

International Musician

OFFICIAL

JOURNAL

American Federation of Musicians

VOL. XXVII

NEWARK, NEW JERSEY, JUNE, 1930

NO. 12

President's Report to Boston Convention

To the Delegates of the Thirty-fifth Annual Convention:

No organization affiliated with the general labor movement has experienced and had to cope with such unique conditions as did the American Federation of Musicians. This I know will be readily seen if we consider the peculiar circumstances which existed in the professional field, which finally made its organizing imperative. The necessity to organize was felt by musicians here and there many decades ago, but the local unions formed remained dependent upon local influence and conditions for their proper maintenance. As these conditions varied the success of local unions varied. In the main, however, the gross of the musicians remained practically unorganized up to about 40 years ago. The reason for the organizing of the musician was to secure for him better recompense for his services and to relieve him from the domination of contractors who controlled the employment field, as well as to compel contractors to charge a certain price for the services of members and protect them against unfair competition among themselves, which always had the result of lowering the contracting price of engagements and leaving the musicians' wage for work performed woefully small.

With the control of local competition between contractors and members the problem of raising the economic standard of the musicians was not solved, as each local union only controlled its own members and had no protection against members of unions in other towns, to say nothing of competition by musicians from towns and cities which remained unorganized. This resulted in attempts being made, nearly half a century ago, to form the then existing local unions into a national organization. The first two attempts utterly failed. The second resulted in a national organization being maintained for several years, but it was also doomed to failure by reason of its misunderstanding or ignoring of fundamental necessities, among which holding itself aloof from general organized labor was, no doubt, one of the most important. The third attempt resulted in the forming of the American Federation of Musicians. From the very beginning it kept in mind the causes of the failures of the former national organizations, recognized the fundamentals ignored by them, and, as a result, speedily developed into an organization which eventually controlled the professional element, active in band and orchestra work in the United States and Canada to the extent of almost 100 per cent.

During its development it realized that conforming to certain conditions was necessary in order to insure its success. Chief among these was that any applicant was eligible for membership if his services as a musician satisfied the public and he received pay for same. Then it found that hundreds of bands, particularly in smaller towns and cities, were composed of non-professionals. These bands solicited engagements, and by doing so, more especially in larger functions, came into competition with the professional musician and, therefore, had to be organized. In both instances recognition of the truth forced itself upon the organization that if the services of anyone playing a musical instrument satisfied the public, his position as a competitor demanded recognition. In addition to this the Federation realized that in many hundreds of instances the professional element was not numerous enough to form and maintain a union on its own accord, but was in need of the co-operation of the non-professional to enable it to do so. To the larger organizations this condition of course did not apply in the same degree as in the smaller; but even here we had a large percentage of

A Resume of the Affairs of the Federation During the Past Year--New Laws Recommended

non-professionals who either were such at the time they joined the organization, or, after becoming members, drifted into the non-professional field. So it will be seen that, from its very inception, both elements, the professional and non-professional, were essential to the organization and remain so to this very day. It is imperative that we keep this in mind. Hand in hand with the development of the organization its success in raising the material and, incidentally, its social standard became pronounced. The contracting members no longer arbitrarily controlled those whom they employed, and they themselves, as had been the case in many instances, no longer controlled the local unions to which they belonged. In other words, the members of the bands and orchestras which represent the mass of the musicians had come into their own and, through their unions, had gained a voice in the determining of their wages and working conditions. This applied to all their employment, whether permanent or miscellaneous. The professional musician controlled most of the permanent employment and the activities of the non-professional were mostly confined to miscellaneous employment. Permanent employment was chiefly found in theatres, symphony orchestras, hotels, restaurants and cafes. Seasonal permanent employment was found in summer resorts and in municipal public parks. Miscellaneous employment was found in dance work of all sorts, parades, receptions, picnics, etc.

Our organization was at all times forced to conform to changed conditions. As an illustration, would call your attention to the change brought about through the enactment of the Eighteenth or prohibitive Amendment. It practically ended parades, picnics and functions of all kinds which had been held in groves, gardens or other locations now closed by prohibition. This changed the entire nature of the orchestra dance work to the extent that dances and picnics given by societies in public parks and dance halls almost entirely ceased. It also unfavorably affected the band work, such as parades and picnics. Dances became generally confined to dance halls, hotels, restaurants and night clubs. More musicians became permanently employed for dance work and, with the development of jazz, became largely confined to jazz organizations almost entirely composed of the younger membership. This change, therefore, proved of considerable disadvantage to the musicians who depended on that class of engagement before prohibition. The work of bands became, in the main, confined to engagements on piers in summer resorts or for concerts in the public parks. Employment opportunities for concert bands in amusement resorts has almost entirely ceased, with the exception of some instances such as we find during the winter season in some towns in Florida. All these changes did affect the professional musician, not to the extent of entirely destroying employment opportunities, but in the main only as a change in the nature of his employment. As for example, we now find that employment in the dance field has largely developed from miscellaneous to permanent employment—in other words, in the past, some compensative development always followed a change.

