

# International Musician



American Federation of Musicians

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No. 11

## Labor and World Peace

### THE Workers' Stake in World Peace.

The workers in all countries constitute the most numerous class of the population. They include wage-earners, the manual laborers, skilled and unskilled, the agricultural and industrial workers, also the so-called white collar groups of clerks and intellectual workers in trade and transportation, in commerce and industry, the professional workers in art and science, education, law, medicine, theology and a host of others. But I am asking you today to think particularly of only one section of the workers of the world for the purposes of this discussion; namely, the industrial workers, chiefly the wage-earners and the salaried workers. They are in America, as elsewhere, by all odds the most numerous section of the entire group of workers—a great body of men and women, of young people and even children, upon whose welfare and progress the prosperity and happiness of all the rest largely depend.

What then is the stake and vital interest of this group in world peace? All are consumers and purchasers of the products of industry and labor; some of them are small capitalists. It is easy to see that all have an interest, and a very great interest, in the maintenance of a stable economic order and in the avoidance of the great cost, burdens and disturbances caused by war.

Let us then look first at the cost of war. It is the workers who furnish the larger part, relatively, of the man power enlisted or drafted for work on the battle field. They not only lose their jobs at home and leave their dependents often to suffer equally great hardships in the struggle for existence, but they must face the hazards of life and limb as well. Twenty-six million men, nearly half of the total male population of the United States at the beginning of our participation in the World War, were either registered under the selective-service act or were serving in the Army or Navy without being registered. Four million men actually served in the Army of the United States during the war and the total number in the armed forces amounted to four million eight hundred thousand.

The cost of such an enterprise cannot be measured exactly in dollars and cents; neither can a satisfactory balance sheet be made that will show all of the gains and losses and include all of the invisible items which make up the net result for the community as a whole. We do know that the net result is an enormous loss and an almost endless burden which the peoples, and especially the workers, in all countries involved in a war must bear for many years to come. Long before the World War broke out, leading economists and statesmen prophesied that no great war could be carried on under modern conditions for a long time without bankrupting all the countries engaged. Yet the World War lasted over four years and lesser conflicts have been conducted for long periods at enormous sacrifice of life and treasure, which, if not rendering all the participants bankrupt, have at least made life harder and less worthwhile for all the peoples involved.

The United States was not as heavily involved in the World War, and only for about half as long as the other leading participants, yet seventeen years after the armistice we find our country today saddled with a debt of nearly forty billion dollars, some of it due, of course, to previous wars and to the payment of pensions and other costs of wars as far back as 1812. It will cost us in America one billion dollars a year for many years to come, probably for the entire life of a generation of youth that had no responsibility for that war. They will have to work to earn above whatever they need to maintain their own existence, a billion dollars a year to pay for past folly, and that is only enough to meet the carrying

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charges and the very slow amortization of the debt itself.

But that is not all. The economic dislocations, disturbances, upsets everywhere during the past eighteen years, the wiping out in most countries of a third or more of accumulated capital upon which productive industry depends to enable people to live and earn enough to maintain, not to speak of improving, the standard of living to which they have been accustomed in the past, are perhaps even more serious sacrifices entailed by war. Then there is the added burden and cost of defense in order to maintain our freedom to live as nations or groups in a distraught world, and to prepare for future wars. When the average wage-earner in America today realizes that one-fifth of the contents of his weekly pay envelope must go to taxes to the governments under which he lives for the purpose of paying the costs of past wars alone, it is not much wonder that there is industrial unrest concerning the distribution of the product of labor. It is to be hoped that, as we do realize the magnitude of this sacrifice, we shall demand that governments do more than provide the revenues to take care of past wars and finance defense and preparation for future wars. Governments must provide the revenues and find the ways and means for the purchase of peace and security. It is not enough to talk about peace and the evils of war unless we are ready to pay the price of peace. Eternal vigilance may be the price of liberty, but there are today in the world many constructive enterprises which will do as much to promote and maintain peace as munition factories and shipyards to prepare for war, and will cost much less.

The workers of the world are vitally concerned with what a great international conference held at Chatham House, London, just a year ago, had to say on the steps to be taken to restore confidence, by the promotion of trade and the removal of trade barriers, by the reduction of unemployment and the stabilization of national monetary systems, by the better organization of the family of nations to give security and to strengthen the foundations on which international peace must rest. The recommendations of the Chatham House Conference, attended by some of the leading statesmen and publicists of Great Britain and Canada, the United States of America, France, Germany, Italy, Belgium, Holland, Norway and Sweden, are all worthy of our serious consideration. They will all in time be productive of useful results, but in the summing up of the program under six items, enumerated as the Policies Which Governments Should Adopt and Put Into Effect Through the Use of Existing Organs of International Organization, in order that we may strengthen the habit of consultation between nations on equal terms and thus keep out of the atmosphere of war, there is one which seems to me more important than all the rest. I would call it especially to the attention of workers and those interested in the welfare of workers or dependent upon them. That one item is: "Co-operation of the nations to raise the standard of living of their several peoples and to assist in solving their pressing social problems, as has already been undertaken through the International Labor Organization."

The workers of America are fortunate today in one respect, that the United States is a full fledged member of the International Labor Organization with headquarters in Geneva. It is one of the three great agencies or structures of international statecraft and interna-

tional co-operation, the other two being the World Court (The Permanent Court of International Justice) and the League of Nations.

Americans were instrumental in the creation of the I. L. O. That great pioneer leader of the American labor movement, Samuel Gompers, presided over the Commission in Paris that drafted its charter and constitution. We have followed its record and the work it has done in the first decade and a half of its history with increasing interest and hope before accepting membership. It has a permanent official International Labor Office in Geneva, maintaining an unparalleled center of information and agency for the collection of facts upon which legislation and action in every country in the world must be based, if it is to be intelligent and effective. It provides for an International Labor Conference, meeting at least once a year and sometimes oftener, to discuss the work-a-day life and problems which concern us all, primarily as workers and certainly as consumers. This Conference is a delegated body whose members are appointed by governments to represent governmental policies and the interests of employers, workers, and the public as consumers, on a remarkably sound democratic basis. Then there is a third branch of the Organization, the Governing Body, which acts as a board of directors, preparing the agenda or program for the International Labor Conferences, supervising and directing the affairs of the permanent official International Labor Office. This is a smaller group, composed of thirty-two delegates, eight appointed for a term of three years by the governments of the eight State Members or countries of chief industrial importance in the world; eight selected by the governments chosen for that purpose by the government delegates to the Conference, excluding the delegates of the eight members designated as of chief industrial importance. At least six of the sixteen members of the Governing Body representing governments must come from non-European states. The other sixteen members of the Governing Body include eight representing employers and eight representing workers, elected for a three-year term, respectively by the employers' delegates and the workers' delegates to the annual Conference at which an election takes place. The Governing Body meets as often as necessary, always as frequently as once in three months and sometimes oftener. It is assisted in its work by technical advisers and experts and special committees which it appoints and charges with specific duties of research, investigation and study of the problems with which the Governing Body or the Conference have to deal.

The annual Conference is one of the most inspiring gatherings imaginable. It is a real parliament of labor, well-nigh universal in its scope and sweep. To it is presented the annual report of the director, a world-wide survey of the life and labor of the people of every country in the world. This is debated by able speakers, delegates or their advisers, usually two or three score of them, speaking many different languages and reflecting in their observations and comments, the most varied economic and social conditions and the widest experience in social legislation everywhere. After such a discussion of the state of the world of labor and industry, the Conference gets down to its program of action upon the agenda prescribed for it by the Governing Body or by its own previous resolutions. The entire program is carefully prepared in advance by the ablest technicians and the most approved methods of scientific in-

quiry. This goes even to the extent of drafting treaties or international agreements called draft conventions, which when adopted by the Conference, are submitted to the Member States for ratification.

