

International Musician



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The Constitution and the Supreme Court

RECENT decisions of the United States Supreme Court have aroused discussions not only among members of the labor movement, but many more of our citizens, and have at least had the merit of arousing discussion and searching for information as to what the future holds for the American citizens along certain legislative actions to meet new conditions.

Under our form of government the American citizen can change the Constitution when a majority of them feel that the Constitution does not meet a situation that is of paramount importance. I think it will be admitted that there is more cynicism apparent in the things that have been written and said by the Supreme Court decisions recently than ever before, and a lessening of respect among many of our citizens for this high tribunal. Those who have watched the trend have noticed that no particularly clear line of action has appeared; nor has any leadership been in evidence looking toward any definite or sweeping change, but several things have been suggested, both on the floor of Congress and in public and private discussion. Among these subjects we find discussions relative to a constitutional amendment limiting the power of the Supreme Court to declare laws passed by Congress as unconstitutional, and, again, limiting the power of the judiciary by Congressional statute; also denying to any Federal Court below the rank of the Supreme Court the right to declare acts of Congress unconstitutional. Then we have the suggestion that it require seven members of the Court to declare an Act of Congress unconstitutional, and, again, changing the complexion of the Court. All of these suggestions simply prove that there is a sharp division of opinion, but also proves that there is discussion on curbing the present powers of the United States Supreme Court. Within the Court itself recent decisions have indicated that there are at least decidedly different opinions among the members themselves.

In the AAA decision we find the minority opinion rendered by Justice Stone saying the following: "The power of the Courts to declare a statute unconstitutional is subject to two guiding principles of decision which ought never to be absent from judicial consciousness. One is that courts are concerned only with the power to enact statutes, not with their wisdom. The other is that while constitutional exercise of power by the executive and legislative branches of the government is subject to judicial restraint, the only check upon our own exercise of power is our own sense of self-restraint. For the removal of unwise laws from the statute book appeal lies not to the courts, but to the ballot and to the processes of democratic government."

By GEORGE W. LAWSON

Vice-President Boot and Shoe Workers' Union

Frankly, it seems to us Justice Stone puts the matter up to the American voter. So it seems to us that the issue has become one between the Constitution and the court-interpreted constitution.

Senator Robert M. LaFollette, in discussing this question in 1924, said: "Constitutions and statutes and all the complex details of government are ordained, established and supported for the sole purpose of expressing and executing the sovereign will of the people."

The significance of the limitation put upon the Constitution by majority of the Supreme Court in some of its decisions is set up as a barrier to reform. No matter what the needs of the people are, an enlightened and democratic government cannot meet these needs because the court says the Constitution will not permit it. The Constitution says "That Congress shall have the power to regulate commerce with foreign nations, among the several States, and with the Indian tribes."

We can find nothing in the Constitution with reference to interstate and intrastate, but these words apparently enter the legal picture by the Court route.

In January of this year Dean Garrison of the University of Wisconsin Law School, who was Chairman in 1934 of the First National Relations Board, wrote an article under the title "The Constitution and the Future," from which we take the liberty of quoting:

"The Supreme Court's decision invalidating the AAA has added another significant item to the list of functions that neither the Federal Government nor the State can effectively exercise. What we face now, at numerous and critical points, is the question, not how governmental functions shall be shared but whether, in substance, we shall govern at all.

"In agriculture, for example, forty-eight separate legislatures cannot, as a practical matter (and perhaps cannot constitutionally), deal with a complex problem which cuts across State boundaries and is bound up with the tariff and foreign policies of the Federal Government. But the Federal Government cannot regulate production, and the Court has held that it cannot do so indirectly by purchasing the farmers' compliance under a voluntary scheme of regulation.

"In the industrial field Congress cannot, except in respect to interstate carriers, regulate wages, hours, prices, or, in all likelihood, labor relations; but for practical purposes, neither can the States, save in isolated categories; for their indus-

tries compete with one another, and apart from these obstacles, which are controlling, there is much doubt under the due-process decisions as to how far the States can act. The possibility of negotiating interstate compacts in these clashing and controversial fields on any significant scale seems too remote for argument.

"When we turn to social-security measures we learn from the courts that Congress cannot require even interstate carriers to adopt pension plans, because this is not a regulation of interstate commerce; and that the States cannot do so either, because they would then be interfering with interstate commerce. The recent attempts of Congress to attain its objects indirectly by taxing the carriers and providing its own pensions may come under the ban of the AAA decision. In the case of other industries, social security regulation by the States runs up against the stubborn competitive factor, while in the light of the AAA decision that part of the Federal Social Security Act which seeks by indirect method to bring about unemployment-insurance laws may well not survive. Similarly in the case of child labor the Federal Government cannot abolish it directly, or, as the Court has held, indirectly by taxing it out of existence or by barring the shipment across State lines of goods made by child labor. But, paradoxically, the States cannot, under the decisions, bar the shipment of goods into their territories, even to protect local industries not using child labor, so that the problem is relegated for solution to a long and uncertain future.

"The power we need to make us masters in our own house is Federal power. The maladies we suffer from are national in character, and they were utterly unknown and unforeseeable a hundred and fifty years ago, when the limited prerogatives of Congress were laid down. We are confronted now by an increasing proportion of liquid and unstable wealth, subject to all the hazards of fraudulent manipulation, of bank ruins, failures and stock-market upsurges and collapses, which injure the entire country; a dominant and tariff-protected industry side by side with an unprotected agriculture whose depressed purchasing power affects a third of the people directly and all the rest indirectly; rigid prices and curtailed production controlled semi-monopolies beyond the reach of the anti-trust laws, side by side with the flexible prices and cut-throat competition of farmers and small-unit producers; an industrial plant which at its peak has never even approached capacity, side by

side with millions of unemployed and tens of millions of underprivileged, whose consumptive wants have never remotely been satisfied; billions of savings far in excess of productive reinvestment opportunities and circulating in speculative exchanges, side by side with crime-breeding slums and a vast range of needed public works and services; rapidly disappearing and shockingly wasted natural resources; and accelerating soil erosion, with the chairman of the Mississippi Valley Committee warning us that we have 'but 20 years' grace to save the land.'

"These and other maladies are continental in their scope, their complexity, and their effects. They are not likely, if history means anything, to cure themselves, for they were with us, growing and lightly disregarded in the gay twenties and before then. They cannot conceivably be dealt with by forty-eight uncoordinated legislatures. They require long-range national policies and, therefore, an amendment to the Constitution, since the power is not there. What these policies should be, I do not pretend to know. They will have to be developed by the legislative process in the light of changing and unpredictable circumstances. The case for amending the Constitution does not depend upon producing in advance, which no one is competent to do, a blue print of projected legislation. It depends simply on the fact that our national problems appear to have outrun our constitutional capacity to deal with them. Nor should the unfavorable outlook for obtaining an amendment in the near future foreclose discussion either of its desirability or its form, the more so since the vital question of form is a difficult one which ought to be thoroughly considered and debated, and the sooner the better."

