee, Guy Swineford, all 150; Leon Paris, 94; Rudy Bundy, 415; Frank Kruse, 4; Russell Gottry, 86; Leonard Goya, 345; Jules Mark, 86; Joe Wayand, 24; E. M. Maple, 137; Nathan Gettleson, 4; Danny Di Thomas, 27; Sam Simon, 4; Benjamin G. Gross, 11.

Traveling members: Wit Thoma, Jimmy Knight, Stanley Young, Edward Schelrich, Eddie Conder, Ralph Lee, Ray Sauder, Ray Essick, Dale Anzman, Dick Dee, all 615; Joe Cappa, 280; Neno Serena, 307; L. J. Buckley, 759; Karl Wascher, Ed. Wascher, 196; Wesley Kihrlin, 568; Floyd Figuira, 19; Ray L. Dunn, 76; Stanley Hirst, Lyle Todd, 102; Ted Weems, Jack O'Brien, A. E. McHargue, E. J. Ingle, Parker Gibbs, R. Cunliffe, Arthur Winter, P. Bellman, Elmo Tanner, C. Covert, Ormond Downes, County Washburn, A. C. Weems, all 10; Jack Riggin, Charles Haerle, T. C. Lochar, E. F. Yerby, Rines, Hutcherson, John Haerle, Homer Corley, McRae Adams, Herbie Holmes, all 197; Army Brown, 579; Jimmy Mansfield, D. Hall Jackson, Tom Jones, Lee Williams, Charles Mansfield, Don Dending, John Parker, Jimmie Ellis, Charles Timmons, R. A. Johnsonius, all 200; Ted Flo Rito, 10; M. J. Lippman, 382; V. Green, P. McLarand, D. Rhea, J. Bestick, A. O. Vick, Herb Saman, M. Marcellino, all 6; Roy Carlson, Charles Price, 36; N. Botnick, Cy Benard, F. Papile, all 47; Ray Johnson, 382; Arthur W. Kassel, Olvey Moore, O. V. Thielman, Thales Taylor, Victor Schwartz, F. S. (Bob) Pope, Ben Sanchez, B. Bensmen, M. L. Simpson, Roy Henderson, all 10; Gene D. Weisiger, 196; Rodger R. Hoffman, 5; John Jarman, 10; Gaylord Patten, Raymond Harris, Franklyn Tinker, Kenneth Wadsworth, Arthur Rapsher, Otto Alcorn, Leonard Proctor, Richard Burch, Domenic Zanotti, Kenneth Ellerton, all 594.

LOCAL NO. 73, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN. Transfers withdrawn: Robert J. Kemp, David A. Moore, 30; M. Stella Ribak, 551. Transfers issued: Leonard C. Nickelson, George A. Cox, Harold Sanders, Robert Strum, Lawrence D. Hanson, E. G. Sievers, Ferne Nease. New members: George H. Johnson, M. Stella Ribak, Tom Raft, Thomas F. Lebosky, Erik H. Lundquist, Bernard McNeil, Paul M. Runnestrand, Frank P. Chermak, Sr., Frank P. Chermak, Jr., Donald J. Chermak, Clarence G. Seidel, John O. Beardsley, Orville E. Lindholm, Arnold J. Bolnick, Chas. L. Alexander, Jr., Harold Shipman, Eleanor L. Frank, Caryn W. Glencinn.

LOCAL NO. 75, DES MOINES, IOWA. New members: Jack Laird, Harold Zenor, Lowell Chase, Jack Whitaker, Gordon Douglas. Transfers issued: Lon Saxon, Joe Buzzo, John Melton.

Transfer returned: Billie Baldwin. Traveling members: Charles Soutiett, 10; A. W. Groller, 178; Robert Cox, 504; Ken Horel, 381; William Newton, 351; Tom Rake, 574; Don Tege, 304; Tom Chalfont, 427; Merle Overholser, 334; Stanley Coates, 254; T. W. Englebrighton, 254; Raymond Winegar, 30; Ted Richards, Gene Wheeler, Cliff Higgins, Danny Clark, Verne Quinn, all 386; Earl Hines, L. Dixon, L. Taylor, W. Bishop, D. Howard, J. Mundy, G. Dixon, O. Simeon, Quinn Wilson, J. Y. Young, W. Fuller, W. Franklin, C. Irwin, all 208; W. Jefferson, 710; Leon Trback, Lew Kesler, Larry Pogram, Walter Hegner, Arthur Giamone, Joe Friedel, Harry S. Levant, all 802; Stan Stanley, 4; Florian Rody, 4; Ross Morrison, 137; Glen Stone, Louis Beck, 287; Joseph Slecta, 2; Tom Taddonio, 120; Paul Helvey, 207; Benjamin Sears, 351; Kenneth Ludlam, 232; Frank Berardi, 69; Ted Flo-rito, 10; Norman Botnick, 47; M. J. Lippman, 382; Vic Greene, Paul McLarand, Donald Rhea, Jimmy Bestick, Muzzy Marcellino, A. O. Vick, Herb Saman, all 8; Roy Carlson, 36; Cy Benard, 47; Ray Johnson, 382; Charles Price, 36; Frank Papile, 10.

LOCAL NO. 77, PHILADELPHIA, PA. New members: Paul W. Bld, Henriette Borchard, Charles Gratziana, Howard S. Jensen, Simon Krudo, Jr., Saul Leshner, Robert L. Pennington, Joseph Portnoy, Eddie Silvers, Joseph Simon, Charles C. Verna. Transfers received: Herman Nissenbaum, 655; Agnes Toile, 802. Transfers withdrawn: Fred E. Klein, 66; James Feirweather, 118; Robert Burtis, 350. Transfer revoked: Joseph Garratt, 661. Transfers issued: Earl Baker, Emmett Baker, A. F. Bender, A. Benedetta, Nich Benedetta, W. A. Benfield, Jules Bleniat, Fred Boldt, I. Braslow, L. Breeze, Lester Brown, Ed. Casey, R. Colaruso, Arthur Coogan, Edw. Dartina, S. Donato, S. Cy Edelman, William Falcucci, James Fettis, Thos. J. Flood, E. Forte, David Gold, George Gold,

Ed. Gormley, Mary C. Griffith, William Heberling, Robert M. Holm, R. B. Johnson, Wm. Kaplin, Milton Kellem, C. H. Kolb, Mart Kramer, John Lala, Victor Latrano, I. Leshner, Ed. Manley, Walter G. Miller, Mannie Morris, James P. Murphy, Robert McCandless, Owen J. Govern, Paul Neff, John O'Donnell, Walter Ottinger, M. Pasquocci, Peter Rubino, Edw. Springman, Arthur Taylor, Vincent Travascio, H. B. Wallace, George Warren Wardle, Joseph H. Wharton, Henry Yates, George Young. Resigned: Carlton S. Cooley, Reva Reatha, Albert Riese, Arthur J. Simmers, Aobert Simmers. Erased: James E. Filer, Jack Jaffe, Anthony Vallnote.

LOCAL NO. 78, SYRACUSE, N. Y. Transfers deposited: Donald C. Hayes, Donald K. Green. Transfers issued: Sleepy Hall, Jack Garnett, Richard Robinson, Mel Cunningham, Seriol Griffith, J. A. Mays, Claude E. Learn. Resigned: J. L. McLean. Erased: Owen T. Farrelly. New members: Joseph Rao, Frank Della, Charles E. Pfohl, Edgar F. Chard.

LOCAL NO. 81, ANACONDA, MONT. Transfers issued: Wilfred Cadwell, Al Kosena, Leo Gallager.

LOCAL NO. 82, BEAVER FALLS, PA. New members: Henry Bufalini, Felix Bufalini, Patsy Mensueti, William Kelly, Paul Latone. Transfers issued: Harry Perrott, Jack Short, Clifford Anderson.

LOCAL NO. 93, WATSEKA, ILL. Resigned: Walter J. Hanson. Dropped: Arthur S. Kelly. New members: Robert Owens, Percy Homer, Peggy Coates, Amy Starek, Evelyn Morin, Pauline Morin, Don Owens, Walter Ewing, Edw. Baker.

LOCAL NO. 102, BLOOMINGTON, ILL. Erased: W. Hirst, E. Martin, R. Shannon. Transfers deposited: G. McGuire, P. Donovan, M. Greeness. Transfers issued: A. Phillips, A. Milliken, W. Frink.

LOCAL NO. 103, COLUMBUS, OHIO. Traveling members: Benny Cash, Carlton Fuller, Ray Grumney, Bill Meifert, Jas. Melrose, Don Potter, John Spengler, Lawrence Strick, Freddie Wagner, John C. White, all 4; Albert J. Schmidt, 661; Eddie Conti, 86; Clifford Anderson, 82; Don D. Harris, 404; Fred Austin, 25; Elbert Ferrill, James Pouts, Fred Kiefer, Robert Morris, Russell Omeis, all 86; Arthur Courson, 43; Harold A. Moyer, 4; Paul Decker, 21; Ralph Burdick, Malcolm Cain, 257; Howard Mauger, 103; Lee Sedgewick, 576; Art Berry, 3; Carl Faist, 206; Herbert Kulsigel, 4; Bruce Eldson, Herbert Stoner, 3; Edw. McCullough, 103; Jan Garber, D. Roe, Rudy Rudisil, Fred Large, G. Portier, Jerry Large, Chas. Ford, F. Heilbron, Norman Donohue, Harry Thorpe, Don Shoup, Lou Palmer, all 10; Jack Gillette, 4; W. Sundmo, R. Kreckman, C. G. Behmer, A. Willis, all 58; Steve Clark, 253; L. B. Redding, P. Dickerson, Clare Farr, C. Ogden, all 58; E. L. (Red) Nichols, 4; Manney Strand, 75; Paul Collins, Buford Trego, George Schmidt, all 463; Buck Weaver, 4; Howard Jenkins, Gib Schweser, Bill Lower, 102; King Harvey, 70; Ray McCosh, 75; Don Purviance, 463; Irwin Rubenstein, Clyde Beetley, John DiCicco, Frank Whitman, Norman Stevens, Umberto Primo, John J. Daly, all 5; Hall Runkle, Ruland Hess, Newell Agenbroad, Louis Brooks, Evan Renning, Billie Coleman, Charles Watkins, Clarence Penrod, William K. Davis, Morris Eldemiller, Herbert Eldemiller, all 576; Leo Reichart, Tom Jones, Carl Schultz, William Coe, Stanley Armstrong, Roland Scott, Robert Carr, George Marriotti, Don Leidy, Don Norris, N. Shadoin, all 122; Henry Theis, Joseph Brattain, Jos. Lugger, Bruce Thomas, Alvin Miller, Hawley Todd, J. Van Osdel, Itay Mueller, Burton Farber, Carl Clauve, Everet Frady, William Hudson, all 1. Transfers deposited: Benny Cash, Carlton Fuller, Ray Grumney, Bill Meifert, Jas. Melrose, Don Potter, John Spengler, Lawrence Strick, Fred Wagner, J. C. White, all 4; A. J. Schmidt, 661; W. D. Carroll, 142; John M. Welch, J. Paul Griffin, 303. Resigned: T. H. Taylor. New member: Albert Sutphen. Transfers issued: Yates Williams, Frank Ferneau, D. H. Mclean, Ray Cincione, A. H. Anderson, Allan Youngquist, William Casey, Andrew Oliva, T. A. Zimpher, Edward Beanblossom, J. H. Weisberg, K. C. Goodman, C. W. Noble, Robin Gardner, Robert Green, Wellington Findlay, C. M. Gagen, W. F. Curran, Willis Neuwirth, J. H. Gray, Jr., Henry Cincione. Transfers deposited: William D. Carroll, Jr., 142; Paul Griffin, 303. Resigned: Howard Snyder. Delegates to A. F. of M. convention: Gustave Bruder, E. C. Kershaw.

LOCAL NO. 120, SCRANTON, PA. New members: Earl Burrier, Phillip Parsariello. Transfers issued: Eugene Ryder, Clyde J. Newcomb. New members: Henry Bielasky, Morris Dumoff, John Marriotti, Charles W. Connolly. Transfer deposited: C. T. Strickland.

LOCAL NO. 123, RICHMOND, VA. Traveling members: John Carlson, Clarence Willard, Chelsey Queally, Tom Lee, Mark Debedictus, Wally Legeron, Joe Bishop, George Wartner, Walter Yoder, Gordon Anderson, Milton Yaner, Saxe Mansfield, John Sedola, Victor Hamprich, Nick Hopper, Ervin Marblestone, Vincent Allotta, Isham Jones, all 802; Harold Duxbury, 746; Michael Skinner, 231; Eddy Houghton, 204; Jack Shikret, Joseph Fitzpatrick, Harry Hamford, Art Ostrander, all 151; Tex Hurst, Leon Rose, Mel Rosenbach, Roy Barr, Morty Politz, Ernie Weber, Harry Reser, all 802; Ed. Manley, Emmett Baker, Robert B. Johnson, R. McCandless, R. N. Holm, Jules Blemet, John H. Wharton, Walter Ottenger, Fred Boldt, George Young, James Fettis, all 77; Charles Strongwater, Sidney Tuzholz, Donald F. McCook, George Kaitz, Donald Lipsy, Alfred Pollak, Frank L. Gibson, Laurence Gunsburg, Frances Palmer, all 802; Apbert Sach, 4; Ted Veseley, 137; John S. Olsen, Harold O. Johnson, 142. Transfers withdrawn: Buzzy Hayes, A. Rizzo, T. C. Mansfield, Garry Caldwell, Lew McKennen, T. H. Mix, Emil Breakers, Dave Gifford, George Mundy, all 199; Jasper Rottelo, 24; Walter E. Gilbert, 5; Laurence Kibler, J. C. Blease, Michael Stethosky, Thos. Thompson, all 619; J. J. Peckman, Jr., 4. Transfers deposited: Howid Gardi, Arthur Reynolds, George Dudley, Ramond Finch, Lew Caskey, all 66. New members: Clair Walters, Minerva Sorg, Leon Eldred.

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LOCAL NO. 137, CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA
 New members: Dave Ormitz, Lawrence Huston, Toby Morsing, S. Dale Meyers, David A. MacMicol, Orville Barron, Kenneth Kosenberg, Byron Van Fleet, Hollis Guild, Esther Tilden.

LOCAL NO. 140, WILKES-BARRE, PA.
 New members: Elwood Terry, Edward Chillock, Bert Mickelson, Walter Steppens, George Reinmiller, Robert Corby, William W. Graham, Carl Bauer, Joseph E. Daubert, Daubert, Howard Hallock, Charles G. Olsen.
 Resigned: Louis Chivacci, Dominick DeAngelis, Edgar Koons.

LOCAL NO. 141, KOKOMO, IND.
 Travelling members: Robert Lentz, Richard Hutchins, Al Meister, Lowell Monroe, Lloyd Martin, Robert Johnson, Chas. Desautelle, Denny Dutton, all 3; Orval Varg, Robert Orth, Kenneth Clingenpeel, Charles Coc, Elwood Martin, Gordon Bryant, Charles Jordan, Samuel Hamilton, William Douglas, James Memmer, John McQuaig, Trux Ryan, John McDonald, G. B. Neidhart, Sid Fensentmaker, Phil Hufford, H. L. Coplin, Pat Clinton, Lloyd Loughton, David Pfeffer, Pete Dykhuisen, all 162.

LOCAL NO. 142, WHEELING, W. VA.
 New members: Logan C. Daugherty, Walter C. Polley.
 Travelling members: Tom Care, Arthur Arbaugh, Edward Bennett, John Scott, Carl Post, Angelo Patricia, Albert Rianidi, Robert Shock, Arthur Weisgerber, Dennis Styles, all 223.

LOCAL 145, VANCOUVER, B. C., CANADA
 New members: Leonora Zschiedrich, Roy Johnson, Martin Lecy, William Claydon.
 Transfer issued: Edith Fuhrmann.
 Travelling members: Frank Danders, Sid Fradkin, Bob Kervin, Bob E. West, Wm. Hannon, Albert N. Peterson, Britt Stezell.
 Resigned: C. A. Tossell.

LOCAL NO. 147, DALLAS, TEXAS
 New members: Haskel L. Payne, Everett M. Boyd, Eldon McIntosh.
 Full members from transfer: Loren M. Brewster, 802; Arno Navratil, 23.
 Transfer deposited: Robert Korngay, 532.
 Transfers withdrawn: Walter Caughey, 72; Stanley E. Norris, 802.
 Transfer cancelled: Armin Kay, 5.
 Transfers issued: John M. Reynolds, H. N. (Hix) Blewett, Pem. M. Davenport, Jack Onik, Sam Stanford, P. Wray Sherrill, S. D. Fagin.

LOCAL NO. 148, ATLANTA, GA.
 Transfer issued: R. T. Hutchinson.
 Travelling members: Forrester Steen, Walter Wagoner, Robert Vollmer, Leon Pritchard, Al Mendonhall, Don Baldwin, Ralston Smallon, all 3; Edward Senker, 45; Mel Green, 103; Herb Wright, John Webb, Cornell Dewey, Tom Dewey, all 109; George Olah, 5; Erwin Piersorf, Bill Curphey, Jas. Bettles, Jack Klamert, all 146; Milford North, 46; Bill Whal, Earl Barter, 4; William Newmirth, Martin Trepndt, 561; Raymond McGlothin, cond.; David Ballock, 502; Ray Teal, Thomas Frinck, 655; Ernie Giles, 802; Kenneth Hall, 342; L. E. Pudney, N. F. Manderson, 148; Frank Quartel, Ray Whiteside, Phil Cinumoni, Ed. Styfflet, all 10.

LOCAL NO. 149, TORONTO, ONT., CANADA
 New members: Percy (King) Cole, Gordon Evans, G. A. Lavergne Graham, G. W. Hahn, S. L. Maddaford, W. G. McCrossan, Edw. G. Renardson, Mary S. Reynolds, Walter Walner, Ruth West.
 Transfers deposited: Vern Kerhanen, 191; J. Moore, Roy Sommerville, H. M. Carpenter, H. E. Corrie, Cliff Lock, Thomas J. Smith, Ewart Kelly, Robert Leitch.
 Transfers issued: Gilbert Watson, Stanley H. Clark, Edwin Culley, George DeLaine, Edgar Stroud, Ronald Stroud, George Stroud, Harry Davis, Irving Filderman, John Perkins, Mark Bell, Claude Haddock, John Madden, John Burt, Carl Philip, William Smith, George Naylor, Philip McGillicuddy, Edw. J. Fair, George F. Sharpe, James W. Jackson, Wilfrid Mellor, Frank Fagan, Bob Farnon, Brian Farnon, William Salla, Steve Skurdellis, Edw. J. Shepherd, Walter Arnott, Jack Barnes, Joe Coll, Vergne Gordon, J. G. Wiley, Gordon Day, Peter Samborsky, Red Hickey, Gordon Ruston, E. H. Campbell, Sam Wiener.

LOCAL NO. 151, ELIZABETH, N. J.
 Resigned: Roy Pateman.
 Transfers issued: William Cron, Robert Williams, Aaron Schild, Russell Kunkel.
 Transfer withdrawn: Gaylord Young.
 Travelling members: Helen Compton, 10; Emma Helkerson, 3; Myrtle E. Biloda, 138; Harriet E. Cady, 801; Louise Toby, Celia Zier, 331; Dorothy Scott, 78; Ida Benders, 331; Emily Sibley, 801; Ruth Boyer, 58; Ma-

rietta Gift, 225; Martha Heym, 801; Lella V. Elliott, 3; Betty Gould Goldbaum, 802; Chas. Barnet, Gordon C. Griffin, David M. Barbor, Salvador Carvarato, Rudolph de Julius, Jos. F. Llewellyn George Green, Ed Ernest Meyer, Jack Henerson, Horace Diaz, Jr., Wallace Barr, Carleton H. Swift, Sidney Crisler, Red Norro, Carl Grey, all 802; Betty Sibley, Dixie Fasnacht, Judy Ertle, all 413; Maxine Phiney, 24.

LOCAL NO. 160, SPRINGFIELD, OHIO
 Transfers issued: Harold Russl, William Webster.
 Full membership: Ben Avery, 85.
 Erased: Dan Casasanti, Robert Powell.
 Resigned: Ralph Smart, Ernest Vaussax, H. L. Goldsmith.
 Travelling members: Harry Thomas, 142; Frank Smedick, 514; John Mack, 694; Paul Johnson, 770; Allen Tibbs, 332; R. L. Edwards, 694; James Rowe, 479; Wm. Cook, 3.

LOCAL NO. 163, GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y.
 New members: Peter Schmidt, Steve Bessel, Carlton G. Clute, Leland Baxter, Bernard Maskor, Arthur Foggia, Joseph Leotta, Michael DeLille, Joe Torchia, Dominic Cardella, Ernest Barone, Thomas R. Sorval.
 Transfer expired: Frederick W. Clute.

LOCAL NO. 174, NEW ORLEANS, LA.
 Transfers issued: Jay Castle, A. Hazel, Arthur Pons, Byers Williams.
 Transfer deposited: Burton E. Andrus.
 Transfer cancelled: Thomas McDonnell.
 Transfers withdrawn: Charles Gramp, Russell Blough, Alberto Maten, Kenneth Wilcox, Al Woodbury, Paul Geil, Al. De Crescent, Merwin Fischal, Barney De Augustine, A. Loy's Johnson, G. Clinton Davis, Clyde Lucas, Leon Lyn Lucas, John De Voogdt, Jack M. Epstein, Jacob J. Gordon.

LOCAL NO. 181, AURORA, ILL.
 New members: Leighton E. Gridley, Geo. Borpie, Edward Drew.
 Transfers deposited: Ralph Mitchell, 699; Leonard Kaeder, 26.

LOCAL NO. 187, SHARON, PA.
 New members: Robert McMahon, Anthony Ambrose, Irwin Bendel, Pete Jarocki.
 Resigned: William Picciotto, Joe Samarino.

LOCAL NO. 188, BUTLER, PA.
 Officers for 1935-36: President, Frank L. Sarver; vice-president, Raymond M. Cochier; secretary-treasurer, Karl T. Kemper; business agent, Roy A. Cleeland, Jr.; sergeant-at-arms, Ray W. Paoce; executive committee, William J. Hartung, Albert Bowman, Kenneth Baird.

LOCAL NO. 189, STOCKTON, CALIF.
 Full member from transfer: S. H. Kirkland.
 Transfers deposited: Charles F. reider, Jerome MacMillan, Manuel Finnella, all 6; Hal Swan, 12; Ned Schwentker, 47; Eugene Gillespie, 99; Alfred Sessions, 210; Elmont Lane, 292; Lynn Bither, Merle Howard, Francis Penny, Harry Penny, Sheldon Rosa, Joseph Shimmion, all 652.
 Resigned: John Oneto, Ernest B. Cerneau.

LOCAL NO. 198, PROVIDENCE, R. I.
 Travelling members: Ray Evans, Donald M. Redman, Donald E. Kirkpatrick, Langston W. Curl, Shirley Clay, Robert N. Carroll, Rupert Cole, Edward F. Inge, Quentin Jackson, Manzie Johnson, Talcott Reeves, Henry S. Morton, Sidney D. Paris, Eugene L. Sunon, Clarence Ysguirre, all 802; Benny Meroff, J. P. Stephens, M. D. Druzinski, Larry Powel, Martin Roso, John F. Perring, John Marshall, Jimmy Lord, Irving Barnett, William J. Gollan, Vernon L. Brown, Don L. Ellis, all 10; John J. Hill, 47; Al. King, 10; Johnny Marvin, 802; Eddie McMullens, Sam Ceaffidi, 379; Margaret Payne, 10; Elizabeth Bentel, 458; Elpha Bull, 149; Sarah Battles, Katherine Hissell, Pauline Litke, Florence McCarthy, Frances Kaeder, Maxine Blending, Lucille Boersma, Jessa Bailey, Doris Freeman, all 10; Marjorie Deibner, cond.; Arthur Holdstein, Jack Carrol, 802; Elmer Krumley, 558; LaForest Dent, Paul Webster, 627; Jimmie Luneford, James Crawford, William Smith, Edwin Wilcox, Sy Oliver, Albert Morris, Earl Caruthers, Moses Allen, Joe Thomas, Russell Bowles, all 533; Ed. A. Tompkins, 73; Edward Durham, 627; Kermet A. Dart, 26; Mae Rich, 802; Monzelle Bruce, 121; Virginia D. Faust, cond.; Frieda Cooper, cond.; Frances Joan Klein, cond.; Paolucci, Giorgi, Leon, all 802; Will Osborne, Elliott Russell, Jack Small, Bruce Yantis, Frank Sollecito, Joe Denton, T. Castellano, Happy Lawson, Yank Lausen, John Dillard, Estes Manasco, T. C. Murphy, Simon Einhorn, George Odell, Alphonse Del Aquilla, William Gussak, Gerald Bittick.
 New members: Lino Lucini, Willis A. Tucker, Arnold R. Manchester, Kenneth M. Whitmer.
 Transfers issued: Howard R. McNairn, Joseph Sousa, M. J. Calderone, Joseph Valentino, Benny Paris, John Lee, Max Gubernick, G. Del Guidice, Walter J. Nelson, Edward Foley, Max Teplitzky, H. G. Inman, Carl Carlson, William Lossee, Arthur Edmondson, Ralph Cicchetti, William Odessky, Crawford Pritchard, Aime Triangolo, Sam Kart.
 Transfers deposited: Leo Gleklen, 83; Andy Cappy, 529; Louis Nook, 9.
 Transfers withdrawn: Andy Cappy, 529.
 Transfer cancelled: Gregory Proclida, 138.
 Resigned: Raymond W. Roberts, Albert DeCubellis, Earl Beaudreau, Fred C. Ward.

LOCAL NO. 201, LA CROSSE, WIS.
 New members: Paul Winterhalter, Edward Rath.
 Transfers withdrawn: Ray Winters, Basil Gulick, Bud McDonald, Curt Garrett.
 Transfer issued: John Temte.
 Travelling members: Paul Davis, 64; Este Esterdahl, 67; Irving Johnson, 70; Larry Johnson, 738; Joe Brozovsky, 440; Abe Laferty, 64; Earl Nutter, 609; Dutch Gill, 329; Rud Hulbert, 271; Pete Beaulier, 8; Fred Van Skike, 738; Ted Shields, 70; Cliff Perrine, 101; Harry Minck, Joe De Souse, Forrest Hurley, Al. Maier, Ed. Britton, all 101; Julius Grackshier, 531; Ted Conway, 334; M. Gillespie, Don Bing, 334; Jack Hampton, 195; Leonard Huber, 230; L. A. Berg, Weston Sybilrud, Floyd Wright, Roy Simonson, V. T. Perry, Ralph Dillon, Fritz Rygh, all 567; Rudy Borupp, E. C. Sodergren, Kermit Best, M. D. Lake, all 773; George Evenson, 692; Alf. B. Paulsen, 10; William Newton, 351; Lyle Cushing, 713.

LOCAL NO. 203, HAMMOND, IND.
 New member: Leslie B. Schofield.
 Transfers deposited: E. H. Obermiller, Fred M. Schneider, Harry Raschig.
 Transfers withdrawn: R. M. Levy, Clarence A. Piper.
 Transfers issued: Basil M. Ray, Wilber Lauterbach.
 Transfers returned: Roy F. Domke, Chas. W. Benford, Jr., Sammy Sax.
 Travelling members: G. Dale, 316; H. Wright, 385; W. Hickerson, 532; G. Cooper,

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 12 or more, ea. \$3.20

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 12 or more, pr. \$2.85

909-Black Sash
 Less than 12, ea. \$1.65
 12 or more, ea. \$1.50

ANGELICA 24-E-11 (Above)
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ANGELICA 24-E-7 (At Right) (Maroon Trim)
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Ray McCosh, M. Strand, 75; Mal Hallett, Stuart Anderson, Lester Burness, Francis Welton, all 802; Frank Ryerson, 248; Chas. Blake, 564; Clark Lockum, Pete Yokus, 4; James Johnson, R. D. McMickle, 137; Robert Alexy, 132; Joe Cabonaro, 372; Pete Vast, Tony Catella, Hugh Golden, Jack Hasty, Aaron Aspblom, Andrew Frigon, Dean Russell, Joseph Cutrone, Albert Polack, all 52; A. M. Kohler, W. J. McGonigle, A. Hamilton, A. O'Sullivan, J. Manning, J. Nevins, Thomas Mahoney, H. O'Brien, G. Holden, A. Bruno, R. Mookley, all 9; Earl Alquist, 499; R. Davis, C. Stockaden, H. Matthews, W. Rank, M. Russell, K. Dieter, H. Malneck, H. Stroble, H. Lawrence, V. Price, M. Pignatore, N. McPherson, A. Miller, Paul White-man, 802.
Transfers deposited: Otto Richter, Paul Fischer, Max Freisinger, William Mordow, 802; Romeo Tata, 186.
Transfers issued: Franklin J. Hall, Nadir Amato, James Horvath.

LOCAL NO. 236, ABERDEEN, WASH.
Transfer deposited: Al Lyon, 388.
New members: Lillian Cox, Jean Atwood Corneli, Robert Gilbert, Orvo Kalyala, Joe Korn, B. H. Munnell, Albert Wickes, Don McCaw, Leonard Brock.
Traveling members: Merle Carlson, Bert Hagler, Victor Vent, Marvin George, Alfred L. Hawkins, Barry Marsh, Edward Pauer, Maurice Besson, George Collier, Charles Thelno, all 47; Joe DeJuntis, Jack Rees, Robert Burns, Loren Holding, Ralph Yaw, Gerald Adams, Jack Daugherty, Bob Sisson, all 223; Johnny Walker, 263; Don Baird, 687; Hugh Short, 88.
Dropped: Cecil Cavalir, Dan Gaydou.

LOCAL NO. 240, IRON MOUNTAIN, MICH.
New members: Frank De Fiore, Joseph Cavalieri.

LOCAL NO. 259, PARKERSBURG, W. VA.
New members: Adrian R. Adair, William T. Heaton, Jr., Benny Isner, George T. Sechrist, Ed. H. Smith.
Transfer issued: John Adair.
Traveling members: Edward Deickmann, Carl La Magora, Buddy Harrod, Walter Payne, Walter Long, Jack Linx, Harold Stargardt, Eddie Camden, (Ducky) Yonts, William White, Wayne Euchner, (Hank) August, Tom Whalen, William Yates, Don Bestor, all 802; D. Roe, Rudy Budisi, Fred Large, F. Fortler, Jerry Large, Charles Ford, F. Heilbron, Norman Donohue, Harry Thorpe, Don Shoup, Lou Palmer, Jan Gerber, Lee Bennett, all 10.

Walter F. Mowers, Jack A. Murray, Nick Panzo, Lynn M. Parks, William R. Sellers, Virginia Smith, William J. Snyder, Jr., J. W. Standfield, Jr., W. K. Sunderland, J. J. Surman, W. O. Willoughby.
Plainfield, N. J., Local No. 746—Moe M. Burdette.
Port Huron, Mich., Local No. 33—G. C. Wilson, Robert Meade.
Portsmouth, N. H., Local No. 376—Napoleon Ross.
Providence, R. I., Local No. 198—Richard Hawkins, Edw. M. Lavelee.

Providence, R. I., Local No. 198—Richard Hawkins, Edw. M. Lavelee.
Rome, N. Y., Local No. 313—E. L. A. Forest, Anthony Costi, Joseph Ciabatti.
St. Louis, Mo., Local No. 2—William Ashley, Ray Blachoff, Glen Burchett, Edmund Buss, Robert M. Casey, Ralph Chickey, Fred Clairborne, C. DelGaudio, Ray DeVinney, William C. Eckert, Walter Fellman, Carl Hohengarten, Eddie Hotteway, Claude Humphries, C. Hunnius, Gordon Jenkins, Joe Kilcullen, Robert Kuehner, Floyd Lauck, Ray Ludwig, Ed Lowry, M. Maguire, Oscar Mark, Jr., Edw. Murphy, Cliff Niederer, Wm. Odell, Joe Poble, Ralph R. Porter, E. Froске, Sidney Shapiro, Miss J. Smith, Lewis Smith, H. Stintson, Joe Stovall, Leo Z. Terry, J. Tushinski, M. Wickett, Mrs. E. Willis, Ray Wolk.

St. Paul, Minn., Local No. 30—Charles A. Slep, Jr.
San Antonio, Texas, Local No. 23—Jimmie Ball, Rudy Almhueter, Tony Martino, Tony Martinez, Albert Ramirez.
San Francisco, Calif., Local No. 6—Don Regan, Ted Stanich, William Starkey.
Superior, Wis., Local No. 260—Franklin Cox, Maurice Cannell, A. B. Basso.
Wausau, Wis., Local No. 480—O. A. (Doc) Wilson.

Wilkes-Barre, Pa., Local No. 140—Frank Barcheski, Edward J. Barnes, William A. Craze, Myrthyn Harris, Michael Herman, Gebert Maleski, Thomas A. Meehan, Thos. Mensch.

EXPULSIONS

Boise, Idaho, Local No. 537—Weldon Leonardson, Nick Esposito, Sammy Esposito, James Johnson, Merrill D. Tonning, Robert E. Shawhan.
Detroit, Mich., Local No. 5—K. (Chick) Miller, Earl J. Romine.
Fall River, Mass., Local No. 216—James Hanrahan, William Rostron, Ray Pidgeon, Henry Costa.
Hammond, Ind., Local No. 203—Malcolm Isley.

Kansas City, Mo., Local No. 627—Maceo Williams.
Memphis, Tenn., Local No. 71—Gibson Falscraft, Curt Beraef.
Michigan City, Ind., Local No. 579—Glenn Swartzell, Jim Reed.
Montreal, Canada, Local No. 408—William G. Edson, Laura Choquette.

REINSTATEMENTS

Aberdeen, Wash., Local No. 236—Esther Sherck.
Anacosta, Mont., Local No. 81—Junita Wiley.

Allentown, Pa., Local No. 561—Edward V. Bartholomew, Francis D. Heffelfinger, LeRoy W. Hirschel, Anthony Imhoff, Matthew Mal, James P. Miller, Harry G. Reifsnyder, Jon Sobochak, Ernest Suppan, Joseph A. Suppan, Russell M. Walt, Carlyle A. Wentz.
Antigo, Wis., Local No. 638—Edward G. Renish.
Ashland, Ky., Local No. 691—William R. McKinney, A. R. Innes, Karl A. Houchena, Chester Watts, Paul R. Boothe.

Atlanta, Ga., Local No. 148—H. Dailey, M. D. Kennedy, W. G. Utermoehlen, H. Pause, N. H. Carrier.
Beaver Falls, Pa., Local No. 82—William Springer, Louis Cattivere.
Bloomington, Ill., Local No. 102—A. Milliken, H. Davidson.
Boise, Idaho, Local No. 537—Rene Alloyway.

Boston, Mass., Local No. 9—Oliver H. Dowd, G. Stewart Smith, James A. Lambert, Leon Biganes, George H. L. Lambert, Peter Ventre, Carmine Fetse, Thomas F. Devoney, Joseph Burke, William T. Croody, Louis P. Deiss, James Ferraro, Edward J. Farrell, Frank Giordano, Samuel L. Goldberg, Warren A. Hookway, Andrew A. Jacobson, William Lossez, C. C. Marble, Perry Rubin, Samuel Saxe, Jack Sherman, Frank Albert Simpson, Edward N. Wilson, Thomas Longhi, Anthony Zydanicowa, Oscar Elgart, John E. Halligan, Eugene Poole, Austin Ledwith Lewis E. Publicover, Angelo S. DeGeorge, Wyman Linsey Moore, Carroll Gibbons.

Burlington, Iowa, Local No. 646—Fey Willem, Ray Wickhart.
Chicago, Ill., Local No. 10—R. W. Burnet, Lawrence Bikaan, P. H. Gutwirth, Lee Knight, Henri Gendron, Otto Karl Henrich, Ralph M. Williams, Edw. J. McHale, Okley C. West, Mary T. Richardson.
Cleveland, Ohio, Local No. 4—Clara Sholle, Edward C. Doubler, Clay J. Smith, Jr., Fred R. Funkhouser, LeRoy, Jerry Robinson, Rudolph Kuebler, Charles E. Griffith, Franklin Marouche, Adolph Melsa, Warren Skinner, Austin J. Wylie, Morris Morovitsky.

