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Asbury Park, N. J.—1935 Convention City

Fortieth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Musicians Will Convene June 10th, 1935, at New Jersey's Beautiful Resort City.

THE International Executive Board has selected Asbury Park, N. J., as the Convention City for 1935. The home of the Convention will be the Berkeley-Carteret Hotel and the sessions will be held at the Convention Hall, directly opposite the hotel, and will begin on Monday, June 10th, 1935, at 2:00 P. M., continuing each day thereafter until the Convention adjourns.

Asbury Park has been selected by reason of climatic conditions and accommodations secured there.

The City of Asbury Park, N. J., is one of America's foremost ocean resort cities. With beautiful and modernly developed beaches, modern hotels and new convention hall it offers an ideal spot for the holding of the Fortieth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Musicians.

Whatever one's preference may be as to hotel accommodation—the great modern hostelry or the smaller, more home-like house—it is to be had at Asbury Park. The picture shown at the right covers but a single corner of an extensive hotel section. A large picture would illustrate even more effectively the wide range of types and sizes which makes it possible for Asbury Park to satisfy every individual taste and purse.

Note how each house stands out by itself—the large structures, each occupying an entire ocean-front square. Note the wide, clean avenues; the parks. Note the gentle waves of the vast Atlantic washing the white beach. The wide, smooth boardwalk, with its surf bathing grounds and sea-water pools; its pavilions and stores and amusement places—a boardwalk miles in length is discernable between the large hotels and the ocean.

The parks, corners of two of which appear in the picture, are highly-prized features of this beautiful resort city. They are parks of trees and shade, and deep green lawns, and of lakes and little wooded islands. In its lakes and parks and broad, tree-lined avenues, Asbury Park is distinctive.

In the beautiful new Casino, built out over the rolling sea, there is always entertainment. On this wonderfully smooth and spacious floor devotees of the dance, glide to the music of nationally famous musical organizations. It is indeed a popular rendezvous with pleasure.

Asbury Park offers in abundance the very best of indoor entertainment and diversion. There are all sorts of amusement places—ballrooms in the hotels, public dance halls, cabarets and large and beautiful theatres that give the best in action picture, vaudeville and the greatest of Broadway plays.

These theatres are as up-to-date and

modern, as to appointments and quality of productions, as those of the great metropolis and they play daily—summer, winter, fall and spring—to large houses.

Asbury Park is a theatre town.

Ocean bathing is popular and delightful from May until October. Across soft white sand one is lured irresistibly to a tumbling surf.

There is sport in the white caps—vigor in the splash, and health in the tan of the sun and the salt of the sea.

When it is too cool, in late fall, winter and early spring, for outdoor bathing the big indoor pool of the Natatorium and the hot and cold therapeutic baths are popular.

In and all about Asbury Park are many

play of wares gathered the world over. Or one loiters in a pavilion or at a band stand and listens to the concert of a world-famous musical organization.

There are hotels and lakes and parks on the land side and to the east the beach and the great wide, beautifully mysterious ocean from across the broad expanse of which there comes a brisk and cool, refreshing breeze.

Even in its mildest moments there is a singing of the sea that breaks "white water" on the beach.

In storm it is majestic and fearsome, but normally its graceful tumbling waves are indescribably beautiful.

Swimming pools, clean and always freshly filled with clear sea water; rest

they supervised, there hasn't been a drowning on an Asbury Park bathing ground in thirty-three years.

Every one of the city's wide, shady avenues, graced with lakes and parks and beautiful homes, leads to the splendid Boardwalk Promenade.

And if you are a devotee of sport, it's here at its best, of any sort one's fancy moves toward.

Tennis: Hard clay courts at the stadium grounds.

Golf: Six great courses within a five-mile radius.

Riding: Miles of bridle paths through wooded and open fairyland.

Motoring: Hundreds of miles of wide, hard, smooth roads in a country of hills and level stretches, woods and fields and streams.

Fishing: Ocean, bay, river, lakes and brooks call and satisfy exacting devotees of rod and reel.

Boating: Sail, motor, row or canoe on rivers, sea or land-locked lakes.

Bathing: Well, that's the summer sojourner's chief dissipation. It is superfine.

And there is fine upland shooting in the woods and fields, and geese and duck down the bay for those who come and like such sport in fall and early winter.

The following are just a few of the many important points of interest the visitor to Asbury Park will see and enjoy:

New Convention Hall and Theatre—Fifth Avenue and Boardwalk.

New Casino—Asbury Avenue and Boardwalk.

City-owned beachfront, one mile long.

Bathing beaches at almost every street.

Over a mile of Boardwalk that connects with Ocean Grove.

Swimming Pools on Boardwalk at Second and Seventh Avenues.

Band Concerts—Open-Air Pavilion, Seventh and Eighth Avenues on the Boardwalk.

Athletic Ground at Sunset Avenue, on Deal Lake.

Public Playgrounds on several city sites.

Atlantic Park open to the public, between Ocean Avenue to Webb and Fifth to Sunset Avenue.

Library Park, Heck Street to Grand Avenue and Asbury Avenue to First Avenue.

Information Bureau at First Avenue and Boardwalk.

Rest Parlors every two hundred feet on the Boardwalk.

The City of Asbury Park awaits you, and all delegates and visitors to the next convention of the American Federation of Musicians. You will find it a hospitable city—a city that is not too large and yet so diversified that it will appeal to all.



The official Convention Headquarters will be at the Berkeley-Carteret Hotel. It is directly opposite the great new Municipal Convention Hall, where the sessions of the Convention will be held. The hotel has 400 guest rooms, every room an outside one and luxuriously and comfortably furnished. Every room has bath, supplied with hot and cold fresh and sea water. The Mandarin Grill and Crystal Room are the two most beautiful dining rooms on the North Jersey Coast, and the Berkeley-Carteret French chef is famous among particular guests. Asbury Park is easily accessible by motor, rail or boat—seventy-five minutes from New York, sixty minutes from Newark and one and one-half hours from Philadelphia.

beautiful lakes—some of them small, others reaching back for miles into wooded country.

These lakes are havens for devotees of the paddle and the oar.

And on the larger lakes and on the rivers speed boats dart about and outboard motors put-put in and out of shaded coves.

Asbury Park has a boardwalk, of course, but a "different" Boardwalk—devoid of cheap and noisy catch-penny amusements. Here one strolls, or, relaxed in the wheel chair, is rolled past interesting stores and shops with a dis-

pavilions, stores, bathing establishments, high-class amusements and solariums line the west side of the real boardwalk that looks out over the sand and far away to sea.

The only structures east of the Boardwalk are the piers on which are located the three-million-dollar Casino—an amusement center; the five-million-dollar Convention Hall and the fishing pier.

There is nothing finer in bathing facilities than those provided at Asbury Park. The pools are the best that engineering skill can produce. The surf bathing beaches are superb. So efficiently are

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UMI

**COMMENT ON
World Events**

Government figures disclose that weekly earnings in the automobile industry have been decreasing substantially in the past months, reaching an average of \$18.85 during September. This was a decrease from an average weekly wage of \$23.06 during August and also a substantial decrease over the figure for the same month a year ago. This is revealed in the October issue of the Labor Information Bulletin, a new service provided by the United States Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics, which aims, in the words of Secretary of Labor Perkins, to give workers, "unbiased and scientific information which covers not only conditions in their own particular industry, but also on the larger issues affecting the welfare of all labor and the Nation as a whole."

Weekly hours in the automobile industry have dropped from 31.9 in August, to 25.7 in September, while hourly earnings have risen from 72.7 cents to 73.1 cents in the same months. These figures are not very significant, however, without taking into consideration the tremendous drop in employment which has occurred in the automobile plants since the summer. For example, the hourly earnings in the automobile industry are the highest of the ten different classifications used in the Labor Information Bulletin, but in weekly earnings the automobile industry ranks sixth. And if yearly earnings are estimated the automobile industry is one of the lowest of all, since figures quoted by President Roosevelt indicate that the yearly wage of the average automobile worker is less than \$900 a year. It is hard economic facts such as these which are driving the automobile workers into the American Federation of Labor unions in ever increasing numbers.

How industries rise and fall is illustrated in the history of the once great American whaling industry, now only a shadow of its former self. On June 30, 1934, the Department of Commerce reports, there were 14 whaling vessels of 9,037 gross tons in the American whaling fleet, as compared with a record of 198,594 gross tons in 1858. The New England fleet of 1,858 was made up of about 1,000 sturdy vessels and in the ports of Gloucester, New Bedford, Boston, Provincetown and other New England seacoast cities lived the thousands of men who sailed those ships on adventurous voyages. Today there are perhaps a few seamen living who can recall the thrilling cry "thar she blows," and who view the passing of their former calling with regret. Since the time the first American seamen headed their vessels away from the New England coast late in the 18th century in search of "swimming treasure," the headquarters for the fleet have moved across the continent and today all American whaling vessels, with one exception, are operated out of Seattle and San Francisco. The fleet today is made up of 12 steam vessels, one motor vessel and one sailing vessel. When whalers were an important factor in the merchant fleet of the United States, virtually each one was a sailing craft. The last dozen years have seen the diminishing of this little group of survivors of what was once an outstanding industry.

Sixteen Pennsylvania utility companies the other day filed lowered rate schedules which will save consumers about \$1,414,000 a year. One by one the blossoms fall from the overshadowing tree of utility graft. The example of the TVA has lowered rates several million dollars a year within its sphere of influence. President Roosevelt's recent address at Tupelo, Mississippi, in which he said that the work of the TVA would be copied in every

state, sent a chill through the atmosphere that doubtless will bring down more faded petals. Then came the New York State Power Authority with a report which shows that in the northeastern states of this country alone, utility extortions total \$194,000,000 a year. One by one—and not half or a quarter fast enough—the utility graft blooms are coming down to earth. A good, rousing campaign for public ownership would speed up the process immensely.

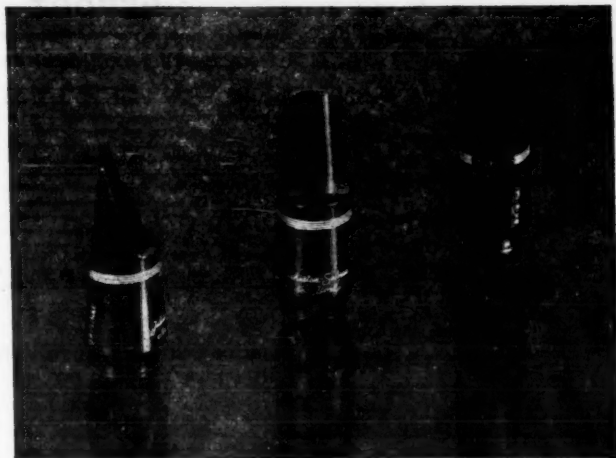
Need for a well organized program for the prevention of occupational diseases is emphasized in a recent report of the United States Women's Bureau. Potential dangers of these diseases, which have been before the International Labor Organization at Geneva several times, are largely unrecognized in this country, the Women's Bureau says. Occupational diseases are often difficult to recognize, especially in their early stages. They are insidious in their onset and frequently their more serious effects do not appear until a considerable time after exposure, whereas industrial injuries are immediate and definite. This makes industrial diseases the more dangerous, as often the victim is beyond aid when the trouble is recognized. The Women's Bureau makes three general recommendations for dealing with occupational diseases. The first recommendation is, of course, for preventive measures, direct efforts toward the elimination of harmful substances from manufacturing processes being urged. Where this is impracticable, provision of adequate safeguards including compulsory periodic examinations in hazardous industries is advocated. "Secondly," the bureau says, "it is recommended that occupational diseases be covered on the same basis as accidents in workmen's compensation laws. The third important step urged is complete and standardized reporting of cases of occupational disease. Until data and reports on the subject are standardized, there is no possibility of establishing a scientific basis for accident and disease prevention."

Should non-profit institutions such as hospitals be forced to pay state minimum wage to women workers in their laundries? This issue was recently raised by some of these institutions, particularly a small group of New York City hospitals which plead both poverty and extensive "charitable work" as justification for paying a substantial wage to their laundry workers. However, the State Division of Women in Industry and Minimum Wage holds definitely to the opinion that all women and minor laundry employes, wherever employed, come under the terms of the law. It was pointed out, in connection with this incident, that substandard earnings increase the demand for the type of "charitable work" carried on by these institutions.

Charles G. Dawes has vouched for the high moral character of Samuel Insull and Samuel's brokers. But who has vouched for the high moral character of Charles G. Dawes? A good many years ago, some Chicago politicians wanted to start a bank. They had to show a certain financial backing in order to get a state license. Dawes, head of another Chicago bank, loaned them securities which they showed as their own, and got their license. Dawes took back his securities, Lorimer opened his bank, which duly went broke—but Dawes loaned no securities to help out the depositors. Two years ago, Charles G. Dawes was head of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, whose chief work at that time was to bolster up shaky banks. The Dawes bank in Chicago was then decidedly shaky. Dawes resigned from the RFC with a grand gesture—and immediately thereafter borrowed \$90,000,000 from the RFC, a government institution, which he had dominated for months, and the largest single loan it has ever made. A large share of the money hasn't been paid back yet. Dawes may vouch for Insull; but who is vouching for Dawes?

