

International Musician



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No. 4

Progress on Code Hearings

For the Information of Locals and Members.

SUPPLEMENTING the explanations concerning Codes which appeared in the last two issues of the INTERNATIONAL MUSICIAN, locals and members are hereby advised that hearings on Codes for hotel, radio and moving picture industries have now terminated, and may, ere long, be submitted to the President of the United States for his signature.

So as to avoid misunderstanding concerning the significance of a Code, insofar as employment opportunities for our members are concerned, it is necessary that members keep in mind that labor does not enter the field of the National Recovery Act Administration until a Code of fair practices is filed by employers. In other words, labor is brought into the field only through the action of employers; employes are merely given the right to organize. Labor is given no opportunity in any provision of the Code to institute any proceedings before the Recovery Administration. If and when a Code has been filed by the employers, labor will be heard in reference to its provisions. It then has the right to protest in open hearing. It has no previous rights. If members keep this in mind much misunderstanding about a Code can be prevented.

If a Code of Fair Competition is not filed with the Administration, then the President's agreement takes its place, and employers are constrained to employ labor under its provisions. This agreement provides in section (2), "that no employe at any place or in any manner shall be caused to work more than forty (40) hours in any one week;" in section (5) "that the wage scale be from fifteen (\$15.00) to twelve (\$12.00) dollars per week in accordance with the size of a city or town;" and in section (4) "that the maximum working hours of forty (40) shall not apply to professional persons employed in their profession." The question was raised as to whether the musicians were governed by the President's agreement, and the first information we received was that as professionals they were exempt. Further investigation, however, disclosed the fact that this information appeared erroneous, and finally a request made upon Mr. C. Sterry Long, Chief of Interpretations Section, Blue Eagle Division, N R A, to clearly define the position of the musicians under the President's agreement, elicited the following reply:

"Mr. Jos. N. Weber,
Washington, D. C.

"Dear Sir:

"Musicians, whether professional or not, are not excepted from the provisions of the President's agreement. In fact, no pro-

fessional employes are excepted from the minimum wage provision, but all professional employes are excepted from the maximum hours provision. You have intimated that there is some misunderstanding as to the interpretation of Sections 2, 4 and 5 of the President's agreement. Permit me to assure you that it is not the attempt to fix the minimum wage of the workers as the actual wage. The minimum wage is set as the lowest figure that may be paid to employes. No limited payment is provided. Under paragraph (c) of the agreement, the signer agrees not to reduce the compensation for employes now in excess of the minimum. The language in this paragraph is very clear, and should completely cover the situation you have brought up.

Very Truly Yours,

/s/ C. STERRY LONG, Chief,

Interpretations Section, Blue Eagle Division of the N R A."

It is clear by the foregoing that the musicians are governed by the President's agreement. However, the minimum wage stipulated, ranging from twelve (\$12.00) to fifteen (\$15.00) dollars per week, is not to be applied anywhere where the minimum wage has been in excess of such amount, as

Section (7) of the President's agreement clearly provides the following:

"Not to reduce the compensation of employment now in excess of the minimum wages hereby agreed to, etc.," and

Section (8) provides:

"Not to use any subterfuge to frustrate the spirit and intent of this agreement, etc."

It has come to the knowledge of the President's office of the Federation that some employers misconstrue the President's agreement and attempt to pay to the musicians a lower wage than heretofore, construing the minimum wages provided in said agreement to be the maximum wages. Locals and members are hereby advised and requested to resent such attempts and to flatly stand on the provisions of sections (7) and (8) of the President's agreement whenever any attempt is made to substitute the wage named in the President's agreement for the wage heretofore received and worked for.

This is most important and all locals are requested in open meeting to advise their members accordingly. That this be done is important for

the protection of members, and I know that this is all that is necessary to induce all locals to disseminate this necessary information among members.

As to the Codes, it has been explained in a previous statement that we have:

First, the voluntary Code, concerning which all parties interested therein come to an agreement;

Second, the limited Code, which the President may prescribe in case a voluntary Code is not agreed to;

Third, the President's agreement, which governs all employment not reached or covered by a Code.

Now then, it is necessary that members also keep in mind that Codes have not for their purpose to force employers to hire employes whom they maintained they do not need. The increase of employment is to be brought about by the lowering of hours and thereby forcing an industry, in order to produce the amount of commodities it heretofore did, to employ more workers. If an industry does not employ a certain class of workers—as is the case with Moving Picture Theatres and musicians—no Code can provide that the employer must do so. Many of our members were of the opinion that a Code, which after all is only an agreement of fair competition between the interests which control an industry, can force such industry to create employment for workers through other methods than reducing the hours of work. However, such is not the case.

At the present time, I am not in a position to discuss or report upon the arguments which took place in the public hearings on Codes in which we are interested, as well as in the following numerous special committee hearings. It is the policy of the National Recovery Administration that no publicity be given to anything which has to do with attempts or activities to come to some agreement with respect to a Code, and this, of course, is binding upon all who participate in discussions concerning same. However, this much can be said, that, whereas, the musicians were not especially mentioned in some Codes, they nevertheless come under their provisions, as all of them in some manner refer to all employes of an industry. The latter, of course, includes the musicians in such industries as the moving picture, hotel, radio and amuse-

ment industries in general. The only wage provided for or agreed to by the employers in these industries ranged from twenty-three (23c) to forty (40c) cents per hour, and this would, without any question, have become the minimum wage in reference to musicians, had we not as an organization registered emphatic protest against such a minimum at public and committee hearings, and on all other occasions that same could be officially lodged.

Here again such misunderstanding prevails as to the minimum wage of a Code. Same merely means that an employer should pay no less, but the employe has a right to insist upon so much more as his or her organization's economic strength is able to procure for him or her.

However, a minimum wage has always the tendency to become a maximum wage, and if not wholly so, at least is used for the purpose of tearing down or lowering an established higher minimum wage. In the case of musicians, our wages are from six to ten times higher than any minimum wage proposed in any Code affecting us; and so, on behalf of our Federation, efforts were necessarily directed towards having us exempted from the provisions of such an extremely low minimum, so that our local unions and the Federation be left free, as heretofore, to negotiate wages and working conditions for its members without such handicap. In this it appears that as a result of incessant efforts during many weeks, we have the right to hope to be successful. As far as the legitimate theatrical industry is concerned, the Code safeguards our wages as the minimum wage. However, the employers of said industry follow a policy now to, if possible, reduce the number of musicians they had in their employ last year. This our locals should resist in any event until the matter may be finally decided by the National Recovery Administration in Washington.

As before stated, the hearings on the moving picture, radio and hotel industry Codes have been terminated, and as soon as these Codes are signed by the President, further information will be given to locals and members concerning them. Hearings on other Codes, such as the burlesque Code, etc., have not as yet been set.

In conclusion I am constrained to say that I regret that the members who, in their impatience, addressed the N R A and the President of the United States himself, with requests for the creating of employment for musicians were, by reason of conditions hereinafter explained, subjected to disappointment.

These requests included that theatres should be forced to employ or

(Continued on Page 2)

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OFFICIAL BUSINESS COMPILED TO DATE

CHARTERS ISSUED

- 92—Walnut, Ill.
93—Watseka, Ill.
298—Niagara Falls, Ont., Canada.
305—Enid, Okla.
627—Kansas City, Mo. (colored).

CONDITIONAL TRANSFERS ISSUED

- 132—N. C. Cochran.
133—Edward Barefield.
134—Paul Lupu.
135—John M. Best, Jr.

CONDITIONAL MEMBERSHIP ISSUED

- 278—James Christian.
279—E. Douglas Rhodes.
280—Danny Small.
281—Alexander S. Ninninger (renewal).
282—Dorsey S. Powers (renewal).
283—Jean Calloway (renewal).
284—David Apollon (renewal).
285—Francisco S. Castro (renewal).
286—Ben Del Rosario (renewal).
287—Manuel Enriquez (renewal).
288—Ponce Espiritu (renewal).
289—Silvestre Ranido (renewal).
290—Loclio Silagan (renewal).
291—Carlos Quiambao (renewal).
292—Harold Alamo (renewal).
293—Bennie Azzara.
294—Angelina Maniscaleo.
295—John F. Hauser.
296—Ruben J. Minchaca.
297—Merced Gallegos.
298—Victor M. Castrillo.
299—Jose Delgado.
300—Henry Traina.
301—Fernand F. Andrin.
302—Rudolph R. Willmann.
303—Hulda Meyer Gress.
304—Doris Smith.
305—Al Hart (renewal).
306—Edward J. Nachel.
307—Willard E. Collins.
308—Charlene Fuller.
309—Doris Peterson.
310—Helen J. Lillrotte.
311—Lorraine Krause.
312—Bert Frohman (renewal).
313—Isadore Roisman (renewal).
314—Harper Roisman (renewal).
315—Jack Katz (renewal).
316—John Smith (renewal).
317—Hector Hernandez (renewal).
318—Gonzalo Hernandez (renewal).
319—Frank Hernandez (renewal).
320—Peter C. Bertie.
321—Ralph L. Butler.
322—Ford Keeler.
323—Winifred L. Martin.
324—Avil Schneider.
325—Edmund Schneider.
326—Elmer Schneider.
327—Jerald Traylor.
328—Katherine Schmitz.

DEFAULTERS

The Gateway Casino, Somers Point, N. J., Harry L. Murphy, trustee, is in default of payment of \$1,310 due members of the A. F. of M. for services rendered.

The Ship Cafe and Road House, Milwaukee, Wis., is in default of payment of \$350 due to members of Local 8 of that city for services rendered.

The Langlade County Fair Grounds and Fair Association are in default of payment of \$220 due members of Local 638, Antigo, Wis., for services rendered.