Cleveland, Ohio, Local No. 550—Van Sherrill, John Lathan, Clifton Hale, Hozia Lewis.
Dallas, Texas, Local No. 147—H. N. Hix, F. Wray Sherrill, Sam J. Lynn.
Davenport, Iowa, Local No. 67—Gordon Blair.
Detroit, Mich., Local No. 5—Reinhardt Zunker, William R. Gordon, Robert Hamilton, Edward Ritten, William J. Uren, Carmen J. LaFave, Jr., Walter W. Carson, Robert Pierson, Will A. Hudson, G. DeGiudico, Norbert Wysocki, Charles Peterson, Lawrence Guard.

Dubuque, Iowa, Local No. 289—Ben Weber.
Elizabeth, N. J., Local No. 151—Sebastian Martinez.
Fall River, Mass., Local No. 216—A. The-rault, Franklin B. Manly, Joseph Silvia.
Gloversville, N. Y., Local No. 163—Eugene S. Weaver.
Hamilton, Ohio, Local No. 31—Don Tuley.
Hammond, Ind., Local No. 203—Lester H. Cornwell, Constantine Elinopoulos, Thomas H. Bevan, John Kovach.

Harrisburg, Pa., Local No. 269—Lloyd L. Dunkle, Max Marcus, Helen E. Seltzer.
Houston, Texas, Local No. 66—Joe Kennedy, Jack McCarty Grubbs, Harold Herbert, L. C. Figuerira, J. B. Ross, Jr., Wallace Speagle.
Indianapolis, Ind., Local No. 3—Manly Branch, John Wiltmood, Clarence Morrison, Charles Dant, Edwin Wolfe.

Kansas City, Mo., Local No. 34—L. D. (Dad) White, Carl Nordberg, James (Budd-ford) Young, Genevieve Weir, Homer Montford, Harry Kaufmann, Ralph Stevens, Mor-rill Moore, Paul McNally.
Kansas City, Mo., Local No. 627—Billy McKensie.
Lancaster, Pa., Local No. 294—Lillian E. McCoy.
Los Angeles, Calif., Local No. 767—Ronald Wharton, Oscar Harris, Lorenzo Flenny, Burney Irwin, Vernon Gower.

Memphis, Tenn., Local No. 71—H. H. (Snooks) Friedman.
Milwaukee, Wis., Local No. 8—Theodore Hinzdorf.
Minneapolis, Minn., Local No. 73—Frank Rodie, Esther Krinkle, A. E. Ritsman, Mel- vin Ginsberg, Leon Rich.
Missoula, Mont., Local No. 498—James Mc-Govern, Lee Selbie.
Montreal, Canada, Local No. 406—Larry Goldman, Barney Sherman, Jacob Rosmarin, Hymie Gelfand, Marcel Renaud, W. H. Skinner, Edw. Velasquez, John Goldstein.

Newark, N. J., Local No. 16—Fred Trein, Edw. Andriani.
Newark, Ohio, Local No. 122—Charles Dowling.
New Haven, Conn., Local No. 234—Bartel-meo Trassaco.
New Orleans, La., Local No. 174—Ralph DeRosa.
Norwood, Mass., Local No. 343—H. E. Silk, H. C. Whitney.

Oakbrook, Wis., Local No. 46—Art F. Mueller.
Peoria, Ill., Local No. 26—Lee Gorman, Fred M. Bastion.
Philadelphia, Pa., Local No. 77—Merritt R. Boyer, Al. Gold, Jack Jaffe, Harry Kurs, Jr., David Lawber, Vic Nelson.
Pittsburgh, Pa., Local No. 80—Michael J. Sassano, W. G. Walker, Al. M. Wilson.
Richmond, Va., Local No. 123—Marjorie Ott, Mary Powers, George Fraser.

Sacramento, Calif., Local No. 12—Melba Wida Brown, Dewey Baker, Arnold Covar-rubias, Jack Fenton, G. H. Schinger, Clif-ford Fishback, William Starkey.
St. Louis, Mo., Local No. 2—James Arado, P. Arico, Peter Altmayer, William Ashley, Herbert Bleimund, Ray DeVinney, Louis Ent, Walter Fellman, Ted Hunt, Cliff Niederer, William Odell, Ed. Proske, Joe Reichman, Louis Schaffer, Leo Z. Terry.

St. Paul, Minn., Local No. 30—Leon E. Benike, George C. Murphy, William Dough-erty, Marvin Adler, Adeline Milch.
San Diego, Calif., Local No. 325—Harry V. Hubbell, James B. Larkin, Robert Turner, Lewis Ward.
San Francisco, Calif., Local No. 6—Rich-ard L. Vosmer, Alfred Mason.
Santa Rosa, Calif., Local No. 292—Harvey E. Northrop.

South Bend, Ind., Local No. 278—Albert Essick, Kenneth Saganits, Doran Ayers.
Stockton, Calif., Local No. 189—Harry Gio-metti.
Toledo, Ohio, Local No. 15—Mathilde Burns, Lenora Apple, Ruth Powell, Joe Ot-ney.

Toronto, Ont., Canada, Local No. 149—Gus Branciere, Gordon F. Campbell, Percy Chappell, Horace W. Clark, James Filby, W. J. Free, W. Geary, J. W. Griffiths, Les Hill-man, Gordon Johnson, Gordon S. Kerr, Mrs. M. Manning, M. R. Morton, H. W. Organ, Charles Feaker, Harvey Shepherd, Miss S. Siegel, James K. Silis, James G. Taylor, Percy Taylor.
Vallejo, Calif., Local No. 367—Frank Del Turoco, C. Rogers, Bab Smontacchi.
Vancouver, B. C., Local No. 145—Ed. S. Hughes.

Wausau, Wis., Local No. 480—Frank Geier.
Wheeling, W. Va., Local No. 142—William D. Carroll, Thomas Martin.
White Plains, N. Y., Local No. 473—Ralf Wagner.

Wilkes-Barre, Pa., Local No. 140—Henry Begliomini, Joseph Biagotti, Ernest Careo, Chester Corsini, Howard Holman, Louis Komski, Michael Latzko, Antonio Menghini, Cino Paci, Fernando Paci, Angelo Piccioni, Primo Sabatini, Angelo Sperazza, Claude Shappelle, Anthony Tavagnioni, Stephen Vi-tali.

TREASURER'S REPORT

DISBURSEMENTS FOR MAY, 1935

14580—Frank Morrison, per capita tax, A. L. of L.	\$ 1,000.00
14581—Rebus Corp., rent, Presi-dent's office	350.00
14582—Union Label Trades Dept., per capita tax	200.00
14583—M. Harry Golburgh, rent, Treasurer's office	55.00
14584—Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, per capita tax	61.88
14585—Return of 10% collections	47,926.08
14586—C. A. Sarchet, Claim vs. Zack Whyte	27.50
14587—Royal Typewriter Co., type-writer ribbons, Secretary's office	4.10
14588—Fred W. Birnbach, balance of expenses on trip to St. Paul, Minn.; Minneapolis, Minn., and Superior, Wis.	84.92
14589—Charles H. Burke, Account Claim vs. Dan L. Murphy	20.00
14590—Selgilde Hirschberg, over-time in President's office	18.20
14591—G. E. Henderson, expense and per diem to Hudson Valley Conference	12.95
14592—Thomas F. Gamble, salary, week ending May 4, 1935	144.28
14593—Fred W. Birnbach, salary, week ending May 4, 1935	115.38
14594—G. E. Henderson, salary, week ending May 4, 1935	115.38
14595—S. Hirschberg, salary, week ending May 4, 1935	46.00
14596—J. R. Webster, salary, week ending May 4, 1935	34.00
14597—Rose Bayet, salary, week ending May 4, 1935	34.00
14598—Thelma Checours, salary, week ending May 4, 1935	22.00
14599—Bertha Hob, salary, week ending May 4, 1935	27.00
14600—Helen Litchfield, salary, week ending May 4, 1935	35.00
14601—Rita M. Millington, salary, week ending May 4, 1935	35.00
14602—Bena Niklaus, salary, week ending May 4, 1935	25.00
14603—Helen Douglas, salary, week ending May 4, 1935	25.00
14604—Elsa Klank, salary, week ending May 4, 1935	25.00
14605—Wm. A. Deutsch, salary, week ending May 4, 1935	45.00
14606—Chas. Jobe, return of de-posit to fine by Local No. 2	10.00
14607—United Brotherhood of Car-penters and Joiners, convention pencils	25.20
14608—Helen C. Lawrence, over- payment on conditional member- ship	4.00
14609—Frank Lockage, return of National Initiative Fee	25.00
14610—Thos. F. Gamble, expenses and per diem to attending New England Conference at Worces- ter, Mass.	35.58
14611—Herman Zirk, strike benefit due Zirk and members of his orchestra for engagements at Dutz's Stables, Ivanhoe, Ill.	46.50
14612—Rebus Corp. electric lights, President's office	11.07

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WHEN PATRONIZING OUR ADVERTISERS, KINDLY MENTION THE INTERNATIONAL MUSICIAN.

Owing to lack of space, we were compelled to omit some Local Reports from this issue of the International Musician. Same will be published next month.

SUSPENSIONS, EXPULSIONS, REINSTATEMENTS

SUSPENSIONS
Aberdeen, Wash., Local No. 236—Dick Berg, Walter Bergland, Agnes Collins, Paul Deiro, Art Dunlap, Robert Glasgow, Walter Harris, Harold Little, Martin Lund, Dan Rackley, Arlene Beames, Bill Royal, Peter Leque, Earl Thomas, L. I. Davis, Hazel Williams.
Allentown, Pa., Local No. 561—Earl B. Wink.
Amarillo, Texas, Local No. 532—Eldred Harris, Hix Blawett, Ham Hamilton, Lex Baker, Joe Norman, Wanda Norman, Roy Young, Clifford Lann, Jack Rathbun, Wright Ireland, Bailey Ireland, Johnny Floyd, Geo. Breckenridge.
Atlanta, Ga., Local No. 145—P. H. Bell, E. M. Foretich, Anthony Girolime, F. H. Hays, Tom Hearn, H. R. Hughes, J. E. Leonard, C. Alton O'Quinn.
Beaver Falls, Pa., Local No. 82—A. J. Miller, L. H. Ostrander, Robert Sheridan, Enrie Vagars, George W. Willis, Fred L. Steele.
Binghamton, N. Y., Local No. 390—Henry Adison, Russell Beedoe, J. Kent Blair, Walter J. Brown, Michael Onofrio, Norman Smith, Maynard Thompson, Fred Wentzel.
Boston, Mass., Local No. 9—Robert Harvey, John A. Fein, S. V. Hammons, George E. Hancock, Thomas Longhi, Thomas C. Bresnahan, William McFaden, Jacob Zeiflin.
Cedar Rapids, Iowa, Local No. 137—Bob Groves, Tom Hepner, Edgar Young, Keith Smyxil, John J. Pries, Douglas W. Riddle, Wilbur S. Finn, A. L. Dard.
Eaton, Pa., Local No. 379—Charles Porrello.
Elkhorn, Wis., Local No. 690—H. J. Charlton, Ivan G. Uttech, Harry Ben Beston, Julie Homan.
Eureka, Calif., Local No. 333—Dave S. Steward.
Fort Wayne, Ind., Local No. 58—W. M. Hammond, Edward Melhorn, Maylon Nicholas, Norman Richards, W. E. Sijmadinger, Velma Slater, Warren Weddie.
Houston, Texas, Local No. 65—M. DeRudder.
Indianapolis, Ind., Local No. 3—Charles Dant, Nat Griffiths, Robert Jones, Eva Mae Lombard, Earl Paul, George Stoll, Henry Watkins, Edwin Wolfe, Albert Young.
Kansas City, Mo., Local No. 627—Drewie Hess, Jesse Washington, Earl Garner.
Kington, N. Y., Local No. 215—Adelbert Purga.
Memphis, Tenn., Local No. 71—R. H. Butts, Glen E. Carraway, J. N. Crawford, Leo J. Daugherty, Ed. Gruszard, Mable Hendrix, Mrs. Maude Pappalardo, John C. Vance, Angelo Cortese, Jack Cortese, Joseph Cortese, Constanti Spadino, Paul Denton, Jimmie Klaer, Tommy Sanders, Paolo Grosso.
Michigan City, Ind., Local No. 578—Laurio Minehinton, Dominic Valse.
Montreal, Canada, Local No. 406—Ben Brown, A. Canapini, R. Etchells, E. Gathro, N. Garipey, C. S. P. Hapin, A. Goral, G. E. Hicks, G. Jacques, J. M. McEachern, R. A. Throop, J. White, Alb. Z. Picard.
Newark, N. J., Local No. 16—Hans Schadr.
Norwood, Mass., Local No. 343—C. F. Shufeldt, K. E. Forsell, David Lisberg, F. P. Boicigalupo.
Orlando, Fla., Local No. 389—George Mahard, A. Sternberg.
Oakbrook, Wis., Local No. 46—Sam Oswald, Tim R. Allen, Keith Baker, Walter Crawford, Paul Kolenofski, Edna M. Potter, C. H. Tomlin.
Pittsburgh, Pa., Local No. 80—G. B. Anderson, Lawrence Andrin, Paul J. Bannon, J. E. Bartley, Dewey Bergman, Belle Bisasinger, Karl Blase, Allen J. Brown, J. S. Caldwell, Thomas B. Chase, Meyer Clasky, William K. Cramer, Arthur Goets, Bert R. Hathaway, Marie M. Hendel, Mrs. R. E. Jacques, Fred T. Peppers, George L. Pittner, Angelo Reynolds, Albert A. Roth, H. L. Roth, William Sager, Paul E. Schenck, Joseph Schubart, D. W. Jones, Jimmie Kassel, Michael T. Keenan, H. W. Kemmler, Emery Kenyon, Harold W. Lanks, Lucille McCann, E. T. McKallip, Frank L. McNeil, John Marsh, Theodore Mattson, Luigi Mazzotti,

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BOBBY JONES, 1st cornet, has used a Bach for years. His attempts to find a super instrument always end in the purchase of another Bach—this time the new 1935 model. Bobby is gifted with an abundance of talent, a fine tone, a fast, clean staccato, and a brilliant and sure high register. **GRADY WATTS**, his side-partner, does most of the "hot" numbers, and, being a well-schooled artist besides, his work is quite unusual. His Bach cornet is his most valued aid for flawless performances. No less remarkable is the trombone quartet. **BILLY RAUCH** will probably go down in history as the "high F artist" in "Smoke Rings," and a better all-around man can't be found. He plays anything that is put in front of him, using nothing but a Bach. **"SONNY" DUNHAM** is famous as a "hot" trombonist and he manipulates his Bach as if it were a piccolo flute. There are no words to describe the many novel effects he gets into his solos. He also makes a good many of the orchestrations for the band. **"PEE WEE" HUNT**, another Bach booster, takes care of the low notes, but when it comes to a hot chorus in the high register, he is right there, too. On a Bach trombone these high notes respond so easily that a player does not have to train especially to keep up an embouchure. "Pee Wee" also shines with his vocal numbers and he has a star part in every broadcast. A recent and worthy addition to this fine band is **FRITZ HUMMEL**. Fritz is always ready to sing the praises of his Bach Model 6 trombone. He also doubles on violin.

Bach trumpets, cornets and trombones are recognized as the last word in fine brass instrument making. Their superiority is attested to by the fact that they are used by entire brass sections in symphony, concert, theatre and dance orchestras. Until you have tried a Bach yourself, you cannot realize the pleasure and satisfaction that comes from using such an instrument. Ask your nearest dealer to send for a Bach. If he has your interests at heart, he will not try to switch you to another make on which he receives a larger discount. If the dealer cannot supply you, or is not willing to give you conscientious service, write us directly and we will see to it that the new 1935 model is placed in your hands. Write for our literature describing in detail the various features of the Bach. State what instrument you play.



Irving Randolph and Adolphus Cheatham, Trumpet Soloists



CLAUDE JONES
1st Trombonist

of Cab Calloway's Orchestra

The Cab Calloway Orchestra enjoys enormous popularity in both the United States and Europe. Musicians everywhere are trying to grasp and imitate their unique style of playing, but qualifications such as theirs are inherited, not acquired. Especially are the brass players of this organization outstanding. **Adolphus Cheatham**, 1st trumpet, makes his Bach speak a new language. One minute he intones a mournful "spiritual" and whisks you to the old South, the next moment he transports you back to Harlem with a sizzling interpretation of "Minnie the Moocher." His pep and rhythm simply lift you off your seat. If you have the opportunity to hear the band on the stage or over the air, listen for the fellow with the big, full tone, powerful high register, and dead sure attack. That is Cheatham with his BACH.

IRVING RANDOLPH is not even a step behind the 1st chairman. In this orchestra there is really no 1st, 2nd, or 3rd trumpeter—all take their turn. As soon as Cheatham takes the mouthpiece from his lips, Randolph takes the lead and up he goes to the highest notes of the stratosphere. He keeps a close watch on his gold-plated Bach, for he considers it the finest instrument he has ever owned and would rather quit playing than use any other trumpet.

And **CLAUDE JONES**—he is no newcomer in the dance and vaudeville game. He can make his Bach trombone sound as sweet and soft as a flute and shows no exertion in going from the lowest pedal notes to "altissimo." Recently he told a friend: "When Bach brought that new Model 6 trombone I didn't care to try it, for I didn't think anything could beat my old . . . trombone, but when Bach had his back turned I tried a few high ones and, good Lord, what a horn!" Now he is one of the most ardent Bach enthusiasts and wishes he had discovered that trombone long ago.

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14593—America's Wage Earners' Protective Conference, May donation	50.00	14626—Wm. McKinney, Claim vs. J. G. Lewis, Manager, Oakwood Pavilion, Wellman, Iowa	75.00	14659—Jas. C. Petrillo, per diem on trip to Kankakee, Ill., to Illinois State Conference	15.00
14594—Music Corp. of America, refund on traveling cards of J. Hellner	2.00	14627—Thorp & Martin Co., transfer cases for Treasurer's office	9.00	14660—John Sperzel, Claim vs. Billie Rogers	24.00
14595—Fred W. Birnbach, cash expenditures in President's office	53.41	14628—Artie Collins, overpayment on 10% tax	51.33	14661—A. A. Greenbaum, advance expenses to Convention in Asbury Park, N. J.	250.00
14596—Alpha Rubber Stamp Co., desk seal for new Local 423, Nampa, Idaho	7.36	14629—Consolidated Press Clipping Bureau, clippings for President's office for April, 1935	5.00	14662—Fred A. Chandler, balance due for audit of accounts of the A. F. of M. and International Musician, quarter ending April 30, 1935	732.04
14597—Alpha Rubber Stamp Co., desk seal for new Local 422, Beaver Dam, Wis.	6.98	14630—Order of Railroad Telegraphers, E. J. Manion, President—Reimbursement of expenses for cancellation of contract held by order of R. R. Telegraphers of a former member of the Federation	66.90	14663—Harry Reser, Claim vs. Lindstrom & Meyer	200.00
14598—Western Union, telegrams for Secretary's office	18.13	14631—Seymour Fiddle, refund on traveling card	2.00	14664—Alpha Rubber Stamp Co., desk seal, Treasurer's office	6.50
14599—Postal Telegraph Co., telegrams for President's office	82.50	14632—Frank Hayek, expenses and per diem to Wisconsin State Conference at Wausau	43.00	14665—Thos. F. Gamble, salary, week ending May 25, 1935	144.23
14600—Local 596, Uniontown, Pa., expense incurred in trial of members of Local 592	2.50	14633—Frank Delaney, refund on 10% tax	1.50	14666—Fred W. Birnbach, salary, week ending May 25, 1935	115.38
14601—Wm. J. Kergood, expenses and per diem to Asbury Park in connection with Convention	10.90	14734—A. R. Meeker & Co., wax stencils, Secretary's office	27.00	14667—G. B. Henderson, salary, week ending May 25, 1935	115.38
14602—Thorp & Martin Co., supplies for Treasurer's office	11.75	14635—Wm. S. Rosenholtz, Claim vs. Herb Gordon	10.00	14668—S. Hirschberg, salary, week ending May 25, 1935	46.00
14603—Western Union, telegrams, President's office, April, 1935	168.02	14636—A. Edward Apple, Claim vs. Herb Gordon	25.00	14669—J. R. Webster, salary, week ending May 25, 1935	34.00
14604—G. B. Henderson, expenses and per diem to attending Connecticut Conference at New Haven	16.05	14637—James Zenker, Claim vs. Herb Gordon	23.37	14670—Rose Bayer, salary, week ending May 25, 1935	34.00
14605—Thos. F. Gamble, salary, week ending May 11, 1935	144.23	14638—Auto Van & Warehouse Corp., storage from April 30th to June 30th, President's office	10.00	14671—Thelma Checoura, salary, week ending May 25, 1935	22.00
14606—Fred W. Birnbach, salary, week ending May 11, 1935	115.38	14639—Joe De Pucci, refund on 10% tax	5.40	14672—Bertha Hoh, salary, week ending May 25, 1935	27.00
14607—G. B. Henderson, salary, week ending May 11, 1935	115.38	14640—Thos. F. Gamble, salary, week ending May 18, 1935	141.23	14673—Helen Litchfield, salary, week ending May 25, 1935	35.00
14608—S. Hirschberg, salary, week ending May 11, 1935	46.03	14641—Fred W. Birnbach, salary, week ending May 18, 1935	115.38	14674—Rita M. Millington, salary, week ending May 25, 1935	35.00
14609—J. R. Webster, salary, week ending May 11, 1935	34.03	14642—G. B. Henderson, salary, week ending May 18, 1935	115.38	14675—Rena Niklaus, salary, week ending May 25, 1935	25.00
14610—Rose Bayer, salary, week ending May 11, 1935	34.00	14643—S. Hirschberg, salary, week ending May 18, 1935	46.00	14676—Helen Douglas, salary, week ending May 25, 1935	25.00
14611—Thelma Checoura, salary, week ending May 11, 1935	22.00	14644—J. R. Webster, salary, week ending May 18, 1935	34.00	14677—Elsa Klank, salary, week ending May 25, 1935	25.00
14612—Bertha Hoh, salary, week ending May 11, 1935	27.00	14645—Rose Bayer, salary, week ending May 18, 1935	34.00	14678—William A. Deutsch, salary, week ending May 25, 1935	45.00
14613—Helen Litchfield, salary, week ending May 11, 1935	35.00	14646—Thelma Checoura, salary, week ending May 18, 1935	22.00	14679—Bohumir Kryl, account Claim vs. W. C. Bishop	50.00
14614—Rita M. Millington, salary, week ending May 11, 1935	35.00	14647—Bertha Hoh, salary, week ending May 18, 1935	27.00	14680—Thos. F. Gamble, expenses and per diem to Worcester, Mass.	35.58
14615—Rena Niklaus, salary, week ending May 11, 1935	25.00	14648—Helen Litchfield, salary, week ending May 18, 1935	35.00	14681—Wm. McKinney, account Claim vs. Frank Kilbride	50.00
14616—Helen Douglas, salary, week ending May 11, 1935	25.00	14649—Rita M. Millington, salary, week ending May 18, 1935	35.00	14682—F. S. Webster Co., type-writer ribbons, Treasurer's office	24.00
14617—Elsa Klank, salary, week ending May 11, 1935	25.00	14650—Rena Niklaus, salary, week ending May 18, 1935	25.00	14683—Jos. N. Weber, expenses and per diem to Toronto, Canada	136.03
14618—Wm. A. Detusch, salary, week ending May 11, 1935	45.00	14651—Helen Douglas, salary, week ending May 18, 1935	25.00	14684—G. B. Henderson, expenses and per diem to Toronto, Canada	82.12
14619—Bohumir Kryl, Claim vs. Robert Boice Carson	50.00	14652—Elsa Klank, salary, week ending May 18, 1935	25.03	14685—Yawman & Erbe Mfg. Co., office supplies, President's office	17.85
14620—Peter A. Makohan, Claim vs. Wm. A. Pierce	16.40	14653—Wm. A. Deutsch, salary, week ending May 18, 1935	45.00	14686—Local 149, Toronto, Canada, refund on Traveling Cards of N. McKeever and F. Reid	4.00
14621—Harry R. Kuhlman, Account Claim vs. Happy Sage	15.00	14654—Vincent Padula, Claim vs. Warren Hendricks	22.00	14687—Jack Smith, account Claim vs. Floyd Mills	5.00
14622—Michael McKamey, Account Claim vs. J. Tushinsky	20.00	14655—International Musician, Advance	2,500.00	14688—Harold Stangee, balance of Claim vs. Ernie Holst	55.78
14623—Arthur Scott, refund on traveling cards	4.00	14656—Samuel T. Ansell, retainer, legal, and clerical fee and long-distance telephone calls	2,259.75	14689—C. Van Nordstrand, balance of Claim vs. Ernie Holst	74.52
14624—I. Kaye, amount collected on claim of Michel Khariton vs. Cafe Russe, Washington, D. C. (Max Nemiroff)	20.00	14657—C. L. Bagley, advance expenses to Convention of A. F. of M.	300.00	14690—Fred W. Birnbach, expenses and per diem to Bristol, Conn.	20.70
14625—N. Y. Telephone Co., telephone service in the President's office for April, 1935	341.18	14658—L. Davidson, refund on traveling card	2.00	14691—Clair E. Meeder, expenses and per diem to Beaver Falls, Pa.	19.27
				14692—Joseph N. Weber, Contingent Fund	250.00
				14693—Joseph N. Weber, salary for May, 1935	1,665.66

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14694—Wm. J. Kerngood, salary for May, 1935	833.33
14695—H. E. Brenton, salary for May, 1935	625.00
	\$64,266.81

FINES PAID DURING MAY, 1935

Aicorn, Forrest	50.00
Bragdon, Vernon	125.00
Boguslawski, Isadore	15.00
Brill, Edw.	5.00
Berk, Sammy	25.00
Bolsvert, Louis	5.00
Costello, Frank	20.00
Campbell, Willard	12.00
Clegg, Austin	10.00
Caruso, John	5.00
Cipriano, John	10.00
Crider, Ray	10.00
Clark, Chester	10.00
Cook, Herb	5.00
Campbell, Bruce	25.00
Carafello, Joseph	10.00
Dunham, Leo E.	5.00
Davidson, Mitchell	5.00
Durham, Dave	50.00
Duke, James	12.03
Dosch, Mike	10.00
Duncan, Harry	25.00
Duprey, Martin	15.00
Duffy, Clarence	25.00
Edwards, Philip H.	12.50
Furrow, O. J.	50.00
Grabs, Otto	2.50
Goodman, Benny	5.00
Ghilain, Russell	25.00
Gremmo, John J.	10.00
Horvath, Joe	1.00
Herb, William	5.00
Hostetler, Ralph	10.00
Haigh, Bertram	10.00
Heiney, Howard E.	10.00
Harszey, Ernest	50.00
Henderson, Huron	12.00
Jurgensen, Walter	20.00
Kahill, Charles	40.00
Kibbler, Lawrence	25.00
Kinne, Robert	10.00
Kushnir, David	5.00
Loeffler, Carl	5.00
Local 473 (protest)	5.00
LaPorte, Marnie	20.00
Lynch, James	25.00
Lee, Arthur	25.00
Livingood, Ted	10.00
Mirgeler, Les	1.00
Marousch, Franklyn	25.00
Mosca, Bob Romeo	10.00
Martinez, Don Pancho	25.00
Middleton, Humphrey	20.00
Muzzi, L.	15.00
Moyer, Ken	15.00
Mastropavlo, Guido	15.00
Murphy, Dan	5.00
Muckensturn, J.	50.00
McCoy, Byron	15.00
McNabney, William S.	50.00
O'Connell, Mac	5.00
Ohrn, Gus	50.00
Pearson, J. E.	50.00
Publicover, Louis	100.00
Petersen, George William	10.00
Picher, Frank	25.00
Peters, Charles	25.00
Pellico, Nick	10.00
Post, Weir	10.00
Reinhart, Eddie	50.00
Robbins, Victor H.	10.00
Roux, William	31.00
Redwine, Robert	15.00
Rugoff, Sol	10.00
Ross, J. B., Jr.	10.00
Rafael, Lloyd	25.00
Speegle, Wallace	20.00
Slavin, Nat	5.00
St. Clair, John W.	15.00
Sears, Walt	10.00
Spooner, Millard	5.00
Sympton, W. F.	5.00
Scott, William	15.00
Saunders, George	25.00
Shebeck, George	5.00
Sturgeon, Maurice	5.00
Shapiro, Jack	30.00
Sammarco, Gene	25.00
Sammarco, Val	25.00
Urcioli, Nick	5.00
Vlener, Albert D.	15.00
Vogel, Walter	25.00
Vittone, Philip	50.00
Viereck, Lyne	10.00
Weaver, Eugene S.	10.00
Wacheman, David W.	5.00
	\$ 1,884.03

CLAIMS COLLECTED DURING MAY, 1935

Abrams, Victor I.	10.00
Bedington, Harry	20.00
Bishop, W.	50.00
Carson, Robert B.	25.00
Erickson, James	5.00
Eackles, J. C.	37.79
Gordon, Herb	33.37
Grasso, Francesco	25.00
Holst, Ernie	102.48
Henderson, Fletcher	40.00
Kilbide, E. N.	40.00
Lewis, James	75.00
Lindstrom & Meyer	190.00
Local 332	10.00
Miles, Jack	25.00
Murphy, Dan L.	30.00
McKane, James	75.00
Palazina	50.00
Pierce, William A.	16.40
Palmer, J. V.	50.00
Rich, Larry	50.00
Ramedell, E. T.	10.00
Steele, Blue	140.00
Santrey, Henry	15.00
Storch and Orchestra	76.00
Schwartz Ballroom	50.00
Tushinsky, J.	30.00
Tremaine, Paul	25.00
Walker, G. Vincent	15.00
	\$ 1,291.04

Respectfully submitted, H. E. BRENTON, Treasurer.

President's Report to Asbury Park Convention (Continued from Page One)

tion to ignore its own agreement to pay the bonds in gold. Now then a change of conditions necessitated this decision of the Supreme Court. It simply conformed thereto, which if nothing else, proves that even the Constitution of the United States must be interpreted in the light of changing economic conditions. From these changes, organized labor itself is not exempt and in the same measure that it conforms thereto it will

be successful. If it failed to do so, it would soon cease to be a factor in economic life and, in a measure at least, in the political life of our country.

From the conditions above described our organization is of course not exempt. We have to conform to many changes and have to steer often into exceedingly dangerous waters, beset with unfavorable currents, which often threaten to be our undoing unless their dangers be avoided through giving them proper heed, coupled with such constructive activities as conditions necessitate.

In the very beginning of the forming of a national organization musicians had to learn to adjust themselves to changed conditions in order to succeed. Musicians' unions, when first organized, held aloof from national organization and organized labor and confined themselves to affiliation with local labor councils. Their national organization did not affiliate with the American Federation of Labor. This policy reached a climax in the destruction of the first national organization of musicians. It did not realize that economic conditions had changed, that organizations of workers, in order to make their union effective, had to maintain a large central organization of labor, such as the American Federation of Labor, in order to be successful. The American Federation of Musicians, formed by the unions previously belonging to the first national organization, joined the American Federation of Labor, realizing the necessity to conform to realities, and the result was that with this Convention it enters the fortieth year of its existence.

During the course of its existence it has had to meet many changed conditions, the most important of which were brought about through the enactment of the 18th Amendment, the development of canned music and the present economic depression.

In conventions, individual opinions of delegates must, after discussion, be resolved into the consensus of opinion of a majority in order to enable constructive legislation. This entails a tremendous responsibility for the delegates upon whose judgment it depends whether the economic interests of the members shall be properly guarded insofar as realities make it possible to do so. Thus a convention must be objective in its deliberations and delegates should not be swayed in their actions merely by the viewpoint of their locals, as each local necessarily has for its object primarily the interests of its own members and for that purpose of course decides upon such policies as in its opinion promises the best success. Therefore, it is only natural that each local desires the conventions to conform to the policies, which it has found to its immediate advantage, and it is here that the difficulties in the path of proper legislation by a convention become immediately apparent, as conditions in the various jurisdictions often greatly vary. If, in addition to this, we keep in mind that thousands of members are not, and cannot, be confined in the pursuit of their profession to the jurisdictional limits of their own locals, but are also for shorter or longer periods active in the jurisdictions of other locals, we have a clear perspective of the difficulties which beset a convention in properly legislating and thereby attaining the objectives of our organization.

This Convention will perhaps, more than any preceding it, be occupied with the solving of perplexing problems, but will, of course, approach them, as all previous conventions have, from the premise of the recognition of the rights of all locals and members. Doing so of course precludes the adoption of unduly restrictive rules to govern part of our members, which would be foreign to the principle of a protective organization. We must continually realize that an organization of our kind can only continue to function properly if its rules and regulations, decisions and policies have fundamentally the purpose of enhancing the interests of all members, and this remains forever true. Our Federation is often obliged to change its policies to conform with changes in the field of our employment, more especially in the Theatrical and Terpsichorean parts of same, and by the economic depression which has overtaken our country. In other words, we must deal with realities and avoid all efforts to make our desires, no matter how just they may appear, the fundamental source of our actions, if their squaring with realities is obviously impossible. This is a prerequisite to the proper maintenance of our organization which is so necessary for the advancement of the economic and social standards of our profession. We all realize that what has been is of precious little value to us if conditions have changed.

Up to 1927-1928, we had been eminently successful. As to wages and conditions for our members, locals and the Federation constituted almost the sole arbiter. We were in great demand as we were almost solidly organized, favorable economic conditions flourished and the members of the profession after many, many decades of suffering from ignominious

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STAFF SAX SECTION NBC STUDIOS, SAN FRANCISCO. Favorites on the Coast. RAY HARRINGTON, EDIE SWARTOUT, GEORGE HALL. (March 18, 1935) (April 8, 1935) (April 8, 1935)

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economic conditions and enjoying no assured social standing whatsoever, had come into their own. Before the success of our organization members, insofar as wages and working conditions were concerned, had been dependent upon the good will of the employers who paid their wages as well as upon that of the contracting members who controlled the jobs, but through their organization, both local and national, they had now become masters of their own wage and working conditions. Employment during prosperous economic times being plentiful, it appeared to many members that for themselves all economic problems had been lastingly and favorably solved.

Of the vicissitudes to which all in life are subjected, it was not expected that these would present conditions unfavorable to the extent of subjecting not only multitudes of our members, but untold millions of citizens of ours and other countries to such economic misery as in our so-called advanced civilization was held as impossible. Confining my observations to the changes in our profession, let me say that with the advance of the jazz age, our members were divided into two practically distinct classes—those following this new development in music and those remaining in what we term, for the purpose of identification only, the legitimate field. As time went on, jazz developed from the noisy kind into a more or less refined new form of music. Today we have special and sometimes eminent arrangers of jazz music and semi-classical compositions beginning to become evident in same. Jazz is now a highly specialized form of music. Its domain belonged from the very beginning, and still belongs, to the younger element of our membership. Another development is the traveling orchestra, which has become almost a national institution. The membership of traveling orchestras comprises many thousands. Among such orchestras we find excellent organizations known as "name bands" which play in hotels, clubs, cafes, radio stations and theatres, as well as others merely sufficiently expert to render dance music. In other words, they run through the entire scale of proficiency. The develop-

ment of traveling orchestras is merely mentioned as an illustration of evolution in our profession which, like all evolution, did not lend itself to being hindered or controlled.

Our economic difficulties began with the transformation of the silent pictures into the movie talkies, and the resultant loss of employment opportunities for musicians in the moving picture theatres. In spite of this, the outside field of employment remained unimpaired and therefore we could meet the difficulties of the situation with the hopeful expectation that eventually a readjustment, as usually happens, would greatly ameliorate the set-back we had suffered. However, the economic depression which overwhelmed our country destroyed all opportunities of such readjustment, in fact, threatened the entire economic structure of our country with utter collapse. The slack of unemployment among our members caused by mechanization of music in theatres would have been greatly absorbed, although at the cost of the division of existing employment in the general field, had it not been for this economic catastrophe. The American Federation of Musicians and its local unions were confronted with the serious dilemma of how best to keep the organization together so as to have it soundly functioning in the event that economic conditions should develop a more normal aspect.

The economic situation throughout our country necessitated efforts to attain relief and the Government in its attempts to restore favorable economic conditions for all the people—as the havoc and misery created by the depression left it no other alternative—decided upon the experiment known now as the "New Deal." In our country, which is as rich in natural resources as it ever was, the things necessary to keep body and soul together were not available to millions. Truly a man-made condition. In spite of our riches, we experienced a devil's dance of misery, starvation and worry, which depressed the spirits of the people and made them subject to pessimism. Millions of unemployed, other millions only employed part time, farmers without any

market for their products and overburdened with mortgages, such was the extent of the halocaust which had overtaken our economic conditions. Hence, eventually almost all classes of the nation became affected to the point of suffering and the professions—musicians, doctors, lawyers and teachers—did not remain exempt. Thousands upon thousands of young men who had reached the age of adolescence roamed the country in quest of employment.