To fully understand the nature of our organization, it is necessary that all members know that the non-professional element appears to slightly outnumber the professional element in our organization. The membership of the Federation is approximately 140,000. It can be safely stated that less than one-half are professional musicians. They, of course,

represent the flower of the profession insofar as musicianship is concerned, which, however, in no way detracts from the importance and economic value of the non-professional to the professional element. This value is found in the controlling of competition and in the valuable assistance of the non-professional to maintain the organization. Of the professional element, as a survey indicated, between 19,000 and 20,000 members were employed in theatres, the remainder in symphony orchestras, hotels, restaurants, cafes, circuses, traveling shows, etc. Until the advent of canned music, theatre engagements represented the maximum of permanent employment. Approximately 20,000 members worked in same. Whereas this number appears small compared with the entire membership, the fact that they controlled the maximum of permanent employment made same most important, which will be readily seen by the following outline of the problem which now confronts our organization.

During the progress of the Federation a development in the moving picture industry took place. This was feared in the beginning as a form of entertainment which could be offered to the public without music, but actually proved a boom to the professional musician as during the time of its development increased at least ten-fold the number of musicians previously employed in theaters. It is this which made the theatrical employment the maximum of permanent employment and greatly stimulated the study of musical instruments in order to become accomplished to compete for this kind of employment and, as a result, the number of professional musicians became greatly augmented. No one dreamt of the possibility that this condition would be unfavorably affected by any development. However, the development of pictures with sound, which came as a thunderbolt out of a clear sky, had such result and brought about a considerable loss of employment. A survey made by the National Treasurer practically at the beginning of the displacing of musicians by canned music in theatres, resulted in information that in the entire jurisdiction of the Federation the number of musicians then employed in theatres was 19,780.

After the defense fund tax was enacted, reports of local unions showed that the number of men in theatres was 19,250 at a salary of \$1,010,000.69 per week. Of course, these figures did not take into consideration the amount in many instances, paid over and above the union wage.

During the year 1928-29, the defense fund paid to the national treasurer showed that the average of earned salary was \$960,623.50 per week. During the same period in 1929-30, the amount of the defense fund tax paid showed the amount to be \$678,713.20, which was a drop in salaries of 29 1-3%.

The number of men employed during 1928-29, as already stated, was 19,250. For the same period during 1929-30, it was 13,860, a drop of 28%. Consequently, 5,490 lost their employment in theatres.

Locals reporting no musicians employed in theatres during 1928-29 were 134. Those reporting no musicians employed in theatres during 1929-30 were 322. However, in connection with this it must be remembered that we always had a certain percentage of smaller locals in whose jurisdiction no musicians were employed in theatres.

In accordance with above figures it will be seen that theatre employment has been minimized to the extent of 29%.

In order to fully understand our exact position in this matter, it is necessary that we realize that we are now living in a machine age. The first machines affecting labor were invented one hundred years ago. This development continued and in the last three decades reached its greatest momentum. It changed the economic set-up of entire nations and could not be hindered by any human factor. The workers in England destroyed the first weaving machines. It availed them nothing. The cigar makers opposed introduction of the machine in their trade and, as a result, found their organization dwindling and almost destroyed. The printers had to contest with the Mergenthaler machine. Lately, core makers, machinists, more especially through the developing of the acetylene lamp, the moulders, etc., have seen their membership woefully affected through the developing of machines and yet nothing that they could or would do could hinder it. All these organizations realized that the usual agencies at the disposal of labor unions—strike or boycott—would merely add to their difficulties and that not a single iota of relief could be gained through such methods. Machine produced commodities en masse often results in their cheapening, and this, it is alleged, adds to the well-being of the people. However, in cases where machine production destroys employment opportunities of workers they cannot become consumers of machine products, and in this respect at least the machine defeats its own ends, as it certainly cannot be maintained that in such cases the technical development it represents adds to the well-being of the people.

At times the developing of machines creates new employment opportunities, as, for instance, in the automobile industry, which had the result of the developing of garages, machine shops, etc. Such result is not general. As for canned music it does not create a new industry and has not even for its purpose the bringing of its product within the reach of the purchasing power of the many. It has no economic or artistic value whatsoever, so far as the general public is concerned. Its purpose is the cheapening of the amusement product, not an advance in its quality, and not for the advantage of the theatre-goer, but merely the furthering of the financial interests of the promoter of this kind of entertainment. In the absence of its economic or cultural value, it is by nature anti-cultural, it narrows the field of musicianship, destroys the incentive for musical talent to develop and leaves nothing to be said in its favor.

Scientific development has made canned music possible, this cannot be denied; but this only applies to the method of its production. In it we have the circumstance that the result of a scientific development is in itself unscientific. This appears paradoxical, but is nevertheless true. What concerns us in this matter most of all, is how to counteract this sham advance in Art.

It is little satisfaction and is never of advantage to locals or the Federation to embark upon a strike when the impossibility of a favorable outcome is known in advance and this at least is a fact which cannot be successfully disputed by even those who play upon the susceptibilities of the unfortunate unemployed in the effort to lead them to believe that their union or the Federation could have prevented their unemployment. I am absolutely and irrevocably in favor of a strike, if the possibility exists to change an unfavorable reality, but I am entirely opposed when such change is impossible and the strike therefore is only a smoke screen, imposing useless sacrifice upon members and only creates disadvantages to the organization. In connection with

(Continued on Page Ten)

International Musician

Entered at the Post Office at Newark, New Jersey, as Second-Class Matter.

Published Monthly at 37-39 William Street, Newark, N. J.

"Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized July 10, 1918."