Edward Legler, Silver Slipper Dance Hall, Fresno, Calif., is reported in default of payment of \$166.60 due to members of Local 210 of that city.

The Chateau Des Plaines, Chicago, Ill., is reported in default of payment of \$180 due members of Local 10 of that city for services rendered.

WANTED TO LOCATE

Kindly address any information as to the present whereabouts of E. B. Browne, pianist and organist, last heard from on the Pacific coast, to Wm. Proksch, secretary, Local 541, 1602 Laurel St., Napa, Calif.

Please forward any information as to whereabouts of Orville R. Haynes to A. W. Stuehling, secretary, Local 11, 305 Labor Temple, Louisville, Ky.

NOTICE

Removal from supplement to National Unfair List:
Carey, Thomas F., Brookline, Mass.

COMMUNICATIONS FROM

The President

JOS. N. WEBER

FORBIDDEN TERRITORY

The Spanish Village Cafe, Meaderville, Mont., is declared forbidden territory to all members of the A. F. of M. other than members of Local 241, Butte, Mont.

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

The Avalon, St. Louis, Mo., has been declared forbidden territory to all members of the A. F. of M. other than members of Local 2, St. Louis, Mo.

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

CHANGES IN OFFICERS DURING SEPTEMBER, 1933

Local No. 45, Marion, Ind.—President, Earl Edgar Riley, 604 North Boots St.; secretary, Alden S. Gift, 701 West 7th St.

Local No. 58, Fort Wayne, Ind.—Secretary, A. C. Willis, 1404 Columbia Ave.

Local No. 187, Sharon, Pa.—Secretary, L. G. Daniels, 583 Lafayette St.

Local No. 189, Stockton, Calif.—President, Wm. M. Riddell.

Local No. 222, Salem, Ohio—Secretary, W. W. Brown, 945 South Union St.

Local No. 271, Oskaaloosa, Iowa—President, Bert A. Clutter; secretary, Bob Caldwell, Walthall Bldg.

Local No. 340, Freeport, Ill.—Secretary, Ferd. D. Tappe, 24 West Washington St.

Local No. 566, Windsor, Ont., Canada—Secretary, W. J. Folland, 701 Pelissier St., Apt. No. 1.

Local No. 584, Paducah, Ky. (colored)—Secretary, Lehman E. Adams, 1118 South Eighth St.

Local No. 605, Sunbury, Pa.—Secretary, Ivan Faux, 51 North Sixth St.

Local No. 627, Kansas City, Mo. (colored)—President, Wm. Shaw, 1625 East 18th St.; secretary, Earl M. Jefferson, 1823 Highland Ave.

Local No. 652, Modesto, Calif.—Secretary, Harold Macomber, 1412 11th St., Apt. 4.

THE DEATH ROLL

Battle Creek, Mich., Local No. 594—Joseph Taylor.

Benton Harbor, Mich., Local No. 232—William (Billy) Link, Salvador (Sod) Grande.

Boise, Idaho, Local No. 537—Albert C. Konrad.

Boston, Mass., Local No. 9—William A. C. Traupe.

Buffalo, N. Y., Local No. 43—Charles Paulson.

Chicago, Ill., Local No. 10—Robert Maedler, Dominick Barango, William F. Heuer.

Cle Elum, Wash., Local No. 539—R. A. Martin.

Detroit, Mich., Local No. 5—Charles H. Stone.

Easton, Pa., Local No. 379—George L. Yeisley.

Milwaukee, Wis., Local No. 8—Paul G. Schroeder.

New York City, N. Y., Local No. 802—George Grant, Charles E. Harbo, Ernest F. Erdmann, Theodore Pusinelli, Louis Lubalin, Anton Witek, Michael Link, Wm. J. Dalton, Santo Lucatoro, Antonio Cambria, Esther M. Davis, Jacob Spielberg.

Pittsburgh, Pa., Local No. 60—Dick Miller.

Portland, Ore., Local No. 99—Edgar E. Coursen.

San Francisco, Calif., Local No. 6—Fred J. Johnson, Leo Suennen, Bunny Burson, Jake Kunzelman, Wm. A. Krechter, W. H. Lanier.

Stockton, Calif., Local No. 189—William Cellarius.

Toledo, Ohio, Local No. 15—Gus Cramer.

Waterbury, Conn., Local No. 186—Geo. L. Adams.

REMOVAL OF PRESIDENT'S OFFICE

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

Progress on Code Hearings

(Continued from Page 1)

ganists, to increase their admission fees, and as a result be compelled to re-employ musicians, to stagger employment of musicians, to provide for the employing of two orchestras, etc., were entirely useless, as the authority to take actions in same does not rest with the National Recovery Administration. As pointed out elsewhere, the N R A confines its efforts to create employment through reducing working hours. However, members making these requests acted in perfectly good faith, but such was not the case with the few members who denounced the officers of the American Federation of Musicians to the N R A Administration as "grafters," and this at a time when the President of the Federation fought for the future existence of our Federation. This necessitated a full explanation of the workings of our organization to the proper authorities of the National Recovery Administration, and as a result we were advised to the effect that the policies, aims and purposes of our Federation were highly constructive and could not be better in order to safeguard the interests of our members; thereafter, all denunciatory communications failed to be dignified by a request of N R A authorities made on our organization to make answer to same.

I have no fault to find with locals or members who made their personal suggestions to the N R A Administration, but decidedly resent false statements made by members who misrepresented our organization and the activities of its officers, and in doing so took recourse to prevarications as to its laws and to vilification concerning the activities of its officers. However, I suppose that this is what officers should expect, at least from some members, but solace is found in the fact that they only represent a very small minority which in any event would bark at the heels of the success of our organization in order to make themselves heard. I do not resent their activities for personal reasons, as same should not be dignified by being taken notice of, but if they mislead the authorities of our country, which may injure our organization, whose members suffer so much under the present deplorable economic conditions, it is an entirely different proposition, and the observation is forced upon us that we may always be successful in taking care of the outsider no matter how vicious his attacks on us may be, as we know where he stands, but when treachery is paired with hypocrisy by our enemies within our own ranks, it becomes quite a difficult problem to cope with.

The following are some of the propositions which have long since been fully discussed with N R A authorities, for instance:

- staggering of employment;
- inducing managers of theatres to employ musicians, inclusive of organists;
- protest against the undue low minimum wage in any industrial code;
- the possibilities of employing two orchestras in place of one;
- the correcting of certain abuses in the radio industry;
- our position in the hotel industry code;
- the position of our organization in the amusement industry as a whole; and anything and everything that was in the remotest related to the increasing of employment opportunities or the

advancing of the interests of musicians.

During these conferences anything and everything pertaining to our interests was discussed, and as a result the activities of our organization were kept in the direction to secure such favorable stipulations in a Code concerning us as could be secured under the law.

Members may rest assured that there was not a question that in the remotest has to do with their interests, more especially with creating more employment, which did not receive consideration.

As to minimum wages set by a Code, they should not be used to break down existing higher minimum wages, and it is this which organizations of our kind must prevent. The best way to prevent it is not to have a Code minimum wage apply to us in the first instance. Our economic strength has heretofore remained the only weapon to secure and insure a decent living wage for our members. The re-employment of more musicians, not only in theatres, but elsewhere, which is of such vital importance to us, depends upon the increase of the purchasing power of the masses and the corresponding recovery of the prosperity of the industries in which we are employed. This, together with the established fact that the public has tired of the movie talkie and more and more demands the living element in theatres, as well as the abrogation of the Eighteenth Amendment, will finally have the result that members of our profession again will more fully come into their own.

Meanwhile, all efforts must be continued to secure for the future the same opportunities for our organization to speak directly for its members, as they have enjoyed in the past. It is not only the musicians who find themselves in such a position, but the skilled trades in general.

These explanations will be continued in the next issue of the INTERNATIONAL MUSICIAN. Meanwhile, I remain, with best wishes and highest regard for the interests of every member.

Fraternally Yours,

JOS. N. WEBER.

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Table with multiple columns containing names of musicians, organizations, and amounts. Includes sub-sections for 'FINES PAID DURING SEPTEMBER, 1933' and 'CLAIMS COLLECTED DURING SEPTEMBER, 1933'. Ends with 'Respectfully submitted, H. E. BRENTON, Treasurer.'



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Advertisement for Prohaska mouthpieces, featuring an image of a mouthpiece and text: 'PROHASKA J. V. 1197 Van Alst Ave Astoria, N.Y. For over-pressure, false or offset teeth, thick upper lip, this MP has no equal. TROMBONIST—I have about three dozen hand-made slides in five sizes. Will sell at a very low price. Three days' trial. REPAIRING'

Advertisement for Zimmerman Mouthpieces, listing prices for various instruments: 'ZIMMERMAN MOUTHPIECES. Cornet or Trumpet, \$5.50. Trombone, 3 Sizes (1-2-3), \$7.00 Each. Barytone, \$7.00. Tuba, \$9.00. All silver-plated. LEO A. ZIMMERMAN. 173 Evergreen Place, West Englewood, N. J.'

Table listing names of musicians and their corresponding amounts, such as 'Morgan, Thomas E. 5.00', 'Moody, George 25.00', etc.

Table titled 'CLAIMS COLLECTED DURING SEPTEMBER, 1933' listing names of musicians and amounts, such as 'Bennett, Ralph 25.00', 'Bennett, Ralph 25.00', etc.

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William Green and the NIRA

LABOR perhaps does not fully realize how fortunate it is in having a champion of the calibre of William Green on the NIRA Labor Advisory Board.

Green has proved himself a statesman in his handling of labor's case at Recovery Administration headquarters. He has lost no opportunity to promote the interests of the workers under the NIRA and his influence has been potent for good throughout the entire organization and has been felt in all its policies and activities. In seeking to advance the interests of the workers, he has had in mind the welfare of all and his work has been constructive and helpful to the entire nation.