Dean Garrison, it seems to me, has placed this question very clearly before the American voter, and the American voter should have the opportunity of determining how and to what extent he desires the Constitution to be amended, if at all.

In the industrial field where we are confronted with industrial problems in plants operating in our own State where the ownership is lodged in corporations in far-distant states, and whose control and management is entirely outside of State jurisdiction, and if industrial disputes occur, State laws or regulations are of any avail. When conferences looking to adjustments of industrial difficulties in Minnesota must be held in New York and settled in New York, only the Federal Government can be effective.

Industrial relations and industrial processes have become too complex to be helped with any appreciable degree by State action. Social security, unemployment, industrial relations, in all of its complexity,

(Continued on Page Three)

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OFFICIAL BUSINESS COMPILED TO DATE

CHARTERS ISSUED

- 178—Galesburg, Ill. (restored). 221—Wellston, Ohio. 484—Chester, Pa. (restored). 556—Auburn, Wash. (restored).

CHARTERS LAPSED

- 156—Geneva, N. Y. 178—Galesburg, Ill. 225—Peru, Ind. 247—Victoria, B. C. 255—Woodstock, Ill. 351—Minot, N. Dak. 484—Chester, Pa. 493—Seattle, Wash. (colored). 555—Deer Lodge, Mont. 556—Auburn, Wash. 558—Centralia, Ill. 723—San Diego, Calif. (colored). 738—Grand Island, Neb.

CONDITIONAL MEMBERSHIP ISSUED

- A 520—Beth Kasper. A 521—Clark Conroy. A 522—Francis Babbers. A 523—Lodi Hall. A 524—Mrs. Lodi Hall. A 525—Jack Yorton. A 526—Lee Belli. A 527—Freddie Eaton. A 528—Paul Edwards. A 529—Bahadour (Bardu), All (renewal). A 530—Chaw Mank. A 531—Howard J. Meyer. A 532—Mike Minkanic. A 533—Gilbert Rummer. A 534—Charles Sasso. A 535—Charles M. Vusich. A 536—Terry Barrett.

CONDITIONAL MEMBERSHIP REVOKED

- A 473—Thomas J. Souhrada, Jr.

CONDITIONAL TRANSFERS ISSUED

- 204—Lou Hackler. 205—Betty Giblin. 206—Yvonne Fasnacht. 207—Judy Ertle. 208—John Walton. 209—Willis Austin. 210—Virgil A. Brown.

DEFAULTERS

Irwin Bales, Canonsburg, Pa., is in default of payment of \$4.20 due members of the A. F. of M. for services rendered. Bernard H. Matthews, Newburgh, N. Y., is in default of payment of \$92.00 due members of the A. F. of M. for services rendered. The Grand Lodge, F. and A. M., colored, Baltimore, Md., is in default of payment of \$40.00 due members of the A. F. of M. for services rendered. Benjamin Slevin, manager of the Casino, Shrewsbury, N. J., is in default of payment of \$567.11 due members of the A. F. of M. for services rendered. E. C. Nixon, manager Moose Hall, New Haven, Conn., is in default of payment of \$300.00 due members of the A. F. of M. for services rendered. Arnold Wagner of Maplewood, Wis., is in default of payment of \$30.00 due members of the A. F. of M. Harry C. Reinhard of Mobile, Ala., is in default of payment of \$635.00 due members of the A. F. of M. Irving Albert of Williamson, W. Va., is in default of payment of \$100.00 due members of the A. F. of M. for services rendered. F. Baumgart of Northumberland, Pa., is in default of payment of \$125.00 due members of the A. F. of M. for services rendered. David August of Newburgh, N. Y., is in default of payment of \$36.25 due members of the A. F. of M. for services rendered. Robert H. Williams of Macon, Ga., is in default of payment of \$435.00 due members of the A. F. of M. for services rendered. The Clover Club, Fairmont, W. Va., is in default of payment of \$21.00 due members of the A. F. of M. for services rendered. The Wagon Wheel Inn, John Calahan, proprietor, New Brunswick, N. J., is in

default of payment of \$195.00 due members of the A. F. of M. for services rendered.

Mr. and Mrs. Orval O. Tice of Detroit, Mich., are in default of payment of \$214.75 due members of the A. F. of M. for services rendered.

Clarence C. Croft, Spanish Tea Room, Naperville, Ill., is in default of payment of \$550.73 due members of the A. F. of M. for services rendered.

WANTED TO LOCATE

Kindly address any information as to the present whereabouts of Eddie Feathers, member of Local 721, Tampa, Fla., to Wm. J. Kerngood, Secretary, A. F. of M., 39 Division St., Newark, N. J.

Anyone knowing what Local Art Reed, piano player, belongs to, kindly notify J. J. Curley, secretary, Local 76, 2025 Fourth Ave., Seattle, Wash.

The whereabouts of one, Lester Wise, also known as Wm. L. Wise, are sought by the office of the President, 1450 Broadway, New York City, N. Y.

Kindly address any information as to the whereabouts of Francis Wyatt, pianist, to G. J. Fox, secretary, Local 94, 911 South Elwood Ave., Tulsa, Okla.

NOTICE

Removal from supplement to National Unfair List: Kane, Jack, theatrical promoter.

NOTICE TO SECRETARIES

Conditional Transfer Card No. 200, issued to David Workman, has been revoked.