**OFFICIAL BUSINESS
COMPILED TO DATE**

CHARTER ISSUED

- 383—Newport News, Va. (colored).
- 677—Honolulu, Hawaii (restored).

CHARTERS LAPSED

- 414—Tomahawk, Wis.
- 794—Kit Carson, Colo.

CONDITIONAL MEMBERSHIP ISSUED

- 5117—Francisco Racimo.
- 5118—Jack Figueroa.
- 5119—Silvester Ranido.
- 5120—Rita Phillips.
- 5121—Anne Phillips.
- 5122—Stephanie Morton.
- 5123—Ruth Harmon (renewal).
- 5124—Evelyn Langwell.
- 5125—Marie Dayne.
- 5126—Frank A. Blair.
- 5127—Robert Bedell.
- 5128—Edward Mackie.
- 5129—Natalie Littler.
- 5130—Ray Pregont.
- 5131—Benny Davis (renewal).
- 5132—Eanita Richter.
- 5133—Ben Gonzolis (DeSilva).
- 5134—Charles J. Naumann.
- 5135—George B. Fredette.
- 5136—L. V. W. Hammond.
- 5137—Eddie Clifford.
- 5138—Ben Bennett.
- 5139—Charlie Johnson.
- 5140—R. M. Cecil.
- 5141—Bob Williams.
- 5142—Robert F. James.
- 5143—Louis Zanoni.
- 5144—Carl Freed (renewal).
- 5145—Lee J. Haines.
- 5146—Wm. H. White.
- 5147—Ernest Wood.
- 5148—Hal J. Gilles (renewal).
- 5149—Henry E. Moeller (renewal).
- 5150—Bert Nelson.
- 5151—Miriam Schultz.

WANTED TO LOCATE

The locals in which Jack Lawrence, Ralph Ott, Leon Ketchum and R. Henderson hold membership will kindly so advise President Jos. N. Weber, 1440 Broadway, New York City, N. Y.

Kindly address any information as to the whereabouts and membership of Wayland Reddin, trumpet player, to R. Blumberg, Secretary Local No. 136, Box 398, Charleston, W. Va.

Anyone knowing the whereabouts of Mrs. Garganus (Anne Darby), kindly notify James A. Saxby, Secretary Local No. 71, 164 Madison Ave., Memphis, Tenn.

DEFAULTERS' LIST

Ed. Sindelar, manager Riverside Gardens, Cleveland, Ohio, is in default of payment of \$235 due members of the A. F. of M. for services rendered.

Jack Taggart, dance promoter, Phoenix, Ariz., is reported in default of payment of \$750 to members of Local No. 586, Phoenix, Ariz., for services rendered.

The White Sun Restaurant, Cleveland, Ohio, is in default of payment of \$1,496.10 due members of the A. F. of M. for services rendered and in accordance with a judgment rendered by the International Executive Board.

Alvin A. Blank, conducting dance halls at Millside Park and East Greenville, Pa., is reported a defaulter to members of the A. F. of M. in the sum of \$228.50 for services rendered.

Wm. B. Friedlander, manager Jonica Company, is in default of payment of \$23.40 due a member of the A. F. of M. for services rendered.

B. C. Cook, manager Empress Theatre, St. Joseph, Mo., has been declared in default of payment of \$148.60 due members of the A. F. of M.

The Fox Film Corporation is reported in default of payment of \$390 to members of the A. F. of M.

Manager Henry Koogle, Pana, Ill., has been declared in default of payment of \$48 due members of the A. F. of M.

G. R. K. Carter and Carter's Million Dollar Pier, Miami, Fla., have been de-

clared defaulters to members of the A. F. of M. in the sum of \$14,650.

FORBIDDEN TERRITORY

The Quincy Country Club, which has been declared forbidden territory to all members of the A. F. of M. other than members of Local No. 265, Quincy, Ill., is again declared open territory to all members of the A. F. of M.

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

The LeClaire Hotel, Moline, Ill., is declared forbidden territory to all members of the A. F. of M. other than members of Local No. 67, Davenport, Iowa.

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

Janssen's Hoffbrau Restaurant, 53rd St. and Broadway, New York City, N. Y., is declared forbidden territory to all members of the A. F. of M. other than members of Local 802, New York City, N. Y.

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

Chinaland Restaurant, Rochester, N. Y., is declared forbidden territory to all members of the A. F. of M. other than members of Local No. 86, Rochester, N. Y.

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

**CHANGES IN OFFICERS DURING
MAY, 1930**

Local No. 1, Cincinnati, Ohio—President, Clare G. Yarwood, 1126 Enquirer Building.

Local No. 19, Springfield, Ill.—President, James M. Roche, 1501 South Fourth St.

Local No. 143, Worcester, Mass.—Secretary, L. A. Proctor, 44 Eureka St.

Local No. 201, La Crosse, Wis.—Secretary, Kingston Weisbecker, 511 Jackson St.

Local No. 240, Rockford, Ill.—Secretary, A. H. Tubbs, 312 Underwood St.

Local No. 276, Sault Ste. Marie, Can.—Secretary, H. Hoodless, 83 Wemyss St.

Local No. 330, Zanesville, Ohio (colored)—President, Earnest Moorehead, 15 North Fifth St.; Secretary, Earl Baker, 724 Franklin St.

Local No. 359, Nashua, N. H.—President, Irving Pelletier, 111 Alida St.