"Bill" Green knows the worker's life, his dangers and hardships (as a miner he worked at one of the hardest and most dangerous of trades) and he can be depended upon to fight to get the worker everything within reason. But he will not waste time and energy seeking the impossible.

Lasting Influence of Samuel Gompers

A MERITED tribute to the beneficial influence of the late Samuel Gompers on the trade union movement and American institutions generally was paid by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor in their report to the annual convention of the Federation. Relative to Gompers' constructive work in the interest of the toilers while he lived, the Council said:

"The reason for our choice of Washington for our convention city this year constitutes an historic link in the continuity of union development—the dedication of a memorial to one of the founders of the American Federation of Labor—Samuel Gompers. The memory and the record of the man who served as the chief executive of the Federation for more than forty years are an inspiration to us in this period of rebirth. In the founding of the American trade union movement, devotion, sacrifice and passion for human welfare made possible the union institutions of which we are the present trustees.

"The life of Samuel Gompers was devoted unreservedly to the labor movement and the quality of his leadership brought respect and standing to our movement. As in this convention we plan the future of our labor movement in the new era we have entered, it is most fitting we should be mindful of the record of the past and the principles evolved under the leadership of our first president."

Nor was the Council unmindful of the fact that the imprint which leaders like Gompers leave on the labor movement and other social institutions endure long long after their physical bodies have turned to dust. On this subject the Council observed:

"As we turn our thoughts from the present to the leader who in a very real sense typifies a definite epoch in development of labor institutions, we are helped to distinguish the things of permanent value.

"Though many of the men and the women who

were the pioneers in our movement are gone, the spirit of Labor goes on—love of fellow men, concern for their problems and services, the will to get them justice in daily living, to help them steadily and surely move upward and onward—these are the things that have given the labor movement continuity and purpose and endurance.

"These are the qualities we must carry from the past into the present and the future. That we may hand on these qualities is the obligation by which future generations shall judge our statesmanship."

The point emphasized by the Council is commendable. The influence of Gompers in shaping the principles underlying the American labor movement still holds sway and will endure as long as men and women toil and spin in order to live.

Brains of All Needed

SOME of the objectors to the new order of things economic are being heard to say, that no human brain can direct the development of society.

Not now.

Well, by the same token, it may as well be understood right now, that no human brain, and no set of human brains, is able to stop the development of society.

So that those who think that by pulling back in the traces or by sly bits of financial sabotage here and there, they can stop the processes which have been put in motion in America, may just as well hang up their hatchets and go home.

But, who ever said that any human brain could direct social development?

If we understand the meaning of the protest that is being given expression now, it is to the effect that it is about time there was a gathering together of all the brains concerned in social development, for the handling of the job.

There have been a few fellows who seemed to think that they—and their especially fortunate colleagues—were capable of doing this little job of throwing all the switches in and out of the main lines of traffic in the world of trade and labor.

Well—a fine mess they made of it all!

And that is why the clause which is coming to be known as "Section VII a" is going to stand in the law which established the NIRA.

"Collective Bargaining" has come to stay! There has been enough of this antiquated idea of "individual initiative"—and the hypocritical reading of the reverse side of that: the so-called hiring and firing on "individual merit."

Better face the new facts, gentlemen!

"No one brain can direct social development."

A Truism

I THINK the Industrial Recovery Act will not work unless capital gets a smaller share of the industrial products than it has been getting.

It is purely an arithmetical proposition. If labor is going to get a greater share, capital must be satisfied with less.

This much is already clear: The act itself and the provisions already made for its administration, and the spirit in which those provisions are being inaugurated, all point to a maintained effort to give labor, as a whole, a larger share of the products than it has been getting. Whether capital will be satisfied, I don't know. But if you ask me what we will have next if this doesn't work, I hesitate to think.—Dr. John A. Ryan.

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.—Who introduced the bill passed by Congress making Labor Day a legal holiday?

A.—Senator James H. Kyle of North Dakota. The bill was signed by President Cleveland on June 28, 1894.

Q.—Who said: "So long as there is one man who seeks employment and cannot obtain it, the hours of labor are too long?"

A.—Samuel Gompers.

Q.—Will the coming convention of the American Federation of Labor be the first held in Washington, D. C.?

A.—No. The Federation met in Washington in 1885, from December 8 to 11.

Q.—Who was P. J. McGuire?

A.—Founder of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners and originator of the idea of Labor Day.

Q.—When was the International Allied Printing Trades Association organized?

A.—March 7, 1911.

Out Beyond the Surf

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

Curious charts, on which lines go zipping and shooting into strange plates, show men the direction of big currents today and tell men in top places what levers to pull to change direction.

If the levers respond to the pulling a lot of things will soon begin to look different to millions of men and women and they say, "behold, what the wise men have done."

If the levers are pulled and are not moved by the pulling, then there will be more anguish and a great uncertainty that may move men in vast numbers to do more desperate things than they have yet attempted.

But about the charts that men are using as guides—they are showing some amazing things. And the most amazing thing of all is that unless NIRA works to flatten out the hours of work and jump up the wages, we shall go blazing and burning and whirling right slam bang into a worse tangle than ever we've had in these last three years of misery.

If you had such a chart before you, it would be plain that the horsepower per worker is shooting right on up. Mechanization didn't stop in 1929, or at any other date. It has kept going like perpetual motion.

So, unless we can CONSTANTLY regulate consumption to production and KEEP IT REGULATED, we are most surely heading for more trouble than we've ever known anything about.

It is hopeful to find that responsible men spend long hours over such charts and over the figures from which they are being made. It is no good laughing at any "brain trust." If brains can be got to do constructive work, for heaven's sake, let labor be the last to do any heaving of rocks about that. There has been enough muddling and we can stand some brains, otherwise known as intelligence. Brains, in this case, after all, merely means the ability to find the facts and know what they mean. Let's use our own brains, too, and keep track of these charts and figures so that we can know whether things are on the right track. When things go wrong it is the workers who get socked hardest and longest.

Right now we find, looking again at the queer lines on the chart, that machine capacity is shooting skyward. Factories are being equipped and tuned up to turn out more than ever. Fact is, that process has been going on right through the depression. Efficiency engineers have been burning the midnight oil to find ways of getting more per worker in the form of final goods.

So, as the upswing begins to get under way we find that unless the cut in hours is drastic and the raise in pay is material, we are more than likely to go head-on into another "economic crisis," to use a big word for going hungry.

The lines showing new employment and new output are still wide apart. General Johnson has done heroic work, but against him, holding back in the trades, are a group of great corporations that seem never able to get over the idea that this world is their oyster. As an example, coal, haggling over a cent, has gone on piling up output at the mines, hoping to cash in later on when wages are pushed up and hours are pushed down by the coming code. Really, we are having the old war-time example of big business patriotism all over again.

Well, watch the charts, know the truth—and organize unions.

Hitler Due for Shock

HERR HITLER and his followers, by their ruthless war on freedom and democracy, have brought on a boycott of German goods by European labor. Urged by the International Federation of Trade Unions to join the boycott, organized workers in nation after nation have been falling in line and refusing to buy German products.

Now American labor seems about to join the boycott, convinced that such a move is the best way of expressing labor's detestation of the Nazi regime and bringing home to the German people the abhorrence in which Nazi tactics are held by the rest of the world.

If American labor boycotts German goods, the boycott will be continued until the German dictators cease persecution of the German labor movement and recognize the right of the workers to organize in trade unions of their own choosing.

German trade is already seriously affected by the European boycott and it will be affected still more if the boycott is extended to America. In time Hitler and his Nazis may awake to the fact that they are not popular in the world and may conclude that their present tactics do not pay.

Somehow the impression seems to be spreading that the Blue Eagle and the American Eagle are one and the same bird.

OVER FEDERATION FIELD

(By CHAUNCEY A. WEAVER)

Did you ever hear of Spillville, Iowa? Probably not. It is nevertheless a shrine whose soil has been pressed by the feet of musicians from far-off lands and in its quiet atmosphere immortal melodies and surging harmonies have had their birth.

Spillville is a country hamlet in north-eastern Iowa, where the highways are graveled. No railway with iron horse disturbs the community quiet. But there it was that the New World Symphony came into the realm of creative being. On the 17th day of September, of the current year, Spillville celebrated the fortieth anniversary of the three months' sojourn of Antonin Dvorak and which was then and there created music which has stirred the hearts of music-lovers throughout the world.

As an index of local appreciation of its honor and opportunity Spillville brought the Capital City Symphony Orchestra from St. Paul there for the occasion and under the fine direction of Mr. F. J. Kovarik of New Prague, Minnesota, who played second violin forty years ago with Dvorak, a complete program was rendered from the works of the great composer.

Addresses were delivered by Congressman Fred Biermann and Dr. Charles E. Proshok, Czecho-Slovakian consul at St. Paul—the latter, among other things, observing:

I believe that the love of great music is growing daily in spite of the confusion and discontent now hovering over us. The finest tonic for depressed people is soothing music. Dvorak was one of the greatest contributors to classical music and appreciation of his work is growing daily. His orchestral works are appearing oftener on the programs of the great symphony orchestras. It is fitting that we honor him today. We can do no less.

Like the immortal Beethoven, the author of the "New World Symphony" must be one of those creative souls who find in sylvan woodlands, in green pastures and by still waters the musical inspirations which uplift mankind.

We are in receipt of Lancaster (Pa.) papers which throw interesting light on the recent Pennsylvania-Delaware conclave of Federation musicians—composed of delegates from the various Locals of the two States. President Joseph N. Weber was present and there were animated discussions of the NRA campaign, and all the incidental topics in which labor, particularly musical labor, is interested.