The same procedure is followed with respect to Recommendations, which are usually supplementary to the draft conventions or deal with subjects not yet ripe for agreement to the extent required for a draft convention. Recommendations are not submitted for ratification and do not become binding agreements in the same sense as treaties. They must, however, be authenticated by the officers of the Conference, deposited with the Secretary-General of the League of Nations in the same manner as a treaty and the members are required by the constitution to bring the Recommendation or the Draft Convention before the authority or authorities within whose competence the matter lies in their respective countries for the enactment of legislation or other action. No Member State, however, is asked or required to lower the standards of protection afforded its workers by its own existing legislation because of the adoption of any Recommendation or Draft Convention. Thus there is a sincere, democratic and persistent effort made to improve conditions of labor and to raise the standards in the backward and low standard countries of the world. Thus the Conferences seek to improve living and working conditions in sub-normal countries without breaking down higher standards or discouraging the advancement of standards and better living conditions in the more prosperous countries of the world. On the contrary, one of the major reasons for this new humanitarian institution was, in the language of the preamble to its constitution, because "the failure of any nation to adopt humane conditions of labor is an obstacle in the way of other nations which desire to improve the conditions in their own countries."

There is another basic principle underlying the establishment of the International Labor Organization, namely, that universal peace can be established only if it is based upon social justice. Social justice may seem to many to be only an iridescent dream. But to the extent it is realized, if at all, in the real world in which we live, it will be only through the earnest and determined support that workers and others give to international co-operation through such agencies as the International Labor Organization.

Such work means cost and sacrifice. The necessary and inevitable cost of national defense in a war atmosphere and in a chaotic economic order such as we find in so many countries today is a heavy burden upon the peoples of all lands, and particularly upon their workers and producers. Unfortunately, the result too often only increases the fear of war and the long shadows that war casts before. The lesser burdens of preparation for peace remove fears and stimulate productive work and enterprise.

One per cent of the cost of a single battleship will pay this year's annual dues of the United States as a member of the International Labor Organization. Shall we begrudge voting three hundred thousand dollars as our yearly quota for this well organized, co-operating enterprise in which we are associated with our neighbors all around the world to make more secure the foundations of peace through social justice or shall we rather welcome this opportunity to bear our share financially and otherwise in the highly successful work of the I. L. O. from which we all derive great benefit? Workers are well advised to throw their full strength in support of the I. L. O. because for the first time in history they are represented as a matter of right, un-

(Continued on Page Two)



CHAUNCEY A. WEAVER  
VICTIM OF POLITICS

Deposed as Assistant City Solicitor of Iowa City by Recently Elected Mayor.

The following news story, reprinted from the Des Moines Register, will no doubt be of interest to members of the American Federation of Musicians:

Chauncey A. Weaver, an assistant city solicitor and member of the city's legal department for seventeen years, has left the Des Moines, Iowa, city hall jobless, a victim of politics.

A few minutes before he had been discharged, along with Jack Ralls, another city attorney, to make way for what Mayor Joe Allen described as a "staff of young lawyers who have no entangling alliances."

The city's new mayor, just finishing his third day in office, announced appointment of Carroll O. Switzer and Homer M. Lyon to succeed Ralls and Weaver. The new appointees removed from the legal department the last of the lawyers employed by the previous administration.

Mr. Weaver, veteran of seven city administrations and one of the most colorful figures in the legal profession in Iowa, described his dismissal as his "official decapitation" in line with the old saying that "to the victor belong the spoils."

Although Mayor Allen said Weaver and Ralls could remain on the payroll until April 16, the two men indicated they would step out at once.

The mayor's plan for a staff of young lawyers places these five men in the legal department: Vernon Seeburger, city solicitor; George O'Malley, Ronald Ryan, Switzer and Lyon. Seeburger is 47, Ryan 38, O'Malley 33, Switzer 28 and Lyon 33.

Weaver, taking his dismissal good naturedly, wished Mayor Allen "a successful fruition of all the beneficial hopes and plans which animated his recent campaign."

"Although having held my position for seventeen years and been appointed by seven different mayors, I realize fully that I have no mortgage on the job," he said.

"Mayor Allen is under no obligations to me.

"Seventeen years is quite a while—the record is an open book. It is for the inspection of all taxpayers or non-taxpayers who may be interested.

"A municipal corporation is not an easy litigant to defend, and yet, there are a few items toward which I am disposed to look with what I trust may be pardonable pride."

Then he cited figures. In the first two years of Mayor Lewis' regime, he personally handled litigation already in court with an aggregate judgment demand of \$159,192.40.

"I wiped the entire amount off the books for \$11,490.47," he said, adding that in Mayor Lewis' second term, litigation involving \$99,717.53 was settled for \$12,269.

"I have saved enough in cases won in the supreme court to pay the salaries of the mayor and each member of the city council for each one of the seventeen years of employment by the city," Weaver continued.

"Although under no obligation to give legal advice to private parties, I have given counsel to hundreds of people and no poor man or woman can say I ever charged them a dollar for such advice as I was able to give."

Mr. Weaver was seldom seen in public without his bat-wing collar and black tie. Generally he wore a black slouch hat with upturned brim. He usually carried a brief case containing legal matters he took home for special study.

Long a member of the Musician's Union and for more than 25 years the Des Moines union's delegate to the National Musicians' Convention, he played the bassoon and never missed the special concerts played in Des Moines by the Shrine Band.

What Next?

Hibbing, Minn., recently opened a \$35,000 glass school building which has these modernistic features: An electric eye which automatically turns the lights off and on in keeping with the amount of natural light passing through the structural glass walls; scientifically regulated temperature and humidity; adjustable desks; green, brown, silver and chromium plated furniture.

The Right Word

"My wife always gets historical when I stay out late at night."  
"Hysterical, you mean."  
"No, historical. She digs up all my past history."—Ex.



TO ALL SAXOPHONISTS

"The new saxophone I told you about last month is going over with a bang! It's being made by Martin, whose handcraft methods of building instruments... and whose sincere endeavor to be really helpful to musicians... insures faithful adherence to the standards set up by our committee in developing what we believe is the greatest sax of all time!"

Steve Broadus

"Reports coming in from sax players all over the country prove that this new horn really answers a prayer of long standing. Not only are individual members of 'top' bands swinging over to it but whole sections as well! In fact the demand has been so great that the Martin Saxophone Department is working day and night. For the first time in our lives we really have the kind of a horn we've always wanted. Many new features, many practical improvements! In tuning, flexibility, evenness of scale, action, tone, new type tone hole sockets vented like a fine flute, the use of a new type metal alloy, special mouthpieces, finish and in all around construction, you'll find this new Martin the

sweetest and the fastest saxophone you've ever seen. It defies comparison and is made right here in the good old U. S. A. by the finest craftsmen in the world! You'll undoubtedly want to try this sax to see what all the shouting's about. Just ask your local Martin dealers or drop a card to Martin Band, Elkhart, Indiana."

Every sax man should read the interesting report of the activities of Steve Broadus and his Committee of Musicians, telling how this new saxophone was created, the changes and improvements made, etc. It's FREE! A copy will be mailed to you promptly if you drop a card to Steve Broadus, Chairman of the Committee, 1595 Broadway, New York City, or to the Martin Band Instrument Co., Dept. 501, Elkhart, Ind.