CHANGES IN OFFICERS DURING MARCH, 1938

Local No. 1, Cincinnati, Ohio—President, Oscar F. Hild, 206 Atlas Bank Bldg., 524 Walnut St.; secretary, V. L. Hofmann, 206 Atlas Bank Bldg., 524 Walnut St. Local No. 11, Louisville, Ky.—Secretary, A. W. Steubling, 813 So. Second St. Local No. 24, Akron, Ohio—Secretary, Logan O. Teagle, 311-312 Everett Bldg. Local No. 29, Belleville, Ill.—Secretary, Frank J. Glogovsek, 1017 N. Bristol St. Local No. 80, Chattanooga, Tenn.—Secretary, Ed. Carter, 10 East Seventh St. Local No. 119, Quebec, P. Q., Canada—President, L. Crepault, 64 Maisonneuve. Local No. 198, Providence, R. I.—Secretary, Ambrose W. Carroll, 620 Caesar Misch Bldg. Local No. 301, La Crosse, Wis.—President, Merritt Wagner, 114 N. 21st St. Local No. 213, Stevens Point, Wis.—President, Ray Jacobs, 111 S. Third St.; secretary, Ray Copeland, 511 Jefferson St. Local No. 221, Wellston, Ohio—President, Carlton Brooks, East Seventh St.; secretary, Hobart McKinniss, Route No. 1. Local No. 260, Superior, Wis.—President, I. C. Smith, 1023 Hammond Ave. Local No. 285, New London, Conn.—President, J. Nicholas Dans, 33 Avery Court. Local No. 288, Kankakee, Ill.—Secretary, Fred H. Ashby, 640 South Greenwood Ave. Local No. 301, Pekin, Ill.—President, James Clayberg, Prince St.; secretary, J. Edward Miller, Charlotte St. Local No. 306, Waco, Texas—President, E. M. McCracken, 1705 West Ave. Local No. 352, Frankfort, Ind.—President, Bennie Benton, 303 North Clay. Local No. 381, Casper, Wyo.—President, Milo A. Briggs, 326 S. Kenwood St. Local No. 388, Chicago Heights, Ill.—Secretary, George Shaw, 1700 Chicago Road. Local No. 395, Port Angeles, Wash.—President, Neil S. Thomas, 129 East Front St. Local No. 398, Greeley, Col.—President, Clay Taylor, 1402 Tenth St.; secretary, Carl Morman, 1412 Seventh Ave. Local No. 405, Spencer, Iowa—President, Carl Westenberg, 374 East Second St.; secretary, Earl Tuttle, Box 86. Local No. 444, Jacksonville, Fla.—President, Charles E. Le Paige, 423 W. 6th St. Local No. 449, Coffeyville, Kan.—Secretary, Jim Edsall, 513 Maple St. Local No. 473, White Plains, N. Y.—Secretary, Theodore Goldmann, 253 South Lexington Ave., Apt. 2-D. Local No. 496, New Orleans, La.—President, George W. Augustine, 1026 St. Anthony St. Local No. 498, Missoula, Mont.—President, Larry Daly, c/o Elks' Club. Local No. 510, San Leandro, Calif.—Secretary, Joseph P. Rose, Room 11, Thomas Bldg. Local No. 593, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.—President, Frank G. Oester; secretary, Iva Stonehouse. Local No. 594, Battle Creek, Mich.—President, Luke Whitcomb, 67 Sanderson St. Local No. 661, Atlantic City, N. J.—Secretary, Vincent Speciale, 133 South Virginia Ave. Local No. 667, Port Jervis, N. Y.—President, Bernard Scieri. Local No. 668, Kelso-Longview, Wash.—President, Art Melby, 806 Harris St., Kelso, Wash.; secretary, F. G. Donahue, 531 21st Ave., Longview, Wash. Local No. 721, Tampa, Fla.—Secretary, James S. Dodds, Jr., 507 Morgan St.



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THE DEATH ROLL

Anaconda, Mont., Local No. 81—Frank Provost. Baltimore, Md., Local No. 40—Charles L. Kaspar, Karl Klace, Frank G. Bornschein. Beaver Falls, Pa., Local No. 82—L. A. Morrow. Boston, Mass., Local No. 9—Frederick C. Muller, L. E. Dalbeck, Frank L. White. Canadaigua, N. Y., Local No. 347—David W. Phillips. Chicago, Ill., Local No. 10—W. L. Lathen, Joseph Roelle, Carl J. Ohs. Local No. 1, Cincinnati, Ohio—Frank Phillips, Walter Stuempel. Cleveland, Ohio, Local No. 4—William F. Raucher, George Hora. Denver, Col., Local 20—Paul Richter. Des Moines, Iowa, Local No. 75—Earl Dayton. Detroit, Mich., Local No. 5—Mrs. Clara Antoszewicz, George A. Barbour, Martin F. Sommerfeld. Frankfort, Ind., Local No. 352—Ralph Britton. Hammond, Ind., Local No. 203—Joseph Verlinghiere. Indianapolis, Ind., Local No. 3—William J. Miller. Kansas City, Mo., Local No. 34—Tom Dobie. Memphis, Tenn., Local No. 71—Mrs. E. P. Morin. Milwaukee, Wis., Local No. 8—Charles Youngbeck. Minneapolis, Minn., Local No. 73—N. Novak. Nashville, Tenn., Local No. 257—Leonard Henderson. Newark, N. J., Local No. 16—John O'Riely. New Orleans, La., Local No. 174—Ernesto Garzano, George De Droit. Philadelphia, Pa., Local No. 77—John Peslri. Providence, R. I., Local No. 198—Felice Capone, Angelo De Pasquale, Louis Procacine, Florence Capron, Gabrielle D'Alessio. Springfield, Mass., Local No. 171—Mrs. Ecrtha Pitkin. St. Joseph, Mo., Local No. 50—LeRoy Stewart. St. Paul, Minn., Local No. 30—Fritz Meier. San Leandro, Calif., Local No. 510—J. A. Bettencourt, Prof. Mario B. Da Camara. Seattle, Wash., Local No. 76—George Barbour, Sr., E. J. Archbold. Syracuse, N. Y., Local No. 78—C. Frank Cunningham. Topeka, Kan., Local No. 36—Gerald Anderson. Toronto, Ont., Canada, Local No. 140—P. J. Carey, Joseph Bodkin Lohokla, W. Johnston. Uniontown, Pa., Local No. 596—George Bundy. Vallejo, Calif., Local No. 367—Albert Costello.

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TO ALL LOCALS AND MEMBERS Kindly be informed that a traveling band which regularly plays in a dance hall, ballroom or other establishment is not held to be playing a miscellaneous engagement if during their engagement a society or lodge sells tickets for a dance on a certain night in such hall, ballroom or other establishment and does not advertise such dance as its own. However, if a society or lodge, when selling tickets for a certain night for a dance in a dance hall, ballroom or other establishment advertises the dance held at same during such night as its own, then even though the public is admitted to the place, traveling bands cannot play for the dance as they would be playing a miscellaneous engagement. JOSEPH N. WEBER, President, A. F. of M.

The Constitution and the Supreme Court (Continued from Page One)

has leaped all State lines, and must of necessity, if we are to meet and solve these complex problems, rest with the national rather than the State powers.

Surely government is by right and duty more than a policeman. We hold that it should see to it that the laws and institutions and the whole character in the administration of the country should be such as of themselves will bring public well-being. Social and industrial obligations of public authority, it seems to us, will have to be performed mainly by the Federal Government.

There seems to be a popular hesitancy in some quarters to amend the Constitution. But it strikes us that without an appropriate constitutional amendment, the country cannot obtain the most limited regulation of industry as to minimum wages, maximum hours, or fair business practices.

COMMUNICATIONS FROM The President JOSEPH N. WEBER

FORBIDDEN TERRITORY Lakeside Inn, Sheridan, Wyo., has been declared Forbidden Territory to all members of the A. F. of M. other than members of Local 348 of that city.

Mesack Steamboat Corporation, Jersey City, 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.

The Rendezvous Cafe, Racine, Wis., has been declared Forbidden Territory to all members of the A. F. of M. other than members of Local 42, Racine, Wis.

The Piccadilly Club, Montreal, Canada, has been declared Forbidden Territory to all members of the A. F. of M. other than members of Local 406 of that city.

Tantilla Gardens, Richmond, Va., has been declared Forbidden Territory to all members of the A. F. of M. other than members of Local 123 of that city.

Local Reports

LOCAL NO. 1, CINCINNATI, OHIO. New members: Paul Crawford, Foster Deal, Paul Kiefer, Robert Kiefer, Earl Koehn, Harry Kreba, Edw. Moloney, Hammond Roubush, J. Castellini, Clem Pearce. Resigned: Louis R. Foster, Lorraine Parke, Harry Richards.