A resolution declaring against high school bands and orchestras with professional organizations was adopted. Commenting on the general situation, President Weber declared that "unemployed musicians are going back to work very soon and that legitimate shows and vaudeville entertainers are rehearsing daily in New York and other large cities preparatory for an early return to the stage."

Local No. 294, convention host, is officered by President H. E. Ilgenfritz and Secretary J. L. Grosh and the convention was cared for in happy style.

President Frank L. Diefenderfer of Local No. 135 of Reading was elected to his sixth term as president of the bi-state organization.

Other State convention officers re-elected were: Charles F. Pokorny of Wilkes-Barre, Vice-President; Ralph Feldser of Harrisburg, Secretary, and Oscar Dell of Hanover, Treasurer.

Among the Federationists whose names have a familiar sound and were present as visitors we noticed Adolph Hirschberg, President of the Central Labor Union of Philadelphia, and delegate of Local No. 77, Mr. and Mrs. Bert Hender-

son, Mr. and Mrs. Fred W. Birnbach and Mr. and Mrs. Edw. Canavan of New York. The local committee on arrangements in behalf of Local No. 294 consisted of James Prangley, Jr., Ernest Stanzilo, George McDonnell, George Glick, William V. Diller, Joseph Fratantuono, Benny Weitzel and Harry Ilgenfritz.

Musical entertainment was furnished by the Elks' Band under the direction of Frank Streaker and also Reg Kehoe's Marimba Band.

The convention was a big success and, as the society reporter would say, "a pleasant time was had by all."

On the first page of the September Boston Musician (Local No. 9) and under the caption "George Did It" we read:

The President put one over on all of us during his vacation. In view of the surrounding circumstances we forgive him and extend the best wishes of the entire membership for a happy and prosperous marital venture.

After just a few moments of earnest cogitation we conclude that "George" is none other than George Gibbs, President of Local No. 9, long active in New England musical affairs and a delegate to several national Federation conventions. We join the Boston Musician in wishing the bride and groom joy and prosperity.

Thank heaven for cooler weather—now that the corn crop is safe.

The honor came to the writer to be invited to deliver the Labor Day address at Clinton, and to speak under the auspices of the Tri-City Labor Congress, the three cities being Clinton and Lyons on the west bank of the Mississippi River and Fulton on the east (Illinois) bank. The day was beautifully hot, but organized labor put on a wonderful demonstration. President and Mrs. John Sheppard of Local No. 79 graciously looked after the matter of our entertainment. Secretary Adolph Wiese provided a capable orchestra for the evening dance, while the celebration band which discoursed fine music was under the direction of Charles A. Hoffman, a well-known bandmaster of that section of the Mississippi Valley. Local No. 79 is active, undismayed by the depression and looks to the future with confidence.

Only forty-eight states can vote for the repeal of the 18th Amendment for the reason that is the total number of states.

The press dispatches tell the story of a bitterly fought divorce case in which the husband, a horn player, and the wife, a piano player, have found it impossible to live together. Did he ever try to soothe the savage feminine breast with a horn solo—for example, the one from "Oberon," or "Der Freischutz," or "Semiramide?" Did she ever seek to calm the storm-tossed male with one of the piano concertos which Chopin loved to play for George Sand—the "she" enamored with the "he" name? Surely, music, when properly applied, should go far in transforming domestic infelicity into blissful household calm!

"The Music Master," official organ for Local No. 97 of Lockport, N. Y., has reached our table. It is a four-page Bulletin, full of official information, and should be valued by the Local membership. We appreciate the thoughtfulness of the officers in sending us a copy.

Doubtless a "slow drag" named NIRA will soon appear. It is too all-fired slow for a march tune.

The high school band is a great comfort for those chambers of commerce and other organizations who have money for everything else under the sun except music.

On one of the hottest days of mid-summer comes a post card from Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Jahns of Moline, Local No. 67, and steadfast conventiongoers bearing a postmark of "Mackinac Island." Also proclaiming "an ideal climate for the next convention." We shall not hesitate to pass the refreshing idea along.

COMMENT ON World Events

There are good reasons why the railroads should come under the provisions of the National Industrial Recovery Act, as advocated by the railroad labor unions. If the act promotes the welfare of industries and the workers it specifically covers, it should be equally good for the railroads. Whether railroading is formally placed under the Recovery Act or whether the act is applied in some other guise is not important. The important thing is to apply the principle of the act to them in some form.

Joseph B. Eastman, Federal Co-ordinator of Transportation, has been active in seeking to gain railroad co-operation for objects sought by the NIRA. He has urged railroad managements to spend every available dollar in needed improvements and in other ways to increase employment and purchasing power. What he will accomplish remains to be seen. So far it appears that the railroads have not supported the recovery program to the extent of their ability.

Muscle Shoals electric rates announced by the Tennessee Valley Authority call for an average rate of about 2 cents a kilowatt hour for the typical general consumer, an average of about 2 3/4 cents for the typical limited user, and an average of about 7 mills for the full electrified home. The average domestic rate charged by private utilities is 5.58 cents a kilowatt hour.

The private utilities are asserting that the Muscle Shoals schedule is not founded on a basis comparable with their own. David Lillenthal, director in charge of power development at Muscle Shoals says that the rates are computed on a conservative basis and cover all costs, including operation, maintenance, depreciation, taxes, interest and amortization.

The Muscle Shoals rates give the "yardstick" of electric rates for which Senator Norris and others have long contended. The rates compare closely with those charged by the successful government-operated Ontario hydro-electric system. They should be of great value in this country in the fight against excessive power utility rates.

It is no exaggeration to say that the world is watching the recovery program in the United States as it is watching no other experiment. European labor is keenly interested in the recovery program and regards it as of the utmost importance, pointing the way to other nations if it is even partially successful. This interest is reflected in a statement by Harold Butler, director of the International Labor Bureau at Geneva, who recently said the success of the recovery plan would have a great, perhaps decisive, effect on the general recovery of the world. He added that the measures taken under the recovery program have achieved a substantial degree of success, and the results "may be regarded as distinctly encouraging."

MAN WITH THE HOE

Bowed by the weight of centuries he leans
Upon his hoe, and gazes on the ground,
The emptiness of ages in his face,
And on his back the burden of the world.
Who made him dead to rapture and despair,
A thing that grieves not and that never
hopes,
Stolid and stunned, a brother to the ox?
Who loosened and let down his brutal jaw?
Whose was the hand that slanted back his
brow?
Whose breath blew out the light within this
brain?
O masters, lords and rulers in all lands,
How will the future reckon with this man?
How answer his brute question in that hour
When whirlwinds of rebellion shake the
world?
How will it be with kingdoms and with
kings—
With those who shaped him to the thing
he is—
When this dumb terror shall reply to God
After the silence of the centuries?
—Edwin Markham.



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LABOR GRAMS

Again we observe that "the little fellow" is the first to show his patriotism, while "the big fellow" is the first to look to his own profits. Let's remember that for future reference.

Men, freed by law from the chains of company unions, are flocking into real unions, giving the bosses' fakery the laugh, leaving the bosses' baby on their own doorstep.

National Association of Manufacturers is playing the same old dirty game and the United States Chamber of Commerce ditto. But times have changed and this is one of those rare periods when the people refuse to be fooled.

American Federation of Labor convention is coming soon. What a different convention it will be this year! There'll be a new mark in the membership column and a new enthusiasm among delegates. There will also be inspiration in the dedication of the beautiful Gompers memorial.

Bankers seem sluggish about getting credit into operation. Long ago labor declared that credit, "the life blood of industry," should not be left in Wall Street's hands. Who knows what America, more and more aroused, may do about such things in the course of another year?

America begins to understand the seriousness of depression more fully as it finds how difficult it is to get men back to work. But America can do the job. It is something worth talking about when we find that the line has at last turned around and is marching toward recovery instead of away from it.

PRESIDENT GREEN CALLS FOR 30-HOUR WORK WEEK

Nothing Less Will Put the Millions of Idle Workers Back on Industrial Payrolls.

UNITED DRIVE TO UNIONIZE INDUSTRY

Also Pledges Labor's Aid to Fight Inflation, and Defends "Real Dollar" in Opening Address at American Federation of Labor Convention.

Militant for a thirty-hour work week and the unionizing of all workers in a nationwide drive, the leadership of the American Federation of Labor projected an unscheduled move to throw its strength, as represented in its fifty-third annual convention, directly against inflation agitation.

The call for action in defense of "a real dollar" was taken from the opening address of the convention, delivered by William Green, president of the federation, who departed from the more usual theme of labor's objectives to attack "unrestrained and unregulated inflation of the currency."

Warning that wages lag behind rising prices, Mr. Green asserted that labor would stand "unflinchingly" against inflation. He recalled how workers in Europe had suffered from situations where a "bushel basket" of money was required to buy an ordinary commodity.

"My friends," said Mr. Green to the 500 delegates who responded to his remarks with applause, "when the worker earns a dollar he wants to be sure that dollar is a real dollar and it does not represent to him a reduction in buying power."

Meeting in an atmosphere of elation over the opportunity for building up the power of the American Federation of Labor in the industrial program of the NRA the delegates to the convention cheered Mr. Green's keynote address demanding complete unionization of American workers in an ultimate goal of 25,000,000 union members.

The sentiments of most of the delegates appeared to be represented by Mr. Green as he lauded President Roosevelt's "new deal," criticized the hours of work and scales of pay fixed in the industrial codes, hit at the "many employers" refusing to enter into the spirit of the NRA and professed his conservative loyalty to trade unionism as against the temptations of "strange philosophies."

In his speech Mr. Green hailed the economic program of President Roosevelt as "a great adventure" and "a great experiment in economic and social planning." Although lauding the NRA, Mr. Green demanded that the codes be reopened to shorten the hours of work and increase the schedules of pay. Unemployment had fallen off 2,800,000 from March to August, he said, but 11,000,000 still remain workless.