Local Reports

The following Local Reports were omitted from last month's issue due to lack of space.

LOCAL NO. 103, COLUMBUS, OHIO.

Traveling members: Leo Reichert, C. Marriot, D. Norris, W. Cos, D. Laidy, R. Scott, M. Risine, N. Shadon, S. Armstrong, G. Lomer, all 122; Frankie Schenk, G. Prints, H. Armantrout, J. Botkin, P. Johns, F. Shipman, J. Showe, R. Van Felt, E. Botkin, C. Brenner, D. Neumeir, B. Holmes, R. Wood, Mack Finch, A. Mowry, J. Baker, H. Arnold, R. Kohler, M. Devore, M. Johnson, C. Knost, B. Ackerman, W. Breese, all 320; J. Munsinger, 531; Sid Van Eyck, J. Ryan, E. Bisch, R. Poland, D. Nelwolder, J. Way, C. Fair, 52; Hansauer, H. Gehring, W. Smith, T. Tilton, H. Bowman, H. Kalb, R. Dixon, F. Smith, P. Flint, R. Lawson, E. Jay, A. Wellmeyer, V. Scheaffer, W. Rowe, B. Shilling, all 101; Jimmy Richards, 58; Bill Richards, 58; Stan Moyer, Gene Moyer, Lysie Hendricks, all 527; William Hicks, 121; Hal Graham, 121; Robt. Bader, 15; Ray Cole, 121; Thomas Vanosdel, E. Burns, E. Marble, R. Norr, G. Marble, E. Black, J. McDowell, J. Way, C. Fair, 52; John DiCiccio, Frank Whitman, Norman Barens, Umberto Primo, J. J. Daly, all 5.

Traveling members: D. Tate, 86; E. Howell, 86; P. Liddell, 168; Leo Reichert, G. Marriot, D. Norris, W. Cos, D. Laidy, M. Risine, R. Scott, N. Shadon, S. Armstrong, G. Lemler, all 122; Frankie Schenk, G. Prints, H. Armantrout, J. Botkin, P. Johns, J. Showe, F. Shipman, K. Van Felt, E. Botkin, C. Brenner, D. Neumeir, B. Holmes, R. Wood, Mack Finch, A. Mowry, J. Baker, H. Arnold, R. Kohler, M. Devore, M. Johnson, C. Knost, B. Ackerman, W. Breese, all 320; J. Munsinger, 531; Sid Ten Eyck, J. Ryan, E. Bisch, R. Boland, D. Newolder, K. Valentine, F. Hansauer, K. Gehring, W. Smith, T. Tilton, R. Bowman, H. Kalb, R. Dixon, P. Smith, P. Flint, N. Lawson, E. Jay, A. Wellmeyer, V. Scheaffer, W. Rowe, B. Shilling, all 101; Jimmy Richards, 58; Stan Moyer, Gene Moyer, Lysie Hendricks, all 527; William Hicks, 121; Hal Graham, 121; Ray Cole, 121; R. Robert Bader, 15; Thomas Vanosdel, E. Burns, E. Marble, R. Norr, G. Marble, E. Black, J. McDowell, J. Way, C. Fair, R. Lutz, all 159; Irwin Rubenstein, P. Neighbors, Eddie Collins, Frank Whitman, Norman Barens, John DiCiccio, Clyde Beetley, all 5; Ina Ray Hutton, Marion Gauge, Betty Sticht, all 321; V. Meyers, 10; Alys' Wills, 10; N. Freedman, 802; Mar. Rivers, 802; Ruth Lowe, 149; Ruth McMurray, 3; Kay Welsh, 41; Lillian Slinger, 802; Evelyn Heaton, 50; Gladys Mosier 332; Estelle Slavin, 699; Mildred Wilhelm 4; Michael Hauer, C. Patty, P. Algier, L. Pregel, J. Reger, H. Hunter, D. Eagle, E. John, L. Rohmer, all 101; Jan Garber, L. Palmer, C. Ford, G. Fortier, F. Large, F. Hellborn, G. Large, D. Roe, T. Rudisill, K. Large, D. White, N. Donahue, J. Shoup, all 10.

Erased: R. D. Alexander, Geo. Alexander, Harold Althaus, E. P. Barnes, Sr., E. P. Barnes, Jr., Joe Berma, Robert Blue, Virgil Brown, James Carroll, Charles Cesner, J. R. Clark, Bob Clark, H. C. Cochran, E. F. Colange, L. H. Combs, Reuben Comeras, Mordant Coons, H. S. Crayne, J. E. Davis, Paul Decker, R. W. Downey, L. G. Ebenhoch, T. R. Ernest, Charles Emlaw, Forrest Evans, Robert Fitting, Thad Fling, E. L.

Goddard, J. Gotsmeister, Claron Greenho, George Gulden, R. T. Heber, W. H. Hingat, E. J. Hingat, V. T. Hoffmeyer, E. S. Hoon, E. J. Hosfield, M. L. Houser, G. A. Bulett, R. B. Jennings, Howard Knapp, L. W. Knecht, E. E. Knox, John Kramer, Charles LaPage, Jimmy Leeper, A. W. Leighty, Michael Litz, W. P. Loomis, W. T. McCague, Frank McDowell, E. H. Mitchell, LeRoy Morris, W. O. Morrison, Harry Mosure, H. A. Murphy, Glenn Norris, Roger Norris, Bernard Oakley, W. F. Oger, L. Oldfather, Dick Olin, M. K. Parker, H. H. Pickering, John Pokol, R. P. Racer, Pat Raymond, Wayne Rickett, Don Rosen, E. H. Ruckman, Louis Salle, Fred Schneider, W. E. Schneider, A. A. Swartz, G. T. Sherwood, D. Shonting, F. True Smith, J. P. Swinehart, Dan Thomas, Guy Thomas, R. L. Uncapher, Jay Van Swearingen, Helen Wallick, L. J. Wittich, H. C. Young, H. F. Young, K. W. Zint.

LOCAL NO. 147, DALLAS, TEXAS.

New member: Fred Sherman Parker. Full members from transfer: Eldred Har-rla, '18.

Transfers deposited: Edmond L. Morlock, 351; Benjamin L. Blance, 802; Gordon Galley, 615.

Transfer withdrawn: Thurlok "Tim" Landfear, 448.

Transfer issued: T. T. Carmody.

Transfers cancelled: Richard McNamara (Dick Mack), 43; Porter Bailey, 462; Gene Allen, 306.

Traveling members: Herman Woldman, Thomas Blake, R. K. Harris, Reggie Coughlin, Linton Robertson, J. J. Stewart, G. Lester Crumbaker, Barney Dodd, Rex Pate, all 17; O. B. Johnson, 464; Robert E. McCracken, 147; Benny Meroff, Morris Grimes, Johnny Marshall, J. P. Stephens, Larry Powell, Vernon Brown, Don Ellis, John Nicoletti, all 10; Henry Rose, Billy Rose, Seymour Baker, all 802; Dave Wright, 2; J. R. Dickerson, 72; L. L. Millinder, O. Spencer, George Washington, Jr., W. Jones, J. C. Higgenbotham, Henry Allen, Jr., A. C. Wethuyton, F. E. Mikell, Jr., J. C. Gorland, Laurice Lucel, Elmer T. James, Shelton Hemphill, all 802; Willie Humphrey, 496.

Delegates to A. F. of M. convention: W. J. Harris, J. W. Parks.