As before pointed out, these conditions were man-made and therefore could be subjected to correction by men. Hence the "New Deal." How far this will correct these conditions in justice to the masses of the people, only the future can disclose.

In our impatience concerning the slowness of economic recovery, we somehow lose sight of the fact that destruction is swifter than upbuilding and that in the latter efforts, generally time and patience are necessary.

The government has made some progress, not as much as was expected, but progress nevertheless, in creating employment, assisting the farmer, dealing with child labor, and making the maintenance of the sweatshop more difficult; but with it all, it is still a far cry to progress sufficient to guarantee to the masses a decent economic standard of life. However, attempts to bring this about are being made and the courage to strive is certainly not lacked by the government. Old age pensions, unemployment insurance, as well as the reduction of working hours, are movements facing in this direction. In reference to the last named, there appear to be two schools of thought, one which holds that by reason of continual improvement of machinery which brings about technological unemployment, the hours of labor must be reduced so as to take up the slack of unemployment. The other holds that further reduction in hours would bring about a reduction in the production of commodities and that in itself would be an obstacle to recovery, as real wealth is represented in things produced and not in money, and that therefore the more we produce the wealthier we should be.

It is, of course, easy to theorize or speculate as to which of the two is the correct school of thought, as truth is as relative as everything in life and therefore the old saying continues to be true that all theories are speculative unless their correctness is proven.

It is true that improvement of machinery creates unemployment. It is also true that if machine development had been arrested years ago we would not have advanced far enough in civilization to justify even the effort to create for the masses a decent standard of life. This is so clear that only a few examples are necessary to prove it. We need only compare a primitive small sailing boat with the steamers now plying the ocean or the prairie wagon with the automobile, or the earlier status of the clothing and textile industry with its present high-speed production, or pioneer agriculture with the progress of the farming industry since the introduction of harvesting machines, to say nothing of the horse and wagon with aerial navigation, and we cannot but be convinced that civilized progress would have been absolutely impossible without the unrestricted development of machinery. All this has no bearing on the fact that the development of machines, instead of proving an un-mixed blessing to all the people has become a curse to multitudes, because of the exploitation of the masses perpetrated in the name of progress.

The unregulated control of machinery by a small part of our people had in its wake such overproduction in the quest of profits that it finally had to result in closing of factories as more was produced than could be consumed and this brought about unemployment, the lowering of the purchasing power of the masses, the closing of banks and freezing of credits, and finally the destruction of at least one-half of our national wealth. Therefore, it does not appear that the school of thought is correct which maintains that things produced represent the real wealth of a country and therefore production should not be interfered with since if production far outdistances the consuming power of the nation the result has been widespread distress.

Of course, it has been stated that in time the excess of material things produced would be consumed, but how could this take place as long as the masses of the unemployed have no opportunity to earn money upon which to consume?

As to reducing the hours of labor, it appears to be a practical attempt to take up the slack of unemployment.

Reduction of working hours means to create more opportunities for employment. Improved machinery has already reduced necessary manpower to the extent that the slack of unemployment cannot be taken up by reducing the hours to thirty, the amount named by organized labor, and in many cases the unemployed cannot be readily absorbed as they do not possess skill in any other callings except

the ones which have been their life work. This applies especially to members of the professions, including music.

These observations are made for the reason that as an integral part of the Nation, our conditions in life are determined by general economic conditions. Our rights, our obligations, our advantages and disadvantages are determined by same, are subject thereto, or a development thereof. Therefore, for the full comprehension of all the possibilities, advantages or disadvantages which may and do develop and must be met by us in our efforts to create a better standard of life for our members, general economic conditions must be fully understood and this cannot be done without their comprehensive consideration.

I now submit for your consideration matters of immediate interest to us:

ACTIVITIES IN WASHINGTON

During the last fiscal year our activities in Washington, outside of having one law introduced, the purpose of which I have hereinafter explained, were confined to efforts to have such laws as protect the interests of musicians enforced. Among them we have the Alien Contract Labor Law and the law which prohibits the competition of enlisted men with civilians. To have a law on the Statute Book and to have same enforced are two different and distinct propositions, more especially if its enforcement is dependent upon the reaction of a Governmental department to our claims that the law is being violated. In the case of the enforcement of the law which prohibits competition of enlisted men with civilians, we met a vexing problem.

Enlisted musicians come either under the authority of the Army or the Navy Department. In many cases the law was ignored, not so much by the Army Department, with whom we have, through incessant efforts, finally come to an understanding about the matter, as by the Navy Department. Exhaustive reports on this condition have been made to several conventions, but I am at this time able to report that, if signs are not misleading, the Navy Department now also begins to see the error of its way and is emulating the example set by the War Department in respecting the law. We can only hope that this will continue and therefore mean the definite end of enlisted band competition.

In regard to Codes, our organization was not involved in any dispute developing out of same. This was the result of the majority of Codes in industries which employ us carrying the provision that we remained free, as heretofore, to bargain with them in reference to our own working conditions and wages. However, there was an exception to this in the legitimate theatrical Code, which covers musical comedies, etc. This Code originally contained—to us—exceedingly favorable stipulation that the conditions and price provided for in the price list of every local union should be the Code conditions covering this industry. In other words, the union wage was the Code wage.

As explained in the report to the last Convention, protests were made by other industries against this, as it established a precedent, and, thereafter, it was impossible to secure such proviso in any Code of any industry. The legitimate theatre Code has now been modified and the price list of our local unions is no longer the Code price. However, we are left as well off as before, as under the Code now we are, as in other Codes, left free as heretofore, to without a Code bargain for our working conditions. The change in the Code rather conformed to existing conditions, as before the Code was modified some of our local unions, in spite of the Code guaranteeing them the wages of their local, agreed with some employers upon modifications of such wages, thereby thinking to enhance the opportunity of their members for employment. They may or may not have been right in this, but, in all events, they acted in good faith.

RELIEF

One of the most important activities of the President's office, ever since the relief appropriation of \$4,800,000,000 passed Congress, has been to see to it that musicians, more especially such as up to the present time have failed to receive any relief whatsoever, should now receive same.

To obtain relief for our members during the depression caused the President's office much anxiety. I reported to the 1934 Convention that after many conferences and interviews with the governmental agencies, it was finally agreed that musicians were entitled to relief and an arrangement was agreed upon under which bands and orchestras should be formed throughout the entire jurisdiction of our Federation, that same be subjected to supervision or control by the presidents of our various locals so that they might render services commensurate with the relief afforded them by the government. It was indeed contemplated that even symphony orchestras should receive

certain sums for the purpose of guaranteeing their continuance. I reported to the last Convention that the governmental agencies which agreed with me on this, drafted a letter to be sent to government representatives in the various States and cities, advising them of the arrangement and stipulated that I should, on behalf of our organization, send a letter confirming the arrangement to the governmental agencies, which was done. However, good fortune was not with us, as within a few days of the release of the government's letter, a scandal about alleged graft in the CWA broke, and this led to the entire reforming of the method under which relief money was expended. This new method provided that the Government allocate certain sums to different States to relieve the unemployment on condition that the States also make a certain contribution for such purpose. The manner in which relief was to be handled was left to the discretion of State and local authorities and, therefore, for the relief of our members, local unions became dependent upon the willingness or ability of such State or local authorities to grant them such. In many instances the old demand that musicians should earn relief as manual laborers was again made, but in most cases, upon protest, was withdrawn. Musicians, however, in order to procure relief, were obliged to sign relief lists and, if such lists contained enough of them to form bands and orchestras, then same were formed. In many States local unions were able to obtain relief for a good many of their members. In others, they were not so fortunate. In the latter case, the State or local authorities often maintained that before the method of guaranteeing relief was changed, that is, under the old CWA, many projects had been begun which, in order to be finished, would absorb all the relief money granted the States under the new method and, therefore, none was available for musical projects.

Such was the situation at the time that the new \$4,800,000,000 appropriation was passed by Congress. This appropriation carries a stipulation that \$300,000,000 of this money should be used for the relief of the professions.

At the writing of this report, the President's office is active to have the government agree to the forming of bands and orchestras, as was done before the racket scandal interfered.

COMMISSION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF MUSIC AND ART

At the last Convention of the American Federation of Labor, Brothers Ringius and Eggert, respectively, representing the Trades and Labor Assembly of St. Paul and the Central Labor Council of Minneapolis, brought to the attention of our delegates to said Convention, a resolution passed by the Minnesota State Federation of Labor which was to the effect that the State Federation should sustain and assist the American Federation of Musicians in efforts to persuade our government to subsidize the art of music and establish a permanent foundation in the nature of an annual budget for the purpose of supporting symphony orchestras, bands and opera in living form, etc.

As a result a resolution, signed by Brothers Ringius and Eggert and the entire delegation of our Federation to the last Convention of the American Federation of Labor, was introduced in said Convention concerning the matter.

The resolutions committee, to which the matter was referred, recommended concurrence in same, however, broadening the purpose of the resolution by adding to same that the American Federation of Labor and its affiliated organizations give full support to all cultural activities undertaken by municipalities, States and the Federal Government and that the Executive Council be instructed to consider rules and means of furthering the development of cultural programs, with particular thought to the cultural requirements and opportunities for wage earners.

At the last session of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, the Council went on record to do all it could to enforce the will of the Convention in reference to this resolution.

The President of the Federation gave same the immediate and continued attention it deserved. In addition to this, Brothers Ringius and Eggert interested several Congressmen and a Senator from Minnesota. The result of all these activities was that Congressman Connery introduced the following bill:

H. R. 7161

74th Congress
1st Session

IN THE
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
April 1, 1935

A BILL

To widen the employment opportunities of American musicians and other artists.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled,

CREATION OF THE COMMISSION

Section 1. There is hereby established an independent agency of the government, which shall be known as the "Commission for the Advancement of Music and Art" (herein referred to as the "Commission"), which shall be composed of five Commissioners appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. Not more than three of such Commissioners shall be members of the same political party. Each Commissioner shall receive a salary at the rate of \$10,000 a year, payable monthly. Each Commissioner shall hold office for a term of five years, except that (a) any Commissioner appointed to fill a vacancy occurring prior to the expiration of the term for which his predecessor was appointed shall be appointed for the remainder of such term, and (b) the terms of office of the Commissioners first taking office after the enactment of this Act shall expire, as designated by the President at the time of nomination, one at the end of one year, one at the end of two years, one at the end of three years, one at the end of four years, and one at the end of five years after the date of the enactment of this Act. One of the members of the Commission shall be appointed from among individuals familiar with the employment problems of musicians, and another member of the Commission shall be appointed from among individuals familiar with the employment problems of other artists.

POWERS AND DUTIES OF THE COMMISSION

Sec. 2. The Commission shall advance the cultural interests of the American people by providing employment for and aiding in securing employment for persons engaged in artistic endeavor and persons promoting music and other fine arts.

MISCELLANEOUS POWERS

Sec. 3. The principal office of the Commission shall be at Washington, District of Columbia. The Commission shall have power to appoint and fix the compensation of a secretary and such other officers of the Commission as may be necessary. The Commission shall be entitled to the free use of the United States mails in the same manner as the executive departments of the government. The Commission shall have power to adopt such rules and regulations as it deems necessary for carrying out its powers and duties. The Commission, with the consent of any board, other commission, independent establishment, or executive department of the government, may avail itself of the use of information, services, facilities, officers, agents, and employees thereof, in carrying out its powers and duties.

TRANSFER FROM OTHER AGENCIES

Sec. 4. The President is authorized to transfer to the jurisdiction of the Commission from executive agencies in existence on the date of the enactment of this Act such of the powers and functions exercised thereby at such time as he finds would be more appropriately exercised by the Commission, and would avoid overlapping and duplication of effort. In connection with any such transfer, the President is authorized to transfer such personnel and property of, and appropriations and unexpended balances of appropriations available to, the agency from which transferred as he may designate. Such transfer of personnel shall be without change of compensation or classification of such personnel, but this provision shall not be construed to prohibit any increase in compensation or advancement in classification.

It may be possible that the introduction of the bill will have to be renewed from year to year as was the case in our former efforts to establish a National Conservatory of Music which came to naught. However, times may now be more propitious to induce Congress to establish an agency for the advancement of music and art.

THE LAWS OF OUR ORGANIZATION

The complexities of our employment opportunities are reflected in the laws of Locals and of the Federation. By reason of this, engagements must be classified into many divisions, which often carry sub-divisions. In all of them, hours and conditions for each engagement must be specifically stipulated. These stipulations change with the nature of the engagements as they may be concert, dance, theatre, etc. In addition to this the place in which engagements are rendered often necessitate special rules for same. Together with rules regulating engagements the by-laws of Locals and the Federation also contain rules regulating good faith and fair dealing between Locals and their members, as well as between Locals and their members, and the Federation. In addition to all this the Federation must also

(Continued on Page Fourteen)

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The Right of Collective Bargaining

MAKING secure and effective the right of workers to bargain collectively with employers is the fundamental purpose of the Wagner-Connelly Labor Disputes Bill now before the United States Senate.

To emphasize this right the declaration of policy of the bill declares it is the policy of the United States to encourage the practice of collective bargaining.

In discussing the reason for making collective bargaining a public policy the bill says:

"The inequality of bargaining power between employer and individual employes which arises out of the organization of employers in corporate forms of ownership and out of numerous other modern industrial conditions, impairs and affects commerce by creating variations and instability in wage rates and working conditions within and between industries and by depressing the purchasing power of wage-earners in industry, thus increasing the disparity between production and consumption, reducing the amount of commerce, and tending to produce and aggravate recurrent business depressions.

"The protection of the right of employes to organize and bargain collectively tends to restore equality of bargaining power and thereby fosters, protects and promotes commerce among the several States.

"The denial by employers of the rights of employes to organize and the refusal by employers to accept the procedure of collective bargaining leads to strikes and other forms of industrial unrest which burden and affect commerce. Protection by law of the right to organize and bargain collectively removes this source of industrial unrest and encourages practices fundamental to the friendly adjustment of industrial strife.

"It is hereby declared to be the policy of the United States to remove obstructions to the free flow of commerce and to provide for the general welfare by encouraging the practice of collective bargaining, and by protecting the exercise by the worker of full freedom of association, self-organization and designation of representatives of his own choosing, for the purpose of negotiating the terms and conditions of his employment or other mutual aid or protection."

The provisions of the Wagner-Connelly Bill are drawn to give validity to this commendable Declaration of Policy.

The organized labor movement of the United States is solidly supporting the measure and expects that it will be enacted promptly by the United States Congress without amendments designed to weaken any of its principles.

Why Not?

WHEN the California Assembly voted a resolution urging Governor Merriam to commute the sentences of Mooney and Billings to the time already served, it was taking, as the resolution's sponsor argued, 'a sane, practical, common sense' way of ending that celebrated and painful case," the New York Herald-Tribune remarks.

"It is evident," the Herald-Tribune goes on to say, "that no possible good can be served by the further imprisonment of these two men, while the harm done by the obstinate continuance of what countless fair-minded people now believe to be a gross injustice must be great, regardless of whether this belief is correct or not.

"The resolution," the Herald-Tribune further says, "is silent as to the guilt or innocence of the two men. Under it they would be freed and the case concluded by an act not simply of the Governor, but of the State

itself. Yet Californians and others would still be able to put upon this act whatever interpretations they believed proper. The solution is as sound as any now possible, and one could wish that the legislators of Alabama, where the Scottsboro cases present a very similar problem, would profit by California's long and futile embarrassment to consider to apply a similar solution. Abandonment of any further prosecution of the Scottsboro cases in pursuance of a legislative resolution would be in the long run the most dignified and least damaging exit from an impossible situation."

The Herald-Tribune makes a sensible suggestion. Why would not it be the best course for both California and Alabama to follow? Super-loyal citizens of both States will, of course, rant and roar in protest against the idea, but the voice of common sense will point out that it is an eminently sound way of escaping from what the Herald-Tribune well calls an "impossible situation."

Grade Crossings Must Go

ACTION of President Roosevelt in placing grade crossing elimination at the head of the Government's \$4,880,000,000 work relief program will meet with general approval. Grade crossing accidents yearly take an appalling toll of lives, nearly 1,200 persons being killed in 1934.

Move to speed up grade crossing elimination was hastened by the terrible tragedy near Washington which took the lives of 14 high school students at a dangerous grade crossing where there was no watchman on duty.

Outlining the work relief program, the President told Washington correspondents that a division would be set up to carry out grade crossing elimination. Though the work can be started quickly, thereby providing employment with a minimum of delay, which is one of its big advantages, it will take some time to eliminate thousands of such death traps. In the meantime, grade crossing killings, in nearly every case totally unnecessary, will continue. State laws requiring vehicles on highways to come to a full stop before crossing railroad tracks, and other safety laws, are ignored. There will be a heavy death toll while the crossings remain. Only their elimination will solve the problem.

Wages, for Labor and for Capital

THE wages of capital are paid, at least when the capital is invested in a monopoly.

The net earnings of the Bell System and the Bell Telephone Company of Canada in 1932 were \$24,484,984 short of meeting their dividends. But the dividends were paid—by digging into the surplus. In 1933, the shortage was \$24,443,606; but again the dividends were paid by recourse to the surplus. For 1934, according to a report just made, the same companies had to draw on the surplus for only \$3,460,238 to make the payments. They expect to show profits ample for dividends this year.

And they still have combined surpluses totalling \$144,046,493.

As for the wages of labor, they must take their chances. More than \$50,000,000 was drawn from the surpluses of the Bell companies to pay wages to capital; but if a plugged nickel has been taken from that source to maintain employment and pay the wages of labor, no mention has been made of it.

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.—Is President Roosevelt a member of the Automobile Workers' Union?

A.—United Automobile Workers' Federal Labor Union No. 18312 of Detroit in 1934 made the President an honorary life member.

Q.—Who said: "The cornerstone of the labor movement is voluntarism, not coercion; persuasion and not force"?

A.—Samuel Gompers.

Q.—What is "The Triumph of Labor" panel?

A.—This is a panel in bronze in the American Federation of Labor Building, Washington, D. C. It was presented to the A. F. of L. by the Parliamentary Committee of the British Trades Union Congress. The panel depicts the triumphal march of labor.

Q.—How did the word boycott originate?

A.—The word is derived from the name of Captain Boycott, an Irish landlord whose tenants refused to deal with him in any way.

Q.—When did the American Federationist first appear?

A.—In March, 1894, under authorization of the American Federation of Labor convention of 1893.

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.

"Give me liberty, or give me death!" shouted Patrick Henry. He said it about ten years before the Declaration of Independence, and he was demanding political liberty, freedom from arbitrary government.

"We fight, not for glory, nor for wealth, nor for honor; but for that freedom which no good man will surrender but with his life!" So said the nobles and commons of Scotland to the Pope, in the Arbroath manifesto in 1320, four centuries before Patrick Henry was born. They were speaking for political and religious liberty.

When will someone sound a slogan as right and as resounding as these for industrial and economic liberty? It hasn't been done yet; though certainly no other rallying cry is more needed.

Religious liberty has come to be a matter of course over most of the civilized world. Many people cannot help being intolerant about religion; but they are no longer able to call to the help of their arguments the stocks, the prison and the stake.

Political liberty prevails over a wide area—not so wide as that covered by religious liberty. In English, Dutch and French speaking countries, the king has ceased from troubling or retired from business altogether. The same is true in the Scandinavian countries, in Belgium, the Netherlands, Czechoslovakia, Switzerland and many other lesser states. It has a rather precarious foothold in Spanish-speaking countries. It has been deliberately suppressed in Germany and Italy; and in Russia there never was any political liberty. The Soviet merely substituted one autocracy for another.

But where is there orderly, guarded, assured industrial and economic liberty?

So far, echo gives the only far-flung answer to this query. Yet there is nothing that men need more, no freedom that comes more closely to the real life of men—and none that is found so seldom and in such narrow range.

The automobile worker may go to any church he pleases or to no church at all, and no one will even criticize him over much. But he goes to a union meeting on peril of dismissal that means starvation.

The steel worker may elect a Governor, a Senator, a President. But he is not allowed to elect from the ranks of his own comrades the men who will represent him with the company in disputes about wages and working conditions. To be sure, the law guarantees him that right; but his masters are able to disregard the law. "Acts of Congress don't go here," said the railroad magnate, Collis P. Huntington; and the only difference between him and the steel barons is that they are too sly to put their doctrine into words.

Who will teach mankind how to win economic and industrial freedom?

The real, dominating government of the average worker is industrial or economic government. The shift boss gives him a hundred orders where the sheriff gives one; and a thousand economic orders do not have to be put in words.

The master corporation who fixes the wages and working conditions of a working man, orders a large part of that man's life. It tells him where he shall live, and how well he shall live—with good care that he shall not be spoiled by over-indulgence. It tells him, with few exceptions, how long he may send his children to the schools which the State provides for them.

There was a time when the corporate master decided how many of the worker's children should live to grow up. The "paternal government" which the U. S. Chamber of Commerce deprecates so bitterly has interfered considerably with that form of rugged individualism—but not enough. The infant death rate in the families of low-paid workers is still far higher than in well-to-do families.

For that matter, low wages and high death rates go together all through life.

"That freedom which no good man will surrender but with his life." When shall we carry that freedom into the ordinary works and ways of life?

Every dollar you spend for Union Label goods and services is a vote for better union conditions.

The surest way to keep organized workers on their jobs is to purchase their label goods. Demand the Union Label.

By buying unfair products, you are paying a ransom to the foreigners who are kidnapping your own prosperity child.

OVER FEDERATION FIELD

(By CHAUNCEY A. WEAVER)

Music is the harmonious voice of creation, an echo of the invisible world, one note of the divine concord which the entire universe is destined one day to understand.—Mazzini.

American trail-blazing ends with the Pacific Ocean so far as physical exploration is concerned, but San Francisco has turned trail-blazer in its own initiative, and has unfolded a chart of progressive artistic and educational achievement which it is ardently hoped will thread highways and avenues and broad boulevards of accomplishment latitudinally and longitudinally all over the United States of America.

On Thursday, May 2, 1935, the Golden Gate City, voting on whether or not the San Francisco Symphony Orchestra should be partially supported by taxation, cast 83,455 votes for, and only 47,071 votes against, a measure to place a fixed charge of one-half of one per cent in the tax rate for this purpose.

It all started several months ago, when the San Francisco Symphony, after some twenty-four years of existence, failed to secure through private subscription sufficient funds to pay for the full 1934-1935 winter season.

President Albert A. Greenbaum of Local No. 6 provides us with an interesting synopsis of the lights and shadows which marked the finally victorious campaign.

An offer was made to the Symphony by its sustaining organization, the Musical Association, to accept part of a season. The Musicians' Union left the decision to the members of the Orchestra. The vote was against acceptance, the feeling being that those members who had permanent offers elsewhere should be permitted to accept them unless a full season were guaranteed.

Thereupon the city, through its Art Commission, appropriated sufficient money for a series of five Symphony concerts at popular prices, in an endeavor to hold the Orchestra intact. About the same time the Board of Supervisors, the legislative body of San Francisco, voted to refer the entire matter to the people—in the form of a Charter Amendment, authorizing the one-half a cent tax.

It was a depression year. The Symphony appealed to only a comparatively small proportion of the 700,000 San Franciscans. Yet Local No. 6 accepted the challenge.

Backed by an appropriation from the Defense Fund, the President of the Union appointed a committee of twenty-five to outline and prosecute a campaign to carry Charter Amendment No. 3 to "Save Our Symphony." S-O-S was our slogan.

This committee—a cross section of Union membership—had less than three weeks to organize and campaign. Immediately they threw the full force of the Local's 2,800 members into the fight to pass the Amendment. Only eighty-five play in the Symphony, but the rest of the members did not hesitate on that account. There was a boundless enthusiasm and a strong will to win, which were much more important.

Favorable publicity was immediately secured—columns of it. All of the newspapers co-operated willingly. So did the theatres, the radio stations, the churches, all the leading civic and fraternal organizations, hotels and cafes, women's clubs, and organized labor as a unit.

On the Sunday before election Local members played in a number of churches and several sermons were preached upon the importance of Symphony in Life. "Symphony Perpetuation Day," celebrated by proclamation of Mayor Angelo J. Rossi three days before election, witnessed some forty orchestras playing two-hour concerts in the leading downtown stores and hotels and over the radio. A day later the Symphony Orchestra, augmented to one hundred pieces, gave a free public concert which attracted several thousand people to the Civic Auditorium.

It was a fast and furious, but withal harmonious, campaign. San Francisco had never seen its like before.

And by intensive organization of the strength of Local No. 6, even with the handicaps of depression, partial support of the Symphony now becomes a function of the municipality through annual taxation.

All hail to San Francisco upon the winning of a triumph which is bound to stimulate the ambition, develop the resources and permanently enthrone the divine Art of Music in many metropolitan centers where the cause has heretofore languished. Congratulations to Local No. 6 for the courage, faith and leadership displayed on its own behalf. The Grand Finale of this Western coast campaign

will have a quickening influence upon the cause of music throughout the land.

The tax to be levied will raise the first year a yield in the neighborhood of \$35,000. And San Francisco is a growing city.

On this same election day the people voted to have another World's Fair, scheduled for 1938, on the Yerba Buena Shoals, which refers to the island in the center of the bay which you pass on the ferryboats in passing to and from Oakland. This island will be reached by the magnificent new bridge now in process of construction.

What a wonderful spot for an A. F. of M. national convention along about 1938!

Statistical information is looked upon by most people as being of the dry-as-dust order. But when really desired, and pertaining to subject-matter of special interest, the facts and figures speedily take on the glow of life and the mind absorbs them with genuine relish.

In a recent issue of the Chicago Sunday Tribune, Mr. Edward Moore, the eminent music critic of that paper, takes the Chicago Symphony Orchestra all apart in a full-page article, holds up the personnel and constituent entities for minute inspection, and then puts the parts together again. The reading public is thus furnished with interesting information concerning one of the notable symphonic organizations of the nation.

The current year notes the closing of the fortieth season of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra and its thirty-first under the direction of Frederick Stock.

It is the third oldest institution of its kind in America and was founded by Theodore Thomas in 1891. In all this time it has had but two conductors.

Its season is twenty-eight weeks long, during which time it gives one hundred concerts, the most important of which are in the symphony series. Here there are twenty-eight concerts on Thursday nights, the same number on Friday afternoons, and twelve more twice a month on Tuesday afternoons. In addition, there are fourteen popular programs, six young people's programs, a series of ten in Milwaukee, and occasional performances in suburbs and nearby communities.

The Orchestra has a permanent home in Orchestra Hall on Michigan avenue. From the time the Orchestra was founded up to the end of the present season the records show that the orchestra has played a total of 1,889 different compositions, the works of 445 composers.

During this long period 470 soloists have appeared.

Practically every famous concert artist in the world has made a solo appearance with the orchestra.

Beethoven is the most popular symphony composer. His fifth has been played thirty-six times, his fourth and seventh thirty-four times each. The closest followers to these are the single symphony by Franck, with thirty-three performances, and Schubert's "Unfinished," with thirty-one.

Of non-symphonic works, Wagner takes the lead.

Of the eighty-three men now playing in the Chicago Symphony, fifty are American born and the rest are Americanized. Out of the fifty, thirty-two were born in Illinois, twenty-three in Chicago. Germany has ten representatives; other members come by twos and threes from Austria, Russia, Czechoslovakia, Italy, Canada, England, Hungary, Norway and Sweden.

The average age of the membership is 40.5 years.

The combined number of years served with the Orchestra, which is of interest to the orchestra pension fund, is 960 years, an average of 11.56 years of service per man. It is found that the average musician began his training at the age of seven. From this is worked out a total of something like 2,780 years spent in playing and in studying.

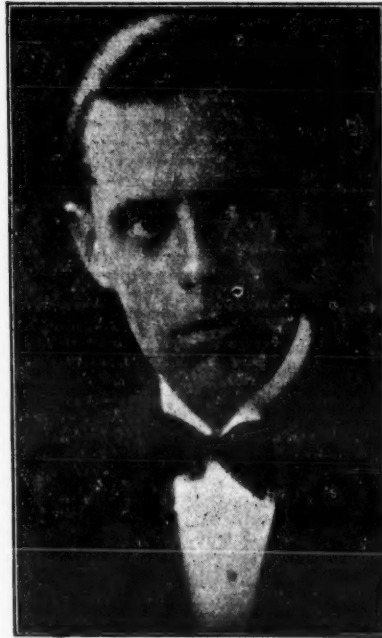
With the exception of Mr. Stock, only three men are left who served under Theodore Thomas. Franz Esser, principal of the second violins, has been playing forty-three years. Hjalmar Rabe has been playing bassoon forty years. Paul Handke, librarian, has thirty years of service to his credit.

Frederick Stock, forty years with the Orchestra and thirty-one years its conductor, and now silver-haired, is looked upon as a veteran in years, but in spirit the embodiment of youthful enthusiasm. Mr. Moore refers to him as—"A miracle of calm, harnessed energy."

Occasionally, disquieting rumors are heard of possible disintegration and dissolution because of failing financial support. Such a consummation would be a tragedy in the American musical world of overshadowing proportions. Surely, when Chicago learns of what San Francisco has accomplished, she will see to it that her great Symphony Orchestra is fortified by an endowment of some description against which the winds of depression shall beat in vain.

Mendelssohn's "Spring Song" never sounded sweeter than it did this season.

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For years Don Clark has been at the very top among saxophone stars. Formerly with Paul Whiteman, Clark is now engaged as soloist for the Fox Film Corp.—a position which makes the most exacting requirements of both the player and his instrument.

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The Midwest Conference, A. F. of M., Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska and Iowa, held forth at St. Paul April 21-22 with each State well represented. Each session elects its own presiding officer and Delegate Bert J. Robinson of Sioux City was called to the chair. Delegate Claude E. Pickett of Des Moines was re-elected secretary and treasurer. Assistant to President Weber, Fred W. Birnbach, was in attendance and addressed the delegates at various times and gave helpful counsel upon mooted subjects. Guests from outside Locals included Alfred G. Rackett of Chicago, Grafton J. Fox and J. M. Tomlin of Tulsa and Toive Peterson, L. H. Baxter and James Smith from Superior, Wisconsin. The Conference was an animated affair and a wide variety of topics incidental to the union musical profession were brought forward for discussion. The delegates expressed their appreciation of the thoroughness of President A. L. Eggert and Secretary Edw. Ringuis, with the cordial co-operation of the entire membership of Local No. 30, in looking after the matter of entertainment. The next year's Midwest Conference will be held in Des Moines.

At the city election held in Dixon, Illinois, recently, William V. Slothower, a musician and charter member of Local No. 525, was elected to the office of Mayor. His election majority was over 600. He had previously served as a member of the city council. He is a piano player and had his own orchestra for a number of years. He is a first-class bass drummer, and it is reported that when he calls the city council to order he bangs the table, from force of habit, with a resounding thump which can be heard in nearly every city ward. With a sympathetic municipal chief executive the question of municipal band concerts will probably be decided in the affirmative for at least the present mayoralty term.

What would happen if the Brain Trust should develop a severe case of headache?

Huey Long has a good time debating with himself.

When Sousa wrote "King Cotton," the price was a good deal higher than it is now. And every third row had not been plowed under, either.

There is no depression—judging from the reported baseball attendance.

Through the medium of the Canton-Massillon Local No. 111 Bulletin we learn that William M. Morgan, newly elected President of the Ohio State Federation of Labor, is a member of Local No. 122, Newark, Ohio. This circumstance should prove a helpful factor in pushing the State band promotion law in which the musicians are so vitally interested. Hawk-eyes can assure the Buckeyes that a State band law is worth to a commonwealth all its sponsors claim in its behalf.

The chain-letter-dime-and-dollar extraction scheme was sure to prove a rope of sand in due time.

It is reported that forty State legislatures during the past winter and spring increased the sum-total of taxes which people will have to pay over and above the previous year to the tune of \$128,000,000. Taxation is rapidly assuming the outline of a gigantic political racket. Legislators, both federal and State, go to seats of government with little else in mind than the necessity of constructing and financing ponderous political machines which they hope will insure their own office-holding perpetuity. In the contemplation of his rapidly increasing taxation burdens it is not difficult to visualize a taxpayers' revolt in some not far distant day—at least, as soon as the coming generation realizes the inheritance bequeathed them for luxuries and privileges they were never permitted to enjoy. The worm has been known to turn.

Winter proved itself a hardened old flirt from the way it lingered in the lap of spring this year.

The best cartoon we have seen recently was one in which the mother was gently rebuking her young son for having an attack of hiccoughs while father was practicing his jazz band trap drum parts.

We have before us a copy of the Newark Star-Eagle of May 2, 1935, containing a photographic cut under the caption, "Wedding Party." The picture is one of Mr. and Mrs. William J. Kerngood and former Mayor Frederick C. Breidenbach. Explaining the picture is a paragraph to the effect that "forty people who attended the Kerngood wedding ten years ago turned out again yesterday for the anniversary luncheon at the Newark A. C." May this ten-year honeymoon retain its

orange-blossom fragrance for a long, long time to come!

One year from now the political pot will be boiling over.

The women will have to confess their real age in order to obtain a pension.

If all the political nostrums in circulation today could be put in one bottle and thoroughly shaken, what a marvelous concoction the resulting amalgamation would be!

The CLS brainstorm (chain letter system), like any other fever, has to run its course.

As an inducement to Hollywood to locate in that State, Florida, according to press reports, contemplates establishing a ninety-day divorce residential requirement. Why not make it ninety minutes and end the long suspense?

Next month we will try and tell you all about the Asbury Park convention.

President's Report to Asbury Park Convention

(Continued from Page Eleven)

Mainain specific rules to regulate such engagements which are of national aspect and; therefore, preclude the possibility of local regulation.

Also, as the Federation functions in many cases as original Trial Court and in almost all cases as a Court of Appeals, the rules governing such functions add to the complexity of the laws.

As all laws must comport with changed conditions, the same also is true of the laws of our Federation, which as time went on became very voluminous, and no matter how scientific the structure of same is contemplated, they nevertheless often need clarifications or changes by a Convention to make and keep them as lucid as possible. How difficult this may become, the explanation in reference to the 10% tax and its modification during the past year, as I will explain, is an example. Naturally, it is expected of conventions that they will dispose of all questions or regulate all conditions which a local union, through its own efforts, found it impossible to do. This, in the past, more so than now, often led to legislation which only covered exceptional or specific cases. It was constructive that conventions began to fight shy of such legislation for, had same continued, the volume of our laws would have grown to such proportion that each local union would have found it necessary to train a member or committee in the study and interpretations of same. Luckily, and to the credit of farseeing conventions, it must be said that legislation is now held to the field of general and not particular interests.

As before said, the laws of the Federation have become voluminous, and this constitutes a reason why they should not be added to unless it is absolutely necessary to do so.

As our business, more than any other, is exceedingly complex, the laws necessarily must likewise be so, and this often results that members may, with the best intention to act within the law, misinterpret same. Naturally a member who is interested in anything which necessitates that he consult a law will, if it be but slightly ambiguous, unconsciously interpret same to his own advantage—others more designedly do so, relying on their ability of argument to prevail in their effort to construe the law to their advantage or read into same something which it neither intends nor provides. However, be that as it may, the main purpose of these statements is to bring to the attention of the delegates that each convention must correct some contradictions or modify some law, and this convention is no exception to the rule.

We learn by experience and through application of the law, and in addition to this are confronted by a continual flow of changes in the nature of our employment which necessitates conforming of our laws thereto, a circumstance which can never be avoided, much less foreseen.

With it all, however, we must guard against unnecessary adding to the laws so as not to increase their existing unavoidable complexities.

To make the law exceedingly clear is of course the purpose of all actions of a convention. How necessary this is we all realize after considering the activities of some traveling orchestras who, through misinterpretations and technicalities, often attempt to escape the application of laws regulating their professional conduct.