While purchasing power had been increased generally by new employment, Mr. Green continued, the average monthly income of the individual had gone up only 6.9 per cent, while living costs had increased 7.1 per cent.

"The hours of labor in many of the codes are so high as not to absorb a single new worker," Mr. Green complained.

Regardless of the details of the President's program, labor was supporting it, Mr. Green said.

"We have crossed the Rubicon. There is no turning back," he said.

Mr. Green's Speech

Labor fully realizes that the hours of labor and the minimum rates of pay established in the industrial codes are unsatisfactory. The maximum hours of labor are too high and the minimum rates

of pay are too low. This is the case if we hope to attain, to realize the real objective of the Industrial Recovery Act.

Labor realized long ago that unemployment could be overcome only through one or both of two approaches, one or both of two methods must be employed.

First, we could overcome unemployment to a degree by creating new work opportunities. That is, new work opportunities could be created through the appropriation of huge sums by the Federal government to be utilized in the furtherance of public projects. Labor contended for liberal appropriations of government funds for the purpose of carrying on a building construction program. The building of roads and of dams, of widening and deepening the rivers and harbors of the country, and so Congress appropriated \$3,300,000,000 to be used for the purpose of launching and carrying forward new work projects.

Then labor contended that the only other method that could be employed was to reduce the hours of labor and the number of days work a week, so that the amount of work available could be equitably distributed among all who were able, willing and ready to work. Those who framed the Industrial Recovery Act, the Administration itself, accepted this philosophy because it is the basis of the Industrial Recovery Act, of overcoming unemployment by launching a building program, a public works program and shortening the hours of labor, increasing wages, so as to find new work and new work opportunities for millions who are unemployed.

Thus, in our judgment, in our mature judgment, in our honest judgment, the hours of labor in many of these codes are so high that in operation they will not absorb a single new worker into industry. They fall short of the mark. Three million workers taken back, with 11,000,000 still idle, and most of all the labor codes now completed and applied.

We are convinced that the eight-hour day and forty-eight-hour week and the fifty-hour week have gone. The four years' experience has shown that through the introduction of mechanical devices you cannot find work for all who are ready and willing to work on the basis of a forty-eight-hour or fifty-hour work week, and yet, in spite of these overwhelming facts, many of the codes carry a forty, a forty-eight and even a fifty-four-hour work week.

Can labor remain quiet, can it fail to measure up to the situation? No, it cannot do that. It must press with all the vigor it possesses upon the administration the necessity of reducing the hours of work to the point where men and women, willing and ready to work, shall be accorded an opportunity to do so.

Calls for 30-Hour Week

I am going to voice my personal opinion. It is an opinion arrived at after careful and mature deliberation. I will express it enthusiastically here. It is my opinion that unemployment will not be overcome, that the 11,000,000 of workers who are begging and pleading for an opportunity to work, cannot get back until we face this issue boldly, uncompromisingly, and establish in these indus-

trial codes of fair practice the six-hour day and the five-day work week. . . .

We are witnessing a sight that even the old and tried veterans in our movement never saw before. From every city and every town and every hamlet, all the way from the Canadian border line to the Gulf, and from historic Boston to the Golden Gate, the workers are marching, organizing, keeping step, coming with us into the great American Federation of Labor.

There are some of our critics who have said that we are taking advantage of an unusual situation, the National Recovery Act, to bring the men in. That is not the case. They are coming in because they realize that there is a new deal and a new day. The door of opportunity has been thrown open. They have been held back by persecution, by the threat of discharge, by the company union and the "yellow dog" contract, and now they reason that, somehow or other, that has gone, and they are coming in, and nothing is going to stop them from coming in.

It is the duty of this convention, and I know it will discharge that duty manfully and magnificently, to sound the clarion call sincerely and enthusiastically, so that the workers of the nation may hear an invitation to come on and stand with us, and the full force and power and economic strength of the American Federation of Labor will be thrown around every worker who cares to step out and join our ranks.

Invites All to Join Union

They talk about suffering industry because of the immoral action of unscrupulous employers and business men. They say that the majority cannot pay decent wages, maintain decent hours, under the old order, because a minority persists in selling under cost, in pursuing unfair trade practices and in tearing down the business structure. Well, just change your point of view. Look at the worker: the union has established decent standards, decent wages, decent hours, through the exercise of its economic strength. Here are those who are kept from coming in and joining with them because the employer insists upon carrying out some foolish philosophy, or because he threatens them with discharge if they come in, or because he forces them, either directly or indirectly, to join a company union. I hold that that is an unfair practice to the working men of the nation, and the only way it can be eliminated is through the complete unionization of the workers of the nation, standing together, protecting themselves against the unfair trade practices engaged in by a minority.

There is another subject that is bothering us considerably; it is the question that is now occupying the attention of thinking representatives of labor. It disturbs them greatly. It is the new movement, this new development in favor of unrestrained and unregulated inflation of the currency. Labor knows that this is a problem that affects us very vitally, because we know that when dollars are cheapened, commodity prices rise, but wages stand still. Until we can assure labor that we will get more of these cheap dollars for the day's work we perform, so that it will conform to the increase of commodity prices, it is my judgment that labor will stand unflinchingly against inflation.

We have not forgotten how our workers in other nations in Europe suffered because it required on some occasions an amount of money that would fill a bushel basket in order to buy just an ordinary commodity. We do not want to go through that because, as I have said, the record shows that wages remain static, stationary, while commodity prices go up. I do not mean that we will not favor credit expansion, the development of a wise financial policy that will tend to increase the volume of money in circulation so that business can be carried on in a proper and businesslike way. But, my friends, when the worker earns a dollar, he wants to be sure that that dollar is a real dollar and it does not represent to him a reduction in buying power.

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PROTEST!

To sit in silence when we should protest
Makes cowards out of men. The human race
Has climbed on protest. Had no voice been raised

Against injustice, ignorance and lust,
The inquisition yet would serve the law
And quillotines decide our least disputes.
The few who dare must speak and speak again

To right the wrongs of many. Speech, thank God,

No vested power in this great day and land
Can gag or throttle; press and voice may cry
Loud disapproval of existing ills,
May criticize oppression and condemn
The lawlessness of wealth-protecting laws
That let children and child-bearers toil
To purchase ease for idle millionaires.
Therefore do I protest against the boast
Of independence in this mighty land.
Call no chain strong which holds one rusted link,
Call no land free that holds one fettered slave.

Until the manacled, slim wrists of babes
Are loosed to toss in childish glee,
Until the mother bears no burden save
The precious one beneath her heart; until
God's soil is rescued from the clutch of greed
And given back to labor, let no man
Call this the Land of Freedom.

—Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

Maybeso! Maybeso!

This story comes from England: Simpson had been an abstainer for 20 years, but fell from the ways of grace.

Feeling the need of recuperation he sent his boy for a bottle of whiskey.

"But," said the hotel proprietor, "who's it for?"

"For father," said the boy.

"Nonsense! Your father's been a teetotaler for longer years than you've lived."

"Well, at all events, he sent me for it."

"What does he want it for?"

"To let you into a secret," said the boy, "he's going fishing, and he wants to use the cork for a float."—Ex.

Bottomless Pit

Dentist—"You say you've never had a tooth filled, yet I find flakes of metal on my drill."

Miserable Plebe—"That was my collar button."—Annapolis Log.

Peace at Any Price

"I've just got rid of my saxophone in part exchange for a new car."

"I didn't think they accepted things like that for a car."

"Well, this case was an exception. The dealer happened to be our next door neighbor."—Vancouver Province.

Keep Going, Buddy

Vocalist—"I'm going away to study singing."

Friend—"Good. How far away?"—Answers.

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GATHERED FROM THE FIELD OF LABOR

Great Union Tide Reported

A tremendous rising tide of organization sentiment, which has already added more than 1,000,000 new members and 350 directly affiliated local unions to the ranks of the American Federation of Labor, was reported to the Executive Council of the Federation.

Reports from the organizing campaign, which is being pressed in all sections of the country, were received and plans were made for extension of the drive. The Executive Council took steps for the advancement of the new organizations and made plans for according to workers everywhere the widest opportunity to organize of their own free will. The exercise of this right is guaranteed under Section 7 of the National Industrial Recovery Act, the council emphasized.

Special consideration was given to the recovery act and to the development of codes of fair practice applicable to all lines of industry.

Work was begun on the annual report of the council. The report covers the administrative work of the past year and all the activities of the Federation and its departments.

Preparations were also made for the dedication and unveiling of the Samuel Gompers Memorial in Washington, which will be dedicated on Saturday, October 7, during the American Federation of Labor convention. President Roosevelt will be invited to participate in the unveiling ceremonies. It is expected that many thousands of visitors, members of organized labor and their friends, will throng the city for the dedication ceremonies.

5-Day Week Order Rescinded

Secretary of the Navy Swanson has rescinded the five-day week order affecting civilian navy yard employes. His action was in line with assurance recently given labor by President Roosevelt that the order would be temporary.

The five-day week order involved the loss of Saturday pay in addition to that imposed by the Economy Act.

President Roosevelt authorized the release of \$5,000,000 from the \$55,000,000 held up from the Navy Department appropriation by the Director of the Budget as an "economy" measure. The release will permit a staggered work week. One week employes will work five and one-half days (forty-four hours) with forty-eight hours' pay, and the next week four and one-half days (thirty-six hours) with forty hours' pay, making a weekly average of forty hours of work with forty-four hours' pay.

Organized labor vigorously protested against the five-day week order and carried the fight to the President, who told John P. Frey, secretary-treasurer of the Metal Trades Department, American Federation of Labor, and Joseph A. Franklin, president of the International Brotherhood of Boiler Makers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers, that the order was considered of a temporary nature.