LOCAL NO. 2, ST. LOUIS, MO. Transfers issued: Oliver T. Hantack, Wm. E. Foreman, Glenn Wieser, George H. Cloud, Edgar J. Krewinghaus.

SUBSIDIARY OF LOCAL NO. 2, ST. LOUIS, MO. Full member from courtesy letter: Horace Eubanks, 208.

LOCAL NO. 3, INDIANAPOLIS, IND. New member: Calvin K. Knittel. Full members from transfer: Robert Fowler, 352; H. Milton Crooke, 162.

LOCAL NO. 4, CLEVELAND, OHIO. Account closed, clearance only: Albert Bortolamasi, S. La Perach, Earl Salisbury. Resigned: Lawrence Weber.

LOCAL NO. 5, DETROIT, MICH. New members: Russell N. Green, Harry M. Brunet, Helen Henderson, Edward Parry, Fred Lamonte, Wayne R. Booth, John Brenkocs, Rudolph Dusa, Albert Ballog, John B. Kent, Kuraukas, Santo Urso, Frank Yakots, Anthony J. Dionis, Harry J. Davidson, Norbert E. Rybacki, Kenneth Stilwell.

LOCAL NO. 6, MILWAUKEE, WIS. Transfers issued: Edward Collins, Bruce Roy, George Wm. Ebeling, Harry W. Smith, Deal Fischer, Michael Zelek, William J. Collins, Joseph Corbett, Johnny Vidor.

LOCAL NO. 7, BOSTON, MASS. New members: George Dell'Orfano, Roy H. Anderson, Leo J. DiCarlo, Joseph A. Dimare, John Gomes, Anthony J. Mazzarella, Charles M. Movesessian, Moves M. Movesessian, Henry Miniasian, Rene Gaudette, Edward D. Gerry, William J. Peterson, Francis E. Belanger.



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A report of the activities of the committee, whose names are listed here, has been compiled in an interesting booklet which every sax man should read. It's FREE! Just drop a card to STEVE BROADUS, Chairman of Committee, 1595 Broadway, New York City, and a copy will be sent to you pronto.

LOCAL NO. 8, MILWAUKEE, WIS. Transfers issued: Benny Skorch, Walter L. Miller, Owen L. Boileau, Alphonse Rivras, Nate Weinstein, Dick Shay, Brad Bennett, Arlyn Dupre, C. Gullickson.

LOCAL NO. 9, BOSTON, MASS. Transfers deposited: Eugene H. Gillespie, James O'Connell, Mark Hyama, Edward C. O'Hara, Harry Rautsch, Edward D. Kolyer, Jr., Edward Goldberg, Peter Brendel, Eddie DeLange, Ralph A. Hallenbeck, Jr., Clifford Rausch, George Bohn, Hugh V. Hibbert, Ted Duane, Sidney I. Prusner.

LOCAL NO. 10, CHICAGO, ILL. New members: Robert Keath, Bernice Fessenden, Russel Christensen, Harvey Klyde, Garrett McIntosh, (Skeets) Seymour.

Edward Winterhelt, Edmond Baldini, W. C. Sterling, Rudolph Cernick, Jack Reagan Fonda, F. L. Norton, James R. Bland, Herb Staizer, Albert Aiden Davis, Gilbert Lester, Joe Friedkin, Maurice Murray, Jack F. Taladrice, James Denham, Leonard (Chick) Dahlsten, Michael Traiac, Robert Bannon, Wm. F. Galtz, Robert Lisk, John F. Measner, Robt. T. Wilson, Jas. C. Morris, Kathryn Ann Kasper, Elmer H. Nye, Emmett A. Carls, John, Heinek, Jr., Donald E. O'Brien, Frank F. Carroll, Gene G. Russell, Steve Stutland, Wm. Hector, Geo. Leora, Maurice M. Sachs, Harry E. Chalmers, Cliff Hope, Joseph Parlatto.

Transfers issued: Walter G. Fritz, Evelyn Nations, Margaret Payne, C. W. Castell, Henri Kluckman, Don Penfield, H. P. Mera, Artie Dunn, James M. Strauss, Jul. Delson, A. Garlock, E. Prager, Louis J. Klein, Isidore (Cy) Seidel, Helen Irwin, Ivan C. Lehrer, Henry (King) Cole, Marie I. Astor, Mrs. Stella A. Merz, Eugene Sandy, Ben Bernie, Dick Stable, J. L. Kavash, Gel Grau, Wm. Julian Davidson, Ward Archer, Paul Weigand, Erwin Goerlitz, Jack Morton, Max Kreis, Geo. Hesseberger, Anton Montresor, Raphael Garcia, C. R. Shryock, H. C. Doyle, J. L. Burdett, Jas. Stitzel, M. H. Shapiro, Al Milton, Emil DeSalvi, Thurman Teague, Harry (Wallie) Gordon, Elmer H. Jacobs, L. J. Svoboda, Carl F. Haseman, Gray Burt, Fidel Facio, Joe. Bathancourt, M. Allen, Harry A. Stone, Clifton Goman, Don A. Barber, Karl Stiska, Maxine Andrews, Jules Fastoff, Robert Gottsoner, J. E. Williams, E. F. Combs, Grady King, Mel Grant, Ed. Keavins, Delbert Aronson, John A. Bunch, Ned Plumb, Earl C. Morgan, F. Saputo, Jr., Phil Bodley, Frank J. Sylvester, R. E.

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OF THE

American Federation of Musicians

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The Prosperous Prosper

UNCLE SAM'S income tax receipts from January 1 to March 16 of this year totalled \$361,428,990, a gain over last year of 45.6 per cent, or \$113,368,857.

These figures tell a story of returning good times, at least for those who pay income taxes. But the full story is not told until it is carried farther back. Here are the figures of income tax collections from January 1 to March 15 for the last five years:

1932.....	\$214,838,305
1933.....	195,997,604
1934.....	236,360,888
1935.....	248,060,133
1936.....	361,428,990

Each year, taxes are paid on the previous year's incomes. The low point in 1933 marked the nadir of the depression of 1932. Collections this year are not merely 45.6 per cent greater than those of last. They are 85 per cent greater than those of 1933. And that tells the real story.

For the prosperous groups of the United States, the depression is pretty well over. For the workers, it is lessened comparatively little. There was a 5½ per cent rise in wages in 1935, which was cancelled by an equal increase in living costs. Nine million workers are still looking for jobs--this includes 3,500,000 now on relief jobs, which do not pretend to be a perfect substitute for regular, properly paid work in industry. And as far as industry is concerned, only 1,024,000 more were employed at the beginning of this year than at the beginning of last.

The prosperous prosper; but fair play for the workers still lags. It is highly important that Congress remember that fact.

The Telephone Monopoly on the Witness Stand

THE American Telephone & Telegraph Co., better known as the A. T. & T., is on the stand before the Federal Communications Commission; and isn't making a very good showing. To date, it has been shown:

That the A. T. & T. pays its president, Walter S. Gifford, \$206,000 a year.