Constructiveness has ever been the slogan of our conventions. This convention I know will hold to this principle. To clarify laws is constructive and does make for progress. For these reasons I would suggest:

Section 3 of Article IX, beginning on page 47 and extending to page 48, pro-

vides the conditions under which an applicant may become a member. It is indicated that the fourth paragraph on page 47 be changed to read as follows for the purpose of including "function" and "forbidden territory" in the laws:

"If an applicant for membership in the American Federation of Musicians has before making application played for or with any person or conducted and played with any band or orchestra on the unfair list of the American Federation of Musicians or has rendered services at any function or in any establishment or place on the unfair list or forbidden territory list of the American Federation of Musicians, then such applicant shall be subject to the payment of an International initiation fee over and above the amount of the initiation fee specified by law of the local in which he has filed his application. The imposing of such International initiation fee shall be subject to the discretion of the International Executive Board." (See Standing Resolution No. 16.)

The words appearing in bold type represent the change in the law. If the law is amended as above suggested, then the second paragraph of Section 3 of Article IX appearing on page 48 and reading as follows:

"This section shall also apply to every applicant who has rendered services in any establishment or place on the unfair list of the Federation"

becomes superfluous and therefore it is suggested that it be stricken from the law.

By reason of points raised in court litigation that Article X, Section A, page 57 of the By-Laws of the Federation does not provide that an order or direction may be given to a member by the authorities of the Federation in connection with the observance or enforcement of the Constitution and By-Laws of the Federation it is necessary that said section be amended to read as follows:

A. "It shall be considered a violation and an act contrary to the principles and declarations as set forth in Article II of the Constitution if a member in any way places obstacles in the way of the successful maintenance of a Local or violates any law, **ORDER OR DIRECTION**, etc."

The words appearing in bold type represent the change in the law.

For the same reason and for the same purpose, I would suggest that the third paragraph of Article I, Section 6, page 25, be changed to read as follows:

"The Executive Board may decide appeals, **COMPLAINTS**, charges and **ALL** other matters coming before it or submitted to it without formal meeting or session of the Board. **IT MAY DISPENSE WITH THE PERSONAL APPEARANCE OF PARTIES OR WITNESSES IN ITS DISCRETION AND RECEIVE AND CONSIDER AS EVIDENCE AFFIDAVITS AND/OR SIGNED STATEMENTS SUBMITTED BY SUCH PARTIES OR WITNESSES, GIVING SUCH WEIGHT THERETO AS THE BOARD DEEMS PROPER. IT MAY PRESCRIBE AND CHANGE THE METHOD AND PROCEDURE FOR ANY TRIAL OR HEARING.** The concurrence of a majority of the Board members in a disposition of such appeal or other matters filed with the Secretary shall be deemed the design of the Board as though made by the Board in formal or regular session."

The words appearing in bold type represent the change in the law.

Section A of Article X, page 57, contains a declaration as to what is to be considered a violation of Article II of the Constitution. The last sentence of this section reads as follows:

"A member guilty of a violation of this section shall be fined by the Executive Board of the American Federation of Musicians a sum of not less than \$10.00 or more than \$5,000.00."

This is misleading, as if a member is found guilty of violation of the declaration which this section contains, he is thereby found guilty of violation of Article II of the Constitution and not of Section A of Article X. Furthermore, this section should also include a provision that the Executive Board may expel a member who violates the declaration contained in the section, therefore I suggest that the last sentence of Section A of Article X be made to read as follows:

"A member found guilty of a violation **UNDER THIS SECTION** shall

be fined by the Executive Board of the American Federation of Musicians a sum of not less than \$10.00 or more than \$5,000.00 **OR BE EXPELLED FROM THE FEDERATION.**"

The words appearing in bold type represent the change in the law.

Section 31 of Article X, page 74, provides as follows:

"A week consists of seven days unless otherwise provided. If it is found impossible to include Sunday in a week the full week's salary, as provided for by the laws of the Federation, must nevertheless be paid." "This law shall not be so construed as interfering with any local rule governing the same question."

This often leads to misunderstandings in reference to engagements played by traveling bands or orchestras in the jurisdiction of locals. The National law above quoted provides that a week consists of seven days unless otherwise provided for. Such other provision must, of course, be one contained in a National and not a local law. This law also provides that it shall not interfere with any local law which governs the same question. This is the reason for misunderstandings. For instance, when filling engagements in local jurisdictions, traveling bands or orchestras must do so under local rules and laws unless same are superseded by National laws. In this case we have a National rule which itself carries the proviso that it should not interfere with local rules, and this leads locals to hold that permanent engagements played by traveling bands or orchestras in their jurisdictions are governed by local laws which provide that a lesser number of days constitutes a week's employment than is provided for in the National law. It is clear that this was not the intent of the National law. It was understood that for traveling orchestras a week consists of six or seven days, with or without Sunday, as the case may be.

For these reasons I would suggest you amend the last two lines of Section 31 of Article X, page 74, to read as follows:

"This law shall not be so construed as interfering with any local rule **GOVERNING ITS OWN MEMBERS.**"

The words appearing in bold type represent the change in the law.

Section 17, of Article X, beginning on page 68 and ending with the fourth paragraph on page 71, regulates the conditions under which members may or may not play in conjunction with Army, Navy or Marine Corps Bands. The rules appearing in this section were the result of many efforts of the Federation to have the law of the United States enforced which provides, in effect, that enlisted men should not compete with civilians, and represents the understanding as to the enforcement of same between the United States Army Department and the Federation. Commanders of army posts, in the event that their band services are requested, generally refer the matter to the local union in the neighborhood in which the post is maintained for the purpose of securing the local's agreement that the Army band may be permitted to render such services. In many cases when local unions have given such permission or release, other locals have protested, and in addition to this the error has been made to permit such release on condition that a standby band is paid without rendering services. This latter circumstance proves highly embarrassing to the Federation, as without any question the enforcing of a law of the United States cannot be made dependent upon civilians being paid on the claim that they are being displaced by the Army. The enforcement of the law cannot be made contingent upon such a policy. If we agree to same the Government will eventually refuse to give us the protection the law is to afford us. So as to avoid misunderstandings concerning this matter in future, the fourth paragraph on page 71, reading as follows:

"In any case where a Local may be in doubt as to the correct application of these principles, or as to what action it should take in accord with these principles, it shall immediately make report to the President of the Federation and act in accordance with his instructions"

should be stricken entirely from the law, and in lieu of the third paragraph on page 71, which reads as follows:

"Locals, in granting or withholding releases and in making protests to commanding officers and reports to the Federation, will be guided by the principles herein enunciated and by no other consideration, and they shall diligently ascertain and report, fairly and accurately, all obtainable facts and circumstances,"

the following should be adopted:

"Locals **SHALL NOT GRANT RELEASE WITHOUT THE SPECIFIC CONSENT IN EACH CASE OF THE PRESIDENT'S OFFICE OF THE FEDERATION** and in making protests to commanding officers and reports to the Federation, will be guided by the principles herein enunciated and by no other consideration, and they shall diligently ascertain and report, fairly and accurately, all obtainable facts and circumstances."

The words appearing in bold type represent the change in the law.

The caption of Article XI on page 82 should be amended to include the word "trials" to have same read as follows:

"Appeals, **TRIALS**, Penalties and Fines Not Otherwise Provided For."

The word appearing in bold type represents the change in the law.

On page 85, Sections 3-A of Article XI, we find the proviso as to how a member may be tried for violation of Sections 9 and 10 of Article XIII, or any provision in Article XIV. This proviso stipulates that the member may be tried by

"1—The Executive Board of the Local in whose jurisdiction the violation is alleged to have been committed; or

"2—A Traveling Committee consisting of any members of the Executive Board of the American Federation of Musicians, not exceeding three, to be appointed by the President; or

"3—The Executive Board of the American Federation of Musicians on the investigation or report of a referee as hereinafter provided for."

The last rule marked "3" which provides that the Executive Board of the Federation may try a member, confines the authority of the Board only to do so upon investigation or report of a referee. This was not intended and greatly hampers the authority of the Executive Board in trying such cases. Therefore, I suggest that the following be submitted for the rule referred to:

"3—The Executive Board of the American Federation of Musicians, or by a referee appointed by the President of the Federation."

In addition to this the third paragraph on page 86 needs correction. Same reads as follows:

"If the trial is conducted by the Executive Board of the American Federation of Musicians, the President may in his discretion appoint a referee who shall (1) before charges are preferred investigate the conditions under which the traveling engagements referred to in this section are played and report the results of said investigation to said Executive Board, or (2) after charges have been preferred against a member for playing such engagement in violation of the laws of the Federation, shall hear the evidence and submit same to the Executive Board of the American Federation of Musicians, which shall then be vested with jurisdiction to decide the case as if the evidence had been heard or the trial held before it, and impose any penalty that a Local Executive Board or a Traveling Committee may under this section impose."

The question has been raised that this law could be interpreted to mean that the Executive Board cannot try a case unless same has been investigated by a referee or the evidence against the defendant has been heard by him and thereafter submitted by him to the Executive Board of the Federation. Of course, this was not the intent of the law; however, its verbiage should be such that there can be no question as to the authority of the Executive Board to try a case without a referee having been active in same, yet the services of a referee may at times be valuable. Therefore, to clearly establish the authority of the Executive Board in all cases, and to properly provide for the services of a referee, I would suggest that the law be changed to read as follows:

"If the trial is conducted by the International Executive Board, such Board, after finding the member guilty, may impose upon him a fine of not less than \$10.00 or more than \$5,000.00, or expel him from the American Federation of Musicians.

"If the trial is held before a referee appointed by the President of the Federation, then said referee shall hear the evidence in the case and submit same to the International Executive Board of the American Federation of Musicians for its opinion therein, and the Executive Board shall then be vested with authority to decide the case as if the evidence

had been heard or the trial held before it, and impose a penalty upon the member who had been tried and found guilty, of not less than \$10.00 and not more than \$5,000.00, or may expel him from the Federation, or may impose both such fine and expulsion. From such decision the member may appeal to the next Convention if the original fine was \$500.00 or more, or expulsion from membership.

"The President of the American Federation of Musicians may appoint a referee for the purpose of investigating the conditions under which traveling engagements referred to in this section are played. Such referee shall report the result of such investigation to the President, who then shall decide whether any further procedure is indicated by the results of the investigation."

Section 5 of Article XI on page 87 provides a time limit of thirty days in which members must pay a fine or claim allowed against them.

The second and third paragraphs of Section 11 of Article XII on page 100 provides for payment of a fine within three weeks. The two provisions are conflicting. They either ought to be thirty days or three weeks in either case. For this reason I suggest that you amend the second and third paragraphs of Article XII on page 100 by striking out the words "three weeks" from same and insert in lieu thereof the words "thirty days" so that the law may read as follows:

"A member failing to pay the fine within thirty days, or give good and sufficient bond and forward his appeal to the Secretary of the A. F. of M., shall stand suspended.

"If at the end of thirty days the fine has not been paid the member must be expelled by the Local of which he is a member."

The second paragraph of Section 10, Article XII, page 99, provides that members of traveling bands and orchestras must deposit their cards at the beginning of the second week of their engagement. This often leads to injustices. For instance, if an engagement begins on a Friday or any other day during part of a week and extends into part of the following week then some locals insist that beginning with the second week members, even though their engagement did not extend throughout the entire week, must deposit their cards and pay dues. The intent of the law is that musicians must deposit their cards and pay dues if their engagement is full two weeks and not that they be obliged to do so on an engagement which is less than two weeks, but extends from one week into another. For this reason I suggest that after the word "week" in the sixth line of the second paragraph of Section 10, Article XII, the words be added:

"provided the engagement continues during the entire week."

to make the law read:

"Members of bands and orchestras other than those traveling with theatrical companies playing engagements of one week or more shall not later than thirty-six hours after they begin same submit their local membership or transfer cards to the Local for inspection and at beginning of the second week, PROVIDED THE ENGAGEMENT CONTINUES DURING THE ENTIRE WEEK, deposit their transfer cards with the local, etc."

Section E of Article XIII, page 108, provides that in the event that

"Members holding traveling cards are called on strike, they shall be paid a weekly strike benefit of \$50.00 for a period of five weeks."

In connection with the matter it is clear that members would have to receive the \$50.00 per week even though the engagement which they played did not pay \$50.00 per week. Such engagements may be played in hotels, restaurants, clubs, inns, in neutral territory, etc.

By reason of this the law should be amended to read as follows:

"E—In the event that members holding traveling cards are called on strike either by the President or the Executive Board of the American Federation of Musicians, they shall be paid strike benefits of \$50.00 per week, provided the union price of the engagement is \$50.00 per week or more. If the price is less, then they shall receive as strike benefits 50% of such price. The strike benefits shall be paid for a period of five weeks. However, if the contract for the engagement which they play is less than the five weeks, then they shall be entitled to strike benefits for the unexpired term of their contract only."

The words appearing in bold type represent the change in the law.

On page 122 we have a caption reading:

"Hotel, Restaurant, Cafe and Inn Engagements."

The caption should read:

"Hotel, Restaurant, Clubs, Cafe and Inn Engagements."

The word appearing in bold type represents the change in the law.

I would suggest that Article XIII, Section 18, which provides that under certain conditions employers may be placed on forbidden territory list, be changed so as to avoid the continual demands of local unions that if employers in their jurisdictions pay their own members less than the price they be placed on forbidden territory list of the Federation. This was not the intention of, and should not be, the law for the obvious reason that members of a local, some of which violated the law of their own local, should not be permitted to work for an employer if members of other locals could not do so.

The law has for its purpose to place employers on the forbidden territory list who had gone into collusion with members of the Federation to circumvent the traveling band or orchestra laws of the Federation.

For this reason I suggest that said Section 18, Article XIII, be amended as follows:

"IF LOCAL SUBMITS SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE TO THE FEDERATION that an employer has, in collusion with members of the Federation OTHER THAN MEMBERS OF THE LOCAL IN WHOSE JURISDICTION THE ENGAGEMENT IS PLAYED, circumvented the laws of the Federation in paying the musicians less than the price, then the Federation may place the establishment of such employer on the forbidden territory list"

The remainder of the law to remain unchanged.

The words appearing in bold type represent the change in the law.

I suggest that the first paragraph of Resolution No. 16, page 158, which reads as follows:

"If an applicant for membership in a local has played in a place or with an organization declared to be unfair by the local, but not on the unfair list of the Federation, after having been warned by the local, then that local has the right to exact a higher initiation fee from him than from other applicants."

be amended to read as follows:

"If an applicant for membership in a local has played with an organization or for an EMPLOYER or at a FUNCTION or in a place declared to be unfair by the local, but not on the unfair list of the Federation, after having been warned by the local, then that local has the right to exact a higher initiation fee from him than from other applicants."

The words appearing in bold type represent the change in the law.

I suggest that to the caption of Article XIII, page 106, the words CLUBS be added so that the caption may read:

"Orchestras Playing Traveling Engagements in Hotels, Cafes, Inns, Restaurants, CLUBS and Dance Halls of Any Kind Are Subject to the Following Rules."

The word appearing in bold type represent the change in the law.

RADIO

At each successive convention resolutions are introduced which have for their purpose the regulating of services at radio stations in such a manner as to procure more employment for members. The resolutions concerning this matter introduced at the last convention were referred to the International Executive Board.

The following represents the conclusions in the matter arrived at by the board and the President's office after due consideration and investigation of same. However, before discussing same, it is advisable that the entire setup in the radio field be explained. To begin with, the monopoly of the air, which was attempted by the radio corporations some years ago, has been averted by a decision of the United States Supreme Court, which ruled that the air belonged to all the people. As the air belongs to the people, radio corporations are merely licensees of the government and the government has a right to stipulate under what condition it will issue licenses. It is necessary to remember this for a better understanding as to what ought to be done to prevent trespassing upon our rights by radio corporations through reduction of employment opportunities.

The government exercises regulatory powers over waterways, railways and now over radio transmissions.

The powers of the Federal Communications Commission have recently been enlarged by having the United States Radio Commission made part of it. The Commission exercises its jurisdiction under Act of Congress, which said act, however, permits it a liberal use of its own discretion. If a complaint against a radio corporation is filed with the Commission, its decision is final, it being understood, of course, that if the Commission should become too arbitrary in its decision, a brake may be applied through notice that complainants will request a Congressional investigation, which may or may not be granted. This is, of course, a long and tedious way to obtain a just and satisfactory adjustment. However, in radio, such an investigation may be less difficult to obtain than in cases involving railroads and waterways, as it is as yet in its formative period, and many municipalities, as well as entire States, may find fault with the manner in which it is regulated, feeling that same does tend to monopolization at the expense of States and municipalities. Voices have been heard from local commercial enterprises that the most important hours during the day are monopolized throughout the country by the radio networks in favor of the larger industries for their advertising campaigns and that, therefore, even in their own cities or States, such local commercial enterprises have little or no opportunity to make use of radio advertising in competition with these larger industries.

Now, then, returning to the question of employment of our own members in radio, I will say that locals in every jurisdiction in which a radio station is situated demand that their members be employed by same and, being locally unsuccessful, turn to the Federation for assistance. The result is the recurring introduction of resolutions at the conventions.

The resolutions concerning this matter, introduced in the 1934 convention, cover various approaches to the subject.

Resolution No. 4 provided that before a member may be permitted to render services for the manufacturer of electrical transcriptions for broadcasting purposes a clause shall be inserted in the contract that such transcription shall not be used for any station that is on the unfair list of the Federation.

The purpose of this resolution is, of course, constructive. The opportunity for its practical enforcement, however, is nil. First of all, the Federation would have to assume control over all electrical transcription services and insist that such cannot be rendered unless covered by written contract.

Now, assuming that this was done, it would afford us little protection. The demanding of such contract would only lead to intensified poaching on music, which now takes place to considerable extent. The manufacturer, with whom we had such a contract, could not be held responsible if the jobber or middleman should sell the transcription to anyone or everywhere. Furthermore, a fair station could resell same to an unfair station with impunity.

Again in case a transcription was sold to a station, which thereafter became unfair to the Federation, the manufacturer could not be held. The Federation would continually find itself required to prove infringement upon the contract between a member and a manufacturer and until it might be able to do so the practical results it could expect from the attempted enforcement of such a rule would be removed to the far distant future.

This matter receives continual study at the hands of the President's office. There is a possible way that, through law, a musician may finally become entitled to royalty for playing for the making of a record or electrical transcription. It may be entirely possible to cause Congress to agree that any artist who makes a record for a specific commercial enterprise, firm or corporation may be entitled to royalty if same is used by any other than the one for whom it was made. For instance, if an electrical transcription is made for one radio corporation, no other radio corporation could use same without paying royalties. Of course, musicians would have no protection under such a law if they agreed to make transcriptions for a company which sold its product in the open market. Whereas the right to royalty might be secured, it would not result in procuring of appreciably more employment for musicians and this, of course, is the first objective toward which our organization must bend its efforts.

Resolution No. 26. This resolution provided that the National Office should enter into an agreement with all key stations, which broadcast chain programs, that when a local station is placed on the unfair list, no other station, fair to us, should be permitted to feed any music played by members of the American Federation of Musicians to such station.

It can be assumed that any local union which should meet with a refusal by a local station to employ a studio orches-

tra would immediately place same on the unfair list and then request the national organization to see that no other station should send their programs to such station. Were the Federation to make such demand, it would mean no contracts with any station, as none of them could ever be sure that they would not at any moment become involved in a controversy with our Federation through another station over which they had no control.

A policy like the one proposed would constitute such an interference with radio broadcasting that our organization, after a trial to enforce same, would for a long time thereafter find itself in an awkward position to make practical attempts to increase the employment opportunities of its members at any radio stations.

We must keep in mind that radio stations are under the jurisdiction of the United States; their regulation is exercised by the Federal Communications Commission and, therefore, any major disturbance in the radio field will, without any question, involve us in an altercation with the Commission. However, it is understood that we will not shun such altercation if the reasons for our activities are unassailable, as for instance in a case involving wages and working conditions.

I merely explain the lawful aspect of the case so that delegates may realize all involvements of this question, together with their complications.

Resolution No. 49. This resolution reads as follows:

"Whereas, A survey of the radio stations throughout the United States and Canada shows that through the broadcasting chains demanding more and more hours for chain commercial programs, that the employment of local musicians has been practically eliminated; that, therefore, the National President be instructed to immediately negotiate an arrangement in any manner that he sees fit to relieve the situation."

From the outset it is obvious that broadcasting chains or stations will refuse to submit to the authority of the Federation as to how they should arrange their programs. The income from their advertising patrons creates their financial ability to maintain broadcasting chains and stations at least under their present arrangement. To surrender to us the right to stipulate how programs should be allocated to their different stations would mean to give us control over their business affairs. They are about as ready to accept such control as we would be if they tried to dictate to us in what manner we should transact our business. However, we have the right to stipulate under what conditions we are willing to render radio services and this may include how many of our musicians should be employed, provided in our efforts to enforce such demands we do not attempt to force a station to boycott another on its chain for not meeting our demands, in which it has no proprietary interest.

In connection with this, it is timely to point out that very few stations on a network are actually owned by key or central stations. For instance, the National and the Columbia Broadcasting Corporations together only control a small percentage of the 160 or more stations which are included in their respective networks. The same is true of the smaller networks. Being a particular station of a network does not signify that the station is owned or controlled by the key station of such network. Yet it is true that a key station does dominate the network and any member station losing its affiliation with it would immediately lose its importance, commercial or otherwise. This enables key stations to dictate to chain stations what particular time of such station they desire to have allocated for their programs and these demands of the central stations are dictated by their interests in the commercial programs which they send over the network. This is in the nature of monopolistic activity, but an attempted agreement between the Federation and the radio station will not correct or prevent same. The attempt must be made in an entirely different direction, namely, it is to be assumed that the Communications Commission, which regulates radio, should perform its duties entirely within the line of furthering public interests and, therefore, the question may very well, and will, be raised before it whether the monopolizing of the best time on radio stations in favor of a few large commercial advertisers is in the public interest. What the result will be cannot be anticipated, but efforts can be made to have a more favorable and a fairer division of time and radio stations, so as to give local and smaller advertisers a chance to advertise their businesses in the cities or States in which the stations are maintained. This would mean more work for musicians. The result of activities in this direction can only be achieved through many attempts and continual and patient efforts. None of the involvements in the radio situation are susceptible to immediate correction. All of them necessitate repeated efforts to

have them regulated in a manner more just to the members of our profession.

Resolution No. 50. This resolution states truly that it is an unfair practice for radio stations to camouflage records, electrical transcriptions, etc., in any manner so as to convey the impression to the public that living talent is being employed by them. Therefore, it provides that a station, indulging in such practices, should be declared unfair and be denied the services of the members of the Federation. To declare a station unfair and withdraw musicians is practical enough, provided the unfairness is confined to the jurisdiction in which the station is located. If not so confined the result will be exactly as explained in the discussion of Resolution No. 26.

In connection with this matter, I will say that the Federal Communications Commission maintains a rule that if musical entertainment is furnished over radio by electrical transcription or any mechanical record, that proper announcement thereof must be made. Furthermore, during the constructing of the Radio Code, the President of the Federation insisted that a like rule be included in the code, and this was done. In spite of this, some stations violate the code as well as the rule of the commission. Immediate protest is always made to the proper authorities, but in each case (excepting one) the result has been that we were advised that the practice had been stopped and that the violation was the result of a misunderstanding. At this time a complaint is pending before the code authority and the President's office is anxious to hear the result. Should same be again of the whitewashing kind, further procedure in the case will be taken under advisement. However, same will depend upon the action of Congress concerning the modification of codes.

Recently the President's office was advised that electrical companies were making efforts to cause the Radio Commission to change its rules concerning announcements of recorded music and absolve them from the necessity of making such. We immediately protested. The Radio Commission, now part of the Communications Commission, advised us that for the present it will not change this rule. However, should same be changed, then no further alternative for relief exists except that we attempt to have Congress concern itself with the matter and by law regulate same instead of leaving such regulation to the discretion of the Communications Commission.

Resolution No. 39 provides that "all radio programs being relayed or rebroadcast over two or more stations must be covered by contract on file with the secretary of the local union in whose jurisdiction the program originates and that all contracts must contain a clause specifying that should the program contracted for be broadcast through an unfair station that the contract becomes null and void and that contracting orchestra cannot render services as long as such condition exists."

Much that was written in discussing Resolution No. 26 applies to this. The difference between the two resolutions is only one of procedure. However, where it is at all possible to cause key stations to enter into such an agreement, then they could if same would become at all irksome to them, send a program through an unfair station and they would be released from same.

REMOTE CONTROL

Music is transmitted to radio stations by wire from restaurants, hotels, inns, cafes, theatres, etc. Such transmission of music is known as remote control. For the music so received by stations, they very seldom pay.

Resolution No. 23 was proposed to the last convention and stipulated that music should not be furnished by remote control to any broadcasting station unless such station also employs a regular studio orchestra.

So far, some local unions have been able to force musicians into radio stations, as they have in their jurisdictions many establishments from which such stations receive music by remote control. The locals took advantage of this and threatened to withdraw remote control music unless station orchestras were employed. However, this was, and is, only possible in the larger jurisdictions in which a great amount of remote control service is locally sent to stations.

The opportunities of locals to force stations to employ studio orchestras have so far been in direct relationship to the amount of remote control music available in their jurisdictions and the dependence of stations on same.

Now, what are the difficulties in enforcing a resolution that no member of the Federation should furnish music by remote control to any broadcasting station unless such station also employs a regular studio orchestra? There are many such. The proposed resolution does not give the Federation any further jurisdiction except to withdraw remote control from all stations where studio orchestras are not employed. It leaves lo-

icals practically in control of the Federation, as each one would have the authority to insist that remote control services be withdrawn. Here the resolution presents the paradox that the national organization, which should always have final authority to cope with all questions which come before it, would have to make its opinion subservient to that of individual local unions.

The authority of the Federation must never be subject to the wishes of a local union, or in other words, if a condition is to be nationally controlled, the manner of doing it and the rules necessary and the policies to be followed must leave the national organization in a position to determine for all the local unions at all times what is best to be done in same. A local union can never be placed in the position that as the result of its judgment and decision, numerous other local unions should become involved in a case. So if the regulation of the question of remote control is to be made national, we must take under consideration all the ramifications of radio transmission and make an attempt to meet all the problems same presents. Therefore, a resolution stipulating what must be done in each case would be rather a handicap than the proper solving of the remote control question. Same involves the following:

A. The interests between the larger, smaller and middle-sized locals are often in conflict.

B. Attempts to create employment in one direction may destroy other employment.

C. Employers insist that they should be permitted to advertise their establishments over the radio without any additional recompense to the musicians.

D. Almost all leaders of orchestras who sell their services to restaurants, hotels, cafes, inns, etc., are in favor of broadcasting by remote control, as their names thus become advertised. Through such advertising, some have become quite famous and are now counted among the ranks of leaders of so-called name bands.

E. The question of rendering services, in addition to the original employer, to another party without pay.

The resolution under discussion has for its purpose to create more employment for our members. This is, of course, commendable. However, we always know that opportunities for labor unions to create employment are extremely limited; were it not so unemployment would not exist. Unemployment or employment is dependent upon economic conditions. We may, in a local here and there, force some members into employment, but as a general rule, work so created is an infinitesimal part of all employment. In this case we have to do with the development of an industry which in itself is rather new. Conditions favorable to our interests may occur in same as the result of our insistent endeavors. By reason of many complications which beset this question, general legislation may not be indicated, but if decided upon its enforcement should be left to the discretion of the authorities of the Federation having its affairs in charge in the interim between conventions. This is more especially necessary for the reason that unforeseen developments may make a modification, change or postponement in the policies established by such legislation an apparent necessity. One of the most important complications in this case is the reconciling of the interests of our own members. Were it not for this the problem would not be so complex and, therefore, the solving of same correspondingly easier.

The President's office often receives suggestions concerning radio legislation, State or national. One of special interest was to the effect that the United States should tax the so-called chain or hookup, the tax to be based on local scales of the musicians and the number of musicians displaced by such practice and to be collected by the State and set aside in a separate fund creating a State subsidy for musicians. This would be an ideal way to create employment and the members making the proposition are entitled to the credit of leaving nothing unsaid or undone that in the least appears constructive. However, to induce Congress to pass a tax for such purpose, we will never be able to do. A tax may be passed, but will not be used as a subsidy for unemployed musicians. No matter how much we desire it, Congress will never enact a law taxing any employer or corporation for failure to employ workers whom they hold they do not need. We may as well ask a State to tax a commodity which reaches it through interstate commerce, in such case the tax to be punishment for failure to have the commodity manufactured in the State which imposes the tax as by failure to have same so manufactured, the workers in the State failed to find employment. The different angles of such a proposition can be easily imagined, but for all that the fact of having same proposed shows that our members are active to leave nothing unconsidered which may serve the interests of our organization.

COPYRIGHT LAW

Resolution No. 1, introduced at the 1934 Convention, provided, in effect, that the International Executive Board prepare an amendment to the copyright law regulating the fee which the Authors and Composers may charge employers of musicians, and that Congress be petitioned to conduct an investigation into the activities of said organization, as same causes unemployment among musicians in a most substantial degree.

This is a recurring question and, as same has been investigated many times, and inasmuch as the Authors and Composers have been sustained in their rights to collect royalties by the Supreme Court of the United States, and as several attempts by our organization to cause Congress to change or amend the law have positively failed, and as this resolution states that unemployment is in a substantial degree due to the activities of the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers, same was referred to our attorney in Washington to investigate the possibilities of a Congressional investigation to have the resolution enacted into law, and to report upon same to the President's office.

He reported that in the absence of a pending bill or other concrete legislative proposal, which has for its purpose the correction of a condition which calls for immediate action, an attempt to have a Congressional investigation would promote publicity, but little else.

In the matter of an investigation, we would not be successful with our request that such be made upon the mere assertion that "thousands of musicians now unemployed through the country is in a most substantial degree due to said American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers." In the absence of positive and overwhelming evidence that such is the case—which we are not able to procure—a Congressional investigation and attempts to have legislation enacted would only end in decidedly humiliating failure.

We never have been able, except in a few isolated instances, to trace the loss of engagements by our members to the activities of the Authors and Composers. However, such loss is no doubt often obscured through an employer employing fewer musicians than formerly to recoup the costs of royalty. Our suspicion that such is the case, however, is not proof, and, therefore, worthless as an argument why the copyright law should be amended or a Congressional investigation be held.

The attorney points out what seems to me the most important objections against the amending of the copyright law, as the result would be in favor of the manufacturers and users of the reproducing machines; in other words, if the law provided a considerable reduction in the amount of royalties, it would stimulate the manufacture of musical records and electrical transcriptions. This certainly would be a disadvantage to us.

In further explanation concerning the matter, I quote the following from his written opinion:

"Now, as counsel for the Federation, with all due deference for those who still initiate and press such proposals and with one personal and professional desire, namely, to contribute whatever I can to the welfare of the Federation, I have thoroughly re-studied the subject and find myself unable to depart from the views then expressed. The cases decided since then have but served to confirm me in the correctness of those views. My views still are that the proposals contained in the instant resolution cannot be justified either upon the law or the facts, that to undertake to carry them into effect would only prove futile and weaken the Federation, and that success in doing so, highly improbable, would not result in advantage to the Federation, but necessarily would greatly benefit all those who, like the manufacturers and users of all reproducing mechanisms and methods, prosper to the detriment of the living musicians."

"If the right of the copyright owner is such that hotels and restaurants must pay for its use (Shanley case, supra); if it is such that broadcasters must pay (Buck v. Realty Co., post); if it is such that a hotel making copyright music available to its guests through a receiving set and loud speaker, must pay (Buck v. Jewell-LaSalle Realty Company, 283 U. S. 1917); if moving picture theatres must pay (Witmark v. Calloway, 22 F. (2) 412); if dance halls must pay (Berlin v. Daigle, 21 F. (2) 832); if one uses mechanical roll music must pay (Lutz v. Buck, 40 F. (2) 501); if the users of phonograph and like mechanical reproducing machines must pay (Berlin v. Daigle, supra), then musicians cannot claim exemption for their employers without violating all principle and, more important, without standing upon the side of those through whose reproducing activities musicians do suffer. It is incomprehensible to me that we should rush to open the flood-gates for the manufacturers and users of reproducing machines and methods."

"I repeat that I have but one professional or personal desire, and that is to co-operate in whatever can legitimately be done to benefit the Federation. If the evidence showed that our members were being oppressed and deprived of their rightful employment opportunities by unconscionable demands by the Society, I would endeavor to be resourceful in co-operating to devise practical methods of self-protection. I cannot see, however, the wisdom or the legal, moral or practical justification of ranging ourselves on the side of employers of musicians and manufacturers and users of reproducing machines and methods as against the authors and composers."

"It has been suggested to me that the Society is subject to attack as an unlawful combination. My view of the law does not incline me to that conclusion. Even if the monopoly of copyright rights were out of the way I should be required to say that authors and composers are within their rights in associating themselves together to benefit themselves in economic struggle, and that financial loss to plaintiff (employer) was merely incidental, as is true of all unions, including our own. Cf. *Edelstein v. Gillmore*, 35 F. (2) 723. It is strange that we should be the first to deny such a hard-won principle of collective bargaining. I cannot recommend our initiating action to such an end. The employers of music and the manufacturers and users of mechanical reproducing agencies are those who are primarily interested in such an attack. I see no reason why we should attempt to pull their the chestnuts out of the fire. To attempt to do so would be to invite injury."

"In recent years we have consistently been on watch for, and opposed, all legislation stimulating reproduction and such action is difficult to reconcile with the policy reflected in the instant and similar resolutions."

I merely make the above explanation for the reason of pointing out that we cannot go to Congress on the mere claim that the copyright law, of which the Authors and Composers benefit, is greatly responsible for the unemployment of musicians. Without any doubt same is traceable to different causes. The proposition, of course, to have Congress pass a law to strike down royalty rights of Authors and Composers appears constructive insofar as the interests of our own members are concerned. There is no doubt that at times fewer of them have been employed than otherwise would have been the case. However, very few of the employers who pay the tax now protest same. The majority of them, as for instance the hotel interests, accept the situation and now pay royalty without any protest since the decision of the United States Supreme Court holding the collection of royalty as lawful.

In the question treating with electrical transcription and records, I have stated that our organization holds that members would have a right to contract for the making of such records that royalty should be paid them in case records are used by someone else than they have agreed to in their contracts. Of course, we know that all individual contracts here and there, even if enforced, would not get us very far in a proposition of that kind, but the question is nevertheless one of our members demanding royalty rights and we have realized that they are entitled to such to the extent of having investigations made whether such royalty rights can be procured for them. The result is that in due time attempts will be made to have Congress agree to the fact that they are entitled to such rights. Whether or not we will be successful remains to be seen.

Returning again to the Authors and Composers, it is true that the United States Government has entered suit against them for maintaining a monopoly. The outcome of same cannot be conjectured. However, no matter what the result of same may be, it will not interfere with the Authors and Composers insisting upon royalty rights. It would merely interfere with the combination of Authors and Composers who, among themselves agree upon what the amount of the royalty demanded by all of them should be and continually boost same. However, it is very much of a moot question whether this will be construed as unlawful. Inasmuch as an individual author or composer has a right to charge any royalty he pleases, it may be found that he may assign such right to a combination of authors and composers to which he belongs. It is my opinion that Congress, which is jealous of the patent and copyright laws, will never interfere with an author or composer's right to royalty and will likewise not interfere with the amount of such which he may individually demand. There is a possibility, however, that Congress may, through certain law, restrict the activities of a combination of authors and composers.

A MESSAGE FROM EVANGELINE BOOTH

On the occasion of the election of Miss Evangeline Booth to the generalship of

the Salvation Army, she immediately, before her departure for England, addressed the following communication to the President's office:

"November 1st, 1934.

"Mr. Joseph N. Weber, President, American Federation of Musicians, 1450 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

My dear Mr. Weber:

After thirty years of service in the United States, I have been called to the Generalship of the Salvation Army. I cannot leave this country without a word of thanks from my heart to the many thousands of members of the American Federation of Musicians.

During this long period you have been faithful and invaluable friends of the Army in its endeavor to render service to all in the community, whatever their race or creed or politics, who stand in need of a helping hand. Your hearts have been touched no less than ours by sorrow and suffering, and we have been privileged indeed to fulfill in some measure your sympathetic impulse to assist others.

I send you a message of affectionate good-will, and I am sure that I shall be accompanied by your sympathetic interest as I seek to carry the tidings of peace and life to the ends of the earth.

The Salvation Army still needs your cooperation; in fact, will need it more than ever, because of my absence from the country—not for its own sake, but for the sake of the multitudes whose troubles and sorrows lie heavy on your hearts and ours.

May God bless you all in your homes, your occupations, and your many important activities.

I can never forget the courageous way you have stood by us in times of storm. May everyone who reads my few words of grateful farewell be abundantly enriched by the Giver of all Good with strength and courage to fight His battle bravely and so play a part in winning the battle for the happiness of all.