The question is more and more being

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asked, why not investigate Fascist activities in the United States? There are good reasons why the Congressional committee investigating un-American activities here should take up Fascist propaganda and organization, which, documentary evidence shows, has been aggressively spread by Mussolini's agents among Italians and others in schools, churches and fraternal organizations throughout America. The Fascist agents even maintain a spy system and seek by boycott and other means to punish those conspicuously opposed to Mussolini's regime. Activities of Fascist agents have convinced many persons that if the Congressional committee investigates Fascist propaganda here it will realize that it is just as much a menace to American institutions as Nazism, which has already received the attention of the committee. The committee cannot make a complete report on un-American movements in this country if it leaves out Fascist activities.

Assassination is not only the wickedest but also the most stupid of political crimes, says Sir John Simon—referring to the murder of King Alexander and M. Barthou at Marseilles. Given a more general application we should consider this to be a perfectly proper sentiment; but the assassination of monarchs and ministers is not a greater crime than the murder of trade unionists and social democrats. The Marseilles tragedy is a final terrible reminder that in a crisis of political violence such as Europe is now passing through, the secret assassin and the public executioner become companions in crime. In the destruction of a regime of order and law, when democratically

constituted political parties have been forcibly suppressed and liberty-loving men and women have been shot down like mad dogs in the streets, or dragged from prison to face firing squads without even the pretense of trials, it is no matter for wonder—though it is for horror and alarm—that the political assassin appears on the scene. This is not written in condonation of political murder. It is one of the lessons of history that Governments which derive their authority from the consent of the governed and are guardians of the institutions of free citizenship create the atmosphere in which political murder excites the moral condemnation of every citizen and human life is secure.—Labour, organ of the British Trades Union Congress.

Everyone has read how Samuel Insull, dethroned utility emperor, paid himself salaries in 1929 of \$481,000 for his various corporations. Everyone knows that this amount was increased to \$485,767 in 1931, the second year of the depression. But few people outside the Insull range know a circumstance which makes these outrageous payments ten times more outrageous than before. At the very time that he was paying himself these absurd sums, stocks in the companies from which these salaries were drawn were being fairly rammed down the throats of Insull's employes. Practically every man with more than existence wage was dragged into subscribing for stock in proportion to his income; and the payments taken out of his pay envelope. The worker felt that he had to subscribe or lose his job; and these compulsory payments from modest or meager earnings supplied part

of the fantastic "compensation" which Mr. Insull paid himself for driving a naturally prosperous industry into bankruptcy.

Walter M. Citrine, general secretary of the British Trades Union Congress, has been telling American audiences that the time was approaching when the Labor party would again be called upon to take over the reins of government. Results of recent municipal elections in England, Wales and Scotland indicate that he may know whereof he speaks. A sweeping Labor party triumph was scored in London and provincial towns and cities and was followed up a few days later by an impressive victory in the Scottish municipal balloting. Everything in Scotland the Laborites made marked inroads against Conservative party power. Glasgow, Motherwell and other cities were carried. In England and Wales, the Labor party gained more than 700 seats and in London will control 15 boroughs out of 28 for the next three years. The vote was hailed by Labor party leaders as evidence the party has shaken off the "sock in the nose" received in 1931. The vote was declared to show a strong trend toward the Labor party and was even heralded as forecasting victory in the next general election. British labor, through the Labor party, has twice been the British government. If the results of the municipal elections reflect popular sentiment, Labor may for a third time win control of the government and that within a year or two.

No evidence that justifies a policy of discrimination against married women teachers as a class has yet been established, is the conclusion of Dr. David Wilbur Peters, after a careful study of the subject. Any blanket rule which arbitrarily eliminates any group of individuals as a class levies a high tariff on training and talent, in his opinion. In reaching these conclusions, Dr. Peters studied the records of 1,320 married women teachers and the same number of single ones with comparable backgrounds, and teaching approximately the same types of work. When the ratings of the two groups were examined, the differences found were too small to be significant. Another type of comparison including such items as years in the system, number of positions held, days of absence per year, credits for different types of advanced study—again revealed slight average differences.

Remarkable Things Said

It is better to make mistakes, as I feel the United States is doing in some cases, than to sleep and do nothing.—Etienne Flaudin, French Minister of Public Works.

The idea of a real and legal partnership between workers and the other elements in the company is, it seems to me, the only alternative to the bitterness of class struggle in our industrial order. For partnership is democracy, and is the only way to social peace in industry.—Charles P. Taft, 2nd.

The reorganization of industry is certainly no easy task, but it is a task which America must carry through. We may easily have differences of opinion as to the efficacy of each particular measure employed in the achievement of this great goal, but such differences of opinion do not constitute the American issue now. The issue before us is whether we shall go on with that task or abandon it, on the theory that no New Deal is necessary.—Edward A. Filene.

Africa is the only peaceful, quiet continent, without tyrants, without dictators, without danger of revolution or war.—Guglielmo Ferrero, Historian.

Relative Importance

The doctor was examining school children. One youngster was under weight. "You don't drink milk?" "Nope." "Live on a farm and don't drink milk at all?" "Nope, we ain't hardly got enough for the hogs."—Ex.

BETTER HOUSING

By The Observer

A little more than a year ago the Catholic Conference on Family Life drew up the following resolution on the question of housing: "In view of the fact that hundreds of thousands of American people are living in homes that are scarcely fit for human habitation, we urge that in the allotment of the vast sums appropriated for a public works program, due attention be given the possibilities of bettering our housing conditions through generous provisions for this purpose."

Some attention has been given the matter of better housing since those words were written, but hardly "due" attention. When the housing division of the Public Works Administration was established, an invitation to private organizations to establish low-cost housing projects on PWA loans was broadcast. One hundred millions of dollars had been allotted for these federal housing projects. The proposition of the PWA was to lend the greater part of the capital to private corporations which were to contribute about 15 per cent equity in cash or land or both. Their operations were to be subject to federal approval, and each corporation was limited in profit to 6 per cent on its own equity investment. This limited dividend experiment failed to get anywhere. Only seven projects were actually approved and only one of these has been completed to date.

This failure led to a change of policy on the part of the Public Works Administration. Furthermore, other developments are under way that suggest that the government is now turning more and more toward a vast housing program as the outstanding feature of a gigantic public works program by which it hopes to put millions of unemployed to work in productive fields and thereby get them off of direct relief which leads nowhere.

The PWA has concluded that for the present low-cost housing would have to be undertaken as federal slum clearance and low-cost housing projects, enjoying the benefits of an outright grant of 30 per cent of the cost of labor and materials. There is now on hand \$150,000,000 for this purpose—the price of three battleships, as someone has significantly remarked. Thirty-nine projects in thirty-three localities are being considered. They run from \$320,000 in Montgomery to \$12,500,000 in Chicago.

It is highly doubtful that the PWA will stop this \$150,000,000 program. Indeed, the administrator has said that he could use between \$1,500,000,000 and \$2,000,000,000 for slum clearance and low-cost housing in cities. Furthermore, he would like to have the present \$25,000,000 allotted for subsistence homesteads swelled to \$500,000,000.

Over and above all this, there is also the program of the Federal Housing Administration—a program which is beyond the reach of the poorest classes.

There should be no mistake in launching a mighty and thoroughly organized attack on our housing situation in this country. We have allowed conditions to exist that are a disgrace to a Christian civilization—conditions that are not only at the bottom of the misery suffered by the lower classes in modern society, but also of the constant growth of immorality, crime, and even insanity.

Art Critic

Go slow on criticism of art—unless you know!

An art critic was speaking of the virtues of this painting and the faults of that one.

"Now you see in this picture the artist has not learned his trade—he lacks technique and understanding. He has resorted to a trick to catch the public eye and has attempted to paint a fly. I would not object to that had he been able to draw better and make it look like a fly. This looks like a lump of clay."

At this point the fly took wing and flew away.—Ex.

BROWN & WILLIAMSON TOBACCO CORP. UNIONIZE

LOUISVILLE, KY.—THE BROWN & WILLIAMSON TOBACCO CORPORATION ANNOUNCES THAT IT HAS SIGNED AN AGREEMENT WITH THE TOBACCO WORKERS' UNION WHEREBY COMPANY FACTORIES (LOCATED AT LOUISVILLE, KY., PETERSBURG, VA., AND WINSTON-SALEM, N.C.) BECOME UNION PLANTS, AND WINGS CIGARETTES, SIR WALTER RALEIGH SMOKING TOBACCO AND OTHER B&W PRODUCTS CARRY THE UNION LABEL.

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ALSO MANUFACTURERS OF BLOODHOUND, KITE, B&W SUN CURED AND OTHER BRANDS OF PLUG TOBACCO.

ALL B&W BRANDS ARE UNION MADE

The Doctor's Unable Assistant

Husband (to family doctor, on telephone): "My wife has a severe pain in the back of her neck, and complains of a sort of soreness in the pit of her stomach."

Doctor: "She has malarial colic."

Husband: "What shall I do for her?"

Here central switched on a machinist who was taking to a man about a boiler.

Machinist (answers on same line): "Say, I think she is covered with scales inside about an inch thick. Let her cool down during the night, and before she fires up in the morning take a hammer and pound her thoroughly all over."

And so the family doctor wonders just why he lost his patient.—Ex.

Tardy Service

Bellhop (after guest has rung for ten minutes): "Did you ring, sir?"

Guest: "No, I was only tolling. I thought you were dead."—Tiger.

Hardly

"What makes you think there is a woman in the moon?"

"No man would stay up there that long alone, and be out every night."—Ex.

Blood and Blonde

"What's the matter with George? He looks terribly emaciated."

"Oh, he's suffering from high blonde pressure."—Rice Owl.

The Real Offense

Burglar at home to young son: "I did not spank you for taking the jam, my boy, but for leaving your finger prints."—Scope.

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Reason Enough

It was midnight, and Cohen was snoring soundly in his room above the pawnshop. Suddenly he awoke. Someone was hammering on the door below. Cohen put his head out of the window.

"Come down here," demanded the caller.

"Vat, at this hour" said Cohen, indignantly.

"Come down or I'll break your door in." Grumblingly Cohen stumbled down the stairs.

"Vell, what is it?" he asked.

"What's the time?" said the caller.

"Vat," said Cohen, "you vake me up in the middle of the night and ask me the time!"

"Vell, you've got my watch, haven't you?"—Ex.

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**OVER
FEDERATION
FIELD**

(By CHAUNCEY A. WEAVER)

The San Francisco Labor Convention worked on 215 resolutions touching a great variety of subjects relating to world affairs and social problems, as well as jurisdictional matters of a purely local nature. We hand herewith to such readers of THE INTERNATIONAL MUSICIAN as may be interested a survey of the stand taken by the Convention. The summary shows "for," "against" and "referred," the latter being resolutions passed back to the executive council of the Federation for consideration or action.

RESOLUTIONS FAVORED

The convention stood for:
Organization of agricultural and cannery workers' unions.
Organization of timber workers if funds permit.
Co-operation of affiliated unions in organization campaign of Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America.
Instruction of executive council to aid in having national and international unions remove bars to colored workers and reaffirming the federation's traditional stand against discrimination because of race, creed, color, sex or politics.

MEMBERSHIP WORK

Continuation of federation's regular membership activities without special assessment to expand work.
Co-operation of State federations in a campaign for State minimum wage acts.
Five-day, six-hour work week without reduction in pay.
Eight-hour day for fire fighters.
Continuation of boycott of German-made goods.
Organization of retail salespeople.
Instruction of President Green to bring to attention of President Roosevelt the charge that four large Eastern shipbuilding concerns have a stranglehold on naval contracts.
Support of legislation in the interest of farmers.
Expenditures for permanent highway improvements as an aid to re-employment.
Removal of convict-made goods from the open market.
Reaffirming federation's stand against use of cost of living basis for determining wages.

WORKERS' COMPENSATION

Vigorous campaign of co-operation to further workmen's compensation legislation.
Organization of industrial unions at discretion of executive council.
General theory of unemployment insurance, provided it is based on sound economics.
More effective legislative activity.
Allotment of 50 per cent of time on radio stations to non-profit organizations.
Preference for employment of union accountants.
Code for office workers.
Child labor amendment to the Constitution.
Right of public employes to organize.
"More reasonable rates and improvement in service" of telephone and telegraph companies.
Equal pay for equal work for women.
Barring commuting workers from countries bordering United States.
Increase in maximum relief per family by S.E.R.A.