LOCAL NO. 149, TORONTO, ONT., CAN.

New members: Alan F. Austin, N. Croxy, William F. Hobbs, Wilfred Powell, David Selderman, Miss Beatrice E. Swann.

Transfers deposited: Herbert Masson, 406; T. J. Smith, 293; W. E. Delhorbe, 566.

Transfer issued: L. E. Fagan.

Resigned: Fracolee Cadeux.

LOCAL NO. 151, ELIZABETH, N. J.

Resigned: Herbert Brown, Harold Huer, Fred Siebert.

Transfer deposited: William Corlu, 526.

Transfers issued: John Gutowski, Lewis Turner, Charles Zimmerman.

Transfer withdrawn: John Lutz.

Transfers returned: Herbert Brown, Clayton Williams.

LOCAL NO. 153, SAN JOSE, CALIF.

New members: W. H. Baker, Leona Mortenson.

Dropped from rolls: William Thurlow, A. R. Silva.

Resigned: Melva McDonald, Earl Sylvester.

Transfers issued: E. O. Miller, Joseph Brocato, Jack Madeiros, Leon Sage, J. A. Kirsh.

Transfers deposited: Charles Leonard, 10.

Traveling members: Johnny Ross, 305; Fred Compton, 587; Phil Pollard, 373; Berner

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Palmer, Francis Beck, James Wheeler, Maurice Winters.
Transfer cancelled: Eme Emerson, 369.
Traveling members: Thomas Oliver, Alan Harding, James Oliver, Walter Clark, Lloyd Curtis, Eugene O'Connell, Maurice Beason, Fred Sandstrom, Tom Clark, Stuart Campbell, all 47; Laurie Higgins, Howard Dain, Frank Woolley, Bert Moncrief, Arthur Perches, James Thomas, Lon Doty, George Geyer, James Cathart, Bob Lieb, all 226; Hal Silverstone, 586; Joe Scardino, 687.

LOCAL NO. 369, LAS VEGAS, NEV.
New members: Allen Becker, A. R. Bacon, F. E. Kirby.
Transfer member: W. J. Dunn.

LOCAL NO. 375, OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA.
Transfer deposited: Otto Kellett, 560.
Transfers withdrawn: John Paul Jones, cond. 197; Tony Cochran, 693; Skipper Treathen, 361; Fred E. Smith, 687.
Traveling members: Ralph Bennett, 72; Gordon Hoard, 334; Deane Smith, 278; Loring Scantlin, 200; Vernon Wagner, 678; Fred Stranglin, 678; Alvin P. Nottger, 334; Neal F. Boyd, 554; H. H. Reynolds, 71; Eugene Crane, 405; C. H. Durham, 574; Howard Stockum, 334; Ray Cross, 94; Chesterfield, 230; Howard W. Palmer, 176; Leonard Merklin, 405; Ray Kunie, 773; Clar. D. Clark, 8; Valentine Carpenter, 578; Bud Sullivan, 405; Vic Servoss, 405; Bill Simonson, 230; Sam Havens, 578; Stanley Mayer, 35; Peter Watson, 610; Charles Roth, 24; Jack Kuchel, 610; Jack Pinkerson, 213; Emmett Chaney, 352; William Healy, 213; Jack Winston, 6; Leon Paris, 94; Leo Dunham, 47; Laland Adams, Ulrich Burger, Allen Klaus, F. F. Toland, J. G. Adams, all 433; Max Sanford, 297; Phillip Reed, 297; Winston Leach, 297; Robert J. Rucker, 147; J. H. Garrigan, R. N. Brown, K. A. Butler, George G. Jackson, C. M. Billek, Rudolph Fous, Alfonso Jason, C. J. Warcup, Bob Kirk, C. J. Filas, Ray Thomas, R. B. Augustine, H. L. Johnston 2d, all 10; Frankie Masters, Abe Hill, R. D. Kissinger, Carl Bean, O. Van Speybroeck, H. Barkell, Harold Wright, D. Woodville, R. Copey, P. McKnight, C. Tamburino, all 10; Orrin Tucker, A. Huebner, W. Flanders, Walter Elasier, A. Jensen, G. Sontag, all 181; Claude Lakey, 370; Norbert Stammer, 337; Morton Wells, 70; G. Phillip Patton, 337; Lorry Lee, 337; Tiny Little, Ray Paine, Johnnie Norskog, Guild Astor, Garfield Akus, Larry Hayes, Tommy Haines, Cecil Bents, Dobber Clark, Wallie Gustad, all 47; Dave Burnside, Paul Summey, J. Vester West, Frank Power, Bill Munday, B. J. Putnam, Clyde Thigpen, C. R. Touchberry, C. B. Hudson, George Thompson, Raymond Moxley, all 694; Jerry A. King, 342; Grady Mullins, 342; Paul R. Kurzen, 111; Jack Crawford, 10; Lloyd Pflister, 47; Bill Brooks, 94; Alino Ravarino, 71; Robert Smith, 58; Norman Schroeder, 58; Carl Miller, 278; Ken Switzer, 23; Robt. Laudegren, 483; H. E. Kent, 60; Garold Hamilton, 58; Stanley Fleck, 66; Charles H. Kramer, 784.

LOCAL NO. 380, BINGHAMTON, N. Y.
Full member from transfer: Keith Haasinger, 605.
Eraure: Fred B. O'Brien.
Transfer deposited: Victor Butler, 528.
Traveling members: Freddie Bergen, 4; Mary Tudor, 4; Paul VanOrder, 380; George Smith, 33; E. Campbell, 33; Gordon Ford, 159; Ouy Smith, 127; Gordon Jaynes, F. Haende, Elmer Hites, Bill Marshall, Ed. Howard, A. Osser, W. Davis, all 625; John Murdock, 78; Jim Gleason, 66; Glen Brown, 132; Marson Hammond, Harvey Hill, Fred Stone, all 312; Norman Hainsey, Tony Valery, LaVerne Colton, Jack Chandler, Dan Shear, all 97; Clyde McCoy, 10; Howard King, Bud Pottle, Hubbard Allen, Julie Stinger, Artie Dunham, Frank Carlson, Joe Herde, Linus Hussin, Wally Blumberg, Rorer Haller, Bobbie Dominick, all 802; Richard Himber, Kai Katz, Edward Steinger, Jess Carneol, Fletcher Herford, Paul Ricci, Sam Shapiro, Louis Garcia, Al. Phillips, Ernest Capossi, Harold Heyman, Nathan Levine, Anna Welch, Bill Moore, Isadore Zlr, all 802; Johnny Long, Mac Hanger, Paul Harmon, Henry Miller, Jack Edmondson, Ed. Butner, Ogden Davies, Ray Couch, Dick Baer, M. M. Miley, all 600; Irving Neilson, 364; Jan Campbell, 742; Howard Kelly, 51; Kenneth Kelly, 51; Leon Drumm, 383; William Criss, 383; Buck McQuade, 163; Tom Scribner, cond.; Paul Fonda, 143; Rali Rhode, 143; Eddy Arala, 143; Fred Lambert, 51.

LOCAL NO. 382, FARGO, N. DAK.
Traveling members: Marjorie Tremont, Lee Conrad, 802; Jimmy Read, 352; Frank Ayraud, 352; Leonard Edelstein, 612; D. J. Merriam, 463; Robert Pixley, 94; Arley Cooper, 532; Chick Johnson, 532; Jack Mills, 176; Gordon Smith, 693; Ralph Allen, 540; Jay Rieff, 254; Bill Alsworth, Don Slight, 778; Kenneth Orrell, 581; Bob Robinson, Bill McMullen, Don Brassfield, Ray Henderson, all 704; D. D. Patten, 167; William John Wade, 47; Jimmy Drago, Burrell Ubban, Norman Noice, Maurice Hutinet, all 687; Bennie Merrill, 47.