Yours sincerely,

/s/ EVANGELINE BOOTH,
General-Elect."

Same was acknowledged as follows:

"November 7th, 1934.

"Miss Evangeline Booth,
General-Elect, Salvation Army,
120-130 West 14th Street,
New York, N. Y.

My dear Miss Booth:

On behalf of myself and the organization I have the honor to represent, kindly accept our best wishes for your administration as General of the Salvation Army. We feel that the Army is the gainer through your election, although we feel that our country is the loser, as you will be no longer with us.

May you, in all your endeavors, meet with unqualified success which you and the Christian Army which you command so hugely deserve.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ JOE N. WEBER,
President, American Federation
of Musicians.

This correspondence is included in this report as Miss Booth no doubt, through the President's office, wished to speak to the host of our members to whom she desired to show appreciation for their services rendered and assistance given to the Salvation Army.

THE FINANCES OF OUR ORGANIZATION

It is, of course, understood that an economic organization to be effective must have a financial setup sufficient for its proper maintenance.

The numerous international organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor have various financial setups, the character of each being determined by the nature of the organization's necessities and opportunities. From this our organization is no exception. In one particular, however, we vastly differ from other national organizations, namely, in the amount of the per capita tax paid by individual members to their national organization, which in our case approximates 9½¢ per member per month. In other organizations this is from 30 to 40 times larger. Had it not been for various other sources of income possessed by our Federation, it would have proven of precious little value to its locals and members—a situation which fortunately has not developed. One other source of income was that chiefly derived from fines, in itself rather a precarious source upon which to rely for the maintenance of an organization.

In the nature of things the more successful an organization may become in the development of adherence by its members to union principles, the lower will be the income from fines.

For a time the income from conditional membership cards was quite important,

but is no longer, as such members have been largely absorbed by locals granting them full membership. As time went on, the divisions within our profession were more and more emphasized by the forcing of what I may consider different fields of employment, such as the traveling bands, traveling dance orchestras, theatre orchestras, etc. All this developed technical differentiations which have made the activities of the Federation more and more complex and have necessitated the increasing of the clerical force and assistants to officers and made the consideration of other sources of income than per capita tax and fines imperative. One of the chief causes for increased expenditures for many years proved to be the theatrical situation, and this continues to be so, even though our employment in theatres has been reduced through mechanical inventions. In fact, for many years almost three-quarters of our larger expenditures were caused by same and this was one of the contributing reasons why finally the theatre defense fund tax was inaugurated. This fund provided, and still provides, the source from which strike benefits are continually defrayed. This fund became necessary to relieve the general treasury from the drain upon it caused by investigation and efforts to control or improve theatrical employment. However, the relief to the general fund from that source has proved insufficient during the economic depression, which has prevailed in our country now for some years and which only now seems slowly abating, and this caused our organization, in 1932-33, the first huge deficit it ever experienced. Whereas sufficient funds were available in the Theatre Defense Fund to take proper care of all correctible conditions pertaining to theatres, such situation did not exist in our general fund, so it became obviously necessary to arrange for other sources of income to replenish the general fund.

The general fund was maintained, as before explained, by per capita tax, the payment for conditional membership cards and fines, to which was added the income derived from cards, which members of traveling dance orchestras had to carry, but it remained in continual danger of becoming depleted in spite of the fact that the income from traveling cards enabled the Federation to wipe out its deficit in the general fund and to report a surplus to the 1934 Convention. This was merely the result of the good fortune that our Federation during the last few years was not involved in litigation or other contentions necessitating the expenditure of large sums of money. However, such a situation may develop at any time and it is, of course, clear that your organization should not be left in a hazardous, helpless, weak or impotent position to be unable to cope with same by reason of financial weakness. Therefore it is necessary that a general fund is necessary which will not be immediately depleted by the results of any unfavorable vicissitudes which may befall our organization and from which no labor union, local or national, is ever exempt.

Insofar as the interests of the organization permit, unnecessary expenses are avoided, as was, for instance, the case when the codes of the different industries were under consideration in Washington. Many international labor organizations spent huge sums in their efforts to protect their interests; I know one organization which spent in the neighborhood of \$40,000 in its efforts which were timely and positively indicated, but whereas we were in the same position as they, we were fortunate enough to protect ourselves to the limit for a rather nominal sum.

The present financial setup of our organization is made possible through assessing members in the different divisions of our profession. It is necessary, when discussing these assessments in particular, that the foregoing statements concerning our finances should be considered as the background so as to enable the delegates to form a clear picture of our financial needs with foreknowledge of all essentials, germane to the fundamentals involved in the matter.

TRAVELING DANCE ORCHESTRA TAX

The last convention, as you well know, abrogated the 30% law, which for many years, instead of proving a benefit, has actually hindered the progress of the Federation. Exceptions here or there merely emphasized this truth. Only a limited number of traveling orchestras—not 5% at most—collected the 30% for the purpose of eventually adding same to the wages paid to the orchestra. The law was generally avoided through double contracts, one providing for the real price for which the engagement was played, the other for the local price, plus 30%. To deceive the Federation, the 30% was, in many instances, collected and, after being returned to the orchestra, was promptly returned to the employer who had advanced this money for the purpose of circumventing the law. In addition to this, we had the usual example that if one important law could be violated with

impunity, contempt was invited for all other laws, and the result was that, in a great many cases, and thereof there can be no doubt, the engagements were actually played for less than the price of the local in whose jurisdiction the engagement took place. Thus the purpose of the 30% law, which was to induce the employer to prefer local to traveling orchestras, entirely failed, as all laws must fall which have for their purpose the safeguarding of employment opportunities to one class of members at the expense of another. The fundamental purpose responsible for the enactment of the 30% law was to procure for members of locals as much employment as possibly could be done. To this local members are entitled because, after all, the resident members are almost entirely responsible for the maintenance of the organization insofar as administration and enforcement of the rules are concerned. However, if efforts to protect them lead directly to the opposite result, then, of course, the only constructive thing to do is to change same. In a change of policy—and the last convention gave proper heed to this situation—it is imperative that we keep in mind that after all, traveling orchestras are composed of members of some locals and represent a considerable portion of our organization and their existence is traceable to developments in the amusement field which are outside of the possibility to be prevented or even regulated insofar as its development is concerned by our organization, so then, in new legislation for traveling orchestras, this was kept in mind, as otherwise such new legislation held out the possibility of creating an even greater evil or being more conducive to unfavorable reaction than the 30% law proved to be. It is a positive fact that more especially so in our organization, where employment is to a great extent casual that members should pay to the Federation, in addition to their per capita tax, which is merely nominal, also a percentage of their earnings. The same principle is sound if applied to local organizations and, therefore, traveling orchestras, when visiting local jurisdictions, should pay a certain tax to such local union to contribute their part to the upkeep of the local. This, together with the miscarriage of the 30% law, was one of the reasons why the last convention passed in lieu of that law the rule that traveling orchestras must charge 10% over the local scale and stipulated the division of this 10%, of which 8% is eventually to be returned to the members playing the engagement.

This new law making the collection of the 30% no longer necessary greatly minimized violations by traveling orchestras. In other words, for a time at least, it enabled us to hope that with this law the final necessary legislation concerning dance, hotel, restaurant and inn engagements, played by traveling bands, had been passed. The law itself was generally acclaimed as a great improvement and this also by many who, even though convinced of the uselessness of a 30% law, were still opposed to its nullification, as it offered them an opportunity to proceed against traveling orchestras for violation of the law, which, minus this law, they would not have enjoyed. As the 30% law was passed for the purpose of enhancing local employment opportunities, its use now and again for the purpose of disciplining members who violated same in the few instances that evidence became available that such was the case did not add to the value of the law as it did not make same more effective. For this reason, the acclaim that the 10% law was an improvement and held out the hope that in future members and employers would not enter into collusion to circumvent this law as they did the 30% law gave great satisfaction.

As a result of the law, in the first few months approximately 440 local unions were enabled to collect the tax, but many traveling members, having formerly practiced collusion in order to circumvent the laws of the Federation, soon hit upon devious ways to also circumvent the 10% law. First of all, more especially in local jurisdictions, where they only played a single engagement, they claimed to have returned to their home jurisdictions after the end of same—in other words, claimed to have played what is known as a local out-of-town engagement, and, therefore, that they were not amenable to the tax. Many local unions had no opportunity to challenge their statements and, therefore, a wholesale failure to collect the tax that was actually due developed.

If members of a traveling orchestra belonged to more than one local and, therefore, could not very well set up the claim that the orchestra returned to their home jurisdiction after their engagement, they often, while passing in the jurisdiction of one of the smaller locals, secured membership in same and then when appearing in the jurisdiction of a local in which they formerly paid the tax, they maintained that they were no longer obliged to do so, as they returned to their home jurisdiction after such engagement, that is, did not play a traveling engagement. As a result, the number of locals which for-

merly collected the 10% tax shrunk from 440 to 208. Here we did not have to do with a collusion between members and employers, but solely with activities of members to circumvent the rules of the Federation, and thereby defraud both the local union and the Federation. The local unions which granted membership to members of traveling orchestras profited by the admission fee paid by them and ignored the fact that they only joined for the purpose of evading the payment of the 10% tax.

Correspondence between the International Treasurer's office, locals and traveling orchestras is illuminating and makes one pause to conjecture to what schemes some members will turn next to sidestep the rules of an organization to which they, in their own interests, must belong. It is, of course, clear that such actions are unfair to all law-abiding members of the Federation, be they local or traveling members.

All this placed the President of the American Federation of Musicians in the position to be forced to promulgate a rule to stop such unfair practices and prevent the defrauding of locals and the Federation by unscrupulous traveling orchestras.

How was this to be done? Numerous possibilities were considered. Finally Treasurer Brenton was invited to come to New York because his experience concerning these unlawful practices came in good stead to point to the proper method of preventing same. As the result of careful consideration of the matter, and so as to enable locals and the Federation to be protected in future against fraudulent activities of some traveling orchestras, we agreed that it was necessary to somewhat enlarge the field of taxable engagements and, therefore, the following rule was decided upon, to wit:

"All dance engagements, single, weekly or seasonal, played in public dance halls, in auditoriums or hotels connected with an institution or amusement resort on all engagements of whatever kind in hotels, restaurants, cafes or inns are considered traveling engagements and the 10% tax law of the Federation applies thereto. However, if in a hotel or inn a private function of any kind is given by a society, lodge, association or individual and an orchestra is engaged for same by the parties giving the function and not by the proprietor or anyone else connected with such hotel or inn, then the 10% tax of the Federation does not apply."

This rule, as you will see, provided that orchestras which played outside of their jurisdictions, such engagements as were named therein, were subject to the 10% tax. However, it did exclude engagements at private functions of any kind in hotels or inns if given by a society, lodge, association, or individual.

It was, as before said, promulgated for the purpose of preventing traveling orchestras from claiming they were playing out-of-town engagements, and such other of their activities which promised to make the 10% tax law as much of a failure as the 30% law had been. However, in an incredibly short time, as a result of the exceptions in the law, namely, that for private functions in hotels and inns no tax should be charged, some members insisted that all the engagements which they played were private functions and, therefore, not amenable to the tax. It is, of course, clear that to disprove such assertions, which no doubt would have multiplied themselves into the thousands, was an impossibility, and, therefore, the new rule was taken under advice again and modified so as to prevent the wholesale sidestepping of the payment of tax and the exemptions provided for therein were stricken from the law, which now reads as follows:

"All dance engagements, single, weekly or seasonal, played in public dance halls, in auditoriums or hotels connected with an institution or amusement resort on all engagements of whatever kind in hotels, restaurants, cafes, clubs or inns are considered traveling engagements and the 10% tax law of the Federation applies thereto."

In addition to this, the following explanations as to the correct application of the law were made to locals by circular letter and through the International Musician:

ORCHESTRAS PLAYING LOCAL OUTSIDE ENGAGEMENTS

The 10% traveling orchestra tax, as passed by the 1934 Convention, remains in full force and effect.

Beginning March 15, 1935, orchestras which play what is commonly known as local out-of-town engagements also become subject to a 10% tax.

This tax applies to all dance engagements played by orchestras outside of the jurisdiction of their local

in public dance halls, auditoriums or halls connected with an institution or amusement resort and on all engagements of whatever kind played in hotels, restaurants, cafes, clubs or inns.

Note: The rule, which became effective on March 15th covering orchestras playing out-of-town engagements, exempted from the tax private functions held in hotels or inns. This exemption does no longer exist and for all such engagements the tax must also be charged.

The 10% tax must always be charged and added to the price of the engagement maintained by the local in whose jurisdiction the engagement is played, and none other. Every engagement is governed by one of the following four examples:

1. An orchestra, playing in the jurisdiction of a local which maintains a higher price than their own local, must charge the price of the local wherein playing, plus 10%.
2. An orchestra, playing in the jurisdiction of a local which maintains a LOWER price than their own local, MUST CHARGE the price of their own local, plus 10% of the price of the local wherein playing.
3. An orchestra, playing in the jurisdiction of a local which maintains the SAME price as their own local, MUST CHARGE the price of the local wherein playing, plus 10%.
4. An orchestra, playing in its own jurisdiction, is not subject to any Federation tax.

Locals must collect the tax and forward it to the International Treasurer each week, who shall make the following disbursement:

- 4% to the local in whose jurisdiction the engagement is played.
- 3% to the members who played the engagement.
- 3% to the Federation.

A local failing to collect the tax does not relieve the orchestra of paying such tax, but they must themselves send it to the International Treasurer.

All penalties which apply to traveling orchestras for failure to receive and forward such 10% tax also apply to orchestras playing local outside engagements.

The following rule applies to neutral territory:

On all engagements in neutral territory, wherein the Federation stipulates a WEEKLY wage, 6% must be charged and sent to the International Treasurer; 3% is to be returned to the orchestra at close of engagement.

For single engagements in neutral territory the Federation does not stipulate any wage, therefore there is no Federation tax.

Engagements played in neutral territory for which the Federation does not maintain a price may be governed by locals whose members play same.

Note: Traveling cards must be carried by all members who remain on the road for a week or longer.

It is a pity that an organization must devise ways and means to have the majority of its members protected against the activities of a minority to circumvent rules which are necessary for the protection of the interests of all. If those upon whom the responsibilities rest to enforce the rules, regulations and principles of the American Federation of Musicians should hesitate in the averting or preventing of onslaughts on same, the Federation and locals would soon cease to be decisive agents in protecting the interests of members.

If such attempt is made it is expected of, and becomes the duty of, officers to devise such lawful ways and means as the exigencies imperatively demand. I know that this convention—as have all previous conventions in similar cases—will fully agree with the action taken in this emergency.

Before the enactment of the above rule, which is herewith submitted to this convention for the purpose of considering its enactment into permanent law, the Federation and local unions were defrauded out of thousands of dollars by the failure of traveling members to pay the 10% tax, and by doing so make their contribution to the national and local treasuries, whose upkeep is so necessary in the interests of all members.

In addition to the above, let me say that we are unlike other labor organizations. The conditions in our profession are so complex and so diversified and are so subject to sudden changes, either through the development of new forms

of entertainment, the dying out of old forms and the changing of the permanent into casual and casual into permanent employment, that flexibility in our rules is a necessity in order to keep abreast of these changes, as otherwise we would utterly fail in constructiveness and lag in progress. Protection of our general interests was formerly mostly necessary against employers, but developments since make same also more and more necessary against a minority of members. This should not be so. However, we must cope with realities and base our activities upon same, as the mere exclamation that a condition should not have developed does not provide its correction unless a rule is devised which makes it possible.

THE INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

Under the laws of the Federation, the International Executive Board has a right to enact laws to meet conditions for which otherwise no provision has been made, the same as is the case with the President's office. If the convention does not agree same cannot be continued as part of the organic law of the Federation.

During the last year the American Federation of Actors chartered by the American Federation of Labor requested an understanding with our organization concerning members of vaudeville acts who play musical instruments. As you well know, some of these acts are entirely musical; others partly musical; still in others a member thereof may only strum a ukelele or guitar for a short time. The question was raised as to when the members of such acts must carry traveling cards in our Federation and be subject to the theatre defense fund tax. After due and careful consideration, the Executive Board passed a rule providing in effect the following:

"If the services of the members of an act CHIEFLY consist of acting, singing, dancing, acrobatic exhibitions, tumbling, clowning, that is, services other than that of musicians, and a member or members of the act during the performance of the act, INCIDENTAL to their other services, play a musical instrument, then they are not obliged, for the purpose of doing so, to carry traveling cards in or pay Theatrical Defense Fund tax to the Federation."

ARTICLE I, SECTION 1.

The nature of our business leaves us no other alternative except to impose the authority upon some officer to meet cases of emergency. In our case such authority is imposed upon the President by Section 1 of Article I. In the past, this law came us in good stead; as the result thereof conditions which often threatened the interests of our organization were speedily corrected or their developments averted.

It is, of course, understood that it cannot be assumed with any degree of correctness that the officer upon whom the duty is imposed to, if need be, exercise the authority given him by Section 1 of Article I, would ever place himself in a position to have to defend his action thereunder as the result of an allegation that same had been contrary to the interests of the Federation. In other words, it is understood that the prerogative under the law will only be exercised if the affairs of the organization imperatively demand it and the officer stands on the solid ground that had he failed to do so, he would have been remiss in his duty.

The nature of our business demands and will continue to do so that the authority must be exercised by some one to immediately meet emergencies or exigencies which may develop into such.

It can be well realized that the responsibility which an officer carries under this law far overshadows the authority given him under same. With it all, however, it is understood that the continuation of a rule promulgated by such officer under authority of Section 1, Article I, is made subject to the approval of the convention next following. If a convention does not agree with same, it ceases to be binding upon locals and members. If it does agree, such rule has then the same force and effect as if passed by the convention itself.

In accordance with this policy I report and submit to you the following:

"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 supersedes any local law concerning the same manner. 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."

HOLLYWOOD

Some years now when the movie talkie displaced our members in theatres, the

employment of all Los Angeles members became greatly stimulated, as most sound pictures were manufactured in their city. This led to the erroneous belief held by thousands of members outside of Los Angeles that employment could be secured in Hollywood for all of them. Such was not the case and so as to prevent them from running headlong into the misery hosts had done before them, by going to Los Angeles, the President's office had to issue an order that the local in said city need not permit transfer members to accept engagements in the moving picture studios. This ended the influx of members and avoided the stranding in Los Angeles of hundreds of additional members.

I make this explanation as it has some bearing on the fact why the Federation maintains direct jurisdiction over the Hollywood Studios.

At the beginning, the first sound pictures were made in New York and the local established a wage, but at that time it was not expected that the sound pictures would finally, for some years, practically pre-empt the theatrical stage to the exclusion of all else. Since this became apparent and, knowing that the development in any industry cannot be stopped, the Federation made efforts to at least kindle the understanding of the public as to the cultural effect if sound music would finally destroy almost all employment of professional musicians. The Federation's agitation in this respect was successful at least in keeping alive the interest in living music and that interest has not abated, but has rather increased since. This is all that could be expected and is of inestimable value now as well as for the future.

In my article concerning the I. A. T. S. E., I call attention to the fact that theatres are beginning to employ more musicians. In other words, vaudeville is beginning to come into its own and finally we will have the same division of entertainment in this country as there is in England that is the legitimate (inclusive of vaudeville) and moving picture performances will occupy an equal importance in the amusement field.

Returning to the manufacture of sound pictures, Hollywood soon created most of them. For obvious reasons, it became necessary to have national supervision over this industry and for this reason the National office maintains in Hollywood a national supervisor who has the matter concerning studio employment in charge. The agreement is made by the President's office, on behalf of the Federation, from year to year concerning wages and conditions of employment, and practically the same wage applies now as applied six years ago, and this in spite of the depression.

The arrangement is not only advantageous to the Los Angeles musicians, but to the Federation as a whole.

I. A. T. S. E.

The agreement with the I. A. T. S. E., which permits mutual assistance between our organization and theirs, is now about fifteen years old. There is no gainsaying the fact that it was of inestimable value and continues to be so to both organizations. It is true that either side at times must make sacrifices by keeping their men out of employment as long as an employer has not settled a controversy in which either party to the agreement is involved. In the main, however, the very existence of the agreement avoids many controversies and hastens the adjustment of others.

In this agreement, like everything else, human equation enters. For instance, if the I. A. T. S. E. ask a sacrifice of their members, they often demur and ours do likewise so. However, neither their nor our organization hesitate in insisting that the trade agreement be enforced.

In the main, the agreement is readily lived up to and many local unions through local agreements going even further than the mutual agreement stipulates. At the present time, when indications are in the direction that more and more musicians will again be employed in theatres, the agreement will, of course, be more than ever valuable.

IN MEMORIAM

During the last fiscal year the following members, all former delegates to conventions and officers of their local unions, have experienced the end of their earthly activities by being gathered to their Fathers:

- P. A. Kearns, Providence, R. I.
- Herman W. Schmeeman, Detroit, Mich.
- P. E. Wagner, Easton, Pa.
- Fritz Hawkins, Pittsburgh, Pa.
- Ernest George Doney, Stockton, Calif.
- William H. Newman, Niagara Falls, N. Y.
- Myron K. Kaufman, Williamsport, Pa.
- Joseph Bellesheim, Mount Vernon, N. Y.
- Chris Liebrich, Scranton, Pa.
- Joseph F. Cambra, New Bedford, Mass.
- William Douglas, Seattle, Wash.

All of them did their bit to bring more happiness and sunshine into the lives of their fellow members. They were soldiers in the army which has the economic

and social uplift of their contemporaries for its purpose. A life spent in such effort is indeed worth while. Their services are reflected in the constructive activities of our organization which they assisted in making possible. They are entitled to be commemorated in our records as leaders in the altruistic and humane endeavors of our organization which have for their purpose the advancement of all human values which include the right to a decent standard of life. For these reasons we will forever bemoan their demise not only as that of departing friends, but also of valuable co-workers whose services will be forever thankfully remembered by all of us.

HUGH S. JOHNSON

This past all-powerful ruler of the N.R.A. is now doing all he possibly can to destroy the opinion that he had been at least somewhat fitted to be the czar of the N.R.A. By his own admission he committed many fatal errors in its administration. This is not to deny any of the needed reforms the N.R.A. was successful in establishing, as, for instance, the ending of the sweatshop, etc., but it appears now, judging by the General's display of queer conclusions that this result was achieved in spite of him.

The last example of his conclusions he recently gave at a hearing in reference to the N.R.A. In reference to Section 7A of the N.R.A., which was to grant to labor the right to organize, he acquitted himself of the following:

First, the Act should be amplified to bar the closed shop.

Second, strikes should be prohibited.

Third, compulsory arbitration should be established.

Fourth, membership in no union should be made a condition of employment.

In other words, labor unions should be stopped from using their economic strength, their members should be forced to work; in fact, all their efforts to better the conditions of the workers should be stopped. If ever a person who, in the past was unfortunately trusted into a position of power and authority, made more distinct suggestions to make the workers the victims of industrial slavery, he is that person.

Section 7A of the N.R.A. was intended to guarantee labor's right to organize, General Johnson would turn in to the nemesis of labor. Workers are to become industrial slaves. They are to surrender all their rights as free men.

Who and what is Johnson? He became super-czar of the N.R.A., we suspicion, merely because he was a friend and the attorney of Mr. Barney Baruch, who was chairman of the War Labor Board, and served the country well as such. At the beginning of the N.R.A., with hundreds of codes emanating therefrom, he was the all-powerful Messiah who was to lead our country out of the depression. He was then in the limelight and enjoyed it immensely. However, he didn't sock anyone on the nose, as HE threatened if they didn't bow to his opinions, but now apparently attempts to establish his reputation as socker by attempting to practice on labor. As a compensation for his acknowledged blunders as administrator of the N.R.A., he now suggests the enslavement of labor. Never have the masses of the people been treated with more contempt and have human rights and human values been more grossly ignored than has been done in this instance by this erstwhile economic Saviour of the American people. It is plain that it would have been far better had he, like a shoemaker, remained with his lasts. Thank heaven our country is as yet democratic and, therefore, will make short shift of suggestions of any mental Don Quixote to make it otherwise.

AMERICAN SOCIETY OF RECORDING ARTISTS

This is a society which states that it is organized for the purpose of protecting the rights of recording artists and correcting the evils and abuses from which the recording industry has been suffering for many years. It considers one of the most important of these abuses the unauthorized use of records by radio stations for broadcasting. It further states that it is its purpose to license broadcasters to regulate the use of records for broadcasting and to collect royalties for the use of records on the air, to the end that recording artists may enjoy the full measure of compensation for their work.

The American Federation of Musicians was invited to become a member of the society. Careful perusal of its laws disclosed the following:

The society is a stock company. In addition to stockholders, which entirely control the society, it has two classes of members, A—artist members, B—recording members.

Members are non-participating, that is, they do not participate in any of the profits or benefits other than those specifically enumerated, which are in effect that if the society collects they shall receive a certain part of the royalty col-

lected by the society for the use of their records.

The application for membership constitutes an assignment for five years of all rights of reproduction for the use of broadcasting or commercial purposes, or both, for which recording may be used, including the rights to determine the royalty charge or use to be made therefor. A member is to receive 45% of any and all royalties collected by the society for the broadcasting or commercial use of records or mechanical reproductions "of any recorded voice, talent or work." This is rather indefinite.

The society does not specify what the individual artist or musician may be entitled to as royalty. There is no differentiation made between musicians and other artists participating in making the same recording. The law of the society does not state how same is to be made and what each party should receive.

The outstanding point in the entire proposal—if feasible at all—is that it is all one-sided, and binds only the member and not the society. It is a stockholders' proposition. The members are not stockholders. The rights of the stockholders are separate and apart from the rights of members; in other words, the members assign their rights to the society, they have no voice in the matter of delay to collect royalties for them; if collected, 45% of these royalties are to be paid to members, but all the profits of the society go to the stockholders.

However, the principal reason why the American Federation of Musicians did not respond to the continuous and urgent request of the society to become a member (not a stockholder) was that it is not clear upon what theory a musician paid for his services in making a record can make a claim for royalty unless he makes a specific contract; that is, makes the record on condition that royalty shall be paid to him, and this he can do without a society. Unless such a contract exists no royalty can be collected, as to enable it to do so the right to collect royalty would have to be provided by law.

I repeat what I have so often said before:

"The payment of royalties to musicians for recording can only be safeguarded in two ways: first, by contract; and second, by amendment of the copyright law so as to provide for the copyrighting of records as such, in addition to the copyrighting of musical compositions. In that way, the use of a musical composition would be subject to the payment of a royalty and the use of a record of that composition would be subject to the payment of an additional royalty."

The above are the chief reasons why the President's office did not see its way clear to recommend to the International Executive Board and does not see its way clear to recommend to this convention that the American Federation of Musicians become a member of this society.

In connection with this matter and in reference to the possibility of having Congress speedily enact a law providing for royalty rights on records and electrical transcriptions, will say that at the present time this is practically impossible. Congress now is engaged in the consideration of legislation to ease the depression and bring us back to prosperity. In other words, it has to do with mass economics and mass maintenance and cannot concern itself with the interests of any particular group. These efforts will, of course, in time subside and then there will be the opportunity to have Congress consider the interests of the individual groups. In other words, at the present time, emergency legislation, such as unemployment, old age insurance, etc., entirely pre-empt the time and activities of Congress.

No doubt the opportune time will come to broach this subject to have Congress take action or submit a proposition to it that musicians have contract and royalty rights recognized and sanctioned by law and at such time proper activities will be begun by the Federation and continued in the effort to achieve such result.

AN APPRECIATION

I take this means of thanking the American Federation of Musicians and this convention for the kindness extended to me by the last convention in causing me to take a vacation, which was spent in Europe and on the high seas. I am pleased to say that I returned home much improved in health. During my sojourn in Europe I was accompanied by Mrs. Weber and Brother James Petrillo and wife, which added much to the enjoyment of the trip. We secured as much information as possible concerning the conditions under which European musicians work. Of course, the investigation concerning this could only be cursory, as our visits in different countries and cities were limited. In all of them, organizations of musicians are maintained, but in none of them have they the importance in value to their membership as has the

American Federation of Musicians to its members. In England, so my observation in London permitted me to hold, the musicians' union does not entirely regulate the services of its members. The contracting members to whom I had the opportunity to speak advised me that they or the leaders may accept engagements under such conditions as they consider fair, and that the recompense which the members of the bands or orchestras receive for their services depended upon an understanding between the leaders and the members of their bands or orchestra. I do not vouch for the correctness of this information, however, I found no one who contradicted it.

In Belgium, our stay was too short to obtain any information. In Germany, the musical unions, as heretofore existing, have been destroyed. All unions are now under the direct supervision of the government. As to the conditions under which musicians are employed, all my efforts to secure information during my short stay in said country failed, even though I had the opportunity several times to converse with one of the most representative band leaders in Berlin. In Vienna, musicians still maintain an organization, but same is entirely inactive by reason of the fearful economic conditions existing in that poor country. In the city of Vienna, a single orchestra of eight musicians was employed, and they received for their work a wage, in comparison with which the lowest wages paid to American musicians appears high.

In Hungary, musicians are not organized to any extent; the principal hotel and dance music is played by gypsy bands. In Italy I was somewhat more successful in securing correct information concerning conditions under which the musicians work. In the language of one of them, "they just about get by," and that is all. For engagements a certain sum must be paid, but the leader or contracting member has a right to use his own judgment in dividing same among the members of his band or orchestra; principal instrumentalists receive at times double the amount paid to the others.

It is, of course, understood that nothing herein said is offered in criticism of any country, as all of them, naturally, if conditions were more favorable, would gladly embrace opportunities to have their workers better paid.

While in Italy I investigated as to whether it was true that the government insisted that musicians must be employed in moving picture theatres, and found that such an experiment was made some years ago, but was discontinued after a short time. There is no law in force now in Italy that musicians must be employed in theatres; in fact, no such law exists anywhere on the European continent. As a general rule, in cinema theatres no orchestras are employed; the same rules in respect to employing musicians in them exist in Europe as in our country. During the winter, by reason of the symphony and opera season, more musicians are, of course, employed in all European countries than during the summer. In France, the musicians' union appears to be the strongest on the European continent, and does stipulate and regulate the wages which must be paid to its members and is otherwise active in the interests of musicians in the same manner as we are.

As to the economic conditions, England appears to be more prosperous than other countries; it has staged a comeback from the economic depression. I was surprised to find over forty legitimate theatres in the city of London employing musicians. The picture houses in England have not made the inroads upon the legitimate stage as they have in this country. Principal restaurants have orchestras, and all places of amusement are well patronized. The English people appear to be an amusement-loving people and this reflects itself, of course, in the employment opportunities of musicians. Next to England, France was the least affected by economic distress, but, nevertheless, Paris appeared to be a mere shadow of itself as compared with what this city formerly presented in the concert and amusement field.

Being highly interested, I made observations concerning jazz bands. We know that the jazz band is an American development, but it is somewhat astonishing that it appears that only Americans are good jazz players. In all of Europe I did not hear one jazz band which would in the remotest compare even with such American jazz bands as we do not recognize as representative.

Representative theatre orchestras we found in the show houses in London, Berlin and Paris in which cities we had the only opportunities to listen to theatre orchestras. Band music we had the opportunity to listen to in Italy and in Nice, France. Whereas the band in Italy had some very good talent, it could not, as a whole, be considered as outstanding. However, its services far exceeded the musical value of the band in Nice, which if anything distinguished itself by playing almost continually out of tune. I do not desire to aver that they have not excellent bands in Europe; the "Garde Republicaine" in Paris had for many years

the reputation of being one of the finest bands in the world; however, we did not have the opportunity to hear it; but, nevertheless, in the main, it is my conviction that the finest musical organizations in the world today are found in the United States. Of course, this is a result of the war, and the following years of so-called prosperity which we enjoyed in this country, during which an exodus of musical talent from Europe to our country took place.

A surprising experience during our trip was the number of musicians employed on the Steamship Bremen. They were in the neighborhood of forty and furnished excellent concert and dance music for first-class and tourist passengers.

Of course, the foregoing only describes the high spots of the observations made during the trip.

The fact, however, is that in conditions of employment, the members of our organization are in a comparably better position than European musicians. Of course, this does not lighten the economic experience of unemployed members, but at least, when economic conditions again reach normalcy, which we hope will not be too far distant, they will then again have the opportunity to enjoy a higher economic standard of living than do the European musicians.

THE FOLLOWING MEMBERS ACTED AS STATE AND PROVINCIAL OFFICERS DURING THE PAST YEAR:

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

Dominion of Canada

Alberta—C. T. Hustwick.
 British Columbia—E. A. Jamieson.
 Manitoba—F. A. Tallman.
 Ontario—A. J. Nelligan.
 Quebec—Stuart Dunlop.
 Saskatchewan—E. M. Knapp.
 Nova Scotia—Edwin K. McKay.
 New Brunswick—William C. Bowden.

The State Officers rendered services in the following jurisdictions:

J. W. PARKS—
 Tulsa, Okla. (2).
 Houston, Texas.

HENRY PFIZENMAYER—
 Russells Point, Ohio.

FRANK HAYEK—
 Racine, Wis.
 Kenosha, Wis. (3).
 Manitowoc, Wis.
 Eau Claire, Wis.
 Green Bay, Wis.
 Wausau, Wis. (2).
 Janesville, Wis.
 Fond Du Lac, Wis.
 Oshkosh, Wis.

WALTER HAZELHURST—
 Fall River, Mass.
 Manchester, N. H.
 Haverhill, Mass.

C. W. HOLLOWBUSH—
 Charlotte, N. C.

J. H. MACKEY—
 Lake Worth, Fla.

J. BYRNE—
 Grand Junction, Col.
 Walsenburg, Col.
 Colorado Springs, Col.

GEORGE F. WILSON—
 Oswego, N. Y.
 Fulton, N. Y.

P. J. SHUSLER—
 Valparaiso, Ind.

W. F. MOODY—
 Pinehurst, N. C.

Special Representatives

R. L. Goodwin—Lima, Ohio.
 Max Schellner—Rochester, Minn.
 J. B. Nelson—Portland, Me.
 A. G. Rackett, Anderson, Ind.
 O. F. Hild—Springfield, Ohio.

In addition to the above, the following locals were visited by the President, Secretary and Assistants to the President:

Huntington, W. Va.
 Ottawa, Canada.
 Nashville, Tenn. (2).
 Montreal, Can. (2).
 Philadelphia, Pa.
 St. Paul, Minn.
 Chicago, Ill.
 Stamford, Conn.
 Jersey City, N. J.
 Paterson, N. J. (2).
 Hartford, Conn.
 Plainfield, N. J.
 Elizabeth, N. J. (2)
 Hartford, Conn.
 Springfield, Mass.
 Bridgeport, Conn.
 Port Chester, N. Y.
 Charlotte, N. C.
 Philadelphia, Pa.
 Beacon, N. Y.
 Hartford, Conn.
 Altoona, Pa.
 Binghamton, N. Y.
 Knoxville, Tenn.
 St. Louis, Mo.
 Des Moines, Iowa.
 Philadelphia, Pa.
 Springfield, Ill. (2).
 Superior, Wis.

The visits of all these National, State and Special Representatives were for the purpose of adjusting controversies or to be helpful to local unions in their disputes and in the vast majority of them they were successful. The major portion of the visits, of course, must be made by the assistants to the President or other officers of the Federation either because of the request of local unions or because a matter becomes greatly complicated or involved.

The Following State and District Conferences Were Held and Attended by National Representatives:

August 5, 1934 (Wisconsin State Musicians' Association), Eau Claire, Wis.—F. Hayek.
 August 12, 1934 (Pennsylvania and Delaware Conference), Norristown, Pa.—F. W. Birnbach.
 August 18-19, 1934 (Ohio, Kentucky and West Virginia Musicians' Association), Columbus, Ohio—F. W. Birnbach.
 September 16, 1934 (Illinois Locals), Rockford, Ill.—C. P. Housum.
 September 23, 1934 (New York and New Jersey State Conference), Rochester, N. Y.—J. N. Weber.
 September 30, 1934 (Connecticut State Conference), New Haven, Conn.—F. W. Birnbach.
 October 21, 1934 (New England Conference), Springfield, Mass.—G. B. Henderson.
 October 28, 1934 (Hudson Valley Conference), Kingston, N. Y.—F. W. Birnbach.
 November 4, 1934 (Wisconsin State Musicians' Association), Appleton, Wis.—F. Hayek.
 December 16, 1934 (New Jersey State Conference), Jersey City, N. J.—T. F. Gamble.
 January 20, 1935 (New Jersey State Conferences), Newark, N. J.—T. F. Gamble.
 April 11-12, 1935 (Michigan Musicians' Association), Saginaw, Mich.—W. J. Kerngood.
 April 13-14, 1935 (Ohio, Kentucky and West Virginia Musicians' Association), Columbus, Ohio—J. N. Weber.
 April 21-22, 1935 (Mid-West Conference of Musicians), St. Paul, Minn.—F. W. Birnbach.
 April 28, 1935 (Hudson Valley Conference), Middletown, N. Y.—G. B. Henderson.
 April 28, 1935 (New England Conference), Worcester, Mass.—T. F. Gamble.
 April 28, 1935 (Illinois State Conference), Kankakee, Ill.—J. C. Petrillo.