"KICK-BACK RACKET"

Better working conditions on government contracts and protesting "kick-back rackets."
Higher standards of government employment.
Thirty-year optional retirement for government employes.
Civil service court of appeals.
A series of resolutions concerning employment in the Panama Canal Zone calling for retirement and pension rights and better working conditions.
Right to vote for citizens of District of Columbia.
Legislation forbidding enlisted men in army and navy from doing repair work which could be done by civilians.
Action by executive council to have company unions outlawed by modification or clarification of section 7-a of the N.R.A.
Protesting adoption of treaty of so-called "Safety of Life at Sea."
Extension of maximum age limit under civil service on temporary work to 55.

BOULDER DAM WORK

Better wages and working conditions at Boulder Dam.
Protesting lynchings.
Application of exclusion laws to seamen.
Restoration of provisions of seamen's act.
Defense of public school system and its full maintenance.
Legislation protecting rights of teachers to join unions.
Adequate funds for vocational education.
New convention of building trades department in Washington in November to settle issue of refusal to permit reaffiliation of carpenters, bricklayers and electrical workers.

BATTLE ON GANGS

Fight against racketeering and gangsterism.
Freeing Mooney and Billings.
Full publicity about government officials or other individuals involved in munitions industry investigation.
Union scales for skilled work in CCC camps.
Revival of C.W.A.
Health insurance.
Code for barber trades.

PROPOSALS REJECTED

The convention stood AGAINST:
Government ownership of banks, as proposed in resolutions 9, 78 and 188, the convention holding instead for more rigid control of banks.
Organization establishing funds for building homes for members.
Making it mandatory for all union members to be registered voters, if qualified.

LABOR PARTY

Formation of a labor party and recognition of communists within federation unions, as resolutions 22, 120 and 201.
Urging education to avert war, in lieu of another resolution against war.
Survey of affiliation of local unions with central bodies.
Abolishment of private employment agencies, but for more drastic regulation.
Registration of aliens.

HOUSING PROGRAM

Federal legislation to promote housing program, because resolution too complicated.
Eleven resolutions calling for drastic unemployment insurance, old age pensions and similar social insurance measures, in lieu of social insurance action already taken.
Three resolutions indorsing N.R.A. on ground it was covered in other resolutions.
Dues exemption for unemployed members.
A strategy board for the American Federation.

PLANT CLOSURES

Closure in all industrial plants to employers as well as employees by military force in case of strike.
Federation indorsing policy of general strikes and sympathetic strikes under specified conditions.
Resolution declaring local union officers autocratic and self-perpetuating in office.
Condemnation of President William Green for not supporting San Francisco general strike.
Criticizing Governor Olson of Minnesota for actions during Minneapolis teamsters' strike.

DUES EXEMPTION

Dues exemption for unemployed members.
Reduced apprenticeship hours because such a program fails to provide thorough training.
Poll tax.
Withdrawal of union officials from N.R.A. posts.
Nationalization of radio broadcasting.
Unfair attitude of S. Clay Williams, chairman of N.R.A. administrative division.
Modification of per capita tax for agricultural and cannery workers.
Extension of sales taxes.
Company unions.

FOR FUTURE DISPOSAL

Referred back to the executive council:
Resolution against a liquor import tax of \$5.00 a gallon.
More drastic pure food and drug act.
Favoring extension of Pacific International highway to Fairbanks, Alaska.
Urging speed in carrying out housing program.
Advocating legislation bringing gold mining and other non-competitive industries under the N.R.A.
Formation of food workers' department and needle workers' department within federation.

CLOTHING DISPUTE

Jurisdictional dispute between the Tailors and Amalgamated Clothing Workers.
Federation affiliation with the International Federation of Trade Unions.
For furtherance of cause of Sheet Shearers' Union.
Protection of labor's interest in N.R.A. and similar legislation.
Issuance of charters to office to union workers in automotive industry.
Issuance of charters to official workers.
Thorough study of apprentice training.
Opposing any member of federation affiliating with National Civic Federation.
Government competition with private industry.

The Keynote makes announcement of the death of Brother Herman W. Schmemman, President of Local No. 5 of Detroit, Mich., which event occurred on Saturday evening, September 29, 1934. The end came following an abdominal operation from which he could not recover and after an illness of only a few days.

Brother Schmemman was born in Detroit, February 24, 1878. At the age of 5 he became a newsboy. His parents were people of culture, but reverses of fortune forced the boy at a very early age into the ranks of bread-earners. His first musical activities were in connection with a newsboys' band. He became a cornet player. Some time afterward he secured a free scholarship in Caton's Business College. A devoted student, he made rapid progress. He would not desert music, however, for any other line, and he was soon winning recognition as a bandmaster.

In due time Schmemman was given directional charge of the First Regiment Band and later organized a band of his own. In 1916 his band became the official band of Detroit. From that time forward he was a growing figure in Detroit musical affairs.

Brother Schmemman became President of Local No. 5 on April 1, 1932. He had business ideas of his own and assumed his new duties with vigor. He gave an administration which became notable for intelligent aggressiveness and a firm purpose to safeguard the interests of all. When the end came, the Keynote, official organ of Local 5, was moved to say:

The passing of our President is a tragic loss to the Detroit Federation of Musicians. His has been a service which cannot be estimated in terms of days, or years, or of money. It was a service of a musician for the craft he loved and understood, and his contributions to the cause of music have been legion. At the last rites held in the Scottish Rite Cathedral of Masonic Temple, were representatives of three groups with which President Schmemman had been closely identified more than a quarter of a century. These were Detroit Commandery, No. 1, Knights of Templar; the Old Newsboys' Association, and the Detroit Federation of Musicians.



STROKE CUT ONE-THIRD INCH

On left is shown stroke of conventional valve of large bore bass (65/64 of an inch). Center shows stroke of the new Conn short-action valve—44/64 of an inch, or nearly one-third less. At right is shown stroke of regular cornet valve (38/64 of an inch) only 6/64 of an inch less than this new Conn bass valve. Fully protected by U. S. Patents Pending.

HERE'S what bass players all over the nation have been clamoring for. A bass that meets the exacting present day demands of composers, arrangers and directors. A bass with an almost cornet-like action that makes solo parts miraculously easy.

See in the illustration and diagram above how Conn engineers have eliminated practically one-third of an inch from the conventional stroke—the stroke of this marvelous new bass is only 6/64 of an inch longer than that of a cornet. Then the finger tips have been arched to fit the natural position of the fingers and moved closer together. This gives the shortest, fastest, *easiest* valve action ever built into a bass. It's exclusive with Conn and fully protected by U. S. Patents Pending.

Intonation, response and tone quality superior to those of any bass we have ever built. Prove it to your own satisfaction. See your Conn dealer or write for full details.

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Please send me free literature and full information about the new Short-Action Conn Bass.

Name _____
Address _____
Town _____ State _____

When pallbearers carried the casket from the Cathedral, "Nearer My God to Thee" was played by a 150-piece band—representing Detroit's finest band musicians. At the head of the procession, which moved out Second boulevard, the band played Chopin's "Funeral March" and later "Onward Christian Soldiers." All three numbers were among Mr. Schmemman's favorite musical selections. And at Oakview Cemetery, in the brilliant sunshine of an October morning, the strains of "Taps" said for Detroit musicians what words might fail to do. "Well done, thou good and faithful servant."

The sixth annual conference of Pennsylvania and Delaware Locals (replacing the 20th annual conference of Eastern Pennsylvania and Delaware Locals) was held at Norristown, Pa., and was attended by over 100 delegates representing twenty-seven Locals. Fred W. Birnbach represented President Joseph N. Weber in the proceedings. State Officer Adolph Hirschberg of Philadelphia was present and delivered an address. John Phillips, President of the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor, was a guest and also

spoke. Every phase of the music business was touched upon and many misunderstandings clarified. An enjoyable incidental feature was a bus ride to historic Valley Forge. Hanover, Pa., was selected as the place of the next convention. The following officers were re-elected: President, Frank L. Diefenderfer of Reading; Vice-president, Charles F. Pokorny of Wilkes-Barre; Secretary, Ralph Feldser of Harrisburg, and Treasurer, O. Oscar Dell of Hanover.

"The Romance of Musical Instruments" is the subject of a lecture scheduled to be delivered at Boston Public Library on the sixteenth day of the current month at 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon by Mr. Henry Woelber of Local 9. From what we know of Brother Woelber's capabilities we are sure that he will portray the tonalities and other characteristics of the various musical instruments in a fashion

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Communist Lies About Organized Labor

MISREPRESENTATION and falsehood are the main weapons used by Communist propagandists in attacking bona fide trade unions and their executives. This well-known fact is clearly illustrated by an editorial in the "Daily Worker," the official organ of the Communist Party of the United States and the mouthpiece of the Communist International with headquarters in Moscow, assailing William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor.

In commenting on Mr. Green's suggestion that as a measure of unemployment relief the owners of industry increase output 30 per cent and apply the 30-hour week, the "Daily Worker" says: "Will this shorter work week mean a cut in weekly wages, * * * Green is silent on this aspect of the case."

The fact is that Mr. Green and the American Federation of Labor advocate the 30-hour week without reduction on weekly earnings.

In its report favoring the 30-hour week the Committee on Shorter Work Day of the 1934 convention of the A. F. of L. recommended that "such reduction in labor hours should carry with it no reduction in weekly pay." In supporting this report and urging its adoption by the convention, Mr. Green said:

"We couple with our demand for the six-hour day and the five-day week a proposal that there shall be no reduction in wages to the working man who may become the beneficiary of that reform. We cannot offer a remedy and with it a supplemental proposal that would at once destroy the efficacy of the remedy itself. We cannot propose a shorter work day and a shorter work week with reduced earnings, because that would destroy the buying power, and we must develop buying power to the point where we can find a market for the goods which industry produces."

At the conclusion of Mr. Green's speech the convention unanimously adopted the report of the committee.

Both the American Federation of Labor and Mr. Green have long advocated the 30-hour week without reduction in weekly earnings. To say that either the A. F. of L. or Mr. Green is "silent" on this question indicates the extent to which Communists will go in their policy of wanton mendacity relative to the position of bona fide labor officials on questions of deep interest to all working men and women.

Why Have Bank Failures?

THEY do some things better abroad. Banking for instance. In the first full three years of the depression—1930, 1931 and 1932, 5,102 banks in the United States closed their doors, tying up deposits of \$428,206,000.

In the first two months and four days of 1933—that is, before the bank holiday of ten days, 420 more banks closed, and all the rest seemed on the edge of doing so.

How desperate the situation was is shown by the fact that 4,580 banks remained closed after the holiday ended. Most of these have been opened or merged with other banks since; but at this writing, nearly 400 are still unable to secure a Federal license.

But—and this is both the milk and the meat in the coconut—not a single bank in either Great Britain or Canada was closed in the same time.

The insurance of bank deposits has helped to bring bank failures to a very low point since it has been in effect, and has abolished the losses of depositors in the two or three banks that have failed. But why allow bank failures at all? If Canada and Great Britain can get along without bank busting, why cannot we do the same?

The Laird's Minstrel

IVY L. LEE, known to organized labor as one of its bitterest enemies, but to the oil trust in the United States and the dye trust in Germany as a very present help in time of trouble, is dead at the age of 57 years.

In mediaeval Scotland, every self-respecting laird had his own private minstrel, to sing the laird's prowess and virtues. As the minstrel told it, it was the laird who really whipped the enemy; the clansmen just came in to gather up the spoil. It was the laird who made the clan respected and feared to the remotest glen. If the minstrel did his work properly, if he earned the sardonic compliment of Bruce:

"Well hast thou framed, old man, thy strains
To praise the hand that pays thy pains;"

he had something to eat, a place to sleep, an important position at the gatherings, and sometimes a drink from a flagon which the laird had sampled first.

Ivy Lee was minstrel to the Laird of Standard Oil, John D. Rockefeller, Sr. Ivy Lee was a clever minstrel. He praised the hand that paid his pains with more than common skill. He took up the job when the Rockefeller controlled Colorado Fuel & Iron Co. was still stinking with the smoke and blood of the Ludlow massacre; probably the most ghastly butchery that corporation gunmen have staged in America.

He set out, under these unpleasant circumstances, to "sell Rockefeller to the American people as a Santa Claus, not as an ogre;" and to an astounding degree he succeeded. He actually staged a scene in which Mother Jones, champion and idol of the miners, shook hands with John D. Rockefeller.

When that could happen, anything could happen. Lee's oily adroitness—the pun is unavoidable—has made hosts of Americans almost reverse their opinions of Rockefeller. They see only the University of Chicago, the Rockefeller Foundation, the reservoirs of money poured out—and, as a rule, wisely poured out—in charitable projects. They think these express the real nature of the man, and not his earnest desire for spiritual fire insurance. They forget his ruthlessness, his cruelty, in gathering the gold which he is belatedly scattering.