LOCAL NO. 385, PORT ANGELES, WASH.
Officers for 1936: President, Nell S. Thomas; secretary, Oliver Guy; first vice-president, Larry Kean; sergeant-at-arms, George Gerts; executive board, Earl Miller, Donald Smock, Charles Warner.
Transfer deposited: Randolph Hayes, 145.

LOCAL NO. 386, GREELEY, COL.
Officers for 1936: President, Clay Taylor; vice-president, R. L. Spears; treasurer, Bess Mathews; secretary, Carl Norman.

LOCAL NO. 397, GRAND COULEE, WASH.
New member: Fred McDaniels.
Transfers issued: Frank Gibson, Ernest Benthine.
Transfers deposited: Jim Rice, Ed. Mateta, Everett Hanks.
Transfers withdrawn: Laurence Kransky, Harold Kransky.

LOCAL NO. 406, SPENCER, IOWA.
New members: Don Herring; Emil Eusaid, Ed. Oxner.
Transfers issued: Don Kane, Bernard Woods, Frank Van Draska, Roy Holt.
Transfer issued: Arnold Fetter.
Erased: Bill Sheets, Doc. Lee Lawson, Glen Hemmingson, Ty Tyson.

LOCAL NO. 406, MONTREAL, QUE., CAN.
New member: Jean Marc Thuot.
Resigned: Gordon E. Cowan, R. E. Ross.
Transfers issued: J. D. Dunlap, Jeff Townsend, Herbert Masson.
Letters of courtesy: H. Macdonald, W. Shore.

LOCAL NO. 420, NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.
Resigned: Roy Strom, John Allen, Quentin Thompson, Sidney Brokaw, Wotan Zoellner.

LOCAL NO. 424, RICHMOND, CALIF.
New members: Donald Crane, Sr., Donald Crane, Jr., Urban L. Dahlen, Joseph Malnar, Ada McMillan, R. C. McMillan, Ross Love.

New member: Ida Blum.
New members: Carl Pennington, Frank Bolla, Richie Glynn, Faye Converse.
Withdrawn: Hugh Fowell.
Full members from transfer: Al Kaych, Del Billings.

LOCAL NO. 472, YORK, PA.
New member: Frank Quigley.
Resigned: C. E. Sipe, James P. Philbin, Robert Hinkle, Edward G. Feiser, Herbert W. Baker, Heyward M. Spangler.

LOCAL NO. 473, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.
Transfers issued: Lorin Capron, Robert McRae.
Transfer withdrawn: James Montanaro, 626.

Traveling members: Myron Carr, Leonard Romano, H. O'Brien, Steve Bonczek, Dan Giannini, J. Cazodis, W. A. Ruegenberger, all 63; Theodore Howes, Legh Knowles, Jas. J. Torraca, all 87; William Kneppel, 559; Arthur Mansollito, 238; Zachio Joseph, Harry Dall, Joseph Friedman, Paul Pauckert, John Hatton, George Hinkel, all 402.

LOCAL NO. 478, MONETT, MO.
New members: G. A. Welch, C. M. Burton, Bob S. Burton.
Transfer issued: Lawrence J. L. Benner.

LOCAL NO. 480, WAUSAU, WIS.
New members: Alfred H. Saiser, Walter Wawzonek, Leslie McCrossen, Art Laganke, Fred Jaeger, Wm. Lassow, Eugene Lassow, Fred Klukow, W. C. Baumgard, Elmer Erbrecht, Arden Hunger, Neil Garly, Lawrence Poeske, Gerald Blaschka, Otto Stieber, Frank Nowaczyk, Edward Nowaczyk, Peter Eiden, W. R. Greathouse, Ray Abel, A. Recore, G. Abraham.
Transfers issued: William Immel, Norman Seelig, Dale Van Doren, Lloyd DuVal, H. Russell, Joo Pavlik, V. Salerno, Erik Sallin, C. Wright, Geo. (Red) Maddock, Henri Kandler, Wm. Ronayne, Chas. Young.
Resigned: Arvie Recor.
Transfers deposited: Dee Brown, 255; Jack Licht, 337; Paul Hupp, 745; R. J. Beucha, 745.

LOCAL NO. 498, MISSOULA, MONT.
Change in officers: Larry Daly, President.
New member: Albert Fah.
Transfers deposited: Glen F. Thompson, 636; Jacquelyn Weldon, 552; Orlew Norman, 636.
Withdrawn: Helen Neal, Lee Selbie.
Traveling members: William Davis, Morris Ludwick, Harry Wright, Gene Clipman, Frank Ramey, Don Tibbs, Virgil Diamond, all 104.

LOCAL NO. 507, FAIRMONT, W. VA.
Withdrawn: George T. Arnett.

LOCAL NO. 510, SAN LEANDRO, CALIF.
Officers for 1936: President, Manuel C. Medeiros; vice-president, John Figrouid; secretary, Joseph P. Rose; treasurer, Joseph S. Rapose; sergeant-at-arms, Frank D. Lewis; board of directors, Bert Rogers, Jos. Kardosa, Frank Fredericks, John Fields, Tony Nunes.

LOCAL NO. 516, HILLSBORO, ILL.
New member: Mrs. Isabelle Crawford.

LOCAL NO. 529, NEWPORT, R. I.
Resigned: Jerry St. Angelo, Gertrude Walters, Thomas Caruso.
Traveling members: Chas. De Gaetano, John Raffa, Harry Immer, Chas. McLaughlin, Ben. Chitel, Henry St. Cyr, Jos. S. O. Leary, A. M. Kohler, W. J. McGonigle, J. M. Maloney, J. C. Lynch, J. Nevins, G. Holden, R. Moxley, all 9; Ray Felleter, Casimer Babiarz, Bert Blake, Wm. Moore, A. Lincoln Blakely, Albert Rainona, Wm. Fletcher, Larry Gadshy, Billy Harris, all 216; Ed. J. Walsh, 231; Van Cunningham, Jos. Cunningham, Jos. Filato, Russel Blake, Dexter Wessen, Robt. Harper, Roy Collins, Sidney Kalis Sydney Clarke, Jos. Leahy, Stewart White, Ray Drevitson, Henry Simoni, all 76.

LOCAL NO. 549, WICHITA FALLS, TEXAS.
Traveling members: Willis Mahon, 405; Glen Dale, 316; William L. Healy, 588; Paul Chermak, 18; Jack Richards, 465; John Adair, 259; H. E. Schultz, 683; Wilber L. Hickerson, 532; Frank Mosler, 464; Robert Englehart, 588; Arley Sodenkauf, 415; Pat Howerly, Dud Deterly, Jim Beatty, Vincent Blinde, Lois Shields, all 200; Roy Holt, 405; Arthur Gleason, 802; Willard Romer, 216; V. K. Bair, 35; Steve Gravelhart, 116; Bob Sorenson, 186; Monty Hacker, 168; Thomas Coy, 512; Don Van Velzer, 452.

LOCAL NO. 551, MUSCATINE, IOWA.
Resigned: Barney Orwitz, Dave Orwitz, Lester O. Weber.