That the A. T. & T. cut down its employment 32 per cent during the depression, and its payrolls 26 per cent.

That operating revenues in the same time dropped only 13 per cent.

That the number of operating stations declined only 10 per cent.

That the average number of daily calls declined only 8 per cent, and--

That the A. T. & T. has paid dividends of \$3.00 per share per year straight through the depression.

In other words, the A. T. & T., the biggest corporation in the world, is following the regular corporation rule: When anything goes wrong, take it out of the workers. The A. T. & T. was employing 120,000 fewer workers in 1935 than in 1929. Its payroll in the same time shrunk \$139,000,000. But the head of the corporation still gets almost three times the salary of President Roosevelt and the dividends are not pared.

Let the investigation go on, to the limit. The A. T. & T. already stands convicted, from its own books, of the same anti-social greed which has marked lesser corporations, and which, more than anything else, brought on the depression. With so informing a start, the full inquiry should be enlightening indeed.

A Menace to Real Liberty

A STANDING illustration of the menace to real liberty for workers resulting from anti-social decisions made by the United States Supreme Court is brought out pointedly in the majority opinion of the New York State Court of Appeals holding unconstitutional the Minimum Wage Act for women and minors in that State.

The opinion is very brief. It is based on the five-to-three decision of the United States Supreme Court more than a dozen years ago holding the District of Columbia Minimum Wage Law unconstitutional because, according to the Court, women workers affected by it were deprived of liberty of contract with employers in determining remuneration for employment.

The Supreme Court reasoned that since the enfranchisement of women had given them political equality with men their economic handicaps were also thereby automatically abolished, and that, therefore, there was no valid reason for giving them statutory protection against the imposition of less than living wages, which the court held they were free to accept or not accept.

This fiction enunciated by the Supreme Court was accepted without question by the four judges of the New York Appeals Court who invalidated the Minimum Wage Act. But the minority of three judges, in the dissenting opinion written by Judge Lehman, took a different view of liberty of contract and defended the action of the Legislature in authorizing minimum wages for women in the laundry industry as a modification of that liberty thoroughly justified by the abuses which the Act sought to remedy.

"The restriction upon liberty of contract," Judge Lehman said, "is directed against a harmful and perhaps unfair use of that liberty. The constitutional limitations upon legislative power must be enforced by the court, but they may not be extended beyond their fair meaning.

"Liberty of contract, like other forms of liberty, must be zealously guarded against invasion by the State, but fear that in the future the State may encroach by unreasonable legislation upon the liberties of the individual cannot justify a present limitation upon the powers of the State not expressed or clearly implicit in the Constitution.

"Liberty may be reasonably restrained upon grounds of general welfare. Courts must decide each case upon the facts there presented; upon the facts presented in this case we do not find any ground for saying that the Legislature has acted arbitrarily or transcended the limitations upon its powers."

This opinion by Justice Lehman is in accordance with the view expressed by William Howard Taft, Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court, in a dissenting opinion on the District of Columbia Minimum Wage case. He protested that there was not and never had been such a thing as absolute liberty of contract, and that he did not think minimum wages any more unreasonable a limitation on liberty of contract than maximum-hour laws which the court had already held were constitutional.

It is clear that the decision of the United States Supreme Court in the District of Columbia case holding the Minimum Wage Law for Women unconstitutional is a continuing barrier to the enactment of this type of protective legislation for women workers in all States. Perhaps if the New York decision is appealed to the Supreme Court it will reverse itself on the matter of minimum wages for women as it reversed itself a number of years ago on the question of maximum hours.

Labor Queries

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

Q.—What is the National Women's Trade Union League?

A.—A federation of trade unions with women members, with a supplementary membership of persons who endorse its platform.

Q.—Who is the oldest head of an American national or international union?

A.—Andrew Furuseth, president of the International Seamen's Union of America, is 83 and is believed to be the oldest. Does anyone know of an older?

Q.—Will the International Association of Machinists hold a convention this year?

A.—The association will meet in Milwaukee in September.

Q.—When and how were building service workers organized?

A.—These workers were organized in 1917 from directly affiliated American Federation of Labor local unions, the union taking the name of Building Service Employees' International Union.

Out Beyond the Surf

Where thoughts, un-hastened by necessity or trepidation, sometimes penetrates to truth.

Here, where the shallows throw no spray, let us ponder and enjoy the lessons of the art and the work and play of life.

Miami, which makes good natured faces at Los Angeles in the competition for tourist business and which this year has had a record-breaking business, is making plans for a two-million-dollar permanent Pan-American Exposition.

To be sure, the project isn't out of the plan stage yet, but it may pop out any day in full panoplied splendor as a going project—or at least as one that is under way and on the road.

Labor is for this idea. Miami labor went on record for it first. Then President William Green of the A. F. of L. said he was for it. Then the Executive Council gave the project its blanket endorsement.

This series of labor endorsements means the project has real merit. Let's see what about it.

The plan is to build a great structure on made land in Biscayne Bay, which is about as near Mediterranean as anything America has to offer. Beautiful site for a beautiful sight.

In this great structure would be places for the permanent display of all manner of American-made goods.

Miami happens to be air terminus for Pan-American, which brings ship loads of South Americans to the United States every day. That's why Miamians call their city a frontier city.

They really intend the permanent exposition to be a permanent sales office for all America.

Not a shipping point—just a great sales place, a great market place. A magnificent idea. Labor could only win from it.

Chief credit for gathering this idea goes to E. G. Sewell, Miami City Commission member, former Mayor, strongly pro-labor. Backing him is Commissioner Orville Rigby, trade union leader and fine city official.

In Washington Florida representatives are busy drafting a bill to help bring the dream to fulfillment.

Among non-Floridian officials some are friendly, some are not. Among those not so friendly is Secretary Ickes, who has been very frosty-faced about it until recently. Now he is sending a board to look into the matter.

A trace of politics that may help crops up because South Florida isn't so enthusiastic about the Florida ship canal, cutting across the north of the State. So some observers of home fences think maybe it would be a good idea to help Miami get the exposition.

Miamians don't care what forces rally to help them.

Anyway, there it is—a city with a magnificent dream. It has taken Commissioner Sewell a long time to bring the idea to a point where the public begins to pay attention. But it has got that far and it seems destined to go a lot further.

Ideas have a way of moving along, if they are real.

Incidentally, this is one of those projects called self-liquidating. It is intended to pay its way, through fees and admissions, and those who have studied it think the idea is sound.

Well, anyway, that's the sort of thing that's in the blood in Miami this year—big things, dreamy, but somehow practical. Moon over Miami, silver sands and all that, but still men with the pioneer spirit in their souls.

Sewell, the man who got the exposition idea, went to Miami when there wasn't any town. A pioneer and all that.

Now this exposition—why the strangest thing about it is that it fits so neatly with President Roosevelt's idea about Latin American peace and understanding.