This is to a considerable extent the work of Ivy Lee. It earns him high rank among the ignoble company of sycophants. He has other titles to such fame. He began publicity work with the Pennsylvania Railroad, one of the hardest-boiled, anti-union lines of the country. He spread out, as the old-time minstrel could not do; and within a few months before his death he was taking a \$25,000 yearly fee from the German dye trust, and pleasantly interviewing Hitler.

Yet he will be remembered as the Laird Rockefeller's minstrel. He whitewashed the slaughter of American miners before he struck hands with the butchers of German Jews.

Labor Queries

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

Q.—What is the purpose of the International Labor Organization?

A.—A brief statement is: "To improve the situation of the workers in all countries; in the belief that evil conditions of labor and social life, wherever they may be found, contain the seeds of international strife."

Q.—How long has the Union Health Center of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union been in operation?

A.—Twenty-one years. The center, in New York City, provides medical and dental care for trade unionists at low rates.

Q.—Is labor fighting for the restoration of cuts in teachers' salaries?

A.—Yes. The last American Federation of Labor convention declared for a campaign to restore pay cuts in the public school system.

Q.—Does organized labor favor increased payments by the Federal Emergency Relief Administration?

A.—Yes. The recent San Francisco convention of the American Federation of Labor declared for an increase in maximum relief from the F. E. R. A.

Q.—When was the great Pullman railroad strike?

A.—It began May 11, 1894, and ended in July of the same year.

Q.—Where will the next convention of the American Federation of Labor be held?

A.—The San Francisco convention left the choice of the convention city to the Executive Council, which has announced no decision.

Out Beyond the Surf

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

Of course the election results are uppermost in mind almost everywhere—except where the subject is the latest move or what was in the so-called funny pictures last night. As if the funny pictures are funny (with few exceptions).

The American people are telling themselves they marched to the left, which mostly they did.

But there are qualifications.

It will probably turn out, in the light of history, that they marched against what was, rather than toward anything definite.

They marched toward a New Deal, which few, if any, outline definitely in their minds.

There is plenty of determination to kick out the old dog and get a new dog, without any really sound or final decision about what kind of a new dog it is going to be. Maybe it doesn't matter.

Today, after election, as well as just before, there is much talk to the effect that the Administration will become more conservative and more cautious.

Others say the people wouldn't stand for that.

That's wrong; the people would stand for it.

If the people had, in their own minds, a program upon which they were to any great extent really united, then they probably could not be brought to tolerate a new conservatism.

But the people have no real program. They follow the New Deal with joyous acclaim, because the New Deal stands for hope. But if New Deal leadership were to abandon the people the people would not, until a new leader should arise or until somehow they should find a way to unite on a new program, know much about where to go. Being leaderless and without program, they would stand for the new conservatism, beyond all reasonable doubt.

It is too early to say definitely that Roosevelt will turn to the right, as the politicians put it. It likewise is too early to say finally that he will not.

The balance is in favor of no turning back, but a balance is not a finality. It can be overturned.

So-called business interests have done a lot within the past year to build up their strength, notwithstanding the election.

To be candid about the election, it must be said that most of the outstanding conservatives were defeated, but the Democratic majority is by no means all progressive, though it leans heavily that way.

All of which is not by way of going gloomy, but merely by way of saying that in the long war between humanity and special privilege the die is not yet finally cast.

The die will not be cast until there is either an irrevocable position taken by a substantial group of leaders whose program meets the public requirement, or until a great section of the people themselves comes into agreement upon a program.

The weight of evidence today is that government has turned its face against the past, so far as its most glaring evils are concerned. But no final course has been shaped. That remains undone.

There may never be any final course. Perhaps none is desirable.

But whether it is or is not, the point today is that too many are fooling themselves into the belief that a course has been set and that the old powers will never again rule from the throne.

Those who want to go forward have many a battle to fight, many a headache to endure.

Financial Wars Come High

KINGS war, soldiers fight, and farmers pay is an old world proverb which needs little change to fit financial wars as well as international ones. In the trial of Samuel Insull at Chicago for using the mails to defraud, documents were read into the record showing that the war for supremacy between Insull and Cyrus Eaton of Cleveland cost Insull's stockholders \$56,000,000.

Eaton quietly bought Insull stocks until he had enough to make him able to wage a damaging fight for control. Insull, after fighting vainly for a time, bought Eaton's stock at gross overprices, and put the \$56,000,000 required to do this on his—Insull's—companies. Forty million dollars of gold notes had to be floated to make the deal, and in the end the whole sum was lost and a great deal more with it.

Financial kings fight, and consumers and investors pay.

OVER FEDERATION FIELD

(BY CHAUNCEY A. WEAVER)

The San Francisco Labor Convention worked on 215 resolutions touching a great variety of subjects relating to world affairs and social problems, as well as jurisdictional matters of a purely local nature.

RESOLUTIONS FAVORED

The convention stood for: Organization of agricultural and cannery workers' unions. Organization of timber workers if funds permit. Co-operation of affiliated unions in organization campaign of Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America.

MEMBERSHIP WORK

Continuation of federation's regular membership activities without special assessment to expand work. Co-operation of State federations in a campaign for State minimum wage acts. Five-day, six-hour work week without reduction in pay.

WORKERS' COMPENSATION

Vigorous campaign of co-operation to further workmen's compensation legislation. Organization of industrial unions at discretion of executive council. General theory of unemployment insurance, provided it is based on sound economics.

"KICK-BACK RACKET"

Better working conditions on government contracts and protesting "kick-back rackets." Higher standards of government employment. Thirty-year optional retirement for government employees.

BOULDER DAM WORK

Better wages and working conditions at Boulder Dam. Protesting lynchings. Application of exclusion laws to seamen. Restoration of provisions of seamen's act.

BATTLE ON GANGS

Fight against racketeering and gangsterism. Freeing Mooney and Billings. Full publicity about government officials or other individuals involved in munitions industry investigation.

PROPOSALS REJECTED

The convention stood AGAINST: Government ownership of banks, as proposed in resolutions 9, 78 and 188, the convention holding instead for more rigid control of banks.

LABOR PARTY

Formation of a labor party and recognition of communists within federation unions, as resolutions 22, 120 and 201. Urging education to avert war, in lieu of another resolution against war.

HOUSING PROGRAM

Federal legislation to promote housing program, because resolution too complicated. Eleven resolutions calling for drastic unemployment insurance, old age pensions and similar social insurance measures, in lieu of social insurance action already taken.

PLANT CLOSURES

Closure in all industrial plants to employers as well as employees by military force in case of strike. Federation indorsing policy of general strikes and sympathetic strikes under specified conditions.

DUES EXEMPTION

Dues exemption for unemployed members. Reduced apprenticeship hours because such a program fails to provide thorough training. Poll tax.

FOR FUTURE DISPOSAL

Referred back to the executive council: Resolution against a liquor import tax of \$5.00 a gallon. More drastic pure food and drug act.

CLOTHING DISPUTE

Jurisdictional dispute between the Tailors and Amalgamated Clothing Workers. Federation affiliation with the International Federation of Trade Unions.

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Announcing

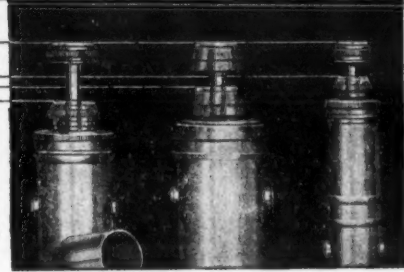
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STROKE CUT ONE-THIRD INCH

On left is shown stroke of conventional valve of large bore bass 65/64 of an inch. Center shows stroke of the new Conn short-action valve—44/64 of an inch, or nearly one-third less.



HERE'S what bass players all over the nation have been clamoring for. A bass that meets the exacting present day demands of composers, arrangers and directors.

See in the illustration and diagram above how Conn engineers have eliminated practically one-third of an inch from the conventional stroke—the stroke of this marvelous new bass is only 6/64 of an inch longer than that of a cornet.

Intonation, response and tone quality superior to those of any bass we have ever built. Prove it to your own satisfaction. See your Conn dealer or write for full details.

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CONN BAND INSTRUMENTS

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Please send me free literature and full information about the new Short-Action Conn Bass.

Name Address Town State

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"The Romance of Musical Instruments" is the subject of a lecture scheduled to be delivered at Boston Public Library on the sixteenth day of the current month at 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon by Mr. Henry Woelber of Local 9.

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to make the afternoon a notable one for all present.

Local 174, New Orleans, is the sponsor of a movement which will be watched with great interest. It is the establishment and maintenance of a Musicians' Recreation Home at Mandeville, in that State. A recent social function was an entertainment for Frankie Masters and his orchestra, who have taken great interest in the home and been very generous in the matter of helping to place the institution on a solid foundation.

The home, which is owned by Local 174, is the climax of many years of planning. It is the mental offspring of our old friend, G. Pipitone, President of the Local for several years, and is designed as a haven for sick and disabled musicians. Like all worthy enterprises, it was at first misunderstood. As an example of the obstacles some sought to cast in the way, the story was circulated that the home was to be a sort of incubating station for the hatching of new schemes with which to combat canned music. The promoters of the affair, however, prepared to lay their case before the public. A theatre was rented and a show presented with talent entirely from the ranks of musicians, night club entertainers and other kindred sources. The box office was a complete sell out, the show went over big and a substantial profit was realized. Since that original venture the managers have manifested an entire change of front, have come forward with offers of vaudeville acts free of charge, and from other quarters a keen interest has been indicated which has insured the success of the enterprise as a permanent local institution. This Recreation Home has been incorporated and owns a plot of ground 150 by 180 feet. The grounds are rich in oaks, pecan, fig trees and shrubbery, are located in a section of Louisiana noted for its wholesome atmosphere and particularly free from tubercular troubles. The locality has its own spring water and is but half a square from the beach on the north shore of Lake Ponchartrain, 56 miles from New Orleans by paved highway. A large cottage has been constructed in a way that other additions may be easily made. Local 174 has taken great interest and pride in this home and it may be said that they have put forth a humanitarian effort highly to their credit.

Unique exercises of the imagination are always interesting. Somewhere along the line of our recent Western trip we saw a saloon named "Paradise."

What did you think of the national election returns? We felt much the same way.

Flying is getting so easy Australia may soon be putting in a bid for a national musicians' convention.

Many Locals are reporting increased membership. Another prosperity symptom.

It is believed that Old Man Depression has at least one foot in the grave.

Announcement is made of the death of Percival Erwin Wagner, for twenty years Secretary of Local 379, at his home in Easton, Pa. Brother Wagner had been prominent in Easton musical circles for many years. Although 75 at the time of his passing, he had been active up until a month of his demise. He was a fine cornetist and violinist and had membership in the Opera House Orchestra. He had served as organist for various churches of the Lutheran denomination and was in frequent demand as a vocalist—especially at funerals. The final rites were largely attended and the many floral offerings bore testimony to the high esteem in which he was held. Brother Wagner had attended many national conventions of the American Federation of Musicians, and will be widely and kindly remembered. As a result of Brother Wagner's death, Local 379 has selected Kenneth E. Brader, Secretary, and Stanley

E. A. Lum, Treasurer, for the balance of the official years—the deceased having held both positions. Frank D. Steckel and Emmet R. O'Brien were named trustees.

Nearly every community, and nearly every organization, is afflicted with one or more of those anonymous letter-writing parasites. Referring to this insect breed, the Omaha Musicians, speaking from the viewpoint of recent experience, says: "Now, Mr. Anonymous, we invite you to come to the office without fear of prosecution so that we may bask in the sunlight of your superior wisdom and receive your most welcome advice on how to make Local 70 a perfect organization." We hazard the prediction will not be accepted. Their specialty is to fire from ambush. If curious garrulity could be translated into constructive action, our Locals and all other similar organizations would speedily develop into paragons of progressive administration—like—they would!

Speaking of Omaha, President Rangval Oleson of Local 70 distributes advertising matter locally to the following effect:

We have been assured relief work for seventy musicians, under the following conditions: 52 hours per month at \$1.00 per hour for married men; 34 hours per month at \$1.00 per hour for single men. Project for six months' period. State whether qualified for concert or dance work or both. Ownership of home does not disqualify you.

This is at least a rift in the clouds.

The most energetic expenditure of 1935 will be preparation for the political campaign and election of 1936.

The newest of new deals must eventually lose much of its gloss.

As the San Francisco Labor Convention drew to its close, and the delightful weather which had prevailed gave promise of vindicating the finest autumnal traditions, we responded to the urge to indulge in a more circuitous route home. Accordingly we left the Golden Gate City on Sunday afternoon at 4 P. M. on the Southern Pacific Cascade Limited and the next day noon found us in Portland, Oregon. This is a stately city, magnificently built, with broad thoroughfares, slightly hills, and the Columbia Highway—the seeing of which is worth a trip to the great Northwest. The atmosphere was bracing, the dooryards were abloom with seasonable roses, and we walked something like thirteen blocks to the headquarters of Local 99, where we found the officers and members working out the details of a new forty-piece municipal band project under the auspices of F. E. R. A. There is to be one concert a week, two and one-half hours of rehearsal, and the amount of this particular appropriation was \$7,392. Officers of the Local are: President, Burns Powell; Vice-president, Charles Clow; Secretary-Treasurer, L. D. Staats; Business Agent, E. E. Pettingell; Sergeant-at-arms, W. N. Livingston. The Board of Directors includes the officers already named and Andy Anderson, Herman Kenin, H. C. Crocker, Frank Keller and Archie Loveland. The Local is housed in bright clean headquarters and the members feel that better days are at hand.