Unions More Necessary Than Ever

Labor organizations are more necessary today than ever, Donald Richberg, general counsel of the National Recovery Administration, told a big meeting of workers in Ottumwa, Iowa.

Richberg added that labor organization is necessary not only to advance the interests of industrial workers, but to protect and promote the security of all. He continued:

"Industrial workers, transportation workers, farmers, all . . . must be organized so that they can express their needs, can compel recognition and satisfaction of their needs; so that no one element, no group in our civilization can dominate and exploit another group and profit unfairly out of the labor of their fellowmen."

NRA Does Not Bar Closed Shop

The National Industrial Recovery Act does not prohibit the closed union shop, President William Green of the American Federation of Labor, pointed out in reply to assertions made by Henry I. Harriman, president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, and Robert L. Lund, president of the National Association of Manufacturers.

"Mr. Harriman," President Green said, "is quoted as having said in a speech in Chicago, 'if I read the language (of General Johnson) correctly, it means that General Johnson considers the closed shop prohibited by the Recovery Act,' while Mr. Lund is represented as having said that labor's organizing campaign 'is the most serious obstacle to the attainment of the objectives of the Recovery Act.'"

"I hesitate to challenge the good faith of these gentlemen, so I shall be forced to challenge their intelligence. The National Industrial Recovery Act does not prevent the closed union shop and I mean by that term what we have always meant by it. I mean the shop which is union by agreement between the workers and the employers. There never was any other kind and there never can be any other kind.

"What the Recovery Act does is to give the workers their freedom to organize, so that now we have a great many more really union shops than ever before and the number is growing daily and rapidly. What hurts Mr. Harriman and Mr. Lund is that the workers now have this freedom and, having it, are using it. They are dismayed because wage earners are free to follow their own counsels and are no longer under the necessity of paying tribute to employers who hate to abandon their role of industrial dictators and are no longer under the necessity of signing individual or yellow dog contracts."

Printing Trades Demand 32-Hour Week

The 40-hour week, proposed in NRA codes submitted by the employers in the commercial printing industry, was held entirely too long by the printing trades unions, appearing at hearings held on the codes. The unions asked a 32-hour week.

A brief presented by the International Allied Printing Trades Association contended that the "prevailing actual hours are less than the number proposed by the code. The approval of a maximum 40-hour week will delay reabsorption and restrict the number employed." Wages proposed in the code were declared totally inadequate.

Charles P. Howard, president of the International Typographical Union, declared that a 40-hour week would not reabsorb the unemployed in the commercial printing industry. He quoted Labor Department statistics to show that in July, 1933, the average man-hours per week in the industry had been only 37.7.

NIRA Results Encouraging

Results under the recovery program in America are "distinctly encouraging," Harold Butler, director of the International Labor Bureau at Geneva, said in an interview.

"We are intensely interested in the success of recovery measures in the United States," Butler said, "because that success will have a great and perhaps decisive effect on the general recovery of the world.

"Up to now it is evident the measures taken have achieved a substantial degree of success, unemployment has been diminished and, consequently, although there are great difficulties to overcome, the results may be regarded as distinctly encouraging."

Coal Operators and Union Miners Sign Working Pact

Bituminous coal operators and officials of the United Mine Workers of America have signed a contract covering wages and working conditions for 340,000 miners in non-union fields, from Pennsylvania to the Alabama line.

The agreement was signed by President Roosevelt and Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, Recovery Administrator.

Code provisions on tonnage and basic day rates were carried out in the agreement, which fixes the basic wage scales for nearly every mine in the nation and is declared to be one of the most comprehensive labor agreements ever signed in the United States. Only Alabama and Western Kentucky are omitted from the agreement, which was signed by at least one operator who had sworn he would never again have dealings with the United Mine Workers.

The agreement is an aftermath of the active organization campaign carried on in the non-union fields by the United Mine Workers as soon as the Recovery Act became law on June 16.

With its provisions for wage increases of between 20 and 30 per cent and its clauses safeguarding the pay of the men and insuring them the right to checkweighmen on the tipples and check-measuring men to inspect loaded coal cars, the agreement is regarded by the miners as a "magna charta" which will play an important part in the stabilization of the industry.

Dovetailed into the wage and working agreement is the soft coal code which, in the opinion of the operators, will be equally effective in leading to a rational solution of the outstanding problems of their industry.

The operators fought against the unionization of their mines for many weeks, but resigned themselves to signing a union wage agreement when they were convinced that their mines had really been unionized.

Morrison Advocates Building Powerful Trades Unions

Predicting that the present organization campaign will be more successful than any other great drive conducted by labor, Secretary Frank Morrison of the American Federation of Labor, in a Labor Day address in Pittsburgh, urged the building of strong and enduring unions to hold gains made under the National Industrial Recovery Act. He spoke under the direction of the Pittsburgh Central Trades Council.

Veteran Chicago Labor Heads Are Re-elected

John Fitzpatrick has been re-elected president of the Chicago Federation of Labor, an office he has held twenty-seven years. Re-elected on the same ticket, also without opposition, were Edward N. Nockels, secretary for twenty-nine years, and Oscar F. Nelson, vice-president. Maurice Lynch and Arthur Olsen were re-elected financial secretary and treasurer, respectively.

Pay and Employment Gain

Shopmen of the St. Louis-San Francisco Railway have voted to oppose continuation of the present pay schedule after October 31.

H. E. Burgess, general chairman of the Frisco Association of Metal Craft and Car Department Employes, said the shopmen's system board voted unanimously against extending an agreement which permits 10 per cent deductions from basic rates of pay up to October 31.

Rising prices have increased the cost of living and made necessary a return to basic wages fixed in a five-year contract signed by the men and officials of the road this spring, Burgess said.

Rail Workers Increased

Railroad employment and payrolls picked up sharply from May to June, Interstate Commerce Commission figures reveal.

Class 1 railroads, switching and terminal companies reported a total of 957,532 employes as of the middle of June, compared with 938,406 in May, an increase of 19,126. Since the middle of March, when the low point was reached, the increase was 37,651.

Including those on part time, the total number employed was 1,071,651, or 24,099 more than in May.

Pay in June was \$115,433,189, as compared with \$113,505,929 in May, an increase of \$1,927,260.

Illinois Backs NIRA

The keynotes of the annual convention of the Illinois State Federation of Labor were sounded in masterly pleas for support of the recovery act and organization of the unorganized, made by President R. G. Soderstrom of the Federation and President John Fitzpatrick of the Chicago Federation of Labor. The attendance exceeded expectations. The convention was the first held in Chicago in fifty years.

Hotel and Restaurant Workers Gain

The big organization campaign of the Hotel and Restaurant Employes and Beverage Dispensers' International Alliance resulted in the formation of thirty-three new local unions in August, Secretary-Treasurer Bob Hesketch announces.

Since the campaign began on March 1, hundreds of members have been added to old locals by the admittance of new members and reinstatement of old ones.

Inquiry Ordered on Labor's Rights

Governor Lehman of New York has ordered an investigation of the attitude and conduct of New York courts in issuing injunctions against labor organizations. The governor acted at the request of Louis Waldman, State chairman of the Socialist party, who charged there has been an increase in judicial interference with lawful organizing, striking and picketing. The investigation will be made by the State Commission on the Administration of Justice.

Decrease in Relief Lists

A decrease of 267,607 in the number of families receiving unemployment relief in July as compared with June was reported by the Federal Emergency Relief Administration. The figures covered 39 States. Harry L. Hopkins, Federal Relief Administrator, said that the figures revealed the fact that a monthly relief allowance of less than \$10 is very inadequate and that in many places relief is being paid on a starvation basis.

German Boycott Endorsed

In accordance with resolutions adopted by the International Federation of Trade Unions, the Federation of Trade Unions, comprising a majority of Swedish workers, has issued an official declaration urging the boycotting of German goods. The Swedish organization has approximately 650,000 members.

Mexican Bullfighters Organize

Mexican bullfighters and their assistants have formed the Bullfighters' Union, with a code of fair practice and wages. The union has a membership of 85. The organization plans to regulate bullfighting throughout Mexico.

Job Gain in Road Building

Direct employment should be given to 125,000 men on the emergency road building program of the Bureau of Public Roads, the bureau estimates. Work on 1,600 projects should be under way in October, the bureau says.

**FEDERATION RECRUITS 1,300,000
—GOAL IS SET AT 25,000,000**

Statistical Report for Fiscal Year in No Way Represents True Situation.

American Federation of Labor membership approximates four million and the total strength of the labor movement is nearly five millions, President William Green told the federation's Executive Council just previous to the opening of the 53rd annual convention.

"I reported these figures to the Council for transmission to our convention in order that there might be no room for misunderstanding of our printed report, which shows a decrease in the average of paid-up memberships for the 1933 fiscal year from the figures for the 1932 fiscal year," President Green said.

"The statistical report of membership for the fiscal year in no way represents the true situation," President Green continues. "In the first place the fiscal year, which ends August 31, takes us back through the worst period of depression and unemployment and does not include this year's period of greatest growth. In the second place 'average paid-up membership' does not include those who remain active membership, but who are exempted from dues because of unemployment and for other reasons. Thousands are exempted from dues and draw no benefits, so that probably 100,000 in this class would not be an excessive figure.

"We have chartered 534 new directly affiliated federal unions since June 1 and the total membership of these unions is roughly 300,000. We have memberships in such unions of as high as 5,000. These new members are not shown in our report, because the report is based upon per capita tax actually collected, not on members as such.

"National and International Unions affiliated to the A. F. of L. have issued 2,953 new charters upon which we have no per capita tax collections at this time. These represent, as near as we can discover, fully 500,000 members.