LOCAL NO. 552, KALISPELL, MONT.
Officers for 1936: President, L. L. Goddard; vice-president, A. E. Mercer; secretary and treasurer, O. M. Strissel; trustees, F. H. Haddow, John Bear, Don Shepard; sergeant-at-arms, Fred Hinman.

LOCAL NO. 556, AUBURN, WASH.
New members: Helen Weston, Jack Perry, Florence Hutton, Edna Walters, A. J. Hermson, Hadley, Mann, James Seling, Randall Rockhill, Walter Melhart, Vernon L. Babu, Harry Hopto, W. H. Shepard.
Erased: Gilbert Duckworth, Jack Hill, Earl Desbro, Harold Imhoff, Lester Smith, Will J. Brannon, William Davis, Lowellyan Joy, Paul Anderson, Nella Brannon.

LOCAL NO. 566, WINDSOR, ONT., CAN.
New members: Mildred Cook, William Crak.
Transfers issued: Dick Rowley, Michael Mussolum, George Venuta, Virginia Frank, W. E. Delhorbe.
Transfers deposited: Larry E. Fagan, Albert Carruthers, George Cane.
Transfers withdrawn: James Davidson, Thomas J. Smith.

LOCAL NO. 593 SAULT STE. MARIE, MICH.
Officers for 1936: President, Frank G. Oster; vice-president, Bert Horch; secretary and treasurer, Iva Stonehouse; board of directors, Wm. Calder, Max Waylor, Ralph Baccarl.

LOCAL NO. 594, BATTLE CREEK, MICH.
Officers for 1936: President, Luke Whitcomb; vice-president, George DeGraw; secretary, Douglas Archbold; treasurer, Edw. G. Martin; sergeant-at-arms, Norman Haughey; members of the executive board, Ray Dawson, Roy Gould, Jr., Toby Tobias, Hasen Sweet, Loren Cain.
New members: Elwynne DeRushia, Mansel Banks.
Transfer deposited: Paul Dowler, 107.
Transfer withdrawn: Richard Duckworth, 54.

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LOCAL NO. 610, WISCONSIN RAPIDS, WIS.

Resigned: Garth Sawyer, Ralph Abrahamson, M. C. Allen, Irv. Lutz, Stanley Nelsop...

LOCAL NO. 631, WESTVILLE, ILL. Officers for 1936: President, William Rippen...

LOCAL NO. 638, ANTIGO, WIS. Transfers issued: Harold Cohen, Edward...

LOCAL NO. 653, HAVRE, MONT. Erased: Bruce Akins, H. De Silva, A. Dixon...

LOCAL NO. 163, ESCANABA, MICH. New member: Carleton Johnson. Resigned: Ralph Pratt.

LOCAL NO. 665, MT. VERNON, N. Y. Transfer issued: Anthony Fontecchia.

LOCAL NO. 667, PORT JERVIS, N. Y. Officer for 1936: President, Bernard Scleri...

LOCAL NO. 668, KESLO-LONGVIEW, WASH. New officer for 1936: President, Art Melby...

LOCAL NO. 84, GREENVILLE, S. C. New members: Gergory Pearce, Warren Clayton...

LOCAL NO. 717, EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL. New members: Charles Stoltz, Richard Kimmel...

LOCAL NO. 734, WATERTOWN, N. Y. Traveling members: Moses Allen, 533; E. Wilcox...

LOCAL NO. 771, TUCSON, ARIZ. Traveling members: Fred Hanson, Chalmer York...

LOCAL NO. 3, INDIANAPOLIS, IND. New members: Gene Chenoweth, Walter L. Feertig...

LOCAL NO. 4, CLEVELAND, OHIO. Erased: Sherman Brando, Rudolph Kuebler...

LOCAL NO. 8, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF. New members: George M. Dimock, Marjorie Koch...

LOCAL REPORTS

LOCAL NO. 1, CINCINNATI, OHIO.

New members: Don Bassett, John Feilden, H. Richard Thies, Fritz Mueller...

LOCAL NO. 2, ST. LOUIS, MO.

Transfers issued: Lyda Bothwell, Bonnie Ross, Dorothy Wilkins...

SUBSIDIARY LOCAL NO. 2, ST. LOUIS, MO.

Traveling members: Ed. Brown, 733; Edw. Thompkins, 78; Elmer, Cromley, 558...

ELINE GIRSBACK, B. James, Reese Chipman...

Reaffiliated: Allison W. Marks, John A. Guptill, Frank H. Brown. Readmitted: Grace Tee, William Post...

SUSPENSIONS, EXPULSIONS, REINSTATEMENTS

SUSPENSIONS

Banger Maine, Local No. 768—Ralph B. Armitage, Elmer N. Attean, Earl Bowen...

BOSTON, MASS., LOCAL NO. 9—Gerard T. Aldrich...

Bethlehem, Pa., Local No. 269—LeRoy Zimmerman. Houston, Texas, Local No. 65—Ed. Sheffeld...

MEMPHIS, TENN., LOCAL NO. 71—Geo. Ford...

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am, Phil Ott, William Ott, C. L. L. Studer, Geo. Van Volkenburg, Robert Zinser. Milwaukee, Wis., Local No. 8—Chas. Brad...

Angele Dragone, Morris McCorral, William Masci, John A. Tierney, Michele Villani, Paulo Diana, Carl Werner, Jos. Dallesandro...

Jr., N. Fantini, Howd. W. Morris, E. B. Snyder, Wesley Steelman, Edw. Wendell, Hyman Wolfson. Pittsfield, Mass., Local No. 109—L. Cole...

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## Bad Taste, Worse Manners

ALFRED P. SLOAN, president of General Motors, took the occasion of his company's annual report to air his views on political and social questions. Mainly, they are the orthodox views of Big Business, which regards profits as the primal purpose of existence. He speaks of the "deadening hand of straitjacket government regulation." He complains of the volume of taxes which G. M. has been required to pay. And he declares that New Deal methods and experiments "have definitely postponed recovery."

It would be interesting to know how Mr. Sloan gets such positive information. Not, certainly, from the records of his own company. The stock of General Motors participated in the toboggan slide of the fall of 1929; and, after a partial recovery, sank so low that if Mr. Sloan had looked over the side of his craft, he could have seen the bottom of financial things.

At one time in 1932 General Motors common stock was quoted at 7%; which means that it was selling at \$7.62 a share.

That, remember, was under the Old Deal. Now consider what has happened to General Motors under the New Deal. Its net sales in 1935 were \$1,155,841,511, a gain of 34 per cent from the year before. Its net profits for that year were \$167,226,510. Its common stock is now selling at from \$65.87 to \$68.12 a share. The last figure is almost nine times the price which it brought at a time in 1932.

Under the New Deal dispensation Mr. Sloan's company has gained from \$58 to \$60 in the price of its stock, and cleared net profits in a single year of more than \$167,000,000. With those figures staring him in the face, what right has Mr. Alfred P. Sloan to complain of the New Deal?

The New Deal has faults. It allowed the banks to go back to the financiers who had ruined them, instead of keeping them under absolute government control—if not under government ownership. It has been altogether too tender of the incomes of multi-millionaires, and it should, in its first month, have levied on the heaped-up surpluses of corporations like General Motors a tax that would have made much of government borrowing unnecessary.

These are faults to which labor has a right to point. But it is bad taste, worse manners and the worst possible sportsmanship for Mr. Alfred P. Sloan to criticize the New Deal.

## How the Children Pay

CHILDREN from six to nine years of age average lighter in weight now than their predecessors of the same age five years ago. The loss of weight is particularly marked in children in the families of the unemployed, and in those other families whose breadwinner may have a job, indeed, but at very low wages.