No visit to the great Northwest is complete which does not include Seattle and, consequently, I improved my second opportunity to do so. Rapidly approaching the half-million population point, the second largest seaport of the Pacific States, spread all over the eastern hilly shore of Puget Sound, one wonders at the lack of faith which the statesmen of three-quarters of a century ago manifested whenever the subject of far-west development was broached. In the romantic story of northwestern upbuilding, Seattle holds a commanding place. Cozily nestling in a home of its own, at 2225 Fourth Avenue, may be found the headquarters of Local 76. After climbing several hills and



Soprani, Inc., Dept. 1226, 630 S. Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.

descending several valleys we finally found the place and a scene of real official activity. The officers are: President, O. R. McLain; Secretary, J. J. Curley; Treasurer, Erwin Gastel; Sergeant-at-Arms, C. Gerhardt; Board of Directors, G. Meriggioni, C. L. Weber, W. Davenport, F. Dorr, A. P. Adams, R. Lemon, F. Smullen and M. Cady. The board was in session and it was a busy one. There was not much time for visiting, aside from a conference in which it was made plain that the members up there have their problems and are facing them with a courage which points unerringly toward success.

When you visit Seattle try the upper stories of some of the tall buildings and get an eyeful of scenery which it would be difficult to duplicate anywhere on the face of the earth.

The ideal travel service between Seattle and Vancouver, B. C., is by Canadian steamship. One is never out of sight of land. You leave at 9:00 in the morning and arrive in the evening at 7:30—one-half hour earlier in the midsummer months when a trifle faster speed is maintained. Snow-capped mountains within the range of visibility on the east and on the west. An unforgettable sunset hour! Gleaming rays across massive clouds, shining mountain tops, and over dancing waves. Passengers viewing the scene in silence—as though it were a profanation to speak. At 4:00 o'clock the little white boats appear—every one manned by an Oriental fishing for salmon. We saw enough and heard enough to realize that the West and Northwest has a racial controversy of its own, and the mutterings of dissatisfaction indicate that some day another storm may break.

At Vancouver, B. C., we revisited scenes and renewed some acquaintances reviving memories of the Labor convention held there in 1931. Vancouver is a beautiful and rapidly growing city and the rapid expansion of all lines of industry in that territory mean much to her. It is the home of Local 145. Brothers J. Bowyer and Edward A. Jamieson are still President and Secretary. To Secretary Jamieson we are indebted for our first opportunity to contact a real ocean steamship. It was the Empress of Japan—said to be

the largest and fastest liner operating between North America and the Orient. She has a gross registered tonnage of 26,000 and a displacement tonnage of 39,000. We saw the ship's crew in their daily fire drill—every mother's son of them a Chinaman. The lifeboats were lowered for our special edification to show what happens during a sea disaster. Each lifeboat accommodates about eighty passengers and each individual is given an allowance of two pounds of biscuit, two pounds of water and two pounds of milk, which items of food are expected to constitute your rations until such time as you may chance to reach a harbor of safety. This steamship is a floating palace. It must be seen to be appreciated. To one born inland and living on prairies, where even the rivers run low in midsummer, even one hour's inspection was an experience very properly classified among "the thrills which come once in a lifetime." Incidentally, let it be stated that the Empress of Japan orchestra is furnished by Local 145.

And, finally, homeward bound through the Canadian Rockies, and over the Canadian Pacific. It does not look so far on the map and yet three nights on a sleeper are necessary to span the distance between Vancouver and St. Paul and then 270 miles more to Des Moines. The Rocky Mountains are noted for their scenic beauty throughout the world, but the Canadian Rockies have a splendor and attractiveness all their own.

There are many suspicious souls in the world; some of them within our own ranks. There will doubtless be those to wonder if my circuitous route home from the San Francisco Labor Convention cost the Federation extra money. No, my skeptical brother, I paid the additional expense out of my own private funds.

Since my last contribution to THE INTERNATIONAL MUSICIAN, the national election has been held, and the New Deal, whatever that is, has been given electoral approval. It is very evident that we are living in times of change, new moods, radical realignments. In 1932 the pro-New Deal vote was 22,800,000; this year it was 14,000,000—a slumping off of between eight and nine million votes. Two years ago the anti-New Deal vote was 15,700,

000; this year it was 11,000,000—a falling off of between four and five million. These figures constitute the basic foundation upon which much speculation during the coming two years will be predicated. The most hopeful sign for the average man is that his cause is receiving a growing consideration at the hands of the forces most potent in shaping national destiny. Whether the full realization of his dreams is near or far it would be hazardous to predict. Politics is a great game and it is ever being played by masters of the art. Nevertheless, public opinion is still a positive force, and as "the thoughts of men are widened with the process of the suns," there is reason to believe that as elements are at work through one party or another, or an admixture of various parties, the world, or this part of it, will be made a better place in which to live. May this thought, which is the lesson of an advancing universe, bring an additional touch of radiance to the holiday season, which is hastening on.

Another year—another mile!

This way the human pathway lies;
So press we onward with a smile;
Ah, who would have it otherwise?

Newspaper Defies Labor Board

Washington—Claiming lack of jurisdiction on the part of the National Labor Relations Board, which ordered reinstatement of a discharged employee, the San Francisco Call-Bulletin, through counsel, announced in effect it would defy the highest labor tribunal that has been set up by the government.

Labor Board Calls Turn

New York—The Regional Labor Board here has ruled that an employer cannot void his agreement with employes by moving a plant to another city. This is another distinct victory for organized labor and further clarifies the collective bargaining guarantee section of the National Industrial Recovery Act. A similar decision was made in two different cases. The Globe-Gabbe Corporation and the Shuster-Galo Corporation, both of Brooklyn, moved their plants, one to New Jersey and one to Connecticut, and refused to re-employ all workers willing to go. Both firms were operating under the Fur Dressers and Dyeing Code.

1,000 New Jobs

Washington—With the dual purpose of opening new jobs for a large number of unemployed college graduates and developing a trained personnel for the national soil conservation program, the Soil Erosion Service of the Department of the Interior has announced that 1,000 young men college graduates will be put to work immediately. The announcement was made by H. H. Bennett, who said the plan has the approval of Dr. Leonard C. White, Civil Service Commissioner, who is a recognized authority on public employment.

Steel Company Hearing

Washington—Hearing of the labor case against the Jones & Laughlin Steel Company, postponed because attorneys were engaged in fighting the government's case against the Weirton Steel Company, in Wilmington, was resumed here Friday, November 16, before the National Steel Labor Relations Board. Jones & Laughlin are charged with interfering with organization of employes and with evasion of employes' collective bargaining rights.

New Labor Newspaper

Harrisburg, Pa.—A new weekly labor newspaper, which gives promise of a brilliant future of practical service to wage-earners, has been established here. It is the "Central Pennsylvania Labor News" and it has been designated as the official organ of the Harrisburg Central Labor Union. The competent staff in charge of the paper includes the following: L. F. Clark, editor; Marcus M. Kob, managing editor, and Lawrence D. Flory, advertising. An Advisory Council consists of: L. F. Clark, Charles O. Oylar and D. W. Wenrich.

LABOR JOINS TO CELEBRATE THE PRESIDENT'S BIRTHDAY

Labor will again join in celebrating the President's birthday on January 30.

On that day there will be a birthday ball in every American community, the proceeds again to go into the great national campaign against infantile paralysis.

President William Green of the American Federation of Labor has accepted an invitation to serve on the National Committee and to organize a National Labor Committee. He has asked Matthew Woll, A. F. of L. vice-president, to serve as secretary of that committee.

This week invitations were extended to international union presidents and secretaries to serve as members of the National Labor Committee.

Proceeds of the birthday balls this year will be divided between communities and the nation. Seventy per cent will remain in the community where raised, while 30 per cent will go into a national research fund to be expended under direction of the President to find a cure for the infantile paralysis scourge. Thus all sufferers will benefit. None of the proceeds will go to the Warm Springs Foundation.

Labor's participation in last year's celebration drew warm praise from every section and it is the purpose of the officers of the National Labor Committee to beat last year's performance.

In responding to the invitation of Henry L. Doherty, chairman of the National Committee, President Green said he accepted with the greatest of pleasure the invitation to serve as chief of labor's committee and to be a member of the National Committee. President Roosevelt announced his approval of the plan at Warm Springs, accepting Mr. Doherty's offer to again head the national celebration movement. Labor headquarters for the celebration will be at 609 Carpenters' Building, Washington, D. C., where Secretary Woll has established offices. All communications regarding the birthday ball should be sent to Mr. Woll at that address.

President Green said in his wire to Col. Doherty:

"I accept your invitation to serve as member of the National Committee to serve in collecting funds at the birthday balls given in different cities and towns throughout the nation for the President's funds for the relief of infantile paralysis sufferers. Along with you and your associates on the committee, I am happy to serve in the promotion of such a worthy cause and such a commendable enterprise. Please rely upon labor everywhere to co-operate to the fullest extent and to serve in every possible way in making this year's birthday celebration to the President a complete success."

THE WORLD AND THE COURTS BOTH MOVE

Thirty years ago, dissenting from a verdict of the United States Supreme Court which declared unconstitutional the New York law limiting the hours of work in bakeries, Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes indulged himself in a bit of sarcasm.

"The Fourteenth Amendment," he said, "does not enact Mr. Herbert Spencer's 'Social Statics.'" But in substance and effect, that is about what a majority of the Court held the Constitution did. They held that the "liberty" guaranteed to the citizen by this amendment included the liberty to work as long hours as the boss desired.

The other day, Justice Benjamin N. Cardozo, upholding the New York law fixing minimum prices of milk, also went back to this part of the Constitution.

"The Fourteenth Amendment," said Cardozo, "does not protect a business against the hazards of competition." And the Court was unanimous in supporting this view.

Those two references to the Fourteenth Amendment, thirty years apart, mark a revolution in legal and judicial habits of mind.

Justice Peckham, speaking for the Court, treated the New York law on

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bakeries as an impertinence. "This interference of the legislatures with the ordinary trades and occupations of the people seems to be increasing," he complained.

A few days ago, Justice Cardozo, speaking for a unanimous Court said that the milk price law was not an "interference," but a justified piece of experiment. The world do move.

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FEDERAL WORKERS START DRIVE FOR HIGHER PAY
Criticize Delay Until July in Restoring Salary Cut and Declare Justice Calls for Substantial Pay Increases.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Announcement by President Roosevelt that the next Federal budget would provide for restoration on July 1, 1935, of the 5 per cent pay cut was criticised by organized Federal workers, who declared they would press for salary increases all along the line.

Disappointment was expressed by spokesmen of the Federal workers because the President's announcement failed to assure restoration of the pay cut on January 1, when the next six-month pay adjustment period under the economy act falls due.

The President said he expected the price level to rise sufficiently before July 1 to justify full restoration of pay to Federal workers. He indicated he did not believe the increases would be evident soon enough to justify restoring the pay cut by January 1.

Following the White House announcement, made at a press conference, E. Claude Babcock, President of the American Federation of Federal Employees, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, criticised the Labor Department formula for arriving at the living cost index, which is the determining factor in restoration of Federal workers' pay.

"I think Labor Department statisticians will admit that it is not a fair method," Babcock said. "A reliable picture of prices today will show that full restoration is more than warranted."

"As these prices advance, it amounts to a further pay cut for Federal employes, who have to pay that much more out of their pocket for everyday expenses. Only a substantial salary increase will help remedy that injustice."

President Babcock said his organization will work for new pay increases. He said workers not only will ask for 15 per cent increases in all grades, but where this raise falls between existing grades, the salary would be lifted to the next highest established level, so as not to upset unduly the present system of classification.

Commenting on President Roosevelt's announcement, the National Federation of Post Office Clerks said in a special bulletin:

"Hope of restoration of the remaining 5 per cent wage deduction on January 1 received a severe setback when the President is quoted as having informed a press conference that there was no possibility of bringing salaries up to their normal standards on January 1 through showing of cost of living figures. This statement was said to have been made prior to the receipt of any advance figures from the Bureau of Labor statistics."