State and District Conferences are of inestimable value as long as they confine their activities to questions of mutual assistance to the locals which they represent. It is an outstanding fact that conferences now are maintained in deference to this policy. It is true that in the past attempts have now and again been made to turn conferences into political

organizations for the purpose of advancing the political interests in A. F. of M. conventions of individual members or officers of such conferences. However, just as soon as the conference realized the error of such miscarrying of its object, it speedily corrected same.

All conferences have developed from the example of the New England Conference, which has been held for many years, and proved their general value. It is to be expected that many more will be organized in future, which in itself will prove the virility of our movement and its constant constructive and progressive development.

LOCALS

The manner in which locals maintained themselves during the depression is one of which they themselves, as well as the American Federation of Musicians in general, may be well proud. Many of them distinguished themselves in the relief of their unemployed through local resources; for that purpose assessing working members a nominal amount on their earnings.

The most acute question of course in all local unions is to pre-empt employment in their jurisdictions as much as possible for their own members. Musicians from elsewhere entering the jurisdiction of a local for professional purposes are seldom welcome. Yet these musicians themselves are members of local unions, and while on the road they at least keep out of competition with their members at home. However, as employment opportunities have been reduced by the economic depression, those who stay at home continually demand to be freed from competition of members from elsewhere. To agree to this is, in the nature of our profession, absolutely impossible. All regulations possible to govern traveling musicians entering the jurisdiction of locals have been provided for by conventions. Local efforts to further regulate them are prohibitive and therefore unenforceable. Some local efforts in this direction directly bear the stamp of unfairness, as for instance a law that on permanent engagements for less than thirty weeks members must charge 30% or more above the usual local price for an engagement. This rule would, if it served its purpose, make the acceptance of a permanent engagement by traveling orchestras impossible, as such is seldom if ever offered them for a period of thirty weeks or more. Therefore, such a rule can only have as a result making law-breakers of members, as all prohibitive laws do, and therefore do not only defeat their own object, but injure the interests of the local union and the Federation.

Then we have at times attempts to enforce different local rules upon traveling orchestras than govern local orchestras. Often inducements are offered to employers that if local men be retained that then a modification of the price and conditions under which the engagement can be played is granted to the employer.

The result of all such laws is only an unnecessary harassing of traveling orchestras. Their general result is that many traveling members consider the union as antagonistic and inimical to their interests and resort to various ways to circumvent such laws. The consequence is that such policies invite contempt for all laws. Prohibiting either by direct or discriminatory laws instead of fairly regulating engagements, will never be successful. However, much harm can be done as through such efforts a host of outlaw members is created through our own activity. No man will have the right to make a living denied him. This right is fundamental and cannot be denied by anyone, least of all a labor union.

That the field of employment must be free for musicians and that same can only be regulated so as to make competition among the members fair, the experiences throughout the entire existence of the American Federation of Musicians and the National Organization preceding it make clear. Locals cannot secure all engagements in their jurisdiction for home members. The conditions in the amusement trade which we cannot change precludes this. Yet nothing can be said against local members demanding that it should be done, as it is perfectly natural for them to do as it falls into the line of activities dictated by self-preservation. However, all members are subjected to such activities and therefore the organization which instead of regulating same by reasonable laws, unrestrictedly condones them, is doomed to failure.

An organization of our kind can only remain successful if it does not fail to recognize realities. In this proposition the outstanding truth is that without their national organization, locals could not control traveling orchestras, collect dues from them and discipline them if they failed to play engagements in their jurisdictions contrary to local and Federation law. Locals by their own admission, in answers to queries from the President's office, have stated that they would not be successful in inducing employers to employ union instead of non-union orchestras in the event that such employers

should have a considerable field from which to draw such non-union orchestras. Nothing must be done to stimulate the developing of such a field. Therefore, the laws of the Federation and activities of local unions would be such as would threaten the continuation of traveling orchestras.

Underlying this the truth that a labor organization is in its very nature one that stands for the principle of protecting the interests of its members, regulating fair competition among them, hence cannot, unless the violation of a reasonable law leaves it no other alternative, prohibit a certain class of its members from working in certain places. Some labor organizations have been somewhat successful in holding their members to such regulations. However, as a general proposition, such organizations have become or remain imperfectly organized.

In our field of employment, when members must continually intermingle and where the employment of members depends upon public preference or taste, such efforts would be even more abortive than those of the new organizations which indulged in same with the results above explained. Regulating and not prohibiting the services of members must be our policy.

I say without any hesitancy that my sympathies are with the members of the locals who remain at home, as they, through keeping their union in workable condition, render a service to the Federation, the value of which cannot be over-estimated. However, we cannot say that stay-at-homes alone maintain their local, as their members who belong to traveling bands and orchestras, by paying dues and assessments are also helpful in maintaining same. So even though my sentiments are in favor of members who remain at home I cannot share in the opinion that traveling musicians' opportunities should be denied to them.

Musicians have traveled from time immemorial. It is true they do so more now than ever before; that is the result of changed conditions in the amusement field. However much we may decry it, we have no other alternative except to accommodate ourselves to same. We cannot hinder or change them.

Our organization had been so strong before the depression and was so successful that the members mistook same as being an employment creating agency, whereas its true function with respect to this is to contend for union conditions and employment. In this we were successful because we controlled the talent. But if employment did not exist, it could not be created by us. As soon as the depression overtook our country our members turned to their unions insisting that employment should be created, and as the union failed, since it could not do otherwise, the hatred of members staying at home against members from other jurisdictions became aggravated and this even in locals which had a greater number of members on the road than traveling members playing in their jurisdictions. So the attempt of local unions to find ways and means how traveling musicians could be prevented from entering their jurisdiction became stimulated, some locals even going so far as requesting the President's office to declare their entire jurisdictions to be forbidden territory for other members and some even requesting this for the reason that their own members had been found guilty of working for less than local wages in their own local's jurisdiction.

Conditions being as they are workers are compelled to organize. Their unions are not volunteer unions. They must have them for the purpose of contending for a decent wage, fair competition among themselves and the prevention of their exploitation by contractors or promoters which, as in our case, for so many decades reduced the condition of musicians to an impecunious standard.

To make the organization possible it must not and cannot give to a particular class of members more protection than it does to another, and first of all must not interfere with the opportunities for employment under properly regulated conditions. In other words, it must be liberal or else it cannot successfully exist. Through the changed conditions the national organization of musicians has become more important to its local unions than was anticipated less than two decades ago, and I dare say the weakening of the national organization now would be immediately reflected in the vast majority of the locals to such an extent that its activities to be an agent of protection to its members would be practically nullified. Therefore, it is necessary to avoid all that may weaken the national organization, as same is helpful to the utmost degree in assisting local unions in all their efforts in the direction of enforcing the principles for which we are organized.

One of the disadvantages that the National officers of the Federation are confronted with and for which there is no remedy is that they have no personal contact with the members of the Federation. Their contact is mostly confined to

local unions and same, in the vast majority of cases, is merely established through correspondence. The Federation is considered by many members as something separate and apart. They do not realize that it is as much their organization as their local unions are and, for the furthering and protecting of their interests is an institution which cannot be foregone without inviting the lowering of their standard of life.

The President of the Federation, whenever he has the opportunity to appear before local unions, stresses and emphasizes this fact.

At this time, I may repeat what I have said so often at meetings of local unions, that the lack of interest in some of them generally exists among the younger members. It is true that I often find a minority of younger members highly enthusiastic. They are the hope of the Federation's successful future. But the majority, I am loath to admit, speaking in the vernacular, do not know or wish to know what it is all about. Yet what woeful experiences they would be subjected to were the National organization, or for that matter the local unions, to cease to function. If younger members are successful in the matter of having lucrative engagements, they generally ascribe that success to their own ability as musicians. They do not seem to realize that this is only true in very exceptional cases, but that in the main their success, which means, of course, a decent wage for their work, is traceable to the activities and existence of their organization and therefore all of them should be enthusiastic in its support. Upon the younger members will fall the responsibility of continuing successful locals and a successful National organization. If they do not realize this responsibility in considerable numbers, they will become objects of a rude economic awakening and run the danger that their conditions of employment may show the tendency to sink to the low ebb of that which the pioneers in our movement, through organizing and maintaining local unions and forming a National organization, corrected to the fullest degree that economic conditions permitted it.

Of course, I do not know how many of the younger members take improved conditions as a matter of course, not realizing that same are the results of the efforts of their organization, that is, of members who organized the union and formed its principles which, of course, have for their chief purpose the bettering of their working conditions and more pay for the work performed. The only instrumentality to prevent, insofar as general economic conditions permit, the lowering of their standard of life, is their local and the Federation; if they fail to take advantage of this and continue with their impatience, if this is called to their attention, it carries with it the possibility that they finally will experience an economic lesson which they will not forget to the end of their days.

They do not realize that we are organized to protect our mutual interests, therefore just so far as a member transgresses against the reasonable rules of his organization, he transgresses against his own interests.

Of course, it is understood that 100% adherence to any law will never be achieved by our Federation or the Government itself. The reason therefor is that man by nature is acquisitive and this is a heritage which comes to him from time immemorial. In the beginning, man was forced to defend himself, not only against the elements, but against the wild beasts in the jungle as well. He led a precarious life, was never sure of his victuals, that is, the things to still his hunger; therefore, under favorable circumstances he hoarded as many of them as possible as a matter of self-preservation. As eons went on this became part of his nature and for this reason man is acquisitive to this very day.

As a result, man is never satisfied with his condition in life—no matter how much he earns or what riches he possesses, he looks for more and cares little or nothing whether his fellow man earns anything. This, of course, is a condition which must be regulated by a nation. It has not been entirely regulated as yet and much more water will run down the streams of our country before it is successfully done. However, the conditions of men today, in the passing economic depression, compared with their conditions a few hundred years ago, are vastly improved even though the truth is that the vast majority of the people of the world have not profited by this progress to the extent that would have been the case if humane reasons and altruistic principles had been more readily recognized.

Asking your pardon for this transgression, will say that I merely mention these matters for the purpose of emphasizing the necessity of labor unions and to illustrate why members breaking the laws of their own unions, which are so necessary to protect their own interests, in the long run injure themselves through such action.

CONCLUSION

In the beginning of this report I stated that all conditions which have to do with the economic and social life of the people are subject to changes and, therefore, society at large is obliged to conform to same and labor organizations are not exempt therefrom. Such changes are always with us. At times they take place in an almost imperceptibly slow manner. At others they are revolutionary and may re-shape the entire destinies of a nation or people. Such a period of change we have experienced in our country during these last four years. Modification of laws governing business conduct, revolutionary in their character, have been adopted by Congress without a whimper because the necessity to act was exceedingly pressing. Relief had to be given to millions, finally the government itself had to become the employer of millions. These experiences brought home to the entire nation the necessity for unemployment insurance and at the same time made the demand for old-age pensions more acute. It was the need for the self-preservation of the nation under its present form of government which compelled a practical approach to these questions. That this would ever become necessary was only whispered in the past, as loudly proclaiming it during the times of our so-called prosperity would have positively drawn upon one the charge of harboring anarchistic views. During those times the placing of the rights of the dollar above the rights of man was the economic religion. When rights of men are subordinated to the rights of money, even in a land of plenty, the result is eventually economic misery for the masses. It required an economic setback to convince many people that the prosperity of a nation depends upon the prosperity of the masses and that these consisted of the multitude of workers, be they white-collared, skilled mechanic or manual laborers. They are the principal consumers of material things and, therefore, their standard of life determines the standard of life of our entire nation. Men, as a matter of course, as long as they are willing to work, are entitled to be protected against unemployment with its inhuman consequences, as well as against misery in old age. The reward of their being willing to serve and having served society well should not be hunger or the poorhouse. As long as these possibilities exist, we cannot boast of a true civilization. None will gainst that in the past those controlling the financial affairs of our country subscribed to the dogma that the devil might take the hindmost. However, if "hindmost" embraces multitudes, their misery is likely to overtake those better situated and finally reduce them to the same level.

Our country is not the only one striving toward an economic comeback, but it is certainly the one in which the depression was least necessary; that is, in which it could have been avoided, as same was not the result of failure of crops or exhaustion of natural resources. The depression was man-made, those in control of the industries and capital, in their acquisitiveness, only looked for ways and means to gather more and more of the world's goods to themselves and in doing so took recourse to all sorts of financial manipulations, such as holding corporations, over-inflation of business, watering of stocks, etc. The real richness of a country depends upon the turning of its natural resources into usable commodities to be consumed by the nation. It is the workers who perform this service. However, their value to the nation is not exhausted by this, as they are also chief consumers by reason of their numbers; therefore, they must receive a fair share of the wealth produced by them commensurate to their service or else their importance as such is restricted and economic stagnation and depression must be the inevitable result. More people must own businesses, homes, land and other possessions, or have employment, or our country's economic and political security will remain in question.

We do not need to confiscate property and divide it. This is not what is meant at all, but better wages and better distribution of things that are created must take place in the future. The fact that the rich get richer and the poor get poorer must be stopped. It is not impossible with proper regulation. Over-inflation and over-speculation is mercenary and a better distribution of wealth produced is necessary if our democratic institutions are to prevail.

If individualism results in a few holding in their hands the destiny of millions, then it becomes license. Individualism must not run rampant, therefore, if its expression begins to injure the interests of society, it must be regulated; it need not be suppressed. Everyone who is willing to work has a right to a decent living and this is the first prerequisite for a future, safe, economic state of our nation.

In our country, with natural resources making it almost 100% self-sufficient, an economic depression is not necessary, pro-

vided the masses are kept fairly prosperous. To avoid economic depressions, exploitation of the consumers, as well as the workers, must be prevented. Together with this, mass production must be regulated, since through the introduction of machine less and less man power is necessary for such production. If this is not done chronic unemployment cannot be prevented and the corresponding loss of purchasing power of workers, so necessary to keep our country in an economic current of fair prosperity, must prevail. Speculation and over-expansion and the like is all done at the ultimate expense of all the people, more especially the workers, as, in the last analysis, he produces and must be in a position to consume the things which result in dividends on investments. Money does not represent anything except labor. Capital is produced by labor.

As already pointed out, the economic conditions of the nation determine our position and the abilities of the Federation and local unions to safeguard or improve wage and working conditions. After all, the most important function of a union is to see that such conditions are fair. All its other activities are merely for the purpose of the enforcing this point or guarding against a lowering of, or onslaught on, these conditions.

This is the thing which involves us in many controversies with employers and which often necessitates the use of our economic strength. Now this strength exists in direct relationship with the dependence of an employer upon the services of our members and the strength and ability of a local to enforce its rules, even though the competition between its members for employment may be, and generally is, keen.

It is not to be expected that a local should be entirely successful in this, as nothing that man can make is perfect or has reached or ever will reach the ultimate. Changes and development, as already pointed out, also affect the activities of locals, but the outstanding fact nevertheless is that the success of local unions and the Federation is high as to conditions of its membership, if compared with such as existed at a time when they were in uncontrolled competition with one another.

As to employers, I have yet to see one who would willingly concede to the employes better wage and working conditions unless it was done for the purpose of avoiding a demand by the union which he feared was enforceable, or for the purpose of pacifying employes so that they would not organize. It is for the latter reason that the mere existence of an organized labor movement, more especially in centers of big industries, resulted in granting of better conditions of labor for the unorganized.

Another scheme of employers to avoid or escape the result of the organizing of their workers is the forming of company unions. Even if they are formed, however, workers nevertheless have to be pacified and receive conditions which at least approximate satisfactory ones or else unrest among them may result in the forming of real labor unions.

Now you see that the very existence of the American Federation of Labor has its favorable repercussion on the conditions under which unorganized workers in many centers of industries labor. As far as the American Federation of Musicians is concerned, its local unions, many decades ago, realized the advantages of organization and made their locals, as well as the Federation, highly successful during prosperous times and so strengthened them that during the depression the organization might not become inert and practically cease serving, as was the fate of other organizations.

The locals and the Federation kept their economic strength even though they suffered a considerable loss of non-professional members as could be expected, as they were out of work in their own trades, and, filling few, if any musical engagements, simply could not afford to remain with us. However, it is a very good omen that many of these members are returning to the fold. The locals, which increase their membership now from meeting to meeting, are numerous, another omen that the depression is no longer so irksome, even though great unemployment still stalks through the land.

In prosperous times, when we rode on the crest of advantageous conditions, the services of our members were in great demand, and it was easy for conventions and locals to legislate and enforce their legislation. In adverse times, however, when there are many more men than jobs, and, as is the case with us, conditions of employment are continually changing, this task is not so easy and necessitates foreknowledge of various elements germane to a question in order that they may legislate for same with reasonable certainty that the legislation is correct and advantageous and, above all, enforceable. It was said that even high government officials voiced the opinion that the mission of organized labor was about to come to an end, as the government itself would take care of the worker.

This could only be possible in a Fascist government, such as in Germany and Italy, but such an arrangement does not fit into the framework of American institutions and would be resisted to the limit by organized labor as robbing the worker of his right of self-determination.

As to the rights of the convention to be well informed of anything and everything germane to the welfare of our members, there can be no question. It is the duty of officers to furnish such. This must be done in a manner not conducive to the establishing or increasing of the popularity of any officer, but in a manner best suited to the advance of the interests of the organization, even if by doing so an officer may become less popular. In such an instance, he must find his reward in his own conscience, knowing that he has performed a duty, the obligation to perform which must be sacred unless he be merely a political opportunist.

The contents of this report are based upon such principles. An organization, to be successful, must deal with realities and, furthermore, must guard against legislation in the nature of nostrums, which have merely for their purpose the momentary regulation of an evil.

The best illustration of this is our experience with the 30% law, and the experience of our nation with the 18th Amendment. If such questions are approached with an open mind, and we objectively consider them and thereby divest ourselves of bias in either one or the other direction, then the final conclusions will be invariably correct, and if the actions of conventions are based upon such conditions, the legislation will be sound, progressive and constructive.

In the congress of our organization—and such our conventions are—the different desires of local unions are aired. They are based on local conditions and what may best advance members of their locals. Very seldom are the desires of all local unions uniform, and even if they were they would nevertheless be influenced by realities which cannot be changed, to which the convention, therefore, must conform. In this, past conventions have distinguished themselves much to the advantage of the general membership, and I know that this convention will not be an exception.

As an illustration of diversified interests, I merely call attention to the ques-

tion involved in the remote control radio service. Here not only the interests of local unions clash, but the interests of members with the locals and the Federation likewise do so. That the interests of our organization and the employers clash is but natural, and does not constitute a reason that we should not try to regulate a certain condition of legislation because they are involved. The question as to whether a thing is practical, feasible or enforceable and in the last analysis will benefit our members is the only true premise upon which all legislation ought to be based.

All our conventions have approached legislation with this in mind, at the same time agreeing to liberal and, as much as possible, non-restrictive, but just laws in the regulation of the professional conduct of our members. This has had the result of increasing the influence of the organization to the extent of making the organizing of almost all musicians in the United States and Canada possible.

As long as such policies are followed by our convention, just that long will our organization remain one of the outstanding organizations in the labor movement able to protect and to advance the interests of our members in such a manner as economic conditions and the staunchness of the membership to union principles permit.

The fact that the American Federation of Musicians from small beginnings has developed into one of the largest international unions in the entire labor movement, asserting itself to raise, not only the economic, but also the social standard of its members, is something to which the membership can well be proud, because without characteristics to make such a result possible, same could not be achieved.

The mantle of the Federation will eventually fall upon the shoulders of the younger element. Let us hope that they will realize their opportunity and if they do so their responsibility will, of course, be properly exercised.

As to this convention, I can only say that I am sure that it will be added to the number of our most constructive conventions and that its activities will rebound to the benefit of all our members.

Respectfully submitted,

JOSEPH N. WEBER,

President, A. F. of M.

Supplement to the President's Report

LAWS

The second paragraph of Section 7, Article XII, page 96, provides, in effect, that if a member withdraws his card after having been on transfer in a Local for a period of over four weeks and desires to return to the Local within one year, that then it is optional with the Local whether or not it will again accept his transfer card or cause him to acquire full membership in the Local.

The fourth paragraph on page 97, also part of Section 7 of Article XII, provides, in effect that if a member's card is on deposit six months and he fails to become a full member of the Local and desires to return again to the Local, he must become a full member of the Local.

The 1934 Convention passed a rule that Locals need not permit transfer members to accept permanent engagements until they are on transfer for a period of three months.

Under the last named part of Section 7, if a member had his transfer card on deposit with a Local for six months, then withdraws or has same cancelled, and he thereafter returns to the Local, the Local must grant him full membership and hence he is entitled to accept permanent engagements. In other words, such member has an advantage over members who have transferred into the Local.

For this reason, I would suggest that this fourth paragraph of Section 7, Article XII, on page 97, be changed to read as follows:

"If a transfer card is on deposit six months and the transfer member fails to become a full member of the Local, the Local shall cancel the card, return it to the Local which issued same and thereafter such member cannot again deposit a transfer card in such Local WITHOUT THE LOCAL'S CONSENT. HOWEVER, IF THE LOCAL REFUSES CONSENT, he may, by paying the full initiation fee of the Local, become a full member of the Local, etc."

The second paragraph of Section 18, Article XIII, on page 133, provides that if members of a traveling orchestra are found guilty on an engagement of violating the laws of the Federation, then the Local Union in whose jurisdiction the violation was committed may, with the consent of the authorities of the Federation, in addition to fining such members, also order them to immediately terminate their engagement.

From the above it will be seen that the Federation can only give consent that an engagement be terminated if members are found guilty of violating the laws of the Local and the Federation when accepting same. Often investigations before a trial is held conclusively disclose the fact that an engagement is accepted in violation of National and Local laws. In fact, members may not even dispute it and still under the present law they are permitted to fulfill the engagement until they are tried and found guilty. Further delay may be taken advantage of by such members through appeal to the International Executive Board from the action of the Local.

For these reasons, I would suggest that the following be added to the second paragraph of Section 18, Article XIII, page 133:

"Furthermore, if at any time the evidence is conclusive that the contract for an engagement does not conform to union price or conditions, then the Federation may order members not to play such engagement and their refusal to do so shall constitute their resignation from membership in the Local to which they belong and they may only be reinstated under such conditions as the International Executive Board shall stipulate."

The second paragraph of Article I, Section 1 of the By-Laws on page 21 provides in effect for the removal of Local Officers which assume a position contrary to the principles of the American Federation of Musicians. Experience has proven that the wording of the law be changed to read as follows:

"The President or the Executive Board of the Federation may suspend or remove from office any officer of any Local found by such President or the Executive Board to be guilty of neglect of duty, interference with or violation of any of the provisions of the Constitution, By-Laws, Standing Resolutions, orders or directions of the Convention, the President or the Executive Board of the Federation or of any of the purposes, objects or affairs of the Federation. In case of the removal of any such Local officer, the vacancy thereby created shall be filled by the remaining Local officers until a successor to such removed officer is appointed or elected in accordance with the By-Laws, rules or regulations governing such Local."

The above is merely a rewriting of, and not a change in the law.

UNFAIR LIST

of the

American Federation of Musicians

BANDS ON THE UNFAIR LIST

American Legion Band, Agawam, Mass.
Atlanta Police Band, Atlanta, Ga.
Barrington Band, Camden, N. J.
Bell City Band, Bristol, Conn.
Bill Mauldin's Band, Kansas City, Mo.
Boyd Council, Jr. O. U. A. M. Band, Newark, N. J.
Conway, Everett, Band, Seattle, Wash.
Hall Printing Co., Chicago, Ill.
Hamilton Square Y. M. C. A. Band, Trenton, N. J.
High School Band, Mattoon, Ill.
Jennings, Howard, and His Band, Huntington, W. Va.
Joe Zahradka Pana Band, Pana, Ill.
La Salle School Band, Albany, N. Y.
Mayer, Oscar, Band, Madison, Wis.
Police and Firemen's Band, Philadelphia, Pa.
Santa Fe Band, Topeka, Kan.
Spencerian Business College Band, Milwaukee, Wis.
Stellato, Joseph, and The Italian Band, Middletown, N. Y.
Stuts, Wayne, and His Band, Elkhart, Ind.
Tebala Shrine Band, Rockford, Ill.
Triple Cities Traction Band, Binghamton, N. Y.
Veterans of Foreign Wars Band, Kalamazoo, Mich.
Wasson, N. E., and His Playground Band, Des Moines, Iowa.

PARKS, BEACHES AND GARDENS

Beecher Gardens, Henrietta Sleep, Prop., Walnut Hills, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Bland Park, George F. Rinard, Owner and Manager, Tipton, Pa.
Bombay Gardens, Philadelphia, Pa.
Castle Gardens, Art Guetzkow and George Madler, Appleton, Wis.
Clair Case, Persian Gardens, Oakland, Calif.
Evergreen Gardens, Wausau, Wis.
Forest Amusement Park, Memphis, Tenn.
Gay Mill Gardens, Hammond, Ind.
Grand View Park, Singac, N. J.
Lakeview Garden, Tustin, Wis.
Midway Gardens, Tony Rollo, Manager, Mishawaka, Ind.
Moonlight Garden, Ernest E. Wendler, Manager, Davenport, Iowa.
Palm Garden, North Platte, Neb.
Springfield Lake Park, Akron, Ohio.
Suburban Park, Manlius, N. Y.
Summer Garden, Port Dover, Ont., Canada.
Yosemite National Park.

ORCHESTRAS

Bahr, Ray, and His Music, Louisville, Ky.
Birk, Sam, Band, Kansas City, Mo.
Blue and Gold Orchestra, Tyrone, Pa.
Boston Symphony Orchestra, Boston, Mass.
Botdorf, Bill, and His Penn State Collegians, State College, Pa.
Bowden, Len, and His Orchestra, St. Louis, Mo.
Bowling, Ray, and His Orchestra, Utica, N. Y.
Brewer, Gage, and His Hawaiian Entertainers, Wichita, Kan.
Burb, Billy, and His Orchestra, Springfield, Ohio.
Canadian Cowboys' Dance Orchestra, London, Ont., Canada.
Club Ansonia Orchestra, Fords, N. J.
Club Plaza or Marksmen Orchestra, Daniel Witte, Director, Lockport, N. Y.
Coley Stultz and Orchestra, Memphis, Tenn.
Culwell, H. and His Orchestra, Manawa, Wis.
Congdon's Society Orchestra, Newport, R. I.
Cornelius, Paul, and His Dance Orchestra, Dayton, Ohio.
Daubanton's, Jimmie, Dance Band, St. Cloud, Minn.
Evans, Eddie and His Band, Middletown, N. Y.
Farrell, Gene, Traveling Orchestra.
Four Star Orchestra, Saskatoon, Sask., Canada.
Frolckers, The, Plainfield, N. J.
Gagl, G. B., and His Orchestra, Long Beach, Calif.
Gift, O. B., United Orchestras, Des Moines, Iowa.
Hammitt, Jack, and His Jimtown Ramblers.
Harnish, Ray, and His Orchestra, Lancaster, Pa.
Hill Billies' Orchestra, Saskatoon, Sask., Canada.
Holt, Evelyn, Orchestra, Victoria, B. C., Can.
Hopkins Old-Time Orchestra, Calgary, Alb., Canada.
Huber, James, and His Orchestra, Toledo, Ohio.
Kalla, Al, and Orchestra, Linden, N. J.
Kea, Bill, and His Band, Saskatoon, Sask., Canada.
Kling, Fritz, and His Orchestra, Bethlehem, Pa.
Klingman, Bob, and His Orchestra, Oelwein, Iowa.
Kneeland, Jack, and Orchestra.
Leone, Bud, and Orchestra, Akron, Ohio.
Lillisand, Walter, and His Band, Madison, Wis.
Maurer's Orchestra, Altoona, Pa.
Migliaccio, Ralph, Orchestra, Provo, Utah.
Miloslavich, Charles, and His Orchestra, Stockton, Calif.
Mullin, Ray, Orchestra Promoter.
Nighthawks' Orchestra, Marshalltown, Iowa.
Oliver, Al, and His Hawaiians, Edmonton, Alb., Canada.
Paramount Orchestra, Stamford, Conn.
Percy Tutts and Howard Orchestra, Saskatoon, Sask., Canada.
Petrucci, Pat, and His Orchestra, Westfield, Mass.
Radio Orchestra Service, Kansas City, Mo.
Reinhart, Chas., and His Orchestra, Louisville, Ky.
Rice, Glenn, and His Hill Billies.
Rush, Ed., and His Chalcedonians, Quincy, Ill.
Silver Rhythm Kings Orchestra, Meriden, Conn.
Stirn, Eddie, and His Orchestra, San Mateo, Calif.
Transylvania College Band, Dr. E. W. Del Camp, Director, Lexington, Ky.
Trautman, Edwin A., and His Blue Ribbon Entertainers, Amsterdam, N. Y.
United Orchestras, Booking Agency, Omaha, Neb.
Vaughan, Burney J., Varsity Club Orchestra, Enid, Okla.
Williams' Orchestra, Mt. Pleasant, Iowa.

INDIVIDUALS, CLUBS, HOTELS, ETC.

THIS LIST IS ALPHABETICALLY ARRANGED IN STATES, CANADA AND MISCELLANEOUS

ALABAMA

Gadsden High School Auditorium, Gadsden, Ala.

ARIZONA

Blue Moon Ballroom, Tucson, Ariz.

ARKANSAS

Auditorium, Hot Springs, Ark.
Municipal Auditorium, Texarkana, Ark.

CALIFORNIA

Learnard, Tracy W., Gilroy, Calif.
Cohen, M. J., Hollywood, Calif.
Morton, J. H., Hollywood, Calif.
Newcorn, Cecil, Promoter, Los Angeles, Calif.
Whitshir, Ebell Club, Los Angeles, Calif.
Nutting, Paul, Oakland, Calif.
Robinson, R. E., Show Boat Cafe and Dance Hall, Red Bluff, Calif.
Mandarin Ballroom, Redondo Beach, Calif.
All beer parlors, night clubs and road houses, Sacramento, Calif.
Carlson, Bert, San Francisco, Calif.
High School Auditorium, Santa Barbara, Calif.
Riverside Bowl, Stockton, Calif.
Sharon, C., Stockton, Calif.
Vic's Tavern, Tulare, Calif.
Hamilton, Jack, Venice Rendezvous, Venice, Calif.

COLORADO

Kit Cat Club, J. A. Wolfe and S. Hyman, Proprietors, Denver, Col.
Old Town Hall, Denver, Col.
Airport Dance Hall, Pueblo, Col.
Congress Hotel, Pueblo, Col.

CONNECTICUT

Palmer's Casino, Indian Neck, Branford, Conn.
Papuga, George, Short Beach Dance Pavilion, Branford, Conn.
Pleasure Beach Marathon Hall, Bridgeport, Conn.
Avery Memorial, Hartford, Conn.
DeWaltoff, Dr. S. A., Hartford, Conn.
Killarney Show Boat Co., Inc., Hartford, Conn.
Cainfione, Robert, New Britain, Conn.
Lentini, J. C., New Britain, Conn.
Listro, Joseph, Promoter, New Britain, Conn.
Reno Inn, Lane Cavalleri, Proprietor, North Haven, Conn.
Weld, Miss Lodie M., South Norwalk, Conn.
Doyle, Peggy, Crystal Ballroom, Lordsnip Beach, Stratford, Conn.
Elite Roller-drome, Waterbury, Conn.

DELAWARE

Lingo, Archie, Millsboro, Del.

FLORIDA

Coral Gables Country Club, Coral Gables, Fla.
Fenway Hotel, Dunedin, Fla.
City Auditorium, Orlando, Fla.
Bath and Tennis Club, Palm Beach, Fla.
Huntington Hotel, St. Petersburg, Fla.
Kenmuir, Wm. A., St. Petersburg, Fla.
H. B. B. Club, Tampa, Fla.
Florida Fair, Tampa, Fla.
Show Boat, West Palm Beach, Fla.

ILLINOIS

Dewein, Norman G., Belleville, Ill.
Dixon, James Roger, Tri-City Park, Cairo, Ill.
Amusement Service Co., Chicago, Ill.
Beck, Edward, Chicago, Ill.
Bernet, Sunny, Chicago, Ill.
Bogart, Larry, Chicago, Ill.
Canham, Wm. S., Chicago, Ill.
Cohen, Abe, Chicago, Ill.
Colabrese, A., Chicago, Ill.
Daughters of the Republic, Chicago, Ill.
Frear Show, Century of Progress Exposition, Duke Mills, Prop., Chicago, Ill.
Household Furniture Institute, Chicago, Ill.
Imroth, Walter, Chicago, Ill.
Kapp, David, Chicago, Ill.
Leon Rosenberg and J. L. Richards, Chicago, Ill.
Markee, Vince, Chicago, Ill.
Moriarty, Edw., President, Mid-West Gaelic Athletic Association, Chicago, Ill.
Morris, Joe, Chicago, Ill.
Opera Club, Chicago, Ill.
Orchestra Service Co., Chicago, Ill.
Owen, Chandler, Chicago, Ill.
Phillips, Ben Guy, Theatrical Promoter, Chicago, Ill.
Rafferty, M. J. (Mickey), Prop., Triangle and Playmore Cafes, Chicago, Ill.
Rubenstein, Joseph, Chicago, Ill.
Rudolph Wuritzer Co., Chicago, Ill.
Silverman Orchestra Printers, Chicago, Ill.
Spagat, Gus, Chicago, Ill.
Symonds, Harry, Kelly's Stable Cafe, Chicago, Ill.
Taylor, Earl, Chicago, Ill.
36th Ward Regular Republican Club, Chicago, Ill.
Valentine, Joe, Chicago, Ill.
Weinberg, Arthur B., Chicago, Ill.
Woodlawn Post of the American Legion, Chicago, Ill.
Prospero, Mike, Chicago Heights, Ill.
Bronovsky, George, Cicero Soft Ball League, Cicero, Ill.
St. Agnes Guild, Dixon, Ill.
Keenan, John Jr., Effingham, Ill.
Beaumont Club Ballroom, Forrest, Ill.
Lotta, Chris, Manager, North Ballroom, Freeport, Ill.
McKeague, Robert I. and H. J. Engel, Galena, Ill.
Edge Park Dance Pavilion, Messrs. Howard & Dahlers, Managers, Galesburg, Ill.
Calhoun, Lee and Don, Herrin, Ill.
Pulaski Hall, Joliet, Ill.
Parkway Dance Pavilion, George Blatnek, Manager, Kankakee, Ill.
Champlin, Harry, Marseilles, Ill.
Franklin, George R., Mattoon, Ill.
Mohler, E. H., Mattoon, Ill.
Fyle, Silas, Mattoon, Ill.
Fairview Inn, Milan, Ill.
Masonic Temple, Moline, Ill.
Scottish Rite Cathedral, Moline, Ill.
Jones-Koeder, Co., Pekin, Ill.
Smith, Earl D., Manager, Spanish Room, Seneca Hotel, Peoria, Ill.
Christ, Robert, Promoter, Quincy, Ill.
Frank Knipper, Rockford, Ill.
Lafayette Hotel Tavern, Rockford, Ill.
Lamb's Club, Rockford, Ill.
Weber, George, Rockford, Ill.