Local No. 363, Newport News, Va. (colored)—President, J. Frank Wagner, 613 23rd St.; Secretary, S. Robert Brown, care of Postoffice, Phoebus, Va.

Local No. 376, Portsmouth, N. H.—Secretary, Fred Windle, Jr., 10 Merrimack St.

Local No. 397, Billings, Mont.—President, Paul Enevoldsen, P. O. Box 429.

Local No. 486, New Haven, Conn. (colored)—Secretary, J. A. Moran, 608 Orchard St.

Local No. 558, Omaha, Neb. (colored)—President, L. L. Gaines, 2726 Blondo St.

Local No. 634, East Aurora, N. Y.—President, Arthur L. Wood, 523 Prospect Ave.; Secretary, Harry Pattengell, Porterville Road.

Local No. 683, Lancaster, Ohio—Secretary, Thos. S. Wright, 204 East Fair Ave.

Local No. 692, Riverside, Calif.—Secretary, Gus Kruell, Jr., R. F. D. No. 1.

THE DEATH ROLL

Baltimore, Md., Local No. 40—J. Harry Deems.

Boston, Mass., Local No. 9—W. J. Tobin, O. Kimball, Harry G. Yaffee.

Chicago, Ill., Local No. 10—W. E. Van Doren, John Schofield, F. Gareri, Carl Von Wolfskeel, Edw. Thorson.

Denison, Texas, Local No. 194—J. P. Stout.

Detroit, Mich., Local No. 5—Chas. W. Graul.

Huntington, W. Va., Local No. 362—Joe Martin, Arthur Wright.

Milwaukee, Wis., Local No. 8—Wm. Wirth, Ludwig Hoenig.

New York City, N. Y., Local No. 802—Luigi C. Liotti, Alexander Szalay, Ludwig Birseck, Robert Fuchs, Aaron Fidelman, Thomas H. Fitzgerald, Lorenzo Stuardo, Giuseppe Aversa, Morris Kasanofsky, Ignazio Abbatte, Mario Valdes.

Portland, Ore., Local No. 99—George L. Gregory.

Portsmouth, N. H., Local No. 376—J. H. Peterson.

San Francisco, Calif., Local No. 6—E. A. Stone, John S. Becker, Frank Lovegood.

Springfield, Mass., Local No. 171—James Connolly, Charles Saravo.

Toronto, Can., Local No. 149—Samuel Wellwood.

White Plains, N. Y., Local No. 473—Wm. M. Dougherty.

Wichita, Kan., Local No. 297—George Shutta.

Worcester, Mass., Local No. 143—Octave W. Dalbeck.

TRUMPET TROUBLES?

If you have lip troubles now, and if you had them last year, have you any reasonable assurance that you will not have them next year, and the NEXT, and FOREVER? That's something you should think about!

Many theories, systems, attachments, etc., have been proffered as a means for making better Embouchures, but have they offered anything REALLY practical? The evidence is hardly favorable! They begin wrongly by trying to cure a bad effect while giving little or no attention to the removal of the cause of that effect, and that is why they are impracticable.

Theory is alright, but for Trumpet playing PRACTICAL RESULTS are much better. You wouldn't mind getting better results would you? Then send me the coupon below and learn how easy it is to get them!

**HARRY L. JACOBS, 2943 Washington Boulevard (Station D)
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS**

I play (Mention Trumpet, Trombone or Cornet).
Name
Street
City State

WHAT OF THE FUTURE ?

Is America Fast Becoming a Nation of Consumers, Not Producers of Music?

By Katherine B. Morgan

Would that one could honestly avoid saying what is going to be written in this article, but one must see the handwriting on the wall, and if they observe they do not have to take very long to read, and their reading is done without the aid of the wise or learned musicians, who for years and years have applied themselves with undivided earnestness and devotion to see America consuming music, morning, noon and night, but those same musicians see and know of very little time given to producing musicians who will take the place of those who are now on the top rung, those who are such a delight to those who "listen in."

The musician today who is attuned to what is going on in the world knows of very few who are giving time and thought to being the "Musicians of Ten Years From Today"—musicians who will be able to capture the beauty, the spirit and give it out to others in forms of art.

About the new music published and sung: The writer may not have heard aright but in hearing the new music she has heard much which seems to be concerned with wooing the ears of the groundlings, and in which from the beginning to end there is not a measure that can justly be called music. Printed to sell, printed to live, only for a day so that other music just as meritorious may be printed and sold the next day. If the supreme object of music is to be eloquent—then most of the music now being published by the publishing houses of America has failed.

There are musicians in our land who are writing master works who have sent them from one publisher to another only to receive this from the publisher—"The music is excellent; but it is not what the people want."

Are these publishers right? One hopes not; there must be in America those who still wish to hear from American composers.

"Beauty itself amid
Beautiful things."

There is no pleasure in writing disparagingly of so earnest, and so high-minded a group of Americans who listen with true pleasure night after night to those who have been deemed worthy to "broadcast." But one would like to ask the question. Have you in your home or in your circle of friends any student who ten or twenty years from today will be able to produce music? One who sees the trend of the times must feel a little disappointed at your answer, for your answer will be, "I know very few young people under twenty who are taking music in all its heights and giving of their time, heart, and pleasure to being sincere and scrupulous high-minded musicians. Producers, producers—where are they? We need more of them."