"The President did confirm reports current in Washington for several days that the Budget Bureau at his direction had instructed the different department heads to include sums sufficient for restoration of the remaining 5 per cent deduction in the estimates for the next fiscal year. This information means that government workers must await for relief until July 1. It is graphic confirmation of the position of the National Federation of Post Office Clerks and of its affiliated organizations as to the injustice and inefficiency of using so-called comparative costs of commodities as a measuring stick for wages. It will be remembered that the American Federation of Labor conventions at Washington and San Francisco (recently adjourned) issued emphatic declarations against this system of setting wages."

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BIG BUSINESS TO HOLD WORLD CONFERENCE ON WORLD RECOVERY

International Chamber of Commerce to Sponsor Paris Meeting in June, at Which Thirty Different Countries Will be Represented.

WASHINGTON. — American business men have been asked by the International Chamber of Commerce to state their views as to practical international steps that can be taken to accelerate world-trade recovery.

The request, made by Thomas J. Watson of New York, Chairman of the Chamber, was sent out widely in a letter announcing plans for a world conference of business men to be held next June in Paris under the auspices of the International Chamber. Mr. Watson's letter was accompanied by a tentative draft of an agenda proposed by a preparatory committee.

Action similar to the American is being taken by the chairman of the national committees in thirty other countries connected with the International Chamber.

Preliminary plans for the conference, the general subject of which will be "The Revival of World Trade," were announced here by the American Section of the Chamber. Upwards of a 1,000 leaders of trade, industry and finance are expected to participate in the deliberations.

Preparation for American participation in the conference will be under the direction of Mr. Watson, who is President of the International Business Machines Corporation. Associated with him will be Owen D. Young, Chairman of the Board, General Electric Company; Henry I. Harriman, President, Chamber of Commerce of the United States, and Elliot Wadsworth, American Vice-President of the International Chamber, and President of the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

Under the four main topics proposed to form a basis for discussion of trade revival, the preparatory committee has outlined a wide range of related questions.

As part of the preparatory work for the conference, the Paris headquarters of the Chamber has requested the various national committees to prepare reports on leading work trade problems for the consideration of the delegates.

Dishonesty
A man dropped into a grocery and asked for a dozen "black hens' eggs." The puzzled clerk stared at him. "I can't tell the eggs of a black hen from those of a white one," he said.
"I can," said the man.
"All right," responded the clerk; "pick them out yourself."

The man began to handle over the lot and pick out the big ones.
"Here, you can't do that," said the clerk. "You're taking the biggest eggs."
"Sure I am," answered the man. "That's the way to tell black hens' eggs."

Fraternal Delegates
At the recent 54th annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, the following fraternal delegates were elected: To British Trade Union Congress, Henry F. Schmal of Photo Engravers and Dennis Lane of Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen. To the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress, John A. O'Connell of the San Francisco Labor Council.

EBBING TIDE OF BRITAIN'S TRADE UNIONISM TURNS

Organization Membership Is Once More Rising With This Year's Improvement in Trade and Industry.

By HERBERT TRACY

The usual gloating headlines in the newspapers marked the publication of official statistics regarding British trade union membership in 1933. Figures appearing in the current issue of the Ministry of Labor Gazette, based on returns made to the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies, show a fall of 56,000 in the aggregate membership of all the unions in Britain and Northern Ireland.

This is a decline of no more than 1.3 per cent over the previous year.

Economic conditions were, of course, entirely adverse to the growth of trade unionism in 1933. With the improvement in trade and industry which began at the end of the year, a definite rise in union membership is taking place. As the Trades Union Congress General Council explained in its annual report to the Congress at Weymouth in September, an upward movement began in the last quarter of the Congress year. Many unions are putting on membership at the rate of thousands per month.

Illustrative of the turn of the tide are the following figures, gathered from the most recent reports of certain unions: the National Union of General and Municipal Workers record an increase of 14,000; the Painters and Decorators, 1,000; the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen, 900; the Amalgamated Engineering Union, a monthly net increase of about 1,000 since the beginning of the present year. Blast-furnacemen, printers, butchers, foundry workers, constructional engineers, shop assistants, distributive workers, and clerks are also in the list of unions whose membership is on the upgrade.

The Chief Registrar's returns for 1933 show that there were in existence at the end of the year, 1,063 unions, with an aggregate membership of 4,383,000, as compared with 4,439,000 at the end of the previous year.

Largest Losses in Cotton

The largest numerical decrease, amounting to nearly 24,000, took place in the cotton manufacturing group. Membership in the railway service group declined by 17,000; the unions in the engineering, iron-founding and shipbuilding group lost

nearly 13,000; and there was a fall totaling about 15,000 in the five groups representing building, public works contracting, etc.

But the returns also show that even in 1933 some groups of unions were adding substantially to their membership. There was, for instance, an increase of over 20,000 in the field of organization represented by national and local government employment, a rise of nearly 5 per cent. Unions in the metals, machines and vehicle building group increased their membership by over 9 per cent; there was a 3 per cent increase in the flax and jute; and similar increases are reflected in the figures relating to organization in the groups under commerce, finance and distribution.

Membership Gains Over 1913

Total membership is greater than in any year before the war. Membership statistics during the war were inflated by the enrollment of new entrants to industry who took the place of men on active service, the great majority of whom, of course, retained their union membership. Nominally membership was doubled during the war years, but the reflux of war workers in the post-war years, reflected in an almost continuous yearly decrease, has not affected the real strength and solidity of the trade union movement.

In comparison with 1913, the total membership is larger by nearly 250,000. This is entirely due to better organization among women workers: there were nearly 300,000 more women in the unions in 1933 than in 1913, and this growth of trade unionism among women more than offset the slight fall shown in the male membership of the unions as between 1913 and 1933.

NATION-WIDE WAR ON CRIME NOW IN PROGRESS

A nation-wide campaign is now in progress with the goal established as eventual elimination of the unprecedented crime wave that has swept the country with increased intensity during the last several years.

Civic bodies everywhere, as well as fraternal and professional organizations, have given particular attention to the subject of elimination of crime, but while police and Department of Justice agents have apprehended many vicious criminals, each day sees additional crimes reported in glaring headlines.

One solution of this nationally important subject, as a means of materially reducing, if not entirely eliminating crime, is to eliminate unemployment.

It is not to be construed that unemployment justifies criminal action of any kind by unemployed workers, but we are forced to realize that hungry men are actuated by instinct rather than by logical reasoning.

It is obvious that in a land of plenty, with surpluses of the necessities of life, that among millions of destitute unemployed workers, desperately in need of the bare necessities of life, sooner or later some of these otherwise law respecting, law abiding people, are going to violate the law by taking that which they require to maintain themselves and their dependents.

National adoption of a uniform thirty-hour work week would materially reduce unemployment by providing work for several millions of those who are now unemployed, and in an effort to abolish crime, it is reasonable to assume that this would be an effective step toward the objective which has been designed by

American institutions—that is a law abiding Nation.

Dishonesty is not a characteristic of the average American citizen, but to many, it undoubtedly appears that the abundance of products of all kinds should not be monopolized by a comparatively small minority, while millions of their fellow countrymen are actually experiencing the pangs of hunger.

Crime does not pay, and it can be materially reduced by the upbuilding of a more charitable attitude on the part of those who control employment, and through this control exercise the authority to decide when their fellow men may or may not provide their dependents with the goods, services, and commodities necessary to meet the requirements of our American standards.

Consider Cigarette Wages

Washington—The National Recovery Administration has drafted proposed wages and hours for the highly centralized cigarette industry, which have been under consideration in conferences here. The revised section of the code applying to cigarette workers provides for a 36-hour work week and sets minimum wages for various workers in different divisions of the industry.

World Employment Figures

The International Labor Office has just released a statement on world employment, showing that Sweden is the only country making steady gains, re-employment lagging elsewhere.

Although unemployment throughout the world decreased 3,000,000 during the year ending last August, there are still 19,000,000 workers out of jobs, representing a population of more than 75,000,000.

WHAT THE PEOPLE GIVE, THEY CAN TAKE AWAY

"Rights" Granted to Corporations Might Be Withdrawn If These Artificial Legal Beings Refuse to Recognize Collective Bargaining.

By W. I. NEWMAN

A corporation isn't anything, really. It is just a legal fiction. The evidence of its existence is not anything corporal. You prove there is such a thing by producing a piece of paper with some scrolls and seals on it.

Before corporations were created by law, those who wanted to use their capital investments collectively formed partnerships. In a partnership, every member could make contracts which would be binding on all the partners; and every member was liable for all the debts of the partnership. Individual contracts, and individual liability, were the weak points of the partnership form of collective bargaining for investors of capital.

To meet this difficulty, an artificial, legal, person was invented, having certain of the qualities and functions of the investors, limited by the law to the powers created in its charter. This corporation thing is not human, but it has some of the attributes under the law and with respect to property, which every citizen has.

Acts For Members

The corporation acts for its members—stockholders—only through its chosen representatives—its agents and officers. These must act within the legal provisions concerning the corporation, or their acts are null and void so far as the corporation is concerned. They are "ultra vires," which means, beyond the powers of the corporation. That is how far the law goes in protecting the collective bargaining of investors.

Each stockholder is liable only up to the amount of his obligation to the corporation—his subscription for shares of stock. Behind the mask of the corporation is a perfect hiding place for the individual investor. He has a personal interest only in the—dividends. All the acts of the corporation are in its collective capacity, as the receipts of the individual investments. The investor assists in the selection of officers and agents. They do the bargaining, for the corporation.

Exist by Consent of People

This legal fiction—the corporation—comes into existence, it is treated as a real thing, by virtue of a law. But the law exists by the consent of the people. If

the corporation has any rights, whatever rights it has are by sufferance of the people. In the last analysis, law is controlled by the people—at least in this country. If that were not true, there would have been no National Industrial Recovery Act.

Among the various bargains which these corporation managers make are the agreements made with those offering their personal efforts for sale, whose labor is necessary for carrying on the business of the corporation. And one of the curiosities of modern business is this: Some of these agents of corporations, acting for from three to three thousand stockholders, collectively, are insisting that those who sell their personal services must each make an individual bargain with the corporation. They are doing everything in their power to prevent this particular kind of bargaining from being done collectively on behalf of those who sell their labor power. There are just enough of these antediluvian hangovers so that they muddy the whole stream of business dealings.

Trying Dangerous Game

But there are only about four million individuals—judging by income tax returns—who are interested in these collective bargains for corporations, while there are at least 40 millions who are more or less interested in collective bargaining for the workers. So that when you think about the law, and the people who make the law, it becomes plain that these corporations are skating on pretty thin ice in trying to dictate to 40 million people what is to be done by these corporations.

A legal right which the people refuse to recognize will not be worth very much in the stock market. It is quite essential that the people have an opportunity to get a living. If the people should discover that the corporations are interfering with that opportunity—well—there are several things they could do. Laugh that off.

Riding at Anchor

By MR. MODESTUS

Do you pay taxes?
For answer, you show your tax receipt—
Or, perhaps, you have no tax receipt.
Well, do you pay rent?
For answer, you show your rent receipt.
Where does your landlord get the money—
To pay the taxes on the house in which you live?
Clearly enough—the landlord—
Collects his tax money—from you—
Along with a number of other items.
But he holds the receipt for the taxes.

About four million families file income tax statements.
Who furnishes the money for these income taxes?
Most income taxes are paid out of interest and dividends.
Industry paid interest and dividends of \$7 billion in 1929.
There were 8,550,284 workers in industry that year.
Which means that these workers dug up—
An average of \$825 each worker—
Added at least that much value to their products—
By work which produced added values.
Without that work—
Neither interest nor dividends could have been paid.

Every grocery man adds enough to his prices—

To cover cost of merchandise,
Rent, wages, interest and insurance—
And taxes—
Otherwise—he goes out of business.
There are about 29 million families—
For whom no income tax statements are ever filed—
And who have no income tax receipts.
But these families—
And the purchasing power which they are permitted to control—
Pay—and for the greater part, produce—
The values which go to pay the taxes—
Of the butcher and baker,
And candlestick maker—
(That means the electric light company, now)
As well as for the landlord and banker.

It has been said that those must pay the taxes who have the money.
That is why—if you spend \$1 for gasoline
You pay from two cents to seven cents for tax, per gallon—
Taxes for schools we can understand;
Taxes for streets—and highways—
Money to pay for police, and sheriffs—
Money for the salaries of judges—
And juries.
Salaries for congressmen, and presidents;
And their secretaries and stenographers—
Taxes after a while to pay bonds issued for the FERA—
All of this we can see—and get some benefit of—
They represent services—and some graft.
But what do we get for that \$825 average per year, per worker—
Which we dig out of Mother Earth and the raw material—
For interest and dividends?

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is made the object of burlesque, of ribald laughter, and of scornful jest, and at a time when your own children's faces are radiant with the joys of the holiest season of the year.

In attending seventeen conventions of the American Federation of Labor I have never witnessed one which was not opened with prayer—solemn and impressive recognition of the great truth that—

"There is a divinity which shapes our ends,
Rough hem them, how we will."