INDIANA

Lions Club, Elkhart, Ind.
Swain, Lou, Evansville, Ind.
Dragon Ballroom, Fort Wayne, Ind.
Cinderella Ballroom, Fort Wayne, Ind.
King Mills Orchestra Bureau, Fort Wayne, Ind.
Paxton, H. H., Promoter, Fort Wayne, Ind.
Sanders, Emil, The Frolics, Lincolndale, Ft. Wayne, Ind.
Wilson, Roy, Booking Agent, Fort Wayne, Ind.
Smith, Sam, Fort Wayne, Ind.
Adams, Thomas, Seville Tavern Night Club, Indianapolis, Ind.
Byers, Roy, Indianapolis, Ind.
Chateau Lido Night Club, Indianapolis, Ind.
Garryllyn Hotel, Indianapolis, Ind.
Marott Hotel, Indianapolis, Ind.
Montmartre Night Club, Newell W. Ward, Proprietor, Indianapolis, Ind.
Ray, H. R., Indianapolis, Ind.
Veterans of Foreign Wars, Indianapolis, Ind.
Avalon Hotel, Lafayette, Ind.
Chamber of Commerce, Michigan City, Ind.
Hudson, George, 401 Club, Michigan City, Ind.
Bartlett, R. E., Muncie, Ind.
Hudson Lake Casino, New Carlisle, Ind.

DeLeury Reeder Advertising Agency, South Bend, Ind.
German Village, South Bend, Ind.
Musicians' Club, South Bend, Ind.
Indiana State Normal School, Terre Haute, Ind.
Zorah Shrine Temple, Terre Haute, Ind.

IOWA

Eagle Mfg. & Distrib. Co., Council Bluffs, Iowa.
Ballroom Service Bureau of Iowa, Davenport, Iowa.
Bryant, Lester, Davenport, Iowa.
Coliseum and Des Moines Automobile Show, Des Moines, Iowa.
Gay Paree Cafe, Al Rosenberg, Manager, Des Moines, Iowa.
Hoyt Sherman Auditorium, Des Moines, Iowa.
Hughes, R. E., Publisher, Iowa Unionist, Des Moines, Iowa.
Lacuta, Miss, Dancing Academy, Des Moines, Iowa.
Mayfair Restaurant, Des Moines, Iowa.
Phi Gamma Chapter of the Alpha Sigma Fraternity, Des Moines, Iowa.
Karstens, Walter, Hilltop Inn, East Dubuque, Iowa.
Burrell, Verne, Manson, Iowa.
Banner Lodge No. 123, I. O. O. F., Marshalltown, Iowa.
Burke, Polk, Marshalltown, Iowa.
Moose Lodge and Hall, Marshalltown, Iowa.
Rosenberg, Simon, Paradise Ballroom, Muscatine, Iowa.
Stark, Phil, Manager, Avalon Ballroom, Muscatine, Iowa.
Moonlite Pavilion, Oelwein, Iowa.
Baker, C. G., Ottumwa, Iowa.
Forum Ballroom, Waterloo, Iowa.
Penna, John, Waterloo, Iowa.

KANSAS

Municipal Auditorium, El Dorado, Kan.
Sandell, E. E., Dance Promoter, Manhattan, Kan.
Blue Moon Pavilion, C. T. Kille, Manager, Parsons, Kan.
Cottage Inn Dance Pavilion, Salina, Kan.
Holmquist Hall, Salina, Kan.
Twin Gables Night Club, Salina, Kan.
High School Auditorium, Topeka, Kan.
McOwen, R. J., Stock Co., Topeka, Kan.
Vinewood Park and Egyptian Dance Hall, Topeka, Kan.
Washburn Field House and the Woman's Club, Topeka, Kan.
Beacon Publishing Co., Wichita, Kan.

KENTUCKY

Woodland Auditorium, Lexington, Ky.
Bailey, Stanley, Louisville, Ky.
Carr, Bob, Louisville, Ky.
Diggins, J. Jerome, Louisville Institute of Music, Louisville, Ky.
Elks Club, Louisville, Ky.
K. of C. Auditorium, Louisville, Ky.
Norman, Tom, Louisville, Ky.
Odd Fellows Hall, Louisville, Ky.
Pendennis Club, Louisville, Ky.
Itoe Island, Louisville, Ky.
Stewart, Fred, Olive Hill, Ky.

LOUISIANA

City High School Auditorium, Monroe, La.
Neville High School Auditorium, Monroe, La.
Ouchite Parish High School Auditorium, Monroe, La.
Ouchite Parish Junior College, Monroe, La.
Embassy Night Club, New Orleans, La.
Childs, S., Moulins Rouge Night Club Revue, Pine Prairie, La.
Castle Club, Sirevport, La.

MARYLAND

Around the Samover, Sol. Globus, Prop., Baltimore, Md.
Chambers, Benj., Baltimore, Md.
Erad Holding Corporation, Baltimore, Md.
Marathon, Inc., Guy R. Ford and Cicero A. Hoey, Baltimore, Md.
Payne, A. W., Promoter, Baltimore, Md.
Shields, Jim, Promoter, Frostburg, Md.

MASSACHUSETTS

American House Hotel, Boston, Mass.
Bernstein, H. B. (National Orchestra Attractions), Boston, Mass.
Fisher, Samuel, Boston, Mass.
Little Madrid Club, Boston, Mass.
Maren, Tom, Boston, Mass.
Morrison, Lee, Promoter, Boston, Mass.
Nazzaro, Tommaso, Boston, Mass.
Rosebud Dining Room Co., Boston, Mass.
Stanton, Frank C., Brighton, Mass.
Hesse, Fred, Chelsea, Mass.
Davy, Wesley, Dorchester, Mass.
Leigh, Ralph, No Man's Post, V. F. W., Bingham, Mass.
Masponck Ballroom, Holliston, Mass.
Mayflower Hotel, Hyannis, Mass.
Paradise Ballroom, Lowell, Mass.
Porter, R. W., Lowell, Mass.
Alperin, Jack, Lynn, Mass.
Carew, Ernest and Trueman, Lynn, Mass.
Ryan, Edward J., Midway, Mass.
Novelli Joseph, Milford, Mass.
Rely Dance Hall, Nahant, Mass.
High School Auditorium, Pittsfield, Mass.
Loring, Berard, Plymouth, Mass.
Mayflower Hotel, Plymouth, Mass.
101st Infantry Veterans' Association of Mass. Supply Co., Watertown, Mass.

MICHIGAN

Kirk, C. L., Adrian, Mich.
Battle Creek College Library Auditorium, Battle Creek, Mich.
Paul, Mr., Manager, Frolic Cafe, Battle Creek, Mich.
Northeastern Mich. Fair Association, Bay City, Mich.
Hall, Tige, Belding, Mich.
Grosse Pointe Yacht Club, Detroit, Mich.
Naval Post, American Legion, Detroit, Mich.
High School Auditorium, Flint, Mich.
Hillside Tavern, Ed. Rosenlund and Oscar Brodene, Props., Gladstone, Mich.
Sproul, Robert, Ramona Gardens, Grand Rapids, Mich.
St. Cecilia Auditorium, Grand Rapids, Mich.
Imlay City Fair Association, Imlay City, Mich.
Elks Temple, Kalamazoo, Mich.
Ramona Park, Long Lake, Kalamazoo, Mich.
Stephenson, L. M., Kalamazoo, Mich.
B. P. O. Elks Club, No. 629, Fetsoskey, Mich.
Arabian Ballroom, E. Willing, Manager, Port Huron, Mich.
Packard, L. A., Supt. of Schools, Port Huron, Mich.
Edgewater Beach Pavilion, Watervliet, Mich.

MINNESOTA

Becker, Walter J., Austin, Minn.
American Legion Post, No. 43, Faribault, Minn.
Mesabe Park Pavilion, Hibbing, Minn.
St. Louis County Fair Association, Hibbing, Minn.
Merchants' Trade Commission, Le Seuer, Minn.
Borchardt, Chas., Minneapolis, Minn.
Minnesota State Fair, St. Paul, Minn.

MISSISSIPPI

Burns, Thomas, Edgewater Gulf Hotel, Edgewater Park, Miss.
State Teachers' College Auditorium, Hattiesburg, Miss.

MISSOURI

Memorial Hall, Carthage, Mo.
Alexander, Walter, and the Rose Garden, Hannibal, Mo.
Frog Hop, Frank Bastian, Manager, Hannibal, Mo.
Central High School Auditorium, Joplin, Mo.
Baltimore Hotel, Kansas City, Mo.
Elks Lodge, No. 149, Kansas City, Mo.
El Torreon Ballroom, Thos. O. Bright and Carl Cooney, Managers, Kansas City, Mo.
Hotel President, Kansas City, Mo.
Silver Slipper Night Club, Kansas City, Mo.
Spencer, Francis, Kansas City, Mo.
Wayne, Miner Post No. 149, American Legion, Kansas City, Mo.
Wildwood Lake, Kansas City, Mo.
Chapline, Chester, Pavo Royale Country Club, St. Louis, Mo.
Frank, Joe, Terrace Tavern, St. Louis, Mo.
Johnson, Jesse J., Booking Agent, St. Louis, Mo.
Shogran, R. S., Promoter, St. Louis, Mo.
Theatre Society of St. Louis, Mo.
Wilson, R. A., St. Louis, Mo.
Smith Cotton High School Auditorium, Sedalia, Mo.
Kunidson, Jimmie, Manager, Jan de Nell Ballroom, Springfield, Mo.

MONTANA

Tavern Beer Hall, Ray Hamilton, manager, Billings, Mont.
Workers' Protective Union, No. 1, Miles City, Mont.

NEBRASKA

Bonham, Fairbury, Neb.
Delta Zeta Sorority, Lincoln, Neb.
Johnson, Max, Lincoln, Neb.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Pilgrim Hall, Concord, N. H.

NEW JERSEY

Allenhurst Inn, Allenhurst, N. J.
Martino, Anthony, Atlantic City, N. J.
President Hotel, Atlantic City, N. J.
Eta Chapter, Gamma Phi Fraternity, Camden, N. J.
Silberstein, Jos. L., and Ettelson, Samuel, Clifton, N. J.
Englewood Field Club, Englewood, N. J.
Heidelberg Restaurant and Grill, Hoboken, N. J.
Ideal Studios, Hudson Heights, N. J.
Pope, Joseph, Wonder Bar, Jersey City, N. J.
Sorrentino, John, and Franklin Franco, Jersey City, N. J.
Journal, Charley, Twin Rivers Club Inn, Mountain View, N. J.
Clinton Hill Masonic Temple, Newark, N. J.
El Cazar Club, Newark, N. J.
Lampe, Michael, Newark, N. J.
Montclair Opera Co., Newark, N. J.
Barrett, Harold, New Brunswick, N. J.
Maher, Daniel L., Red Bark, N. J.
Club Lido, Fred, Melden, Jack H. Miller and Irving Schwartzberg, Proprietors, Sea Girt, N. J.
Keefer, J. Stewart, Trenton, N. J.
Orange Mountain Club, West Orange, N. J.

NEW YORK

Fisher, Afton A., Fisher's Fun Farm, Almond, N. Y.
Bentley, Bert, Binghamton, N. Y.
Triple Cities Traction Corp., Binghamton, N. Y.
Silver Stream Pleasure Club, Bronx, N. Y.
Gordon, Phil, and Lemons, Eddie, Star Theatre, Buffalo, N. Y.
Michaels, Max, Buffalo, N. Y.
Donegan, Jerry, Jerry's Baseball League, Carmel, N. Y.
Seasonski, Charles, Clayton, N. Y.
Kaufman, Herbert, Manager, Grotto Ballroom, Elmira, N. Y.
Student Orchestra Agency, Ithaca, N. Y.
Howard, James H., Jamestown, N. Y.
Lake George Transportation Co., Lake George, N. Y.
Great Neck High School, Great Neck, L. I., N. Y.
Meissner, Robt. O., Seaford, L. I., N. Y.
Lawrence's Inn, Mamaroneck, N. Y.
Mt. Vernon a d New Rochelle Chapters, Alpha Iota Epsilon Fraternities, Mt. Vernon and New Rochelle, N. Y.
Woods Auditorium, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
Loyal Inn, Manager Dominic, New Rochelle, N. Y.
Safford, Robert, Tannhauser Grill, New Rochelle, N. Y.
Beal, M. F., New York City, N. Y.
Llythe, Arthur, Booking Agent, New York City, N. Y.
Bolton Music Co., New York City, N. Y.
Brown, Chamberlain, New York City, N. Y.
Congress Night Club, New York City, N. Y.
Hand, George S., Inc., New York City, N. Y.
Herk, I. H., Theatrical Promoter, New York City, N. Y.
Hollywood Night Club, New York City, N. Y.
Johnston, Arthur, New York City, N. Y.
Katz, George C., Theatrical Promoter, New York City, N. Y.
Kelt Music Corporation, New York City, N. Y.
Kessler, Sam, Theatrical Promoter, New York City, N. Y.
Kraft, David, New York City, N. Y.
McCord Music Covers, New York City, N. Y.
Morrison, Charles E., New York City, N. Y.
Palais Royale Cabaret, New York City, N. Y.
Paradise Night Club, New York City, N. Y.
Paramount Enterprises, Inc., New York City, N. Y.
Reggy, Miss Pearl, New York City, N. Y.
Selig, Irving, New York City, N. Y.
Shayne, Tony, Promoter, New York City, N. Y.
Steele, D. H., Societe des Courtiers de Paris, New York City, N. Y.
Strouse, Irving S., New York City, N. Y.
Town Hall, New York City, N. Y.
Wilner Wonder Wheel, New York City, N. Y.
Dana, Peter T., Haven Theatre, Olean, N. Y.
Poughkeepsie High School Auditorium, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Collins, Steve, Rochester, N. Y.
Darlington, Dick, Rochester, N. Y.
Hicker, Ingwald, Rochester, N. Y.
Elks Show, Rome, N. Y.
The Gay Guild, Schenectady, N. Y.
Dance Garden, Sylvan Beach, N. Y.
Hall, Albert B., Globe Attractions, Syracuse, N. Y.
Most Holy Rosary Alumni Association, Syracuse, N. Y.
Trupin, Sam, Syracuse, N. Y.
German Bavarian Village, Harrison and Wm. Parr, Props., Troy, N. Y.
Knapp, Ed., Troy, N. Y.
Ladrigan, John, Proprietor, "Stables," Troy, N. Y.
Van Rensselaer Inn, Dick Walsh, Proprietor, Troy, N. Y.
Zebro, John W., New Hollywood, Troy, N. Y.
Saltzberg, Manuel and Harry, Riverside Club, Utica, N. Y.
Windheimer's Schnitzelbank, Joseph Windheimer and Frank Fava, Proprietors, Utica, N. Y.
Wonder Bar Night Club, Utica, N. Y.

NORTH CAROLINA

Asheville Senior High School Auditorium, Asheville, N. C.
David Millard High School Auditorium, Asheville, N. C.
Hall-Fletcher High School Auditorium, Asheville, N. C.

Carter, J. A., Lumberton Cotillion Club, Elizabethtown, N. C.
Aycock Auditorium, Greensboro, N. C.
German Club, N. C. State University, Raleigh, N. C.
Newell, Mrs. Virginia, Raleigh, N. C.
Tatem, Lorenzo P., manager Carolina Beach Pavilion, Wilmington, N. C.
Thalian Hall, Wilmington, N. C.
Piedmont Park Association Fair, Winston-Salem, N. C.

NORTH DAKOTA

Point Pavilion, Grand Forks, N. D.

OHIO

Club Casino, Summit Beach Park, Akron, Ohio.
Lebo, C. R. and A. W. Silverstein, Board of Education, Akron, Ohio.
Neuman, Robert, and Sheck, William, East Market Gardens, Akron, Ohio.
Lash, Frankie (Frank Lashinsky), Cambridge, Ohio.
Beck, L. O., Booking Agent, Canton, Ohio.
Odlum, George B., Canton, Ohio.
Collins, Roscoe C., Chillicothe, Ohio.
Kutherford, C. E., Manager, Club Bavarian, Chillicothe, Ohio.
Hartman, Herman, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Lawndale Country Club, Hutch Ross, Owner, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Rainey, Lee, Booking Agency, Cincinnati, O.
Bennett, William, Union Square Theatre, Cleveland, Ohio.
Sindelar, E. J., Cleveland, Ohio.
Watkins, Frank, Manager, Ogden Ballroom, Columbus, Ohio.
Broadway Dance Hall, Covington, Ohio.
Breckenridge, Edmund, Promoter, Dayton, Ohio.
Garrett, A. W., Classic Ballroom, Dayton, Ohio.
Schar, Manager, Tropical Gardens, Dayton, Ohio.
Walk A-Show Co., Willow Beach Park, Lucas County, Ohio.
Foley, W. R., Manager, Coliseum Ballroom, Mansfield, Ohio.
Elliott, A. W., Superintendent, Mt. Vernon High School, Mt. Vernon, Ohio.
Baesman, F. W., Portsmouth, Ohio.
Cameo Restaurant, Vournazos Bros., Portsmouth, Ohio.
Phillips, Arthur, Portsmouth, Ohio.
Wilgus, French, and his Little Dutch Beer Gardens, Russells Point, Ohio.
Prince Hunley Lodge No. 469, A. B. P. O. E., Springfield, Ohio.
Ray Jay, Springfield, Ohio.
Rhoades, James (Dusty), Springfield, Ohio.
Old Newsboys Good Fellowship Association, Toledo, Ohio.
Walkerton Amusement Co., G. H. Schwartz and Roy Jenne, Promoters, Toledo, Ohio.
Welling, Edward, Toledo, Ohio.
Fleckenstein, William, Vermillion, Ohio.
Lepple, T. Dwight, Waynesfield, Ohio.

OKLAHOMA

Barlas, James, Manager, Barlas Hall, Bartlesville, Okla.
Eagles' Hall, Bartlesville, Okla.
Lutz Ballroom, Oklahoma City, Okla.
Cain's Dancing Academy, Tulsa, Okla.
Joe Ann Night Club, Tulsa, Okla.
Rainbow Inn, Tulsa, Okla.
The Play-More Dance Hall, Tulsa, Okla.
Tulsa State Fair Pavilion, Tulsa, Okla.

OREGON

Daniels, Joe, Portland, Ore.
Johnson, Dwight, Portland, Ore.

PENNSYLVANIA

Hamm, Daniel W., Principal, High School, Allentown, Pa.
Haas Sisters (Mrs. Lillian Lohrmann and Mrs. Emma Zettl Moyer), Allentown, Pa.
Saunders, Fred, and His Inns, Aspinwall, Pa.
Monaco Dancing Academy, Beaver Falls, Pa.
Morado Cafe, Beaver Falls, Pa.
Old Orchard Inn, Beaver Falls, Pa.
Liagini, Nello, Manager, Lotus Gardeps, Belle Vernon, Pa.
Zeke Malakoff and Jack Theis, Bethlehem, Buena Vista Hotel, Brandonville, Pa.
Conrad, John, Jefferson Co. Exposition, Brookville, Pa.
Farrell, James, Manager, Casino Ballroom, Carbondale, Pa.
Keen, Mrs. Charles Barton, Chestnut Hill, Pa.
Gable, John S., Columbia, Pa.
McNarney, W. S., Emporium, Pa.
Decaplane, L. D., Kahkwa Inn, Erie, Pa.
Little, Reginald, Erie, Pa.
Beronsky, Leo, Eymon, Pa.
Creation Home, Farrell, Pa.
Beatty, Manager Buck, Franklin, Pa.
Coliseum Co., Harrisburg, Pa.
Magaro, Peter, Harrisburg, Pa.
Brehm and Ferry, Hazleton, Pa.
Gottesman, Alfred S., Mgr., Green Gables, Hazleton, Pa.
Cevario, Joseph, Westmoreland County, Hyde Park, Pa.
La Mantia, Rose M., Cliffside Park, Indiana, Pa.
Neil Rich's Dance Hall, Kulpmont, Pa.
Moose Ballroom, Lancaster, Pa.
Shay, Harold, Lancaster, Pa.
Vacuum Stop Co., Lansdowne, Pa.
Leighton Fair, Lansford, Pa.
Lambert, W. J., Latrobe, Pa.
Reiss, A. Henry, Lehighton, Pa.
Euglis, Peter, Mt. Carmel, Pa.
Tempo Club, Mt. Carmel, Pa.
Barton, Lewis, Norristown, Pa.
Athletic Association of the Episcopal Church, 510 North 52nd St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Bombay Gardens Dance Hall, Philadelphia, Pa.
Carr, Vincent, Philadelphia, Pa.
Columbia Orchestra Music Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
Deauville Casino, Philadelphia, Pa.
Fiesta Co., George H. Boles, Manager, Philadelphia, Pa.
Gibson, John T., Theatrical Promoter, Philadelphia, Pa.
Krimm, W. Ray, Philadelphia, Pa.
Peterzell, Martin, Philadelphia, Pa.
Shaw, Harry, Manager, Earl Theatre, Philadelphia, Pa.
Sigma Province of the Phi Sigma Chi Fraternity and Mr. Drew Hall, Philadelphia, Pa.
Studio Dansant, Philadelphia, Pa.
Toison, Mrs. Rosalie, Philadelphia, Pa.
Tomasco, Louis, Jr., Philadelphia, Pa.
Villani, Mario, Philadelphia, Pa.
Wax, M., Manager, Stanco, Inc., Philadelphia, Pa.
Young People's League of Congregation Emanu-el, Philadelphia, Pa.
Fleming, William, 80th Division, Veterans' Association, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Ingersoll, Maud, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Mack Institute, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Pressey, C. A., Pressey Amusement Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Y. M. H. A. Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Flicker's Log Cabin Dan, Pottsville, Pa.
Fanucci, Louis, Manager, Moosic Lake Park Co., Scranton, Pa.
Strohl, A. H., Scranton, Pa.
Deromed, Richard, Clover Club, Shamokin, Pa.
Sober, Melvin A., Sunbury, Pa.

Brown and Davis Dance Co., Wernersville, Pa.
Cohen, Harry, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
Kozley, William, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
Silver Slipper, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Textile Hall, Greenville, S. C.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Maxwell, J. E., Tripp, S. D.

TENNESSEE

Tennessee Valley A. and I. Fair, Knoxville, Tenn.
Beale Street Palace, Memphis, Tenn.

TEXAS

Ableene Christian College Auditorium, Abilene, Texas.
Hardin Simmons University Auditorium, Abilene, Texas.
Myers, Meil R., Amarillo, Texas.
Johnson, C. Theo., Austin, Texas.
Artesian Park Dance Hall, Brenham, Texas.
Cox-Furr Post, No. 66, American Legion, Childress, Texas.
Bagdad Night Club, Dallas, Texas.
Rabinowitz, Paul, Southern Orchestra Service, Dallas, Texas.
College of Industrial Arts, Denton, Texas.
Plantation Club, Fort Worth, Texas.
Municipal Auditorium, Harlingen, Texas.
Orchestra Service of America, Houston, Texas.
Zoeller, Otto, Director, Dept. of Music, San Antonio High Schools, San Antonio, Tex.
Texas High School Auditorium, Texarkana, Texas.
Oberlander, R. M., Southern Club, Waco, Texas.
McCarthy, Tom, Wichita Falls, Texas.

UTAH

Cromar, Jack, alias Little Jack Horner, Salt Lake City, Utah.
Old Mill Tavern, Salt Lake City, Utah.

VIRGINIA

Smith's Memorial Auditorium, Lynchburg, Va.
Krause, Geo., and Clayton, Frederic, Managers, Colonial Theatre, Norfolk, Va.
New Chamberlin Hotel, Old Point Comfort, Va.
Blue Ribbon Tavern, Tidale H. Ingerman, Proprietor, Richmond, Va.
Miller and Rhodes, Richmond, Va.
Links Club, Virginia Beach, Va.

WASHINGTON

Coon Chicken Inn, Seattle, Wash.
McElroy, Greenhalgh, Spanish Ballroom, Seattle, Wash.
West Stages Circus, Seattle, Wash.
Lund, Ole M., Proprietor, Crescent and Oaks Ballrooms, Tacoma, Wash.

WEST VIRGINIA

Smith, Clyde, Pine Manor, Charleston, W. Va.
Epperson, Tiny, and Hewett, Tiny, Promoters, Marathon Dances, Huntington, W. Va.
Foley, R. J., Huntington, W. Va.
Hinckman, Homer, Huntington, W. Va.
Kitchen, Harold, and Heller, Don, Huntington, W. Va.
Varsity Drag Club, Huntington, W. Va.
Hartman, Donald K., Kingswood, W. Va.
Capitol Ballroom, Wheeling, W. Va.

WISCONSIN

Langlade County Fair Grounds and Fair Association, Antigo, Wis.
Nelson, Frank, Log Cabin Inn, Bangor, Wis.
Kangaroo Lakes Hotel, H. M. Butler, Manager, Baileys Harbor, Wis.
Dunham, Paul L., Purple Crackle, Baraboo, Wis.
Club Arabia, Doc Wilson, Manager, Eau Claire, Wis.
Idlewild Pavilion, Eau Claire, Wis.
Rosa, James M., Elkhorn, Wis.
Cronce, Alger, Embarras, Wis.
Kruise, Miss May, Bungalow Tavern, Green Bay, Wis.
Francis, James, Felham Club, Hurley, Wis.
Lueders, A. J., Silver Lake Pavilion, Laona, Wis.
Bascom Hall, Madison, Wis.
Turner Hall, Madison, Wis.
Terny, Frank, Manitowoc, Wis.
Wagner, Arnold, Maplewood, Wis.
Hulet, William, Meinik Dance Hall, Maribel, Wis.
Chez Paree, Milwaukee, Wis.
Ship Cafe and Road House, Milwaukee, Wis.
Recreation Ballroom, Mondovi, Wis.
Leon, E. J., Manager, Majestic Hall, New Holstein, Wis.
Moose Hall, Oshkosh, Wis.
Reichenberger, Cliff, Oshkosh, Wis.
Birchwood Pavilion, C. C. Noggle, Proprietor, Prairie du Chien, Wis.
Campbell, Herb, Olson's Pavilion, Wisconsin Dells, Wis.

WYOMING

Wyoming Consistory, Cheyenne, Wyo.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Appleby, John, Washington, D. C.
Constitution Hall, Washington, D. C.
D. A. R. Building, Washington, D. C.
Lee, Charlie, Black and White Circle Club, Murray's Casino, Washington, D. C.
Lindemore, Mrs. Lillian, Washington, D. C.
Mancel, Lee, Washington, D. C.
Medlin's Attractions, Elwood Gray and William Cannon, Washington, D. C.
Roseddu Castle Club, Washington, D. C.
Van Hurden, Walter O., Manager, Pilgrims' Club (Club Michel), Washington, D. C.
Walker, Horace (Happy Hullinger), Washington, D. C.

CANADA

Auditorium, Winnipeg, Man., Canada.
Arcade Pavilion, Manitou Beach, Saskatchewan, Canada.
Associated Screen News, Montreal, Canada.
Collegiate Auditorium, Peterboro, Ontario, Canada.
Darke Hall, Regina, Sask., Canada.
Dumbells Amusement Co., Capt. M. W. Plunkett, Manager, Canada.
Eastern Township Agriculture Association, Sherbrooke, Canada.
Frost, Harold, Toronto, Ont., Canada.
Kerio, M., Manager, Orchard Inn, Ridgeway, Ont., Canada.
Legge, C. Franklin, and Legge Organ Co., Toronto, Ont., Canada.
McEwing, A. J., Saskatoon, Sask., Canada.
Music Corporation of Canada, Pat Burd and J. S. Burd, Toronto, Canada.
Peterborough Exhibition, Peterborough, Ont., Canada.
Richardson, Wm. and David, Toronto, Can.
Shrine Temple, Victoria, B. C., Canada.
Slipper Dance Hall, Wasaga Beach, Ontario, Canada.
Smith, S. R., Theatrical Promoter, Regina, Sask., Canada.
Trilanon Ballroom, Regina, Sask., Canada.
Willan, Dr. Healy, Toronto, Ont., Canada.

MISCELLANEOUS

Barton, George, Manager, Shufflin' Sam from Alabama Co.
Bernstein, Rube, Promoter.
Blackman, Teddy, Theatrical Promoter.
Brau, Dr. Max, Wagnerian Opera Co.
Broderick, Joe, Promoter.
Brownlee, Roy.
Burns, Charles, Theatrical Promoter.
Carkey, Lawrence J., Promoter.
Casey, Arthur J., Theatrical Promoter.
Clapp, Sonny.
Cliff, Paddy.
Collins, Bert, Theatrical Promoter.
Collins, David, Promoter.
Cooper, A. J., Promoter.
Darling, Richard L., Theatrical Promoter.
Dolan, Bonger, Theatrical Promoter.
Duncan Sisters "Topsy and Eva" Co.
Dunn Amusement Co., Theatrical Promoters.
Edmonds, E. E., and His Entertainers.
Evening in Paris Co.
Fields, Al. G. (Minstrel Co.).
Fiesta Company, George H. Boles, Manager.
Flanigan, Edw. C., and Irons, Warren B., Theatrical Promoters.
Fox Sam, Marathon Promoter.
Friley, Paul, Theatrical Promoter.
Franks, W. E., Promoter.
Freeman, Harry Z., Manager, "14 Bricktops."
Frew, Arthur W., promoter.
Ginter, Melville M., Theatrical Promoter.
Goolsby, William B., Promoter.
Gonia, George F.
Helm, Harry, Promoter.
Helvey, Robert, Trebor Amusement Co.
Herro, Wick, Promoter.
Hochwald, Arthur, Promoter.
Hot Cha Revue (known as Moonlight Revue), Prather & Maley, Owners.
International Walkathon Co.
Isacovitz, Sondell, Promoter.
Jack Page-Frances Dale Players.
James, Manager Jimmy, Theatrical Promoter.
Jazzmania Co. 1934.
Kane, Jack, Theatrical Promoter.
Kane, Lew, Theatrical Promoter.
Katz, George, and Sol. Friedman, Theatrical Promoters.
Kessler, Sam, Promoter.
King, Phil (Kaifetz), Promoter.
Kipp, Roy.
Lawson, B. M., Promoter.
Levine, Ben, Theatrical Promoter.
Lockwood, L. S., Promoter.
McFryer, William, Promoter.
McKay, Gail B., Promoter.
Macloon, Louis O., Theatrical Promoter.
Mark Twain Production Co.
Marcellus, Bud, % Ringling Bros. Circus.
Meleher, James.
Mildred and Maurice, Vaudeville Performers.
Mordin, Benj., Theatrical Promoter.
Morrissey, Will, Theatrical Producer.
National Speedathon Co., N. K. Antrim, Manager.
Nazarro, Cliff.
Neale, Helvey Co.
Noree, Miss, Vaudeville Performer.
Perrin, Adrian, Theatrical Promoter.
Poe, Coy, Promoter.
Polak Bros. Indoor Circus.
Pullman, Kate, Theatrical Producer.
Ratoff, Gregory, Theatrical Promoter.
Robbins, Nathan, Theatrical Promoter.
Roche, Larry, Promoter.
Rudmore Theatre Corp., Rudolph Fried and Joseph Rich, Theatrical Promoters.
Rudnick, Max, Burlesque Promoter.
Scottish Musical Players (traveling).
Smith, Bert, Promoter.
Steamship lines:
Albany Day Line.
American Export Line.
Bernstein Line.
Clyde Line.
Columbian Line.
Furness Withy Line.
Munson Line.
Savannah Line.
Steinberg Bros., Ed., Dave and Joe.
Streets of Paris Co.
Sunderlin, Art, Manager, Promoter.
The Great Raymond.
Vernon, Vinton.
Welsh Fitters and Jack Schenck, Theatrical Promoters.
Wheacock, J. Riley, Promoter.
Wilner, Max, Theatrical Promoter.
Yokel, Alex, Theatrical Promoter.
Ziegel, E. H., Theatrical Promoter.

**THEATRES AND PICTURE HOUSES
ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY
AS TO STATES AND CANADA**

ALABAMA

Liberty Theatre, Attalla, Ala.
Ritz Theatre, Birmingham, Ala.
Gayety Theatre, Mobile, Ala.
Pike Theatre, Mobile, Ala.
Rainbow Theatre, Opelika, Ala.

ARKANSAS

Fifth Avenue Theatre, Arkansas City, Ark.
Dillingham Theatre, Eldorado, Ark.
Star Theatre, Eldorado, Ark.
Best Theatre, Hot Springs, Ark.
Princess Theatre, Hot Springs, Ark.
Spa Theatre, Hot Springs, Ark.
Community Theatre, Pine Bluff, Ark.
Majestic Theatre, Smackover, Ark.

ARIZONA

Lyric Theatre, Yuma, Ariz.
Yuma Theatre, Yuma, Ariz.

CALIFORNIA

Fairlyland Theatre, Anaheim, Calif.
Brawley Theatre, Brawley, Calif.
Broadway Theatre, Broadway, Calif.
Photo Theatre, Bellingame, Calif.
Crona Theatre, Crona, Calif.
Strand Theatre, Dinuba, Calif.
Liberty Theatre, Eureka, Calif.
Rialto Theatre, Eureka, Calif.
State Theatre, Eureka, Calif.
State Theatre, Ferndale, Calif.
State Theatre, Fort Bragg, Calif.
State Theatre, Fortuna, Calif.
Hardy's Fresno Theatre, Fresno, Calif.
Strand Theatre, Giroy, Calif.
Andy Wright Attraction Co., Hollywood, Calif.
Hollywood Pantages Theatre, Hollywood, Calif.
Hollywood Playhouse, Hollywood, Calif.
T. and D. Theatre, Lodi, Calif.
Belmont Theatre, Long Beach, Calif.
Carter Theatre, Long Beach, Calif.
Dale Theatre, Long Beach, Calif.
Ebell Theatre, Long Beach, Calif.
Strand Theatre, Long Beach, Calif.
El Capitlan Theatre, Los Angeles, Calif.
Rialto Theatre, Loveland, Calif.
State Theatre, Martinez, Calif.
Liberty Theatre, Marysville, Calif.
National Theatre, Marysville, Calif.
New Menlo Theatre, Menlo Park, Calif.
Sequoia Theatre, Mill Valley, Calif.
Lyric Theatre, Modesto, Calif.
National Theatre, Modesto, Calif.
Princess Theatre, Modesto, Calif.
State Theatre, Modesto, Calif.
State Theatre, Napa, Calif.
Fulton Theatre, Oakland, Calif.
Roosevelt Theatre, Oakland, Calif.
Orange Theatre, Orange, Calif.
Richmond Theatre, Richmond, Calif.
Tamaipais Theatre, San Anselmo, Calif.

El Camino Theatre, San Bruno, Calif.
Community Playhouse, San Francisco, Calif.
El Camino Theatre, San Rafael, Calif.
Orpheus Theatre, San Rafael, Calif.
State Theatre, South San Francisco, Calif.
Broadway Theatre, Turlock, Calif.
State Theatre, Ukiah, Calif.
National Theatre, Woodland, Calif.

COLORADO

Chief Theatre, Greeley, Col.
Kiva Theatre, Greeley, Col.

CONNECTICUT

Crown Theatre, Hartford, Conn.
Liberty Theatre, Hartford, Conn.
State Theatre, Hartford, Conn.
Rialto Theatre, Bristol, Conn.
Strand Theatre, Mystic, Conn.
Play House Theatre, New Canaan, Conn.
Howard Theatre, New Haven, Conn.
Pequot Theatre, New Haven, Conn.
White Way Theatre, New Haven, Conn.
Garde Theatre, New London, Conn.
Bradley Theatre, Putnam, Conn.
Darlen Theatre, Stamford, Conn.
Sycamore Theatre, Taffville, Conn.
Alhambra Theatre, Waterbury, Conn.
Carroll Theatre, Waterbury, Conn.
Fine Arts Theatre, Westport, Conn.
Strand Theatre, Winsted, Conn.

DELAWARE

Everett Theatre, Middletown, Del.
Plaza Theatre, Milford, Del.
Rialto Theatre, Wilmington, Del.

FLORIDA

Avalon Theatre, Avon Park, Fla.
Hollywood Theatre, Hollywood, Fla.
Oakley Theatre, Lake Worth, Fla.
Temple Theatre, Miami, Fla.
Biscayne Plaza Theatre, Miami Beach, Fla.
Capitol Theatre, Miami Beach, Fla.
Cocoanut Grove Theatre, Miami Beach, Fla.
Mayfair Theatre, Miami Beach, Fla.
Seventh Ave. Theatre, Miami, Fla.
Tower Theatre, Miami Beach, Fla.
Grand Theatre, Winter Haven, Fla.
Williamson Theatre, Winterhaven, Fla.

IDAHO

Gayety Theatre, Idaho Falls, Idaho.
Rex Theatre, Idaho Falls, Idaho.
Rio Theatre, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

ILLINOIS

Caploy Theatre, Barrington, Ill.
Marvel Theatre, Carlinville, Ill.
Duquoin Theatre, Duquoin, Ill.
Avenue Theatre, East St. Louis, Ill.
Fargo Theatre, Geneva, Ill.
Grand Theatre, Lincoln, Ill.
Lincoln Theatre, Lincoln, Ill.
Capitol Theatre, Litchfield, Ill.
Riviera Theatre, Rock Island, Ill.
Capitol Theatre, Springfield, Ill.
Ritz Theatre, Springfield, Ill.