"Thus far I have spoken of new unions. Last year we had 26,362 local unions in affiliation through the National and International Unions. These have grown in tremendous numbers, but these new members are not yet paying per capita tax to the A. F. of L. and consequently they have not figured in the report as printed for the convention. But these, according to the best available reports, have added fully 450,000 members. We had 307 federal unions in direct affiliation last year and these have grown, adding no less than 50,000.

"The printed report shows an 'average' for the year of 2,126,796. This means that during the bottom of the depression last year and early this year the membership was much lower, while at the time the report was compiled, in August, it was much higher. We must add at least 400,000 to show the 'present worth' of that figure. That would make the figure 2,526,796 to begin with. If we recapitulate now, with that base figure, we find 1,300,000 new members and the membership made up as follows:

Reported as paying tax	2,526,796
Exempt from dues	100,000
In new federal unions	300,000
In new International Union local unions	500,000
Recruits in old International Union locals	450,000
Recruits in old federal unions	50,000
Total present membership	3,926,796

"True figures. If they could be had, would, I have no hesitation in saying, bring that total to more than 4,000,000, a tremendous growth since July 1, which would be shown in our bookkeeping report if our fiscal year had closed one month later.

"We cannot omit from any true calculation of our union strength those bona fide unions, such as the railroad brotherhoods, which are not in affiliation and

yet which are as staunch and true as labor men can be. In the various units of this type there are approximately one million members, including those who are paying dues and those who remain union men and women, but are exempted from dues for various reasons. The trade union strength of America today is five million in membership. In spirit, multiplying by the customary five, we have a trade union family strength of 25,000,000 Americans and we have but begun to organize.

"Already we are within some 50,000 of our war-time strength and when it is understood that many of our new unions contain as many as 5,000 members it may be seen that even as we meet here that point may have been passed. Our next goal is ten millions and after that we shall advance to 25,000,000, which will bring the majority of Americans genuinely and actually within the trade union family."

MILLIONS STILL MUST HAVE AID

Idleness Drops 20 Per Cent Since March, But Situation Still Desperate for Many.

Making public the monthly unemployment report of the American Federation of Labor, based on data from affiliated organizations, President William Green said that the Federation estimates unemployment is still more than 11,000,000, though 815,000 persons returned to work in August.

President Green warned that improvement in employment must not mislead the nation into thinking that the need for relief is over. "Relief needs this winter will be greater than ever before," he said.

"The President's re-employment program in its first month brought greater progress in employment than in any month since the depression began," Mr. Green said. He continued:

"Reports of the Labor Department show that in the seventeen industries covered by their figures, 750,000 persons went back to work from July 15th to August 15th, and when other industries are added to this total, the Federation estimate shows that in all 815,000 men and women went back to work in the month of August. This reduces unemployment to 11,001,000, according to our preliminary estimate.

"Trade union reports for the first part of September indicate that the re-employment program is still going forward. They show a larger employment gain in September than in August, the largest gain in fact for any month since March, 1933, except June. In September 22.6 per cent of the membership were out of work, compared with 23.7 per cent in August, 24.1 per cent in July and 26.6 per cent in March. The gains were chiefly in full-time work, for part-time work did not increase. Of our twenty-four cities, twenty reported a gain in employment.

"Nevertheless when one considers the 11,001,000 persons still out of work and looks ahead to winter months when more than a million will probably lose their jobs, progress in the conquest of unemployment seems slow indeed. But miracles do not happen even under the N.R.A., and the fact that more than 2,800,000 have gone back to work since March, when all industries are counted, is at least a beginning toward recovery. Unemployment has been reduced by 20 per cent since its peak in March.

"This beginning of re-employment must not mislead us into thinking that the need for relief is over or that it is even decreasing. Despite the return to work of 2,800,000 by August, the number of families on relief rolls in our principal cities in August was 85 per cent to 90 per cent above August last year. If two or three million are better off by having jobs, eleven million are worse off from their long struggle for existence; their resources are exhausted, and hundreds are weekly applying to the public relief offices for the first time. Relief needs

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this winter will be greater than ever before. Three and a half million families were on the public relief rolls in August and this number may increase to four and a half million before the winter is over. Care for those who are without resources is our first duty and every American citizen with a spark of human sympathy will stand firmly behind National and State relief programs this winter, even when they mean higher taxes."

Johnny on the Spot
Head Cook—"Didn't I tell you to notice when the soup boiled over?"
Assistant—"I did. It was half-past ten."—Buffalo Bison.

Soft Pedal
Sandy was learning to play the bagpipes. One night, while he was strutting about the room, kirling for all he was worth, his wife attempted a mild protest. "That's an awfu' noise ye're making," she said.
Sandy sat down and took off his boots; then got up and resumed his piping in his stockinged feet.—Morpeth Herald.

How We Do It
At lunch time I saw this in the window of a restaurant: "If your wife can not cook, don't shoot her. Feed here, and keep her as a pet."

Spilling the Beans
A man was a witness in a hog-stealing case. He seemed to be stretching a point or two in favor of the accused, and the prosecuting attorney roared: "Do you know the nature of an oath?" "Sure."
"Do you know you are not to bear false witness against your neighbor?" "I'm not bearin' false witness agin him, I'm bearin' false witness for him."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

Twin Souls
"When the Judge ruled that BJones had to pay alimony, how did he feel about it?" "Chagrined."
"And how did his wife feel about it?" "She grinned."—The Pathfinder.

Exercise Not Wanted
Salesman—"Yes, sir, of all our cars, this is the one we feel confident and justified in pushing."
Prospective Customer—"That's no good to me. I want one to ride in."—Washington Labor.

The Cherry Tree

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

It hasn't been going so good with gangsters and racketeers of late.

Kidnapping hasn't been such safe sport as it formerly was and the whole crime business is in a bad way.

The Federal government seems intent upon re-establishing its old reputation in the business of catching criminals. Time was when the one force that it was never safe to monkey with was the United States Secret Service.

Prohibition flaunted the Federal government as much as it did state and local governments.

But the end of prohibition—for it is ended—seems to be witnessing a return of the Secret Service to its former estate.

Another thing that will aid mightily to stop crime will be return of something like economic stability and soundness. A sound society is likely to be fairly sound throughout.

In the great business of fixing wages, determining hours and keeping prices from hitting the sky, advertising cuts a big figure.

Authorities, scanning the figures with an anxious eye on prices, find great bulks of money in advertising appropriations. Many a commodity could come down greatly in price if the advertising appropriation could be cut out.

But there's a rub, and a big one. For one thing the whole world of publications comes down upon the head of anyone who insists upon stopping this enormous expenditure.

Another fair item for consideration is this: If the advertising were stopped would the demand fall off so that production economy would be lost, sales volume tumble and retail price advance again because of those two actions? Who can say?

In the National Recovery Administration a score of deputies handle code hearings. These men are all drawn from the business world.

The air has been exceedingly free of suggestions that these men might remember their own business connections in their handling of codes, including the wages and hours of labor to be contained therein.

Is it to be expected that a member of a corporation law firm is going to forget all of his saturation of training, tradition and associations when he is selected to be a deputy administrator of NRA?

Perhaps he may be transformed, but it is a lot to expect.

A great many of the codes thus far approved do not to any great extent bear the earmarks, in wages and hours, of minds trained to see the basic economics of a New Deal in industry, though they do register progress beyond the standards of yesterday.

The manner in which humanity acts in this new machine is an interesting study and one that has been but little observed.

Strikes are peppered throughout the nation. One spokesman for industry suggests a truce on strikes and lockouts for six months.

Workers, freed under the law from the old slavery, are asserting that freedom in a hopeful battle for decency of wages and hours. If the code-making machinery moves too slow they intend to hasten matters.

The facts that there are strikes is encouraging. If there were none it would be a sign of stagnation, of hopelessness, of unwillingness to go after better things. A nation in which no man is willing to go into battle to gain a better life is a nation for which there is little hope. There is plenty of hope for America!

Statement of the Ownership, Management, Circulation, Etc., Required by the Act of Congress of August 24, 1912,

Of International Musician, published monthly at Newark, N. J., for October 1, 1933.

State of New Jersey, County of Essex, ss. Before me, a notary public in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared Wm. J. Kerngood, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the publisher and editor of the International Musician, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management, etc., of the aforesaid publication for date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 411, Postal Laws and Regulations, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are:

Publisher: Wm. J. Kerngood, Newark, N. J. Editor: Wm. J. Kerngood, Newark, N. J. Managing Editor: None. Business Managers: None.

2. That the owner is: (If owned by a corporation, its name and address must be stated and also immediately thereunder the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of stock. If not owned by a corporation, the names and addresses of the individual owners must be given. If owned by a firm, company, or other unincorporated concern, its name and address, as well as those of each individual member, must be given.) American Federation of Musicians, Jos. N. Weber, president, 1450 Broadway, New York, N. Y.; Charles L. Bagley, vice-president, 205 South Broadway, Los Angeles, Calif.; Wm. J. Kerngood, secretary, 37-39 William street, Newark, N. J.; Harry E. Brenton, treasurer, 238 Hemmenway street, Boston, Mass.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: None other than American Federation of Musicians.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company, but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest, direct or indirect, in the said stock, bonds or other securities than as so stated by him.

5. That the average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the six months preceding the date shown above is 120,000.

WM. J. KERNGOOD.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 22nd day of September, 1933.

JULIUS MARION,

[SEAL] Notary Public of New Jersey. My commission expires February 18, 1933.

How John Bull Taxes

Our British brothers certainly know how to levy inheritance taxes. Sir John Ellerman, a shipping magnate, died recently leaving a fortune of approximately \$140,000,000. About \$80,000,000 represented cash and government securities, and the British government has collected \$40,000,000 of this and later on it will take a large slice of the rest.

Boycott!