No one ever heard of a communist convocation being opened with prayer. They might open with a stick of dynamite, if feeling sure that they themselves would be immune from danger of the flying missiles, but never with any gesture of recognition of "Him in whom we live, move, and have our being."

What would communism destroy?

In an Associated Press dispatch from Sacramento, under date of June 29, 1934, Albert Hagardy, communist organizer, is reported to have said:

"We have nothing to hide. We are simply carrying out the details of a prescribed program by the Communist Internationale of unseating the existing capitalistic system and substituting a control similar to that of Soviet Russia."

Surely, any mystification as to the coveted communistic goal should speedily clarify before official proclamations like these.

"Capitalism" is one of those terms which enjoy an ever-expanding etymological significance. Although a capitalist is one who may be worth a million dollars, or one hundred dollars, showing that capitalism is a matter of degree, yet it answers the communistic purpose, glides easily from the communistic tongue, and helps to reach the unthinking element which is willing to march under a red flag.

Communism is fundamentally incapable of comprehending or appreciating the idealism for the promotion of which Americans have ever been ready to give the last full measure of devotion.

The forward look is often inspiring, but the backward glance may frequently give a rich reward.

Let us lift the curtain of the centuries:

The organ-voiced Webster is speaking in an atmosphere tremulous with moving historic tradition. Hear him:

When the Mayflower sought our shore, it was under no high-wrought spirit of commercial adventure, no love of gold, no mixture of purpose, either hostile or war-like to any people. Like the dove from the ark, she put forth only to find rest. The stars which guided her were the unobscured constellations of civil and religious liberty. Her deck was the altar of the living God. Fervent prayers on bended knees mingled morning and evening with the voices of the ocean and the sighing of the winds.

And thus it was, our Forefathers had turned their backs upon the tyrannies of the Old World; they had braved the perils of the deep; on the bleak shores of the Atlantic, they faced the mighty woods before them. Red men and wild beasts menaced, but with a trust in God that was "without variableness, neither shadow of turning," they cleared the forests, turned the furrows, sowed the seed, gathered the harvests, erected churches and schools and laid the foundations of a movement for a civilization which was to cross the plains and leap the mountains and never stop, until the blazing of the new pathway should reach the furthestmost continental rim. Today we are holding this convention at the Golden Gate, the ultima thule—Land's End. An epic from which communism draws no mead of pride! It is something utterly over and beyond their hectic vision.

I would as soon think of looking beneath the smoke-begrimed and sulphur-stained windows of Hell to find recruiting officers for the promotion of a society of Christian Endeavor, as I would for expounders and defenders and apostles of American idealism in the ranks of modern communism.

Americanism means love of country. It is a virtue which absorbs and possesses and inspires.

That explains why 658,000 men with union cards in their pockets marched away to help the Allied Cause in the late World War.

That is why Americans will never for-

get Bunker Hill, and Gettysburg, and Manila Bay, and Flanders Fields, and a thousand other spots which their countrymen hold dear.

I have in mind two specific illustrations supporting my contention that a vast majority of the membership of organized labor believe and hold they have nothing in common with communism.

At the annual convention of the American Federation of Musicians, held in Cleveland in June, a situation developed which made it quite necessary for a show-down on the issue of communism in Greater New York. Under the direction of President Joseph N. Weber and of Edward Canavan, President of Local 802 of that city, a canvass was made. When the returns were in it was found that in the thousands of ballots cast, Communism had been repudiated by a vote of over eight to one.

In the city of Des Moines a few weeks ago a strike was called at the Rollins Hosiery Mills. Over eight hundred employes made demand for better wages and working conditions. Local communists immediately spread their sombre wings and alighted at the scene of trouble. The strikers at once phoned the police department to remove the communists. The police responded and ordered the communists to leave. They left—after which the strikers gathered up the communistic literature which had been strewn about and started a bonfire. As the yellow rays of the summer moon mingled with the ruddy glow of the flames, the strikers joined hands and circled about the blaze, singing "Dancing in the Moonlight, Oh, What a Wonderful Time."

Incidents of this character might be multiplied, but time forbids.

Throughout this convention session, delegates entering the door have looked at the portrait of Samuel Gompers, hanging above the platform, and he, through the medium of portraiture, has been looking down upon you.

Samuel Gompers, he who as a boy, came to America. Here as a young and obscure cigarmaker, he dreamed his dream of industrial emancipation; formed the organization of which he was to become the distinguished head; saw it grow from a handful of devotees to a membership of millions; achieved a standing before the world which made him the adviser of presidents, and won a place where he was able to cross intellectual swords with the diplomatic leadership of the world. At last his work was finished and he entered the Valley of the Shadow. As the vision of earth began to fade before "that pure white light which shines on neither sea nor land," he breathed this benediction: "God bless the institutions of America; may they grow better day by day."

(Pointing to the portrait)—If those lips could speak; were they to be touched by their old-time fire, what would be the message to this convention?

In the light of what he was, in the light of what he did, in the light of what he said, I think his message would be—expressed in language free from ambiguity and with the directness of a beam of light—

"Communism is inimical to the perpetuity of American institutions. It is subversive of law, order and government. It is an overshadowing menace to the welfare of her people and all that they hold dear. For the extermination of communism and fascism and all other isms of its character and kind, the resources of the American Federation of Labor shall be everlastingly pledged."

(The convention repudiated the pro-communistic resolution by an overwhelming vote.)

Labor Relief Kitchens

The Jackson (Michigan) Federation of Labor has maintained a "Relief Kitchen" during the employment slump that has served a total of 655,873 meals to the needy, including transients. A typical recent weekly report shows that 277 "floaters" applied and in all over 3,000 meals were served during seven days.

A Great Manager

GEORGE WASHINGTON STEWART

By Henry Woelber

"Make yourself an honest man, and then you may be sure there is one less rascal in the world."—Carlyle.

"Like the bee, we should make our industry our amusement."—Goldsmith.

"Next to excellence is the appreciation of it."—Thackeray.

The above quotations well epitomize the successful, business, and musical life of George Washington Stewart. He was born in Granville, N. Y. When an infant, the family moved to Washington, D. C., remaining four years, then going to Darnestown, Md. The Civil War about to break out in 1860, they returned to their native State, settling in Cambridge, N. Y. The father enlisted and served as a surgeon with the 74th New York Volunteers of General Sickles' Brigade until the end of the war in 1865, and was wounded three times at the Battle of Gettysburg.

When a boy is born poor, in some obscure village, with no particular advantages, many persons are inclined to believe the world offers but few opportunities for such a lad. But, as this story will indicate, the exact reverse is true, if one will but seek the opportunities.

The father was Joseph D. Stewart; the mother, Eliza G. Whitcomb. They were the parents of two girls and three boys. They were very poor; turbulent times were brewing preceding the war, money scarce, people had great difficulty then, as now, to pay their bills. Among the five children born to this typically, pioneering, strictly American couple were two who distinguished themselves in the musical field. The one, George W. Stewart, renowned band and orchestra manager, festival promoter, and director-general of all the music for two World's Fair Expositions, St. Louis in 1904, and San Francisco in 1915. The other, Miss Rose Stewart, eminent soprano, an accepted authority on the art of singing, a pupil of Mathilde Marchesi, and classmate of Emma Eames and Nellie Melba. Only a severe illness prevented an operatic career for her in Italy, yet the world lost little as she achieved the highest goal of success in the concert field by often appearing as soloist with the Boston Symphony Orchestra under Henschel, and later with Nikisch, and Gericke, when that orchestra had reached the very peak of perfection.

In Stewart's district, country schools were not so numerous or accessible as now, but in his mother he had one who thought as much of him as though he were a Lincoln, or a Garfield. Until the boy was 8, she had charge of his primary studies, after which he entered the public schools, and finished at 16. At 15 he taught himself trombone and baritone, never having had a teacher. At 18 he joined the eight-piece band of Washburn's Variety Show, traveling by wagons. Remaining until he was 21, the managerial genius of George W. Stewart began to come to the fore. Mr. Washburn was often obliged to visit sick relatives in New Hampshire, and although two sons were with the show, the entire business end was left in the hands of Stewart.

Coming to Boston in 1872, he soon went with Hall's Band on the Fall River Line at a salary of \$18.00 per week. Two seasons in the orchestra at Woods Museum Stock Company, Philadelphia, followed. The summer of 1873 found him with John Robinson's Circus touring the Middle West and South to the Gulf of Mexico. Just at this time variations were very popular for brass instruments. Stewart was one of the star performers. Cundy had published "Old Folks at Home", "Longing for Home" and "Old Kentucky Home", for baritone, written and played by Stewart. These editions are still in

print and have been widely used throughout the band world. Returning to Boston he played in the orchestra of the Old Howard, and the Boston Museum Stock Company. In 1875 he became the regular baritone player in what was then perhaps the most noted band in the country—The Germania.

Three years previously Stewart had sought the advice of a great educator in the Boston Public Library. He reads, writes and speaks German and French fluently, and also reads Italian. In 1875 he played in the band for Class Day and Commencement at Harvard College, continuing as a player until 1886, when he also became manager of the Germanias. Later the organization really became Stewart's own Boston Band, so with no interruptions he had the great chance to hear the big men of the country from 1875 to the present at these two important college events. Here was another education.

Not being of a sadistic turn of mind, a blind painter, or deaf musician, Stewart had an idealistic future in the back of his head. Wavering in the mind is poison to good deeds; doubt will spoil a fine resolve before it is a foot high. No irony is more withering than the spectacle of a snob patronizing the man of talent. Here was a musician preparing himself for great subsequent events; to meet ambassadors, governors, chamberlains, prime ministers, and at the same time never forgetting to be just as courteous and companionable to his own men. A true gentleman indeed! He never drank or smoked, and was bred in a strictly religious atmosphere. It is really quite strange that any man with such exemplary habits could go so far in life. Only once was he ever known to use profanity, and that was the time his car stalled on the side of a hill in a rainstorm; then he could have given lessons to a sea captain.

When the Boston Symphony Orchestra started in 1881, a natural thing for Banker Higginson to do was to consult some one thoroughly conversant with orchestral affairs. The mantle of obscurity did not fall upon Stewart. He had played in many concerts, had the surge, and knew the glow and glamour of big affairs. To this day he treasures the letters from Henry Lee Higginson relative to the merits of the men about to play in the first new permanent orchestra of America. Stewart was the original bass trombonist in this orchestra, remaining ten years. His own ambitions about to succeed, he soon was a captain of industry minus the habits of a caveman. Any suggestion of an apostle of defeat, or a mirror of misery, did not fit in his scheme of things. Now thoroughly launched upon a most colorful experience, his Boston Festival Orchestra made twenty-five spring tours from 1889 to 1913, inclusive. Being the first in that line, the large festivals of the country were the initial drops of a Niagara of publicity for him. He at once was known as the pathfinder in the spring festival business throughout America and Canada. On those tours, Calve, Sembrich, Nordica, Gadske, Schumann-Heink, Werrenrath, Edward Johnson, and others too numerous to mention, appeared. Among the instrumentalists were Joseffy, Ysaie, Kreisler, Gerardy and Madam Aus der Ohe. For the San Francisco Fair, Stewart engaged the incomparable Paderewski. At a banquet he was seated between the great pianist and his wife. "Let's see," said Paderewski, "I hear you once played in the Boston Symphony." "Yes," said Stewart, "I played trombone there ten years." "That's strange," said the pianist, "I, too, once played trombone." "That is really a pity," said Stewart, "if you had continued to play trombone, you might have made a great reputation for yourself." Mrs. Paderewski joined in the laughter.

Stewart is dipped in the same dye as the late Senator Lodge, who didn't waste his argument on the curbstone or in hotel lobbies, but waited until he got the floor and people were obliged to listen. Unlike other managers, he is a keen judge of musicians and singers. He has more than his share of the olive and laurel out-

Radio Orchestra Service, Kansas City, Mo.
Leinhardt, Chas., and His Orchestra, Louisville, Ky.
Pice, Glenn, and His Hill Billies.

Parkway Dance Pavilion, George Blatnek, Manager, Kankakee, Ill.
Chamley, Harry, Marseilles, Ill.
Franklin, George R., Mattoon, Ill.

Alperin, Jack, Lynn, Mass.
Carew, Ernest and Truman, Lynn, Mass.
Rockmore Hotel and Po'Castle, Marblehead, Mass.

Lake George Transportation Co., Lake George, N. Y.
Lockport Hospital Guild Association, Lockport, N. Y.
Great Neck High School, Great Neck, L. I., N. Y.

INDIVIDUALS, CLUBS, HOTELS, ETC.

THIS LIST IS ALPHABETICALLY ARRANGED IN STATES, CANADA AND MISCELLANEOUS

ALABAMA

Gadsden High School Auditorium, Gadsden, Ala.

ARIZONA

Blue Moon Ballroom, Tucson, Ariz.
Winburn, Ernie, Tucson, Ariz.