Bigger Responsibility on States

IT is becoming more and more evident every day that necessity for State recognition of hours and wages, to protect women workers from exploitation, has been greatly increased by the death of NRA. This is pointed out by Mary Anderson, director of the Women's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor.

Commenting on a recent publication of the Women's Bureau, which summarizes State hour laws for women and minimum wage rates, Miss Anderson said:

"The payment of a living wage and the assurance of a short work-day are perhaps the two most important health measures that industry can institute for women workers.

"Since the NRA codes, which went a long way toward setting up nation-wide and more uniform standards of maximum hours and minimum wages for women, were undermined by the Supreme Court's decision, regulation of sub-standard industrial practices has been made the direct responsibility of individual States."



By CHAUNCEY A. WEAVER

Winter's done, and April's in the skies,
Earth look up, with laughter in your eyes.
—CHARLES D. ROBERTS
In April Adoration.

Stern Winter, ruler of the inverted year, has vanished. The ice particles which long clung to her bedraggled garments have melted and the urge of Spring is in evidence all about us. There is a deeper blue in the sky; a quickened rhythm in the dancing meadow brook; a soothing buoyancy in the surrounding atmosphere; a new note of rapture in the song of the lark. The scene is familiar, but one that never grows old. Happy days—so prophetic of resurrection and of life. As Christina Rossetti, in a moment of rhapsody, once observed—

There is no time like Spring,
When life's alive in everything!

Band rehearsals for those summer concerts are now the order of the day.

There ought to be a good demand for music with which to muffle the discordant sounds of the current political year.

There ought to be a New Deal in musical recognition.

Some people will be glad to learn that the United States Supreme Court will adjourn for the summer.

April is also the second quarter of the dues-paying year.

Chicago is having trouble over the town clock. The City Council has adopted an ordinance which lands the city in the Eastern time zone. Organized labor, according to the Federation News, is dead set against the innovation, and has succeeded in raising enough Cain to force the city authorities to submit the issue to a referendum vote. It will be interesting to watch the battle from the sidelines. Personally, we have never had any sympathy with those elements who are forever trying to regulate the sun, moon and stars. The Almighty reserved for his own exclusive jurisdiction the management of a few things—like the changing seasons, the order of the astronomical universe, the ebbing and flowing of the tides—and many other matters which might be enumerated.

But man, proud man,
Most ignorant of what he's most assured;
Dressed in a little brief authority,
His glassy essence, like an ape,
Plays such fantastic tricks before high Heaven,
As make the angels weep.

There is a strong suspicion that this wonderful idea of juggling with the hands of the clock was incubated on the golf links. Chicago children, however, who are compelled to get up in the middle of the night in order to be in time for school, are doubtless wondering what it is all about.

He heareth up riches and knoweth not who shall gather them.—Psalms, 39:6.

The perplexity of the inspired writer would be quite fully eliminated by a study of our modern taxation methods.

In many sections March came in like a lamb and went out on a row-boat.

Detroit and Cleveland are quite close together, but the two conventions will not clash.

We notice in the Jacksonville, Fla., Labor Journal a communication from Brother G. P. Boutwell of Local No. 444, in which he makes timely comment on the importance of an aroused citizenship in meeting their civic responsibilities. He stresses the part which the Constitution and Bill of Rights have played in the evolution of our government affairs and deprecates the indifference and lassitude which is so manifest among the voting rank and file. Brother Boutwell touches a vital spot. Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty.

Every musician interested in general band affairs during an extended period of years has heard of and known something concerning Thayer's Military Band of Canton, Ohio. The organization recently played its forty-fourth annual concert in that city. It has had a prominent place in the stirring affairs of Ohio political history and was in especial demand in the days when William McKinley entered upon the notable career which

made him Governor, Congressman, and finally President. The Canton Repository, of recent date, carries a double column picture of William E. Strassner, who is today the band's conductor, and Adam A. Shorb, bass horn player and now president—two members who were with the band in its first venture into organized musical existence. It is one of the oldest musical units in the State.

Another alphabetical organization reporting steady increase in membership is the IOU.

The straw vote amounts to just about that much.

Does the blues singer always feel that way?

Under the caption, "A Rare Honor," the Local 802 Official Bulletin, New York City, of last month, contains the following:

Our President, Brother Edward Canavan, has been selected by the Council of the American Federation of Labor as one of its two delegates to the British Trades Union Congress, which meets in London next September.

We wish him a pleasant and interesting journey.

We hope that Brother Canavan, president of a Local which opens its doors to all workers in our industry, regardless of race, sex, color, creed, social, economic or political opinion, will use his opportunity as delegate to strengthen the bonds of unity between the British trade union movement and our own for the purpose of building a united workers' opposition against the international imperialist forces driving toward war and reaction.

We wish him Bon Voyage.

President Canavan's wide circle of Federation friends will cordially join in the congratulations above tendered. His entire lifetime has been devoted to the cause of Labor—consistently, unselfishly and efficiently. We know he will be heard with interest by the Laborites across the sea, and will be able to give a good account upon what we hope may be a safe return.

Waukegan Local, No. 284, reports—"Ladies' Night a Big Success." It always is.

With so little worn we sometimes wonder why they call it a fashion show.

In the absence of any other novelty in the present campaign they might reintroduce the old-fashioned torch-light procession.

Remember, Detroit is a fine convention city.

ON TO DETROIT FOR THE 1936 CONVENTION

A Few Words from Local No. 5

With the quick passing of the months since our invitation to meet in Detroit in 1936 was proffered to and accepted by the Federation delegates so happily assembled in Asbury Park last June, our sense of responsibility to insure a pleasant visit to all who might attend has grown apace. Not since 1905 has Local No. 5 had the pleasure and honor of entertaining our Annual Legislative Conference—thirty-one long years that have witnessed the growth of Detroit from an overgrown village to one of the leading industrial centers of the world, now numbering its inhabitants at more than two million souls in its metropolitan area.

Noted especially as being the automobile hub of the continent, Detroit also leads in the production of many other useful and valuable goods—pharmaceutical supplies and stoves, to mention but a few. Known as the "City of the Straits," Detroit is situated on the Detroit River, a beautiful waterway some twenty miles in length, which connects Lake St. Clair with Lake Erie, an integral part of the Great Lakes chain. In addition to what its citizens have done to make Detroit an attractive place to visit, nature has endowed our city with a wealth of near-at-hand scenic beauty.

With the storm clouds of depression fast disappearing and the breaking through of the golden sunlight of plenty and prosperity again, Local No. 5 is hoping for and expecting to see the largest gathering ever assembled at an A. F. of M. Convention. We urge every Local to send its full quota of delegates. Detroit's central location, geographically speaking, should be an added incentive, from the "expense" point of view, to the

THE *Height of Saxophones*
AND A STAR OF HORACE HEIDT'S



Walter Bradley and his Buescher True-Tone Alto Saxophone, with Horace Heidt's Brigadiers.

Numbered among the stars who make up the sensational band of Horace Heidt's Brigadiers, is the brilliant young saxophonist, Walter Bradley. Although young in years he displays a thorough musicianship which already won him a high place in professional esteem, as well as general public acclaim.