INDIANA

Orpheum Theatre, Anderson, Ind.
Paramount Theatre, Anderson, Ind.
Starland Theatre, Anderson, Ind.
Von Ritz Theatre, Bedford, Ind.
Indiana Theatre, Bloomington, Ind.
Indiana Theatre, Fort Wayne, Ind.
Comely Theatre, Frankfort, Ind.
Gay Theatre, Gary, Ind.
Roosevelt Theatre, Gary, Ind.
Lincoln Theatre, Goshen, Ind.
New Circle Theatre, Goshen, Ind.
Civic Theatre, Indianapolis, Ind.
Mutual Theatre, Indianapolis, Ind.
Colonial Theatre, Kokomo, Ind.
Indiana Theatre, Kokomo, Ind.
Isis Theatre, Kokomo, Ind.
Sipe Theatre, Kokomo, Ind.
Woods Theatre, Kokomo, Ind.
Main Street Theatre, Lafayette, Ind.
Mishawaka Theatre, Mishawaka, Ind.
Grand Picture House, New Albany, Ind.
Kerrigan House, New Albany, Ind.
Oliver Theatre, South Bend, Ind.
Rex Theatre, Terre Haute, Ind.
Moon Theatre, Vincennes, Ind.
Rialto Theatre, Vincennes, Ind.

IOWA

Liberty Theatre, Council Bluffs, Iowa.
Strand Theatre, Council Bluffs, Iowa.
Spensley-Orpheum Theatre, Dubuque, Iowa.
Park Theatre, Fort Dodge, Iowa.
Pokadot Theatre, Fort Dodge, Iowa.
Englert Theatre, Iowa City, Iowa.
Family Theatre, Marshalltown, Iowa.
Strand Theatre, Marshalltown, Iowa.
Sun Theatre, State Center, Iowa.
Graham Theatre, Washington, Iowa.

KANSAS

Starr Theatre, Arkansas City, Kan.
Columbia Theatre, Coffeyville, Kan.
Fox-Midland Theatre, Coffeyville, Kan.
New Tackett Theatre, Coffeyville, Kan.
Tackett Theatre, Coffeyville, Kan.
Eris Theatre, El Dorado, Kan.
Midway Theatre, Kansas City, Kan.
Dickinson Theatre, Lawrence, Kan.
Varsity Theatre, Lawrence, Kan.
Abdallah Theatre, Leavenworth, Kan.
Lyceum Theatre, Leavenworth, Kan.
Ritz Theatre, McPherson, Kan.
Marshall Theatre, Manhattan, Kan.
Wareham Theatre, Manhattan, Kan.
Cozy Theatre, Parsons, Kan.
Ritz Theatre, Parsons, Kan.
Royal Theatre, Salina, Kan.
Best Theatre, Topeka, Kan.
Civic Auditorium Theatre, Topeka, Kan.
Crawford Theatre, Wichita, Kan.
Ritz Theatre, Winfield, Kan.

KENTUCKY

Sylvia Theatre, Bellevue, Ky.
Family Theatre, Covington, Ky.
Shirley Theatre, Covington, Ky.
Drury Lane Theatre, Louisville, Ky.
Gayety Theatre, Louisville, Ky.
K. C. Columbia Theatre, Louisville, Ky.
Savoy Theatre, Louisville, Ky.

LOUISIANA

Jefferson Theatre, Lafayette, La.
Arcade Theatre, Lake Charles, La.
Paramount Theatre, Lake Charles, La.
Sable Theatre, Monroe, La.
Dauphine Theatre, New Orleans, La.
Globe Theatre, New Orleans, La.
Lafayette Theatre, New Orleans, La.
Tudor Theatre, New Orleans, La.
Saenger Theatre, Shreveport, La.
Happy Hour Theatre, West Monroe, La.

MAINE

Cameo Theatre, Portland, Me.
Derrington Theatre, Portland, Me.
Keith Theatre, Portland, Me.

MARYLAND

Belmord Theatre, Baltimore, Md.
Boulevard Theatre, Baltimore, Md.
Community Theatre, Baltimore, Md.
Forrest Theatre, Baltimore, Md.
Grand Theatre, Baltimore, Md.
Jay Theatrical Enterprises, Baltimore, Md.
Keith's Theatre, Baltimore, Md.
Palace Picture House, Baltimore, Md.
Palace Theatre, Baltimore, Md.
Regent Theatre, Baltimore, Md.
Rivoli Theatre, Baltimore, Md.

State Theatre, Baltimore, Md.
Temple Amusement Co., Baltimore, Md.
New Theatre, Elkton, Md.

MASSACHUSETTS

Union Theatre, Attleboro, Mass.
Casino Theatre, Boston, Mass.
Park Theatre, Boston, Mass.
Repertory Theatre, Boston, Mass.
Tremont Theatre, Boston, Mass.
Majestic Theatre, Brockton, Mass.
Modern Theatre, Brockton, Mass.
Thompson Sq. Theatre, Charlestown, Mass.
Majestic Theatre, Fitchburg, Mass.
Strand Theatre, Fitchburg, Mass.
Lafayette Theatre, Herhill, Mass.
Holyoke Theatre, Holyoke, Mass.
Capitol Theatre, Leominster, Mass.
Capitol Theatre, Lowell, Mass.
Crown Theatre, Lowell, Mass.
Gates Theatre, Lowell, Mass.
Rialto Theatre, Lowell, Mass.
Victory Theatre, Lowell, Mass.
Medford Theatre, Medford, Mass.
Riverside Theatre, Medford, Mass.
Liberty Theatre, Roxbury, Mass.
Capitol Theatre, Somerville, Mass.
Somerville Theatre, Somerville, Mass.
Strand Theatre, South Boston, Mass.
State Theatre, Stoughton, Mass.

MICHIGAN

Lafayette Theatre, Bay City, Mich.
Temple Theatre, Bay City, Mich.
Washington Theatre, Bay City, Mich.
Wenonah Theatre, Bay City, Mich.
Woodside Theatre, Bay City, Mich.
Broadway Theatre, Detroit, Mich.
Empress Theatre, Detroit, Mich.
Century Theatre, Dpwasgiac, Mich.
Ramona Theatre, East Grand Rapids, Mich.
Columbia Theatre, Flint, Mich.
Durant Theatre, Flint, Mich.
Michigan Theatre, Flint, Mich.
Richard Theatre, Flint, Mich.
Ritz Theatre, Flint, Mich.
Savoy Theatre, Flint, Mich.
Star Theatre, Flint, Mich.
State Theatre, Flint, Mich.
Strand Theatre, Flint, Mich.
Savoy Theatre, Grand Rapids, Mich.
Garden Theatre, Lansing, Mich.
Orpheum Theatre, Lansing, Mich.
Plaza Theatre, Lansing, Mich.
Bijou Theatre, Mt. Clemens, Mich.
Macomb Theatre, Mt. Clemens, Mich.
Michigan Theatre, Muskegon, Mich.
Regent Theatre, Muskegon, Mich.
State Theatre, Muskegon, Mich.
Strand Theatre, Muskegon, Mich.
Vista Theatre, Negaunee, Mich.
Riviera Theatre, Niles, Mich.
Colonial Theatre, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.
Strand Theatre, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.
Temple Theatre, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.

MINNESOTA

New Ulm Theatre, New Ulm, Minn.
Broadway Theatre, Winona, Minn.

MISSISSIPPI

Lyric Theatre, Greenwood, Miss.
Nelson Theatre, Pascagoula, Miss.
A. and G. Theatre, St. Louis, Miss.
Yazoo Theatre, Yazoo, Miss.

MISSOURI

Delphus Theatre, Carthage, Mo.
Gem Theatre, Joplin, Mo.
Liberty Theatre, Kansas City, Mo.
Civic Theatre, Webb City, Mo.

MONTANA

Lyric Theatre, Billings, Mont.

NEBRASKA

Empress Theatre, Kearney, Neb.
Kearney Opera House, Kearney, Neb.

NEVADA

Roxie Theatre, Reno, Nev.

NEW JERSEY

Ocean Theatre, Asbury Park, N. J.
Paramount Theatre, Asbury Park, N. J.
Lyric Theatre, Atlantic City, N. J.
Royal Theatre, Atlantic City, N. J.
Rivoli Theatre, Belmar, N. J.
Criterion Theatre, Bridgeton, N. J.
Majestic Theatre, Bridgeton, N. J.
Stanley Theatre, Bridgeton, N. J.
New Butler Theatre, Butler, N. J.
Appollo Theatre, Camden, N. J.
Victoria Theatre, Camden, N. J.
Walt Whitman Theatre, Camden, N. J.
Ritz Theatre, Carteret, N. J.
Strand Theatre, Clifton, N. J.
Lyceum Theatre, East Orange, N. J.
Roxey Theatre, Glassboro, N. J.
Rex Theatre, Irvington, N. J.
Majestic Theatre, Jersey City, N. J.
Transfer Theatre, Jersey City, N. J.
Palace Theatre, Lakewood, N. J.
Strand Theatre, Lakewood, N. J.
Oxford Theatre, Little Falls, N. J.
Paramount Theatre, Long Branch, N. J.
Ritz Theatre, Lyndhurst, N. J.
Palace Theatre, Netcong, N. J.
Broad St. Theatre, Newark, N. J.
City Theatre, Newark, N. J.
Congress Theatre, Newark, N. J.
Court Theatre, Newark, N. J.
De Luxe Theatre, Newark, N. J.
Essex Theatre, Newark, N. J.
Mayfair Theatre, Newark, N. J.
Mt. Prospect Theatre, Newark, N. J.
Orpheum Theatre, Newark, N. J.
Savoy Theatre, Newark, N. J.
Strand Theatre, Ocean City, N. J.
Palace Theatre, Passaic, N. J.
Playhouse Theatre, Passaic, N. J.
Rialto Theatre, Passaic, N. J.
Capitol Theatre, Paterson, N. J.
Plaza Theatre, Paterson, N. J.
Broadway Theatre, Paterson, N. J.
Pompton Lakes Theatre, Pompton Lakes, N. J.
Rivoli Theatre, Rutherford, N. J.
Traco Theatre, Toms River, N. J.
Westwood Theatre, Westwood, N. J.

NEW YORK

Colonial Theatre, Albany, N. Y.
Eagle Theatre, Albany, N. Y.
Harmanus Theatre, Albany, N. Y.
Leland Theatre, Albany, N. Y.
Royal Theatre, Albany, N. Y.
Orpheum Theatre, Amsterdam, N. Y.
Capitol Theatre, Auburn, N. Y.
Beacon Theatre, Beacon, N. Y.
Roosevelt Theatre, Beacon, N. Y.
Bronx Opera House, Bronx, N. Y.
Tremont Theatre, Bronx, N. Y.
Windsor Theatre, Bronx, N. Y.
Appollo Theatre, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Borough Hall Theatre, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Brooklyn Little Theatre, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Classic Theatre, Brooklyn, N. Y.
De Kalb Theatre, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Gayety Theatre, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Halsey Theatre, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Liberty Theatre, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mapleton Theatre, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Oxford Theatre, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Parkway Theatre, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Star Theatre, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Kenmore Theatre, Buffalo, N. Y.
Community Theatre, Catskill, N. Y.
Cortland Theatre, Cortland, N. Y.
Strand Theatre, Dolgeville, N. Y.

State Theatre, Glens Falls, N. Y.
 Capitol Theatre, Hartford, N. Y.
 Electric Theatre, Johnstown, N. Y.
 Ritz Theatre, Kingston, N. Y.
 Hippodrome Theatre, Little Falls, N. Y.
 Bayshore Theatre, Bayshore, L. I.
 Easthampton Theatre, Easthampton, L. I., N. Y.
 Playhouse Theatre, Hicksville, L. I., N. Y.
 Huntington Theatre, Huntington, L. I., N. Y.
 Carlton Theatre, Jamaica, L. I., N. Y.
 Red Barn Theatre, Locust Valley, L. I., N. Y.
 State Theatre, Middletown, N. Y.
 Stratton Theatre, Middletown, N. Y.
 Playhouse Theatre, Mt. Kisco, N. Y.
 Rialto Theatre, Patchogue, L. I.
 Patchogue Theatre, Patchogue, L. I.
 Sag Harbor Theatre, Sag Harbor, L. I., N. Y.
 Sea Cliff Theatre, Sea Cliff, L. I., N. Y.
 Southampton Theatre, Southampton, L. I., N. Y.
 Apollo Theatre (125th St.), New York City, N. Y.
 Arcade Theatre, New York City, N. Y.
 Bannister, Chas., Music Hall, New York City, N. Y.
 Beacon Theatre, New York City, N. Y.
 Belmont Theatre, New York City, N. Y.
 Belmont Theatre, New York City, N. Y.
 Beneson Theatre, New York City, N. Y.
 Blenheim Theatre, New York City, N. Y.
 Central Theatre, New York City, N. Y.
 Clinton Theatre, New York City, N. Y.
 Cosmopolitan Theatre, New York City, N. Y.
 Eitingue Theatre, New York City, N. Y.
 Gotham Theatre, New York City, N. Y.
 Grand Opera House, New York City, N. Y.
 Irving Place Theatre, New York City, N. Y.
 Loconia Theatre, New York City, N. Y.
 Mt. Morris Theatre, New York City, N. Y.
 National Theatre, New York City, N. Y.
 Olympia Theatre, New York City, N. Y.
 Parkway Theatre, New York City, N. Y.
 People's Theatre, Bowery, New York City, N. Y.
 Provincetown Playhouse, New York City, N. Y.
 Schwartz, A. H., Century Circuit, Inc., New York City, N. Y.
 Wallack Theatre, New York City, N. Y.
 Washington Theatre, 145th St. and Amsterdam Ave., New York City, N. Y.
 West End Theatre, New York City, N. Y.
 Palace Theatre, Olean, N. Y.
 Victoria Theatre, Ossining, N. Y.
 Gem Theatre, Oswego, N. Y.
 Pelham Theatre, Pelham, N. Y.
 Rialto Theatre, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
 Empire Theatre, Syracuse, N. Y.
 Rivoli Theatre, Syracuse, N. Y.
 Bijou Theatre, Troy, N. Y.

NORTH CAROLINA

Charlotte Theatre, Charlotte, N. C.
 New Duke Auditorium, Durham, N. C.
 Old Duke Auditorium, Durham, N. C.
 Broadhurst Theatre, High Point, N. C.
 Broadway Theatre, High Point, N. C.
 Paramount Theatre, High Point, N. C.
 Academy of Music, Wilmington, N. C.
 Colonial Theatre, Winston-Salem, N. C.
 Hollywood Theatre, Winston-Salem, N. C.

NORTH DAKOTA

Princess Theatre, Fargo, N. D.

OHIO

National Theatre, Akron, Ohio.
 Nixon Theatre, Akron, Ohio.
 Peoples Theatre, Akron, Ohio.
 Regent Theatre, Akron, Ohio.
 Southern Theatre, Akron, Ohio.
 Thornton Theatre, Akron, Ohio.
 Court Theatre, Bellefontaine, Ohio.
 Strand Theatre, Bellefontaine, Ohio.
 Evanston Theatre, Cincinnati, Ohio.
 Garden Theatre, Columbus, Ohio.
 Grandview Theatre, Columbus, Ohio.
 Hudson Theatre, Columbus, Ohio.
 Knickerbocker Theatre, Columbus, Ohio.
 Southern Theatre, Columbus, Ohio.
 Victor Theatre, Columbus, Ohio.
 Palace Theatre, Dayton, Ohio.
 Rialto Theatre, Dayton, Ohio.
 Fremont Opera House, Fremont, Ohio.
 Paramount Theatre, Fremont, Ohio.
 Faurst Theatre, Lima, Ohio.
 Lyric Theatre, Lima, Ohio.
 Majestic Theatre, Lima, Ohio.
 Rialto Theatre, Lima, Ohio.
 Hippodrome Theatre, Marietta, Ohio.
 Putnam Theatre, Marietta, Ohio.
 Ohio Theatre, Marion, Ohio.
 State Theatre, Marion, Ohio.
 Elzane Theatre, Martins Ferry, Ohio.
 Fenray Theatre, Martins Ferry, Ohio.
 Lyric Theatre, Mt. Vernon, Ohio.
 State Theatre, Piquette, Ohio.
 Castamba Theatre, Shelby, Ohio.
 Opera House, Shelby, Ohio.
 Clifford Theatre, Urbana, Ohio.
 Lyric Theatre, Urbana, Ohio.
 Fayette Theatre, Washington Court House, Ohio.

OKLAHOMA

Bays Theatre, Blackwell, Okla.
 Midwest Theatre, Blackwell, Okla.
 Palace Theatre, Blackwell, Okla.
 Ritz Theatre, Chickasha, Okla.
 Asac Theatre, Enid, Okla.
 Criterion Theatre, Enid, Okla.
 New Mecca Theatre, Enid, Okla.
 Orpheum Theatre, Lawton, Okla.
 Orpheum Theatre, Okmulgee, Okla.
 Yale Theatre, Okmulgee, Okla.
 Winter Garden Theatre, Picher, Okla.
 Odeon Theatre, Shawnee, Okla.

OREGON

State Theatre, Eugene, Ore.
 Poole's Theatre, Klamath Falls, Ore.
 Holly Theatre, Medford, Ore.
 Hunt's Criterion Theatre, Medford, Ore.
 Pelican Theatre, Medford, Ore.
 Broadway Theatre, Portland, Ore.
 Moreland Theatre, Portland, Ore.
 Music Box Theatre, Portland, Ore.
 Oriental Theatre, Portland, Ore.
 Playhouse Theatre, Portland, Ore.
 Studio Theatre, Portland, Ore.
 Venetian Theatre, Portland, Ore.

PENNSYLVANIA

Queen Theatre, Alliquippa, Pa.
 Lindy Theatre, Allentown, Pa.
 Southern Theatre, Allentown, Pa.
 Ambridge Theatre, Ambridge, Pa.
 Granada Theatre, Beaver Falls, Pa.
 Regent Theatre, Beaver Falls, Pa.
 Lyric Theatre, California, Pa.
 Lyric Theatre, Chester, Pa.
 Orpheum Theatre, Connellsville, Pa.
 Liberty Theatre, Elwood, Pa.
 Majestic Theatre, Elwood City, Pa.
 Colonial Theatre, Erie, Pa.
 Broad Theatre, Harrisburg, Pa.
 Grand Theatre, Harrisburg, Pa.
 Favinus Theatre, Jessup, Pa.
 Fulton Opera House, Lancaster, Pa.
 Colonial Theatre, Lebanon, Pa.
 Jackson Theatre, Lebanon, Pa.
 Embassy Theatre, Lewistown, Pa.
 Rialto Theatre, Lewistown, Pa.
 Star Theatre, Monaca, Pa.
 Anton Theatre, Monaca, Pa.
 Bentley Theatre, Monaca, Pa.
 Latonia Theatre, Oil City, Pa.
 Palm Theatre, Palmerton, Pa.
 Favinus Theatre, Peckville, Pa.
 Adelphia Theatre, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Casino Theatre, Philadelphia, Pa.

Fernrock Theatre, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Gibson Theatre, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Pearl Theatre, Philadelphia, Pa.
 South Broad St. Theatre, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Standard Theatre, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Chambers St. Theatre, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Berman, Lew., United Chain Theatres, Inc., Reading, Pa.
 Oriental Theatre, Rochester, Pa.
 Bison Theatre, South Brownsville, Pa.
 Berwick St. Theatre, South Easton, Pa.
 Waynesburg Opera House, Waynesburg, Pa.
 Rialto Theatre, Williamsport, Pa.
 York Theatre, York, Pa.

RHODE ISLAND

Hollywood Theatre, East Providence, R. I.
 Imperial Theatre, Pawtucket, R. I.
 Music Hall, Pawtucket, R. I.
 Bomes Liberty Theatre, Providence, R. I.
 Capitol Theatre, Providence, R. I.
 Hope Theatre, Providence, R. I.
 Liberty Theatre, Providence, R. I.
 Uptown Theatre, Providence, R. I.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Carolina Theatre, Columbia, S. C.
 Ritz Theatre, Columbia, S. C.
 Royal Theatre, Columbia, S. C.
 Town Theatre, Columbia, S. C.
 Bijou Theatre, Greenville, S. C.

SOUTH DAKOTA

New Roxy Theatre, Mitchell, S. D.
 Capitol Theatre, Sioux Falls, S. D.

TENNESSEE

Bonny Kate Theatre, Elizabethtown, Tenn.
 Criterion Theatre, Johnson City, Tenn.
 Liberty Theatre, Johnson City, Tenn.
 Majestic Theatre, Johnson City, Tenn.
 Tennessee Theatre, Johnson City, Tenn.
 Rialto Theatre, Knoxville, Tenn.
 Lyric Theatre, Memphis, Tenn.
 Princess Theatre, Memphis, Tenn.
 Strand Theatre, Memphis, Tenn.
 Suzore Theatre, 869 Jackson Ave., Memphis, Tenn.
 Suzore Theatre, 279 N. Main St., Memphis, Tenn.

TEXAS

Ritz Theatre, Abilene, Texas.
 Capitol Theatre, Brownsville, Texas.
 Dittman Theatre, Brownsville, Texas.
 Dreamland Theatre, Brownsville, Texas.
 Queen Theatre, Brownsville, Texas.
 Queen Theatre, Brownwood, Texas.
 Palace Theatre, Burkburnett, Texas.
 Little Theatre, Dallas, Texas.
 Valley Theatre, Edinburg, Texas.
 Little Theatre, Fort Worth, Texas.
 Pearl Theatre, Fort Worth, Texas.
 Dixie Theatre, Galveston, Texas.
 Gem Theatre, Greenville, Texas.
 Bijou Theatre, La Marque, Texas.
 Liberty Theatre, Longview, Texas.
 Lindsey Theatre, Lubbock, Texas.
 Lyric Theatre, Lubbock, Texas.
 Rex Theatre, Lubbock, Texas.
 Texan Theatre, Lufkin, Texas.
 American Theatre, Mexia, Texas.
 Texas Theatre, Pharr, Texas.
 Little Theatre, Oak Cliff, Texas.
 Mission Theatre, Mission, Texas.
 Ramon Theatre, Ramondville, Texas.
 Harlandie Theatre, San Antonio, Texas.
 Highland Park Theatre, San Antonio, Texas.
 National Theatre, San Antonio, Texas.
 Sam Houston Theatre, San Antonio, Texas.
 Uptown Theatre, San Antonio, Texas.
 Zaragoza Theatre, San Antonio, Texas.
 Palace Theatre, San Benito, Texas.
 Rivoli Theatre, San Benito, Texas.
 Texas Theatre, Sherman, Texas.
 Washington Theatre, Sherman, Texas.
 High School Auditorium, Temple, Texas.
 Little Theatre, Temple, Texas.
 High School Auditorium Theatre, Tyler, Texas.
 Queen Theatre, Wichita Falls, Texas.

UTAH

Crest Theatre, Provo, Utah.
 Playhouse Theatre, Salt Lake City, Utah.
 Rialto Theatre, Salt Lake City, Utah.
 State Theatre, Salt Lake City, Utah.
 Town Hall Theatre, Salt Lake City, Utah.

VIRGINIA

Capitol Theatre, Danville, Va.
 Scott Theatre, Hampton, Va.
 Beacon Theatre, Hopewell, Va.
 Harris Theatre, Hopewell, Va.
 Marcelle Theatre, Hopewell, Va.
 Auditorium Theatre, Lynchburg, Va.
 Belvedere Theatre, Lynchburg, Va.
 Gayety Theatre, Lynchburg, Va.
 Little Theatre, Lynchburg, Va.
 Arcade Theatre, Norfolk, Va.
 Manhattan Theatre, Norfolk, Va.
 Newport Theatre, Norfolk, Va.
 Wells Theatre, Norfolk, Va.
 Marcel Theatre, Petersburg, Va.
 Gates Theatre, Portsmouth, Va.
 Patrick Henry Theatre, Richmond, Va.
 Venus Theatre, Richmond, Va.
 American Theatre, Roanoke, Va.
 Park Theatre, Roanoke, Va.
 Rialto Theatre, Roanoke, Va.
 Roanoke Theatre, Roanoke, Va.
 Strand Theatre, Roanoke, Va.
 New Palace Theatre, Winchester, Va.

WASHINGTON

Grand Theatre, Bellingham, Wash.
 Bagdad Theatre, Seattle, Wash.
 Danz, John, Theatres, Seattle, Wash.
 Embassy Theatre, Seattle, Wash.
 Florence Theatre, Seattle, Wash.
 Liberty Theatre, Seattle, Wash.
 Venetian Theatre, Seattle, Wash.
 Dream Theatre, Sedro-Woolley, Wash.
 Riviera Theatre, Tacoma, Wash.
 Roxy Theatre, Tacoma, Wash.
 Temple Theatre, Tacoma, Wash.

WEST VIRGINIA

Kearse Theatre, Charleston, W. Va.
 Opera House, Clarksburg, W. Va.
 Robinson Grand Theatre, Clarksburg, W. Va.
 Nelson Theatre, Fairmont, W. Va.
 Lincoln Theatre, Holidayscove, W. Va.
 Strand Theatre, Holidayscove, W. Va.
 Avenue Theatre, Huntington, W. Va.
 Dixie Theatre, Huntington, W. Va.
 New Roxy Theatre, Huntington, W. Va.
 Orpheum Theatre, Huntington, W. Va.
 Palace Theatre, Huntington, W. Va.
 State Theatre, Huntington, W. Va.
 Manos Theatre, New Cumberland, W. Va.
 Virginia Theatre, Parkersburg, W. Va.
 Manos Theatre, Weirton, W. Va.
 State Theatre, Weirton, W. Va.
 Palace Theatre, Wellsburg, W. Va.
 Strand Theatre, Wellsburg, W. Va.

WISCONSIN

Home Theatre, Antigo, Wis.
 Loop Theatre, Chippewa Falls, Wis.
 Rivoli Theatre, Chippewa Falls, Wis.
 Grand Theatre, Green Bay, Wis.
 Beverly Theatre, Janesville, Wis.
 Orpheum Theatre, Menasha, Wis.
 Cosmo Theatre, Merrill, Wis.
 Star Theatre, Sheboygan, Wis.
 Ritz Theatre, Wausau, Wis.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Universal Chain Enterprises.

CANADA

Rialto Theatre, Edmonton, Alb., Canada.
 Lyric Theatre, Hamilton, Ont., Canada.
 Savoy Theatre, Hamilton, Ont., Canada.
 Empress Theatre, Lethbridge, Alb., Canada.
 Amherst Theatre, Montreal, Canada.
 Belmont Theatre, Montreal, Canada.
 Century Theatre, Montreal, Canada.
 Corona Theatre, Montreal, Canada.
 Empress Theatre, Montreal, Canada.
 Granada Theatre, Montreal, Canada.
 Imperial Theatre, Montreal, Canada.
 Lord Nelson Theatre, Montreal, Canada.
 Midway Theatre, Montreal, Canada.
 Monkland Theatre, Montreal, Canada.
 Mt. Royal Theatre, Montreal, Canada.
 Napoleon Theatre, Montreal, Canada.
 Papeau Theatre, Montreal, Canada.
 Park Theatre, Montreal, Canada.
 Plaza Theatre, Montreal, Canada.
 Regent Theatre, Montreal, Canada.
 Rialto Theatre, Montreal, Canada.
 Rivoli Theatre, Montreal, Canada.
 Rosemont Theatre, Montreal, Canada.
 Royal Alexandra Theatre, Montreal, Canada.
 Seville Theatre, Montreal, Canada.
 Strand Theatre, Montreal, Canada.
 Theatre des Arts, Montreal, Canada.
 Westmount Theatre, Montreal, Canada.
 Royal Theatre, Moose Jaw, Sask., Canada.
 Webb Theatre, Niagara Falls, Ont., Canada.
 Center Theatre, Ottawa, Canada.
 Little Theatre, Ottawa, Canada.
 Regent Theatre, Peterboro, Ont., Canada.
 Cartier Theatre, Quebec, Canada.
 Imperial Theatre, Quebec, Canada.
 Princess Theatre, Quebec, Canada.
 Victoria Theatre, Quebec, Canada.
 Broadway Theatre, Regina, Sask., Canada.
 Capitol Theatre, Regina, Sask., Canada.
 Grand Theatre, Regina, Sask., Canada.
 Capitol Theatre, Saskatoon, Sask., Canada.
 Daylight Theatre, Saskatoon, Sask., Canada.
 Granada Theatre, Sherbrooke, Quebec, Canada.
 His Majesty's Theatre, Sherbrooke, Quebec, Canada.
 Capitol Theatre, Trenton, Ont., Canada.
 Century Theatre, Toronto, Ont., Canada.
 Beacon Theatre, Winnipeg, Man., Canada.
 Dominion Theatre, Winnipeg, Man., Canada.
 Garrick Theatre, Winnipeg, Man., Canada.
 Rialto Theatre, Winnipeg, Man., Canada.

FIFE AND DRUM CORPS

Perth Amboy Post No. 45, American Legion Drum and Bugle Corps, Perth Amboy, N. J.

AT LIBERTY

AT LIBERTY—French Horn for circus or concert band or fair. David Thomas, 1347 Playford Ave., Zanesville, Ohio.

AT LIBERTY—Girl Trombonist wants work; 6 years' experience in dance and theatre work; good tone; read well; age 21; union. Address Kathleen Crawford, Larned, Kan.

AT LIBERTY—Good Drummer, good reader, 8 years' experience in dance work; union; neat, reliable, age 28; can furnish references. Address Bob Weightman, P. O. Box 341, Laramie, Wyo.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE

FOR SALE—Bbb Bass, "Martin," Upright, silver-plated, low pitch; including case; \$45.00; rush. R. Shatten, 6212 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

FOR SALE—Bass, "Conn," Bbb. Helicon, silver-plated, low pitch; very good condition; will sacrifice for \$55.00; 3 days' trial. B. Kloidt, 1215 Chestnut St., Camden, N. J.

FOR SALE—Guitar, "Epiphone," one week old; plush case; practically new; \$65.00; high-class guitar; trial. I. Danzig, 16 East 177th St., Bronx, New York City.

FOR SALE—Set of five (5) Ludwig Temple Blocks and Nickel-plated Stand, practically new; will sacrifice for \$13.00; trial. B. Zeldis, 1121 South 60th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

FOR SALE—Saxophone Stand, will hold 3 instruments, and case; complete \$2.50. L. J. Lamb, 2979 Frankford Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.

FOR SALE—Sarrusophone, "Buffet" (genuine French) and case; perfect condition; fine tone; \$65.00; trial. M. Lessing, 2252 Ryer Ave., Bronx, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Libraries of Band and Legitimate Orchestra Music, in good condition; will sell separate numbers; very cheap; write for lists. Dave Read, Box 279, Newport News, Va.

FOR SALE—Louis Lot Solid Silver Flute; exceptionally fine instrument; closed G; low pitch; like new; only \$145.00; 3 days' trial. William Henry, 532 West 149th St., New York, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Lot of used Orchestra Music, also Library of Piano and Pipe Organ Music. For particulars address Charles S. Cook, 2406 East Lafayette Ave., Baltimore, Md.

FOR SALE—Bb Soprano Saxophone, "King," silver-plated, gold bell, and case; used very little; will sacrifice for \$25.00 and will give trial. N. Balk, 6706 Delancey St., Philadelphia, Pa.

FOR SALE—Bass, Bbb, Upright, "Conn," silver-plated; not too big; fine tone and condition; \$35.00 for quick sale; low pitch; will give trial. B. Rogers, 241 South Alden St., Philadelphia, Pa.

FOR SALE—Trumpet, "King," silver, sterling silver, gold-lined bell; outside gold engraved; low pitch, perfect condition; used very little; professional case; \$60.00 cash gives 3 days' trial. R. Provencal, 171 North Main St., Rutland, Vt.

FOR SALE—Oboe, Selmer (\$300.00 model); conservatory system; automatic, double octave action; covered holes; \$125.00 cash; will send American Express for 3-day trial. Dr. Emanuel Gahan, 160 West 44th St., New York, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Large Music Library of the late Earl McCoy; large and small orchestras; entire field of music embraced; information and catalogs sent interested; responsible parties. Mrs. Earl McCoy, Box 30, Carrollton, Texas.

FOR SALE—Bass Horn, "Keefer," Helicon, Bbb, fine condition, excellent tone; low pitch; \$50.00; I will give trial. S. Hirsch, 5939 Latona St., Philadelphia, Pa.

FOR SALE—French Horn, "Boston," silver-plated, with Silk Corduroy Bag; low pitch; instrument in fine condition; no dents; \$36.00; will give trial. A. Scanlon, 509 Woodlawn Ave., Collingswood, N. J.

FOR SALE—F. E. Olds Trombone, brass, in fine condition, and in case, at \$45.00; C. G. Conn Alto Saxophone, gold-plated, like new, at \$70.00. Arthur Schreffler, 17 East Whitney Ave., Shelby, Ohio.

FOR SALE—Bass Horn Case, Bbb, Kera-tol covered, 3-ply veneer wood, for top action instrument; will sacrifice for \$6.50; cost new \$44.00; fine condition; rush. B. Seraphin, 1207 West Susquehanna Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.

FOR SALE—Trumpet, "Holton" (new Streamline Model No. 32); used but a few times; silver-plated with gold bell, and case; not a scratch on it; will sacrifice for \$65.00 for quick sale; please hurry. R. Koshland, 608 South 58th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

FOR SALE—Guitar, "Epiphone," used but 2 weeks; Triumph Model, and plush-lined case; absolutely like new; unusually fine tone; I will sacrifice for \$95.00; will give trial. L. Hoagstoel, 448 Taylor Court, Troy, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Guitar, "Epiphone," Broadway Model, practically new; will sacrifice for \$130.00 (cost me \$225.00), with special plush-lined case; I will send on trial; wonderful bargain. A. C. Stahl, 8 South Haviland Ave., Audubon, N. J.

FOR SALE—Eb Saxophone, "King," gold-plated, with case; low pitch; used very little; in perfect condition; need cash; will sacrifice for \$37.50; on terms, \$42.50, \$20.00 down. Lawrence J. Chapman, 3005 North Third St., Des Moines, Iowa.

WANTED TO BUY

WANTED—18 or 20 Band Coats and Caps, subject to inspection; must be cheap and in good condition. R. F. Inglis, Box 8, Shortsville, N. Y.

WANTED TO BUY—Recording Model Bbb Bass. State full particulars, lowest cash price and if sent on approval. Hugh Ivey, 507 North Garfield Ave., Pocatello, Idaho.

WANTED—What do you have in a closed G sharp, low pitch A 440, Boehm system, Db Piccolo? Must be in good playing condition and in tune; want trial. Bob Lee, Clearwater, Fla.

MISCELLANEOUS

MUSIC TEACHERS, MEN AND WOMEN, to represent large musical organization in your city; must be good violinist and double banjo and have own studio; earnings \$25.00 to \$50.00 per week guaranteed spare time; only application from small cities in the States of Michigan, Illinois, Connecticut, Massachusetts and Rhode Island considered. Address Frank Cantwell, Box 209, Depue, Ill.

Service

The genteel motorist had just pulled into the gasoline station for the inevitable gasoline. That being over, the attendant was going through his little ritual.

"Check the oil, sir?"

"Naw, it's O. K."

"Got enough water in the radiator?"

"Yep, filled up."

"Anything else, sir?"

"Yes, would you please stick out your tongue so I can seal this letter?"—Pitt Panther.

Telepathy

A general and a colonel were walking down the street. They met many privates, and each time the colonel would salute he would mutter, "The same to you."

The general's curiosity soon got the better of him, and he asked:

"Why do you always say that?"

The colonel answered:

"I was once a private and I know what they are thinking."—Reserve Red Cat.

Mortgage

An old Negro had just paid the last installment on a small farm when the realtor who sold it to him said: "Well, Uncle Joe, I will make you a deed to the farm now since it has been paid for."

"Boss," the old darky replied, "if it am de same to you I had much rather you would give me a mortgage to de place."

The realtor, somewhat surprised, said: "Uncle Joe, you don't seem to know the difference between a mortgage and a deed."

"Well, maybe not," said Uncle Joe reminisciently, "but I owned a farm once and I had a deed and de Fust National Bank had a mortgage, and de bank got de farm."—Ex.