ARKANSAS

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

CALIFORNIA

Leglet, Edward, Fresno, Calif.
Silver Slipper Dance Hall, Fresno, Calif.
White Dancing Academy, Fresno, Calif.

COLORADO

Kit Cat Club, J. A. Wolfe and S. Hyman, Proprietors, Denver, Col.
Sunset Pavilion, Greeley, Col.

CONNECTICUT

Palmer's Casino, Indian Neck, Branford, Conn.
Papuga, George, Short Beach Dance Pavilion, Branford, Conn.
Pleasure Beach Marathon Hall, Bridgeport, Conn.

DELAWARE

Lingo, Archie, Millsboro, Del.

FLORIDA

Coral Gables Country Club, Coral Gables, Fla.
Fenway Hotel, Dunedin, Fla.
Lakeland High School Auditorium, Lakeland, Fla.

IDAHO

Blue Grotto Dance Hall, Boise, Idaho.
Jungert, George, Lewiston, Idaho.
Rivers, Edwin B., Lewiston, Idaho.

ILLINOIS

Antioch Dancing Pavilion, Mickey Rafferty, Antioch, Ill.
Dewain, Norman G., Belleville, Ill.
Dixon, James Roger, Tri-City Park, Cairo, Ill.

INDIANA

Lions Club, Elkhart, Ind.
Aragon Ballroom, Fort Wayne, Ind.
Cinderella Ballroom, Fort Wayne, Ind.

IOWA

Leaver, Sam, Charter Oak, Iowa.
American Legion, Clinton, Iowa.
Eagle Mfg. & Distrib. Co., Council Bluffs, Iowa.

MICHIGAN

Kirk C. L., Adrian, Mich.
Battle Creek College Library Auditorium, Battle Creek, Mich.
Bright, M. L., Dance Promoter, Battle Creek, Mich.

MINNESOTA

Becker, Walter J., Austin, Minn.
American Legion Post, No. 43, Faribault, Minn.
Mesabe Park Pavilion, Hibbing, Minn.

MISSISSIPPI

Firemen's Hall, Creole, Miss.
Burns, Thomas, Edgewater Gulf Hotel, Edgewater Park, Miss.

MISSOURI

Memorial Hall, Carthage, Mo.
Arcade Hall, Frank Bastain, Manager, Hannibal, Mo.
Baltimore Hotel, Kansas City, Mo.

MONTANA

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

NEBRASKA

Alpha Omicron Sorority, Lincoln, Nebr.
Beta Theta Pi Fraternity, Lincoln, Neb.
Delta Zeta Sorority, Lincoln, Neb.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Pilgrim Hall, Concord, N. H.

NEW JERSEY

Allenhurst Inn, Allentown, N. J.
Martino, Anthony, Atlantic City, N. J.
President Hotel, Atlantic City, N. J.

NEW YORK

Fisher, Afton A., Fisher's Fun Farm, Almond, N. Y.
Triple Cities Traction Corp., Binghamton, N. Y.
Gordon, Phil, and Lemons, Eddie, Star Theatre, Buffalo, N. Y.

Johnston, Arthur, New York City, N. Y.
Katz, George C., Theatrical Promoter, New York City, N. Y.
Kessler, Sam, Theatrical Promoter, New York City, N. Y.

NORTH CAROLINA

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

NORTH DAKOTA

Point Pavilion, Grand Forks, N. D.

OHIO

Club Casino, Summit Beach Park, Akron, Ohio.
Neuman, Robert, and Sheck, William, East Market Gardens, Akron, Ohio.
Lash, Frankie (Frank Lashinsky), Cambridge, Ohio.

OKLAHOMA

Barlas, James, Manager, Barlas Hall, Bartlesville, Okla.
Gill and Toy Brooks Attractions, Oklahoma City, Okla.
Ritz Ballroom, Oklahoma City, Okla.

OREGON

Wilamette Park Dance Hall, Eugene, Ore.
Daniels, Joe, Portland, Ore.

PENNSYLVANIA

Saunders, Fred, and Eddie Klein, The Patio, Aspinwall, Pa.
Saunders, Fred, and His Inn, Aspinwall, Pa.
Zelke Malakoff and Jack Theic, Bethlehem, Pa.

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

Everybody has a birthday, including the President of the United States.

The printer who will set this in type, the proofreader who will probably see that no mistakes get through, the editor under whose eyes it will pass—and you, the reader—all have birthdays.

Everybody's own birthday is to him the most important birthday.

But a special significance for everyone is found in the birthday of the President of the United States, for it is to be set aside for a purpose that ceases to be personal to any one person or any small group and thus becomes personal to everyone.

On the President's birthday the nation will gather more sinews of war with which to treat and combat infantile paralysis.

Last year the nation raised a great fund with which to endow Warm Springs Foundation. This year a new plan will be followed, with the President's personal endorsement.

Every community will benefit directly and a national fund for research will be raised.

That is a grand idea.

Last year labor joined in celebrating and in raising money.

This year labor will join likewise, probably more effectively, because of last year's experience.

Labor will join with others in many places; in many other places it will conduct its own ball, carry out its own program, remit its own contribution to the general struggle against one of the most dreaded of all afflictions.

Himself a sufferer—and a conqueror—the President plays a dramatic and appealing part in this battle to help many sufferers.

President Green does a kindly and a creditable thing in agreeing with enthusiasm and energy to join in this campaign. He is a member of the National Committee. He is chairman of Labor's National Committee. Matthew Woll does an equally kindly and creditable thing in agreeing to serve as secretary and to care for the immense volume of work entailed in such a program.

Labor everywhere will want to join in this great campaign.

Infantile paralysis knows no boundary lines. It strikes at will, with tragic consequences, in all ranks and in all places.

The American people have determined to conquer this disease. They know that research and care will meet the need.

For those now afflicted there will be care.

To win the war there will be research.

Already labor headquarters have been

NEWS OF THE MONTH IN MUSICLAND



BROADWAY WELCOMES KEMP—Hal Kemp and his fine orchestra, long a hit at the Blackhawk in Chicago, recently transferred their musical activities to the Pennsylvania Hotel, New York City. Overnight they became a sensation, with their two trombone stars coming in for special ovations. Between performances our photographer snapped a group of brass players upon whom Director "Hal" casts an especially happy smile. Left to right: Jack Shirra, who plays a Conn 36 J recording bass; "Gus" Mayhew, Conn 24H Trombone; Eddie Kusboriel, Conn 24H Trombone; Earl Geiger, Conn Ballad Horn; and Harold "Porky" Dankers, 1st Saxophone, Conn Alto Sax and Conn Tenor Sax. All praise Conn instruments—in letters dated from August 6, 1934, to October 23, 1934.



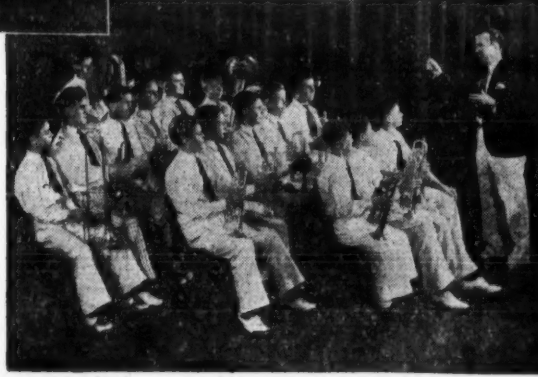
MOHAWK RUG BROADCAST—Herman Yorks with Gus Haenschen's Orchestra, New York City, is a radio artist of the very highest calibre. Now appearing on the Mohawk Rug broadcast, his solo work is outstanding. Previously on such popular broadcasts as Maxwell House Showboat, Bayer Aspirin, and Biadolo. For years a favorite with the great radio audience. Mr. Yorks recently purchased a new model Conn Baritone Sax and wrote us October 9, 1934: "I have played a Conn baritone for 10 years. Conn always has and still does make the finest baritone of all."



MARTIN ADDS TO FAME—Freddy Martin and his Hotel St. Regis orchestra qualify as one of the greatest dance and radio bands of America's musical metropolis. Broadcasting regularly over the NBC network, his new Sun day afternoon "Open House" program for Vicks is winning fresh acclaim from the radio fans. This month we show Director Martin with three of his saxophone stars—an all-Conn, all-tenor-sax ensemble that challenges comparison. Left to right: John B. Condon, Elmer Feldkamp, Jess Carneol. Seated: Freddy Martin who wrote us on Sept. 27, 1934: "My Conn 10-M-01 is the finest Sax I have ever played."



TEAMWORK IN DENVER—Rarely do you find one family so well supplied with musical talent and honors as is the case with the Leicks of Denver, Colorado. John S. Leick and his wife, Mabel Keith Leick, each have won international recognition. Mr. Leick is conductor of the Denver Municipal Band. Formerly Director of the Kilties on their triumphal European tour. Also with Innes. Mrs. Leick is trumpet instructor at the University of Denver and was for years a well known soloist and director in vaudeville, in both Europe and America. Each plays a Conn Victor cornet and wrote us in highest praise of their Conn instruments on October 5, 1934.



BROOKS' BOYS SCORE HIT—Russell A. Brooks, Chicago, has built a remarkable reputation as a successful teacher and is also much in demand for club engagements. Formerly with Wayne King and Bernie Cummins. From his pupils he has organized this brass ensemble which is scoring hits wherever it appears. Mr. Brooks plays a Conn cornet and writes us on August 15, 1934: "My Conn is noteworthy for its easy blowing and speedy valve action. Ten of the fifteen boys in our ensemble play Conns and I am especially pleased with their fine intonation."

IT'S A SARRUSOPHONE—The Sarrusophone is an instrument extraordinary. In many bands and orchestras it is unknown; yet it is rapidly growing in popularity and as Owen C. Ranek, Milton, Pa., (right above) says, "It makes a fine substitute for string bass or contra bassoon." Mr. Ranek and his Sarrusophone are often heard over stations WKOK and WRAK. He also plays many other instruments, appearing with the Bucknell University Symphony Orchestra and Band. The Sarrusophone is made in America only by Conn.



ALL CONN TESTIMONIALS GUARANTEED TO BE VOLUNTARY AND GENUINE EXPRESSIONS OF OPINION FOR WHICH NO PAYMENT OF ANY KIND HAS BEEN OR WILL BE MADE

established. The wheels are in motion. When labor goes into action it goes places.

This is one of the many times when labor goes into action for the sake of the common good.

Those who think labor merely fights should learn of the many, many times when labor builds. Strikes are but one side of labor's great task—and a small side, at that.

Labor is the great building force. It is forever seeking betterment, using such methods as seem best.

Labor joins in this birthday celebration, not as something unusual, but as something typical of its spirit and purpose.

Every local union in America will want to participate and every local union in America ought to participate.

(Continued from Page 23, Column 4)

FOR SALE—Bass Saxophone, "Conn," gold-burnished, specially engraved; case; low pitch; practically new; \$162.50; cost \$603.00; this is an unusual opportunity 3 days' trial. B. Gross, 4632 Sansom St., Philadelphia, Pa.

FOR SALE—Bassoon, no name, copy new Heckel; rubber lined; new shopworn, new case; full key system, very fine; \$75.00 cash for quick sale; usual trial. R. W. MacGibbon, 1015 North Fifth St., Milwaukee, Wis.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE—A pair of No. 5500 Leedy Tympani for French Horn of good make and in good condition. H. K. Wellborn, Manager, Brook, Mays & Co., 503 Miami St., Shreveport, La.

FOR SALE—Tenor Saxophone, "Buffet," gold-lacquered, and case; low pitch; used very little; will sacrifice for \$95.00 if act immediately; price today \$225.00; will give trial. R. Shatten, 6212 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

FOR SALE—Bbb Bass, recording, 4 valves, "Conn" make, silver-plated, gold-lacquered bell; low pitch; fine for carrying as it isn't too large; first \$70.00 will buy it; rush; trial. B. Grulois, 234 West Indiana Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.

FOR SALE—Clarinet, Bb, Boehm system (French), genuine "Dalade," low pitch, grenadilla wood, and alligator French-shaped

case; used very little; will sacrifice for \$33.50. R. Koshland, 268 South 58th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

FOR SALE—3 Lyon & Healy Harps in perfect condition; style 21, straight sides; No. 962, swelled sides; style 23, concert grand; rare bargains for cash; to close estate of Frank J. Steuterman, 102 North Second St., Memphis, Tenn.

WANTED TO BUY

WANTED TO BUY—Bass-Clarinet system, Boehm preferable; Buffet or Selmer, with low Eb; state exact price and condition. Alfred Mathiebe, 482 Woodlawn Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.

WANTED—One complete copy of the selection "Maid Marion (Robinhood)," by R. DeKoven, Boosey Military Band Journal. L. A. Matthews, 416 Stack Bldg., Los Angeles, Calif.

WHEN PATRONIZING OUR ADVERTISERS, KINDLY MENTION THE INTERNATIONAL MUSICIAN.