One of the darkest pages in all England's history occurs at the end of Cromwell's government when a king again came into power. He, the king, wished to hear and have music in the land and when the call went out for boy singers, not a child under twelve in all that land had even heard one note of music. Cromwell and his men had destroyed the church organs and many of the musicians were dead. And after twelve years of no production of music England's music soul was lost and dead.

The case is not parallel in our land of U. S. A., but we are fast becoming "hearers and not doers." And many are giving up music because they receive so little encouragement.

Never has there been a time when the girls and boys had at their command such instruments of music, such a sea, as it were, of inspiration. There are vehicles of self-expression on every hand; there is no lack of the necessary tools. But the grief of it all is that it is so much easier to consume what is here, than day by day to toil and practice so that in ten or twenty years from today one will be classed as one of the producers.

One does not wish to be "unbearably stern" or intolerant but when one looks outward with wistful eyes the view is one where the American people are enjoying the musicians here and not giving enough thought to those who must take their place, and doing little to make the road smooth for the coming musician. One wishes that he had a vocabulary large enough so that he could inform the mothers and fathers of this land that their children are in a few years to be the musicians of the hour and that now is the time to create those musicians and that only by persistent effort can those musicians be made.

You are granted that never has there been a time when to hear a child practice has been such a bore. You sit and hear Mary plod, note by note, uninterestingly and colorless and you know if she would only stop you could push a button and your room would be peopled by the great of earth, there would be songs by Greg. Liszt, Waggoner, Schubert and all the pre-eminent would be with you to give you joy and pleasure.

But do not push that button; in place of that go to Mary and give her your hand and let her know that you think she will some day, by persistent effort, be one of the few coming producers of America.

Be an uncompromising patriot. You will be if you give your child lessons so that he or she may be one of our few coming producers. The time will come when they will be needed more than the musicians of today are. We hope so, for just at this hour the musicians are not receiving great reward from the star-chamber and very few of them have any temptation to lessen their income-tax report, but this deplorable state will pass and there will be a certain employment for the coming musician when necessity demands them as it will ten and twenty years from today. If these considerations are right when any mother and father is or will be justified in doing all they can to give to the world a producer of music and it will be one the proudest days and one of their most prosperous when they have given a musician to this flourishing U. S. A.

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Baritones and Bass	2 " 1.00; " " 4.50
Oboe	\$1.50 each. P. O. Money Order or C. O. D.

OVER FEDERATION FIELD

By Executive Officer
CHAUNCEY A. WEAVER

An experiment which is being given both an Eastern and a Western try-out in musical affairs will be watched and studied with a great deal of interest. We refer to the action of Pittsburgh Musicians, Local No. 60, and Denver Musicians, Local No. 20, who are making a public test of community desire in the matter of entertainment. Each local has organized a company, rented a large downtown theatre, provided a good program of silent pictures, and supplied plenty of flesh and blood instrumentalists for all band and orchestra purposes. As a Sunday announcement in the Pittsburgh papers, the following open letter was published:

The rapid introduction of mechanical means of reproducing music has practically wiped out music as a vocation, and unless some steps are taken to preserve the art, music will die out within a generation.

The Cine-Music Company is composed of Pittsburgh musicians. They have played under the baton of the world's acknowledged leaders.

Their God-given talent first led them to become proficient musicians. Then they turned to music as a life-work.

Against apparently insurmountable odds they are still carrying forward the good fight—to perpetuate the love of music.

The Cine-Music Company is a concrete, definite move to make a place in our entertainment program for those people who really want flesh and blood musicians enough to patronize a theatre where they are featured.

The life or death of the venture will be decided at the box office.

To it Umberto Egizi, conductor of the Cine-Symphony Orchestra of fifty of Pittsburgh's premier musical artists, many of them conductors of note in their own right, many others former chairholders in the world's greatest symphony orchestras, has synchronized a score of music that makes a concert worthy to hold an audience by itself.

A symphonic jazz orchestra of thirty musicians on the stage and other added attractions make the most artistic and satisfying entertainment imaginable.

The entertainment is shown continuously from 11 A. M. to 11 P. M. and Pittsburgh music lovers will decide by their attendance whether Pittsburgh wants one theatre with flesh and blood musicians. You—and the PUBLIC—are the final judges.

The *Denver Musician* of last month publishes the following outline of the plan which will be presented as a challenge to public favor in that city:

So many requests have been sent into our office for more detailed information in regard to our plan of operation that perhaps the following brief statement on this question would not be amiss. The plan originated in the Federated Amusement Council, composed of all crafts connected with the theatrical business. A special committee was appointed by the chairman of the Council for the purpose of securing detailed information as to costs, plan of operation and devising ways and means necessary to launch the project. After hearing the report of the committee, the Council went on record as favoring the enterprise and it was submitted to the several organizations for their consideration. The Stage Hands' Union and our Association were the only organizations that voted in favor of the experiment. The Denver Co-operative Amusement Company was formed and incorporated under the laws of Colorado. Each organization purchased \$5,000 worth of stock. The total capitalization is \$50,000. The Denham Theatre was rented for a period of ten weeks at a flat rental per month and an option to assume the unexpired term of the present lease, which is in the name of C. C. Spicer. Mr. O. D. Woodworth was engaged as stage director and a capable stock company secured. The policy was outlined for the present to present dramatic stock, and during the summer months to change to musical productions. All employees affiliated with any labor organization receive 75 per cent of the scale and the remaining 25 per cent is held in reserve and placed to their credit, to be paid as soon as the company becomes self-supporting and accumulates a surplus sufficient for this purpose. An orchestra of 25 musicians, under the