Like many another top-notch on the saxophone, Walter Bradley finds the fulfillment of all his desires in an instrument in the *Buescher True-Tone*. In all of his playing, on the air and in the personal appearances of Horace Heidt's Band, Bradley uses a *Buescher True-Tone Alto Saxophone*.

You too, will appreciate *Buescher True-Tone* qualities—they will help you to please your Leaders, and your audience. Write now for detailed information, without obligation. Mention instrument which interests you particularly.



BUESCHER BAND INSTRUMENT COMPANY
420 Buescher Bldg., Elkhart, Ind.

great majority of Locals to send delegates, as more than 75 per cent of the Local Unions of the A. F. of M. are within 24 hours' travel distance from Detroit by automobile or train. The thoughtful co-operation of the Interstate Commerce Commission in making a general rail fare reduction, effective June 2nd, should be remembered by those distant Locals that might be hesitant about sending representation.

Inquiries of any nature pertaining to accommodations, arrival, and facts concerning the city will be given our prompt attention and we urge delegates to have no hesitation in making such inquiries that will be helpful in making their visit a pleasant one.

Welcome to the guests and delegates to the 41st Annual Convention.
DETROIT FEDERATION OF MUSICIANS
Local No. 5, A. F. of M.
ALBERT LUONI, President.,
GEO. V. CLANCY, Sec'y-Treas.

What Next?

A new electric fan, just put on the market, is equipped with flexible, tough, molded-rubber blades that are peculiarly shaped to give maximum efficiency, are virtually noiseless in operation at all speeds and will not injure careless fingers or other interfering objects.

F. F. Gordon, of an English steel firm, is reported to have invented a new process of bonding metals which is said to give results unattainable by any other method. The engineer of London reported that by the process any two metals with a melting point of about 1200 degrees Centigrade can be bonded together and after bonding can be worked and heat-treated as if they were one.

Service on a commercial long distance telephone and television line was begun on March 1. The start of communications followed extensive tests made by the Federal postoffice over a cable about 247 miles long.

FREE BOOK
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QUESTIONS

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and Double Reed PLAYERS

Why should the modern saxophone use five reed players? Who started "doubling"? What is the modern trend in reed sections? What are the best combinations for woodwind trios, quartets, quintets? Hundreds of questions like these are answered in Selmer's new book, THE MODERN REED SECTION. Shows how 1936 model Selmers, too. Send today for your free copy. Mention instrument you play.

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Suspensions, Expulsions, Reinstatements

(Continued from Page Seven)

- Peoria, Ill., Local No. 26—Mahlon M. Saxton, Mary L. Aldrich. Philadelphia, Pa., Local No. 77—William Blumenthal, Victor I. D'ippolito, William J. Kirchner, A. S. Kornspahn, Daniel D. Perna, Jules Salkin, George Wolf.

TREASURER'S REPORT

DISBURSEMENTS FOR MARCH, 1936

Table of disbursements for March 1936, listing items like Frank Morrison per capita tax, Robus Corporation rent, Union Label Trades Dept. per capita tax, etc.

Table of financial entries for March 1936, including items like M. S. Rauch salary, William Marshall Orchestra refund, G. B. Henderson expenses, etc.

Table of financial entries for March 1936, including items like M. S. Rauch salary, William Marshall Orchestra refund, G. B. Henderson expenses, etc.

FINES PAID DURING MARCH, 1936

Table of fines paid during March 1936, listing names like Alwin, Walter, Albin, Jack, Aisling, Dorothy May, etc.

Di Polo, M. De Lamar, De Lamo, Delaney, J. Daum, Ko, Ellipoulos, Edson, H. Escarpento, Friedl, Jo, Fallon, O. Foreman, Guy, Robe, Gilmore, C. Govoni, C. Gonsales, Hempel, J. Horowitz, Haimel, C. Heimer, C. Joyce, Ro, Kroll, Do, Kudla, Local No., Laita, J. Lapolla, J. Lawson, J. Millard, J. Moyer, K. Morse, A. Moore, M. March, L. Mauth, (, Moreski, Moore, A. Maloney, J. Montaba, McCracke, McIntyre, McKinley, McConac, McCall, J. Nathan, Oulmette, Onell, J. Outten, J. Pepin, J. Pillar, M. Prickett, Panslet, Rescorl, Saunders, Shanah, Strand, Skelton, Stubbs, Silbert, Silbey, V. Sutton, T. Tutland, Singar, J. Tate, J. Thompson, Wilson, Wolmut, Wildmer, William, Zaph, T.

Mineola Hotel, Fox Lake, Ill.
McKeague, Robert I., and H. J. Engel,
Galena, Ill.
Oriole Cafe, Horace Clark, Manager, Gale-

Porter, R. W., Lowell, Mass.
Del Monte, J. P., Inc., Magnolia, Mass.
Ryan, Edward J., Midway, Mass.

Silver Stream Pleasure Club, Bronx, N. Y.
Schwab Hall, Brooklyn, N. Y.
German-American Musicians' Association,

Ray, Jay, Springfield, Ohio.
Rhoads, James (Dusty), Springfield, Ohio.
Williams, Miss Charles Edward, Tecumseh

MICHIGAN

Kirk, C. L., Adrian, Mich.
Battle Creek College Library Auditorium,
Battle Creek, Mich.
Paul, Mr., Manager, Frolic Cafe, Battle

Wonders, Miss Karylen, Jamaica, L. I.
Melissner, Robert O., Seaford, L. I., N. Y.
Lawrence's Inn, Mamaroneck, N. Y.

OKLAHOMA
Barlas, James, Manager, Barlas Hall, Bar-

OREGON
Johnson, Dwight, Portland, Ore.

PENNSYLVANIA
Alexander's Place, Allentown, Pa.

INDIANA
Lions Club, Elkhart, Ind.
Swain, Lou, Evansville, Ind.
Aragon Ballroom, Grant Woodward, Prop-

MISSOURI
Memorial Hall, Carthage, Mo.
Hawes, H. H., Manager, Windmoor Gar-

NORTH CAROLINA
Asheville Senior High School Auditorium,
Asheville, N. C.

Washington Hall, Dunmore, Pa.
McNaney, W. S., Emporium, Pa.
Eric Athletic Club, Erie, Pa.

IOWA
German Hall, Clinton, Iowa
Eagle Mfg. & Distrib. Co., Council Bluffs,
Iowa.

MINNESOTA
Becker, Walter J., Austin, Minn.
Mesabe Park Pavilion, Hibbing, Minn.

Hotel Syracuse, Syracuse, N. Y.
Most Holy Rosary Alumni Association, Syra-

La Mantia, Rose M., Cliffside Park, Indiana,
Pa.
Neil Rich's Dance Hall, Kulpmont, Pa.

KANSAS
Memorial Auditorium, Coffeyville, Kans.
Municipal Auditorium, El Dorado, Kan.

MISSISSIPPI
Burns, Thomas, Edgewater Gulf Hotel, Edge-

NORTH DAKOTA
Point Pavilion, Grand Forks, N. D.
Parker Auditorium, Minot, N. D.