Dr. Elda Robb of Teachers' College in Columbia University makes these statements in a report published by the National Federation of Day Nurseries; and backs up her statements with figures. She warns that underweight in children usually means malnutrition; and that their whole lives will be skimped and hampered by the hardships they endure now.

"Eventually," she writes, "these children will pay for their present neglect in the form of bodily ailments, physical suffering, and poor health."

Thus the depression, which was brought on by the maldistribution of the national income, takes its toll. Thus employers who refuse to pay living wages stunt the coming generation.

## RFC Should Fight Pay Cutting

SOME employers are stampeding workers into accepting wage cuts by asserting they must cut costs in order to obtain loans from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to stay in business. John W. Edelman recently charged in a letter to Jesse Jones, chairman of the RFC.

Edelman, research director of the American Federation of Hosiery Workers, told Jones that minor RFC officials were fully informed as to the facts in at least one such case involving a hosiery manufacturer.

The RFC should at once make a statement of policy to the effect that it opposes wage cutting as a means of "fixing up" balance sheets to get loans. Edelman further told Chairman Jones. He added that the present epidemic of wage slashing in industry is making business conditions more difficult and the RFC must not permit itself to be used as a bludgeon to tear down wage and hour standards.

Every citizen can endorse Mr. Edelman's demand that the RFC throw its influence against wage cutting. The RFC was formed to deal with the evil effects of "deflation" policies, of which wage cutting was the most vicious. For it to do anything now that tends to encourage pay cutters and bring on the old disastrous "downward spiral" of workers' purchasing power would be the height of folly.

## An Object Lesson on Social Security

GOVERNOR LEHMAN of New York is trying hard to put through a state social security bill. It has already passed the state Senate; but in the Assembly a group of reactionaries is doing its best to block the bill, or to emasculate it if it cannot be blocked.

Doubtless the leaders consider this good politics—Lehman was elected on the Democratic ticket while a majority of the Assembly is Republican. In reality, it is likely to turn out the stupidest kind of politics. But at the very time that Governor Lehman was appealing for his bill over the radio, an incident occurred in New York which should make that state unanimous for old age protection, which is a part of the social security bill.

A woman, eighty years old, was found starving in a shack, without either light or fire. She had cut the laths out of a plastered wall to make fire; but that resource had been used up. The neighbors had done what they could for her, but her furious resentment of anything that looked like charity had pretty well tied their hands. Some days passed without her being seen, and the neighbors went to the police who promptly summoned an ambulance.

No community is fully civilized in which such a thing is possible. Under the social security bill it would be impossible. The old woman would have received a pension, meager, to be sure; but enough to keep her warm and decently fed; and with no taint of charity.

If Governor Lehman will capitalize that incident, the reactionary interests who are fighting the bill now may sink to cover. From a distance, it looks like the governor's best chance.

## 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 Boncel ordinance in Milwaukee?

A.—An ordinance giving the Mayor power to close a strike-bound plant when the employer refuses to deal with representatives of striking workers. The Mayor appoints a committee of nine to confer with him on the advisability of closing a plant, but the final authority rests in the hands of the Mayor or chief of police, either of whom can order a plant to close if the management will not confer with the strikers' representatives. The ordinance, introduced by Alderman Boncel, Socialist, was passed last October. It had united labor support.

Q.—Will the convention of the American Federation of Labor in Tampa this year be the first Federation convention held there?

A.—It will be the first in Tampa and the first in Florida.

Q.—Who said: "We want neither dictatorship from the bottom nor from the top?"

A.—Samuel Gompers.

Q.—What is the oldest local trade union in America?

A.—Columbia Typographical Union No. 101, Washington, D. C., which is 121 years old, having been organized in 1815. It has complete records back to the time of organization.

Q.—When and where will the 1936 convention of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America be held?

A.—Next August 10-15 at Rochester, N. Y.

## Out Beyond the Surf

Where thought, un-  
hastened by necessity or  
repitiation, sometimes  
penetrates to truth.

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

Will man ever solve the riddle of weather? One cannot help having doubts. Man has known for uncounted centuries that it is cold in winter and warm in summer, that certain signs—usually—precede a storm. But these signs give warning only a few hours ahead. The use of the barometer, which gives the variations in air pressure, has made weather guessing somewhat more scientific than it once was; but the time limit is still short.

Our Weather Bureau foretells weather pretty accurately several days in advance; but that is almost wholly a matter of map reading and telegraphy. The Bureau receives word that a low pressure area is located in a certain region, and is moving in a given direction at such and such a pace. The swiftest storm is a slow poke compared to the telegraph; so the Bureau can warn of weather changes days ahead, but not weeks.

Yet the problem of long range weather prediction is being attacked. Weather is made in the sun, and earth conditions only modify it. At three widely separated stations, American scientists are measuring the intensity and the variations of the sun's radiation. One station is at Mount Sinai, which seems appropriate, considering the light which once came from there; one in Chile, and one in southern California. All their reports are collated and analyzed at the Smithsonian Institute in Washington, under the direction of C. G. Abbott.

It has been found that a variation of one-half of one per cent in the intensity of radiation from the sun will show in the weather on earth.

Everyone knows that sun spots—which are coupled in some manner with changes in the sun's radiation—are more numerous at intervals of a little over eleven years. But recent observation has shown that there are at least twelve cycles, that is, recurring swings, in solar radiation, and that the dominant cycle is one of 23 years.

How this cycle of radiant activity on the sun is repeated on earth is a fascinating study. This 23-year cycle is a swing from wet seasons to dry ones and back again. It has been traced in the level of the Great Lakes, especially that of Erie and Ontario, where records have been kept for a hundred years. It has been traced in tree rings; narrow in the dry years of the cycle and wide in the years of abundant rain; but making a pretty complete round in 23 years. It has been traced in the layers left in an ancient lake bottom.

Dr. Abbott, after long study, made a series of forecasts of weather for various places during the year 1934. He hit the bull's eye in 27 per cent of the cases, hit the inner rings in 42 per cent, peppered the edges 17 per cent of the time, and missed the target altogether 14 per cent.

Plainly, such a record is not due to guessing. It implies knowledge, as yet imperfect knowledge, which should be increased as fast as possible.

Dr. Abbott believes that with ten stations measuring the sun's radiation instead of three, we should be able after a few years to make definite weather predictions much farther ahead than now, and to forecast general conditions a year or more ahead.

The maintenance of ten such stations would cost about \$200,000 a year. The interest on a battleship, even at 3 per cent, is \$900,000 a year. If we can build battleships—and we are doing it—we ought to be able to build observatories.

## More Prison Goods Laws on Way

A WAVE of state legislation barring open-market sale of prison goods can be expected as a result of the United States Supreme Court validation of the Hawes-Cooper Act.

With their own states the only markets open to the dumping of prison goods from their own or other state prison industries, labor and business in those states can be expected to exert sufficient pressure upon legislatures and prison administrators to force acceptance of the state use system which the Federal government and many other states have adopted. Since the Hawes-Cooper Act was passed, twenty-two states have passed prohibitory or regulatory laws in conformance with it to protect themselves from the evil of the sale of convict-made goods in competition with the products of free labor.

The Court's language lends support to an idea, considered by labor when the NRA was declared invalid, that states might similarly combine to close their markets to other than prison made goods which did not conform to decent standards of labor. A state's own manufacturers would not then be subject to underpaid and overworked competition from backward states.