leadership of Horace E. Tureman, was engaged. A presentation overture, with suitable between acts, is given at each performance. Both musicians, stage hands and actors have shown a wonderful spirit in the manner in which they are working to make the venture a success. We have received the endorsement and co-operation of the business men and service clubs. We are confronted with determined and active competition and it is the duty of every member to do all in his or her power to exert every effort to make this experiment a success. You would think that a proposition of this kind would appeal to all of our members and that it would not be necessary to harp on the spirit of co-operation. What we need is for every member to make a reservation for each week and to see that the tickets are taken up and used. A little determined support along this line would soon result in securing sufficient pledges each week to cover the overhead and guarantee the future success of our plans. The policy will be to alternate the people employed as often as is practical for the success of the orchestra. The thought in mind being to distribute the employment over as wide a field as possible. We are offering our patrons a performance that is first class in every particular and if co-operation means anything there is no reason why we cannot continue to run indefinitely. Are you doing your part toward its success?

Necessity is the mother of invention, and the crucial days through which musicians have been passing will not have been entirely spent in vain if it sharpens musical wits, stirs the well-springs of originality and reminds the rank and file of the organization that self-preservation is the first law of nature.

There will be a widespread purpose to keep an eye on Pittsburgh and Denver until the outcome of this venture is known.

The Musical Enterprise observes: "The slogan, 'The Public Be Damned,' has been credited to a showman of former years." Our contemporary is not quite correct. The slogan quoted was an impetuous outburst from one of the older members of the House of Vanderbilt. The former showman—the late P. T. Barnum—was the alleged author of the phrase: "The American people like to be humbugged!" And Barnum was certainly in a position to know whereof he spoke.

Long Beach, California, is one of the latest cities to report the organization of a symphony orchestra. The membership consists of fifty performers—mostly from Local No. 353, and with a few from Local No. 47 of Los Angeles, close by. The conductor is Leonard Walker, of whose capabilities many fine things are being said. From the rate of growth shown by the current census returns it would seem as though the Long Beach orchestra would be assured not only of ample financial backing, but that in that delectable environment all other necessary inspirational sources would be found to insure permanent success. Long Beach is also the home of a fine municipal band under the leadership of Herbert L. Clarke. Also of Secretary Frank Judy, known to many Federation convention-goers.

Because in referring to a recent visit to Cheyenne, I incidentally described a strenuous forty-eight-hour struggle with Wyoming wind, my old friend, T. T. Tynan of Sheridan, of that State, registers the following comeback:

I note in your recent article regarding your trip to Cheyenne you make considerable point of the Wyoming wind; this I resent, as do most all Wyomingites. The trouble is that you celebrities, including President Hoover and ex-President Coolidge, as well as yourself, judge the entire State of Wyoming from the Union Pacific Railroad, which runs along the southern border of the State; if you would take a journey through the State, you would find it a most desirable place to live, in fact, I think quite superior to Iowa.

As a matter of fact, wish to call your attention to the Weather Bureau reports which shows the average wind velocity is four and one-half miles per hour, while that of the city of Chicago is more than three times that; also the fact that Sheridan has never had a wind of sixty miles an hour velocity, while your beloved State of Iowa has had a great many of one hundred miles per hour. Now laugh that off!

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We did not say that this Wyoming wind was state-wide in its activities—a commonwealth which is credited with a 97,914 square mile area. We are satisfied that the kind of wind that was blowing in Cheyenne that day could never reach Sheridan in the north part of the State without expiring from sheer exhaustion before halfway there. The atmosphere at Sheridan may be more disposed to calm than to perturbation; but nevertheless we have an idea that where Brother Tynan is, a good stiff breeze will be in evidence most of the time.

President Edward Canavan of Local No. 302 was thoughtful enough to write me advance notice that Goldman's Band would play a concert on the late afternoon of May 10, sponsored and paid for by the New York Musicians Protective Association as a special contribution of the organization to the New York national observance of Music Week. He suggested that I listen in via radio. I immediately prepared to act on the Canavan tip. Exactly at the appointed hour the lightning began to flash, and the thunder roll and the rain to fall. At

first it occurred to me that Goldman's Band might be playing the Storm Scene from "William Tell," but as the static began to increase in volume I knew that there is never any static in Goldman's Band, but only an unruffled and undisturbed outflow of what Shakespeare called "the concord of sweet sound." Hence, I turned off the dial and listened to the play of the atmospheric elements. Some day I hope to hear Goldman's Band at a closer range of sound and vision.

Among the cities of the nation it would be difficult to find one in which music has a finer publicity backing than in Middletown, N. Y., Local No. 309. Brother George Keene, Secretary, sends me a generous supply of clippings showing the amount of attention given to Music Week by the local press. Evidently the event is celebrated as a genuinely gala occasion.

It is reported that a French prizefighter insists upon listening to a saxophone solo just before entering the ring. Evidently he wants to become fighting mad from the very start.

Local Reports

THE FOLLOWING LOCAL REPORTS WERE OMITTED FROM PREVIOUS ISSUE OWING TO LACK OF SPACE

LOCAL NO. 171, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

New member: Armand Landry.
Transfer card withdrawn: Eugene Stearns.
Transfer cards cancelled: Harvey Bourez, E. W. Pope.