RHODE ISLAND
Bay View Hotel, Jamestown, R. I.

KENTUCKY
Kyler, James, Ashland, Ky.
Henry Clay High School Auditorium, Lex-

MISSOURI
Tavern Beer Hall, Ray Hamilton, Manager,
Billings, Mont.

OHIO
Club Casino, Summit Beach Park, Akron,
Ohio.

SOUTH CAROLINA
Francis Marion Hotel, Charleston, S. C.
Pierre, Thomas, Charleston, S. C.

LOUISIANA
Forest Night Club, Lake Charles, La.
Little Club, Lake Charles, La.

MONTANA
Tavern Beer Hall, Ray Hamilton, Manager,

OHIO
Club Casino, Summit Beach Park, Akron,

TENNESSEE
Doddy, Nathan, Chattanooga, Tenn.
Reeves, Harry A., Chattanooga, Tenn.

MAINE
Egyptian Ballroom, Lewiston, Me.
Hobbs, Mrs. Maude, Manager, Riverside

NEBRASKA
Bonham, Fairbury, Neb.
Ferguson, Robert L., Manager, Capitol

OHIO
Club Casino, Summit Beach Park, Akron,

TEXAS
Myers, Emil R., Amarillo, Texas.
Johnson, C. Theo., Austin, Texas.

MASSACHUSETTS
Allen, Thomas, Boston, Mass.
American House Hotel, Boston, Mass.

NEVADA
The Green Shack, Las Vegas, Nev.

OHIO
Club Casino, Summit Beach Park, Akron,

NEW YORK
Bradt, John, Albany, N. Y.
Flood, Gordon A., Albany, N. Y.

Cooper, Hugh, Cooper Club, Henderson, Texas.
Ranger Recreation Bldg., Ranger, Texas.
Club Royale, L. H. Jimmie Smallwood, San Antonio, 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.
McClain, Bennie, Newport News, Va.
Paisis Royale Casino, W. P. Milner, Manager, Norfolk, Va.

WASHINGTON

B. P. O. E. No. 1102, Ellensburg, Wash.
Coon Chicken Inn, Seattle, Wash.
McElroy, Greenhalgh, Spanish Ballroom, Seattle, Wash.

WEST VIRGINIA

Smith, Clyde, Pine Manor, Charleston, W. Va.
White, R. L., Capitol Booking Agency, Charleston, W. Va.
Clover Club, Fairmont, W. Va.

WISCONSIN

Vogl, Charles, Manager, Vogl's Park, Anlwa, Wis.
Sofka, Louis, Manager, Fox Club, Appleton, Wis.
Barany, Joseph, Cozy Corners, Ashland, Wis.
Nelson, Frank, Log Cabin Inn, Bangor, Wis.

WYOMING

Whinnery, C. I., Booking Agent, Casper, Wyo.
Wyoming Consistory, Cheyenne, Wyo.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Ambassador Hotel, Washington, D. C.
Central High School, Washington, D. C.
Columbian Musicians' Guild, W. M. Lynch, Manager, Washington, D. C.

CANADA

Associated Screen News, Montreal, Canada.
Auditorium, Winnipeg, Manl., Canada.
Bouillon Hotel, Ile Aux Nois, Quebec, Can.

ronto, Ont., Canada.
Shrine Temple, Victoria, B. C., Canada.
Silver Slipper Dance Hall, Toronto, Ont., Can.

MISCELLANEOUS

Barton, George, Manager, Shufflin' Sam from Alabam Co.
Bernstein, Rube, Promoter.
Blackman, Teddy, Theatrical Promoter.

THEATRES AND PICTURE HOUSES ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY AS TO STATES AND CANADA

ALABAMA
Ritz Theatre, Birmingham, Ala.
Gayety Theatre, Mobile, Ala.
Pike Theatre, Mobile, Ala.
Rainbow Theatre, Opelika, Ala.
ARIZONA
Lyric Theatre, Yuma, Ariz.
Yuma Theatre, Yuma, Ariz.
ARKANSAS
Fifth Avenue Theatre, Arkansas City, Ark.

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.

DELAWARE

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

FLORIDA

Avalon Theatre, Avon Park, Fla.
Hollywood Theatre, Hollywood, Fla.
Arcade Theatre, Jacksonville, Fla.

GEORGIA

DeKalb Theatre, Atlanta, Ga.

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.

INDIANA

Orpheum Theatre, Anderson, Ind.
Von Ritz Theatre, Bedford, Ind.
Indiana Theatre, Bloomington, Ind.

IOWA

Liberty Theatre, Council Bluffs, Iowa.
Strand Theatre, Council Bluffs, Iowa.
Lyceum Theatre, Dubuque, Iowa.

KANSAS

Starr Theatre, Arkansas City, Kan.
Columbia Theatre, Coffeyville, Kan.
Fox-Midland Theatre, Coffeyville, Kan.

KENTUCKY

Capitol Theatre, Ashland, Ky.
Sylvia Theatre, Bellevue, Ky.
Family Theatre, Covington, Ky.

LOUISIANA

Palace Theatre, Lake Charles, La.
Belgie Theatre, Monroe, La.
Laughline Theatre, New Orleans, La.

MAINE

Cameo Theatre, Portland, Me.
Derrig Theatre, Portland, Me.
Keith Theatre, Portland, Me.

MARYLAND

Belmond Theatre, Baltimore, Md.
Boulevard Theatre, Baltimore, Md.
Community Theatre, Baltimore, Md.

MASSACHUSETTS

Union Theatre, Attleboro, Mass.
Casino Theatre, Boston, Mass.
Park Theatre, Boston, Mass.

Modern Theatre, Brockton, Mass.
Thompson Sq. Theatre, Charlestown, Mass.
Majestic Theatre, Fitchburg, Mass.
Strand Theatre, Fitchburg, Mass.
Lafayette Theatre, Haverhill, Mass.

MICHIGAN

Lafayette Theatre, Bay City, Mich.
Temple Theatre, Bay City, Mich.
Washington Theatre, Bay City, Mich.
Wenonah Theatre, Bay City, Mich.

MINNESOTA

Regent Theatre, Eveleth, Minn.
New Uim Theatre, New Uim, Minn.
Broadway Theatre, Winona, Minn.

MISSISSIPPI

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

MISSOURI

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

MONTANA

Lyric Theatre, Billings, Mont.

NEBRASKA

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

NEVADA

Roxie Theatre, Reno, Nev.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Colonial Theatre, Nashua, N. H.
Park Theatre, Nashua, N. H.

NEW JERSEY

Ocean Theatre, Asbury Park, N. J.
Paramount Theatre, Asbury Park, N. J.
Royal Theatre, Atlantic City, N. J.
Rivoli Theatre, Belmar, N. J.

NEW YORK

Colonial Theatre, Albany, N. Y.
Eagle Theatre, Albany, N. Y.
Hermanus Theatre, Albany, N. Y.
Leland Theatre, Albany, N. Y.