A boycott is a weapon, wielded to compel compliance with demands. The courts have held that organizations may not, without risk of pecuniary damages, use it to force the establishment of wage scales. The buying public is not an organization. The organization that now in effect suggests the boycott of non-code producers and distributors is virtually the government itself. How could damages be computed against either the government or its agents of compulsion, the purchaser's?—*Washington Star*.

When Rome Writhed

Pausanias—"I hear that Nero was torturing the Christians again last night." Demeter—"Someone ought to take that fiddle away from him."—*Boston Transcript*.

Strictly Original Blundering

Teacher—"Did your father help you with this problem?" Willie—"No, I got it wrong myself."—*Prairie Farmer*.

Peace at Last

"You say a woman is happiest after thirty-five?" "Yes, she then has a husband or knows she isn't going to get one. In either case she's resigned."—*Ex*.

Some Timely Comment

President Green of the American Federation of Labor is doing a big public service by warning that relief needs this winter will be greater than ever before. He points out that despite encouraging employment gains, progress in re-employment is slow and millions of persons still face a desperate situation.

There is nothing to be gained by blinking the facts set forth by Mr. Green. The nation must gird itself to care for the unemployed. It will be a hard task and will quite likely mean higher taxes and a greater all-around burden on the nation, but it cannot be dodged. Both humanity and enlightened self-interest demand that victims of the depression be given adequate food, clothing and shelter until such time as they can find employment.

Labor can't emphasize too much or too often that prosperity is dependent upon high incomes for the many, not of the few. Purchasing power must be widely spread or there can be no sound prosperity. Recovery Act codes are raising purchasing power for the masses, but they are not going far enough. Labor recognizes this and business men are beginning to see it.

Among those who see the urgent necessity of setting higher wages under the codes is Malcolm Muir, business man and deputy administrator of the Recovery Administration. He said recently:

"The Recovery Act has been referred to as a 'labor law.' It is in the sense that if we are to have prosperity in this country we must first make sure that the rank and file of workers are gainfully employed. I would remind you that those whose incomes are \$2,500 a year or less consume about 80 per cent of all our factory production. Unless this fact is recognized, and unless means are found to pay adequate wages to this vast army of employes, our factories cannot be busy and the capital invested in industry cannot receive its proper reward. Therefore, if the codes being worked out by each industry fail to recognize this fact, and also fail to direct industry to correct those abuses which industry was unable to correct, the purpose of this law will fail."

A study by the National Child Labor Committee of accident compensation for child industrial workers reveals a condition of affairs that should arouse every lover of fair play and justice. The study shows, among other things, that child victims of industrial accidents are not adequately compensated when permanently injured, that they are not assured of competent medical advice, that they are often the victims of greedy lawyers or unscrupulous employers and that they are not receiving vocational re-education, the paramount need of children with industrial handicaps.

The seriousness of the matter is indicated by the fact that each year, in sixteen States which find out what is happening to young workers, between 20,000 and 25,000 children are injured in industrial accidents. No less than a thousand of these are permanently disabled and another hundred are killed.

High Hat

"College certainly has made my son over." "I suppose you can hardly recognize him." "No—he hardly recognizes me."—*Ex*.

Live Licenses

Dog Catcher—"Do your dogs have licenses?" Small Boy—"Yes, sir, they are just covered with 'em."—*Dixie Dog News*.

Ready Alibi

Judge—"Who was driving when you collided with that car?" Drunk (triumphantly)—"None of us; we were all in the back seat."—*Annapolis Log*.

UNFAIR LIST

of the

American Federation of Musicians

BANDS ON THE UNFAIR LIST

American Legion Band, Agawam, Mass. American Legion Post Band, Hayward, Calif. Atlanta Police Band, Atlanta, Ga. Boyd Council, Jr. O. U. A. M. Band, Newark, N. J. Burgess Battery Co. Band, Freeport, Ill. Chevrolet Band, Kalamazoo, Mich. Clayton Military Band, Ellenville, N. Y. Danville Municipal Band, Danville, Ill. Daubanton's, Jimmie, Dance Band, St. Cloud, Minn. DeMolay Boys Band, Toledo, O. Firemen's Band and Orchestra, Indianapolis, Ind. Graham Farmer Band, Washington, Ind. Hall Printing Co., Chicago, Ill. Hamilton Ladies' Band, Hamilton, Ohio. Hamilton Square Y. M. C. A. Band, Trenton, N. J. High School Band, Mattoon, Ill. Hoboken Police Band, Hoboken, N. J. Hope Hose Co. Band, Bordentown, N. J. I. O. O. F. Band, Greenwich, N. Y. Jennings, Howard, and His Band, Huntington, W. Va. Joe Zahradka Pana Band, Pana, Ill. Knights of Pythias Band, Elm Grove, W. Va. Nazareth Band, Nazareth, Pa. 107th Cavalry Band, Akron, Ohio. 142nd Infantry Band, Amarillo, Texas. Palmolive-Peets-Colgate Band, Jersey City, N. J. Police and Firemen's Band, Philadelphia, Pa. St. Nicholas Boys' Band, Jersey City, N. J. Santa Fe Band, Topeka, Kan. Stratford Boys' Band, Stratford, Ont., Can. Stuts, Wayne, and His Band, Elkhart, Ind. Temple Association Band, Elgin, Ill. Veterans of Foreign Wars Band, Kalamazoo, Mich. Williams, Myron, and His Band, Houston, Texas. Yeoman's Kiltie Band, Oklahoma City, Okla.

PARKS, BEACHES AND GARDENS

Artesian Park, Tom Sweeney, Manager, Brenham, Texas. Beverly Gardens, Albuquerque, N. M. Bombay Gardens, Philadelphia, Pa. Capital Park and all Buildings thereon, Hartford, Conn. Clair Case, Persian Gardens, Oakland, Calif. Dolan's Park, Buscobel, Wis. Fairview Park, Chas. F. Raney and W. W. Boddy, Props., Springfield, Ill. Gay Mill Gardens, Hammond, Ind. Geauga Lake Park, Geauga Lake County, O. Grand View Park, Singac, N. J. Japanese Gardens, Madison, Wis. Joyland Park, Lexington, Ky. Lake Ariel Park, Scranton, Pa. Lakeside Amusement Park, Wichita Falls, Texas. Mason Gardens, Uniontown, Pa. Mayfair Gardens, Baltimore, Md. Natatorium Park, Spokane, Wash. Pass Time Gardens, Trenary, Mich. Polonia Park, Dickson, Pa. Shore Acre Gardens, H. Eberlin, Prop., Sioux City, Iowa. Suburban Park, Manlius, N. Y. Swiss Gardens, Mrs. Lohmann, Manager, Cincinnati, Ohio. Tasmio Gardens, Mishawaka, Ind. Trier's Park (West Swinney Park), Fort Wayne, Ind. Yosemite National Park.

ORCHESTRAS

Amato Orchestra, Portland, Maine. Atlantic University Orchestra, Norfolk, Va. Bair, Ray, and His Music, Louisville, Ky. Bailey's Orchestra, Napa, Calif. Berk, Sammy, and His Orchestra, Joliet, Ill. Bigford, Roy, and His Orchestra, Bay City, Mich. Blue and Gold Orchestra, Tyrone, Pa. Blue Jay Orchestra, Portsmouth, N. H. Boston Symphony Orchestra, Boston, Mass. Brown, Harry, and His Sunshine Serenaders, St. Petersburg, Fla. Bruce Force and the Merryman Orchestra, Plainfield, N. J. Burke, Mrs., Orchestra, Portsmouth, N. H. Clifford's Orchestra, Antigo, Wis. Club Ansonia Orchestra, Fords, N. J. Farrell, Gene, Traveling Orchestra. Firemen's Band and Orchestra, Indianapolis, Ind. Flindt, Emil, and His Varsity Band, Davenport, Iowa. Frolickers, The, Plainfield, N. J. Hackman, Leroy, Orchestra (Hack's Rhythm Kings), Jefferson City, Mo. Hammit, Jack, and His Jintown Ramblers. Hezekiah Fagan and His St. Louis Colored Syncopators, Cumberland, Md. Holt, Evelyn, Orchestra, Victoria, B. C., Canada. Hough's Nighthawks Orchestra, Beloit, Wis. Janderum, Jack, and His Orchestra, Perth Amboy, N. J. Julian's Orchestra, Harrison, N. Y. Keith, Holbrook, Spanish Ballroom Orchestra, Salt Lake City, Utah. Lee, Ken, Orchestra, South Norwalk, Conn. Lillsand, Walter, and His Band, Madison, Wis. McDew, John L., Orchestra, Pittsburgh, Pa. Margolla, Geo., and His Music Masters, Kingston, N. Y. Marti, Al, and his orchestra, Toledo, Ohio. Meredith Lynn and his Orchestra, Hannibal, Mo. Midnight Sun Orchestra, Plainfield, N. J. Migliaccio, Ralph, Orchestra, Provo, Utah. Moten, Bennie, and His Orchestra. Nighthawks Orchestra, Marshalltown, Iowa. Notre Dame Jugglers, South Bend, Ind. Paramount Orchestra, Stamford, Conn. Paul Cornelius and His Dance Orchestra, Dayton, Ohio. Porrello Cavaliers, Easton, Pa. Reinhart, Chas., and His Orchestra, Louisville, Ky. Reve d'Or Orchestra, Meriden, Conn. Rickard, Wm., Orchestra, Green Bay, Wis. Rush, Ed., and His Chalcedonians, Quincy, Ill. Sunset Troubadours, Jersey City, N. J. Trautman, Edwin A., and His Blue Ribbon Entertainers, Amsterdam, N. Y. Tri-City Symphony Orchestra, Davenport, Ia. Twin City Orchestra, Plainfield, N. J. United Orchestras, Booking Agency, Omaha, Neb. Williams, Ray, and His Orchestra, Topeka, Kan. Walep, Ossie, Orchestra, New Brunswick, N. J.