Traveling members: Joe Goldinker, 661; Joe Pomerantz, 802; Thos. Cooper, 802; Isadore Rusan, 138; U. Benjamin, 40; Mac Davis, 802; Chas. Worrell, 16; Geo. Barrett, Chas. Kuebler, Harry N. Leyton, 802; John Burns, 9; Norman Hanley, cond. 4728; E. Spivak, Harry Collins, 802; Robert Helmscamp, 278; Don Yerkey, 73; Sherwood Peck, 121; Irving Kaplan, 802; Harry Armer, 10.

LOCAL NO. 173, FITCHBURG, MASS.

Transfers issued: Leo J. Hannon, James Stella, Henry Roy, L. E. Stephen, James McNamara, Eulice J. Roy, Ivar Bjorn, Joseph Morin.
Transfer withdrawn: Wilfred H. Wedge.

LOCAL NO. 174, NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Traveling members: Peter Bekker, Bob Patton, Sam Schneider, of 802; T. Gregorino, cond. 4752; Casey Kuegbooski, 10; Chas. Trante, 802; Dan S. Ryan, 174; Herman Hensk Konitz, Herman Schoenberg, 802; Bobby Henshaw, cond. 5015; Oscar E. Stange, Wm. P. Priestler, 802; John Hyman, 174; Joquin Zeigler, 802; Jane M. Downs, 103; Geo. Joseph, 802; Joseph Petrousky, 41; Henry J. Schiven, cond. 4584; S. Marzo, cond. 4665.

Transfers issued: J. J. Fraser, E. F. Eulman, Geo. M. Potter, Sid. Aradin, E. R. Muller, Geo. Hartman.

Transfers withdrawn: Dan Grieg, 433; Abe Plasner, 802; David Le Vita, 802; Alex. Kasich, 704; Stanley Wrightman, 150; Carl Anderson, 572; Eugen eMorgan, Alyn Cassell, Chas. Gentry, 422; Sam Taylor, 395; Nerth Ottes, 422; Arto Hurwitz, 704; K. R. Jackson, 422; R. Cullen, 40.
Transfers deposited: John Brent, 116; Abe Plasner, 802; Louis Kulman, 445; Leo Hanson, 149; John Chippa, 802; David Le Veta, 802; Mrs. L. Bose, 10.

LOCAL NO. 183, БЕЛОIT, WIS.

New member: George H. Whitford.

LOCAL NO. 186, WATERBURY, CONN.

New member: Alfred Schuster.
Resigned: Charles H. Bell.
Transfers issued: Walter Kolomoku, Jos. Rosselli, Frank Sacco, Anthony Baubunas.
Transfer deposited: Arnold Engel, 374.
Traveling members: J. Donnelly, 402; Harold Crocker, 427; Fred Pierce, 4; Wade F. Renner, 377; Clarence E. Dix, 377; Daniel Shear, 97; Arthur Schultz, 243; Byron E. Eulks, 573; M. J. Duca, 406; Violet Ingle-right, 10; Miriam Quackenbush, 10; Odetta Fatland, 75; Alice Miller, Claudia Peck, Bobbie Greiso, Ruth M. Hutchins, Martha Green, all 3; Berel Johnson, 137; L. Anderson, 73; Frances Boyles, 76; Grace Hayes, 801; Nadine Friedman, Audrey Hall, Franklin Wilson, M. DeLaFrente, N. Gregson, J. Berni, F. Rose, W. Collard, S. Lipman, all 802.

LOCAL NO. 190, WINNIPEG, CANADA.

New members: John A. Baillie, Ernest A. Frayne, Wm. E. Lowe, Carlo Mazzoni.
Resigned: Frank T. Matthews, Cornelius Nunn, Morey A. Palmer, Edward Wendland.
Transfers withdrawn: Richard Clark, Miss Sylvia McFarland.

LOCAL NO. 198, PROVIDENCE, R. I.

New Member: Edward E. McCabe, Jr.
Transfers issued: Joseph Valentino, Benny Paris, Walter Butterfield.
Resigned: Robert C. Crepeau.
Traveling members: L. P. Sloop, 11; G. W. Keller, Harry Armer, Billy Roger, 802; Hugo Sandler, Samuel Cohen, Hyman Flietman, Barney Stearns, Robert Forman, Antonio Canatta, R. Ossofsky, all of 9.

LOCAL NO. 200, LYNCHBURG, VA.

Resigned: George Lankford, Roberts Mad-daford, Glen Smith.
New members: H. H. Allen, Thos. W. McCrary.

LOCAL NO. 201, LA CROSSE, WIS.

Resigned: Carrie Alton Archibald.

LOCAL NO. 203, HAMMOND, IND.

Transfers issued: Milford Allen, Chas. P. Lutz, Berdie A. Vivian, Eli Phillips, Harry Hohenshell.
Clearance granted: Earl E. Murphy, Wallace Van Treese.
Transfers deposited: Jack G. Davies, Chas. K. Bricker, Fred Christy, W. C. Moran, Robert W. French, Ben Katz.
Transfers returned: Milford Allen, Chas. P. Lutz, Roy Mathias.

LOCAL NO. 219, STAUNTON, ILL.