By CHAUNCEY A. WEAVER

**Announcement:** Federation friends have for seventeen years been sending communications to me at the City Hall, Des Moines. I am no longer connected with the city legal department. My new position is that of "Associate Counsel with Brunk, Janns and Bauch, Attorneys at Law, No. 616 Insurance Exchange," Des Moines, Iowa—at which address I shall be glad to hear from all who desire to write me, and will promise a prompt reply.

The forty-first annual convention of the American Federation of Musicians will convene in Detroit, Monday, June 8. This convention should be a notable one. Detroit is a great city. Its central location should have a wide-range appeal. Local No. 5, as host, will leave nothing undone calculated to insure the success of the deliberations and in making all delegates and visitors feel at home. There will be many vital issues to inspire debate—even though the convention follows the wise policy of former years and holds law-making down to a minimum output. All Locals may not be able to see their way clear to be represented, but those able to do so should need no admonition or argument to realize the vital importance of having a part in shaping the policies designed to promote the welfare of the Federation.

There seems to be a good deal of tinkering with the watch on the Rhine.

Would there have been as much fuss if the Quints had been boys?

The Detroit convention will doubtless favor some kind of a new deal.

The Midwestern Conference of Musicians met in Des Moines, Sunday and Monday, April 19-20. The conference embraces the states of Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska and Iowa. Twenty-five Locals were represented by thirty-five delegates. Mr. and Mrs. Grafton J. Fox, of Tulsa, were fraternal delegates. Addresses of welcome were given by President Walter J. Samuels of Local No. 75 and Executive Officer Chauncey A. Weaver. President Joseph N. Weber, accompanied by Mrs. Weber, were in attendance. President Weber was extremely helpful in guiding the delegates along the sometimes intricate pathway of legal interpretation. Matters of peculiar interest to Midwestern musicians were considered and the atmosphere clarified concerning many important subjects. Local No. 75 gave a banquet to the visitors and provided an entertainment program which seemed to be deeply appreciated. Delegate Edward Ringius, of St. Paul, was made general chairman for the succeeding year, and Claude E. Pickett, of Local No. 75, was continued as secretary-treasurer. The next conference will be held in Davenport, Iowa, April 17 and 18, 1937.

Local No. 289, of Dubuque, is mourning the passing away of Frank E. Oeth, who served as secretary of the organization practically throughout its entire existence. This long tenure of office was a fine testimonial of confidence in a trustworthy manner.

Some scientist is predicting that next winter will be even more severe than the one whose trailing garments are finally apparently slowly sweeping from her icy and marble hall. However, scientists have often proven to be some of our most useful and helpful benefactors.

The Wisconsin State Musicians' Association held another regular session at Wisconsin Rapids, April 5. Fifty-two delegates were present. President H. A. Thompson, Vice-President Walter J. Smith, and State Officer Frank Hayek were present. O. J. Thompson, of Appleton, was elected secretary in place of Clem Hots. Among the matters favorably considered were the arranging of Locals into convenient districts for purposes of co-operation; the use of high school bands when communities have no other band; district entertainments for the purpose of raising funds for aiding the state association; greater emphasis upon the matter of law enforcement relating to the filing of contracts; investigation of the cause of laziness in the promotion of promised federal aided music projects, and many other matters of peculiar interest to the Locals represented. The next association meeting will be held at Oshkosh, July 19.

The Fargo Forum, in a recent issue, gives an extended review of the work of Mrs. Harry M. Rudd, of Local No. 382, in her role of "Mother to Orphans of Radio Land." Mrs. Rudd's husband is secretary of the Local and has been delegate to many national Federation conventions. Mrs. Rudd's work is unique. Its purpose is to get various organizations interested in carrying happiness to orphan children. Some of the letters which she receives are pathetic and inspirational in their acknowledgment of appreciation. Her work is widely commended in that section of country—the Red River Valley of the North.

If philandering Winter persists in lingering in the lap of Spring there seems to be nothing one can do about the matter.

We should be thankful that presidential elections do not come more often than once in four years.

Older national convention attendants will recall Otto Frederick Baum, many times a delegate from Memphis, Tenn. Severely injured in an automobile accident on April 2, he passed away in Los Angeles, the city of his home in recent years, aged 71 years, 2 months and 14 days. We are indebted to Brother Chau. L. Bagley for the data contained in this obituary notice.

Deceased was born in Memphis, January 20, 1865. In early life he was an active musician and prominent in the affairs of Local No. 32, of the Musicians' Protective Union (National League of Musicians), and later of Local No. 71 of the American Federation of Musicians. He served the two Locals heretofore named approximately 27 years.

At the Des Moines convention, held in 1914, he was elected Tenth District Officer, and served creditably for the following year when the district system was abolished. He came to California in 1924, and since that time had been employed as scenic artist in the Fox studios. He remained a life member of Local No. 71 at Memphis.

The funeral was at noon April 7 in the chapel of Inglewood Park Cemetery. A harpist played an appropriate program and the floral offerings were unusually beautiful. Swami Paramananda and his associate and niece, Gayatri Devi, representing a Hindoo cult, were in charge of the services, at the conclusion of which the Masonic service was exemplified at the grave.

Otto's Federation friends, far and wide, will recall with deep appreciation his efficient service and exemplary life.

As these lines are being written the literary world is observing the three hundred and seventy-second anniversary of the birth of Shakespeare. Musicians can with eminent propriety join in honoring the memory of one who in the multiplicity of themes touched upon could be moved to say:

"The man that hath no music in himself is fit for treasons, stratagems and spoils. The motions of his spirit are dull as night and his affections dark as Erebus. Let no such man be trusted."

He was born April 23, 1564, and died April 23, 1616.

In a recent copy of the Columbus, Ohio, Labor Tribune, we note a first page photograph of the genial countenance of Carroll McGhee, secretary-treasurer of the Ohio-Kentucky-West Virginia Musicians Association, which held its regular session in Columbus April 11-12—detailed report of which we have not received at this writing. The same issue carries a column of "Musical Notes and News," which indicates that Local No. 103 appreciates the importance of maintaining up-to-date affiliations with the local trade and labor movement.

The April issue of the American Federationist reports that there are now about 12,000,000 men still out of employment and anxiously looking for work. How many more billions will it require to establish Utopia?

The crime wave continues to sweep the country with murders and robberies, regular incidents of daily life. Incidentally, the pardon and parole racket continues to do business at the old stand.

The spring was backward but the sowing of wild oats hath all seasons for its own.

While the national Republican convention at Cleveland is trying to nominate a President, the National Musicians' convention at Detroit will be in the throes of an election of a new secretary. May all of the best men win.

Baseball needs no governmental subsidy to guarantee its success.

Read your International Musician and keep posted on Federation affairs.

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REPAIRING

Treasurer's Report

(Continued from Page Seven)

Table listing financial transactions with columns for date, description, and amount. Includes entries for salaries, expenses, and refunds.



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FINES PAID DURING APRIL, 1936

Table listing names and amounts of fines paid during April 1936. Includes names like Alwin, Walter; Brown, George; Blok, E. M., etc.

CLAIMS COLLECTED DURING APRIL, 1936

Table listing names and amounts of claims collected during April 1936. Includes names like Askins, W. E.; Buse, Henry; Brown, Lester, etc.

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Advertisement for DANCE ORCHESTRATIONS AND BRASS BAND ARRANGEMENTS, featuring text about lowest prices and fast service.

Licensed Booking Agents

Table listing licensed booking agents across various states including Alabama, California, and Colorado.