Officers for 1930: President, Harry Schmutzler; vice-president, Gus Mull; secretary, Oscar Sturm; treasurer, Albert Pickett; executive board, Henry Sturm, Herman Piddler, John Lee, Chas. Frenz, Henry Renhrup; board members (branches), Ferd. Philipp, Livingston, Ill., Louis Philippi, Wilsonville, Ill., Chas. Gaudio, Benid, Ill.; sergeant-at-arms, Curt Meyer.
Transfer issued: Ernest Burtlechner.
New members: Robt. Herschel, Steve Bosnjak, William Vescoiglis, Harold Grob, Chas. Vuelch, Otto Horcky.

LOCAL NO. 230, MASON CITY, IA.

Resigned: Dave Morse.
Transfers issued: Svere Spotvold, Vic Lessin, Coe Pettit.
Erased: Stanley B. Hanks.
Traveling members: R. Bryan, Wm. White, Carrol Conklin, Ted Conway, Lyle Harvey, J. Harold Lyman, Don Bing, W. H. Gluk, Justin Perkins, George Garner, Jerry Jackson, all of 334.

LOCAL NO. 234, NEW HAVEN, CONN.

New members: Nels Edwin, Harry Ma Lette, Gilbert Moore, Philip S. Emmo, William Priolo, Joseph Genovese.
Transfer deposited: Gilbert Porsche, 144.
Transfers issued: Frank Barone, Basil Greenbaum, Harry D'Addio, William Down-

ing, Bernard Burke, Marion Blakeslee, Edward Di Nardo, Ernest A. Barton, Fred Wieland, Willard Van Alstyne, Anthony Barone.

Traveling members: M. Zlatin, Arthur Kahn, 10; Ray Teal, 6; Helen Lewis, 4; Ruth W. Harte, 162; Sadie Des Marais, 364; Evelyn Payton, 138; Lillian Sawyer, 9; Mabel Hicks, 265; Meta Moore, 6; Florence Belk, 802; Myrtle Bilodeau, 138; Edna Donoghue, 126; Dohothy R. Stephens, 6; Helen Stiles, 20.
Officers for 1930: President, Anthony R. Teta; vice-president, Andrew Gambordella; recording secretary, Arthur J. Eehalt; financial secretary, Harry L. Benson; treasurer, Adolph G. Schlrmer; sergeant-at-arms, Geo. Dworski; delegates to A. F. of M. convention, Anthony R. Teta, Harry Berman and Arthur J. Eehalt.

LOCAL NO. 238, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.

Resigned: Laurena L. Light, William V. Owens.

LOCAL NO. 248, PATERSON, N. J.

New members: James F. Rooney, Primo Antonlotti.
Transfer issued: Harold Nelson.

LOCAL NO. 256, BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

Transfer received: Mrs. Curt Harbuck.
Transfers withdrawn: Paul Stoes, Clyde Burnique.
Transfers issued: Jas. Eaton, Graydon Manasco, Ramon Pryor.

LOCAL NO. 256, BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

New members: Earl Simpson, Jack Thornton, Tom DeJarnette, Lucian Johnson, Victor Calhoun, Jack Denson, Joe Durick, Robert Brown, Harvey Twineham, Ramon Pryor.

Resigned: Mrs. B. J. Hollowell.
Erased: John Langley.

Traveling members: Paul Parnell, Wm. Brizilo, Don Schicotroy, J. Cassidydis, all of 802; Irene Hartel, 518; Marie Levy, 4; Ruby Jones, cond. 4881; Cecile Dean Miller, cond. 4971; Betty Johns, cond. 4882; E. Seidel, 205; Helen Baker, 597; Thelma Brown, 40; Kathleen Hart, 699; Eugenie Miller, Hazel M. Brown, May M. Carpenter, Betty Schofield, Harry Bernivici, all of 802.

LOCAL NO. 264, KEOKUK, IOWA.

Officers for 1930: President, Gaylord Shilling; vice-president, Duane Peterson; secretary-treasurer, J. E. Peterson.
Transfer issued: Carl Taylor.
Dropped: Walter S. Helling.
New members: Man Blake, Nene La Porte.

LOCAL NO. 265, QUINCY, ILL.

Officers for 1930: President, Le Roy Bates; secretary, Jos. K. Williams; vice-president, Harrison O'Farrell; treasurer, Arthur Coffman.

LOCAL NO. 271, SISTERSVILLE, W. VA.

Transfers issued: Kyle Martin, Harry Seymour, C. M. Parish, Pat Montesano, Adam Haughey, Jr.

LOCAL NO. 272, LANCASTER, N. Y.

Officers for 1930: President, Peter Bernfeldt; vice-president, Chas. Breton; secretary, John A. Walter; treasurer, Oscar Bauer.

LOCAL NO. 273, WOOSTER, OHIO.

Officers for 1930: President, Geo. Bahl; vice-president, Carl Pittinger; secretary, Clifford Ruble; treasurer, Carrol Ackerman; sergeant-at-arms, Chas. Mann; trustee, Junior Gintef.

LOCAL NO. 278, SOUTH BEND, IND.

Full members by transfers: Don. Smith, Don Newman.
Transfers deposited: Harold Stevens, 3; John E. Duff, 764; Kenneth March, 45; Harry Jones, 45; Gerald Anderson, 280; Warren Clow, 532; Harry Davis, 568; Peter Negri, 5.
Traveling musicians: Thurston Lewis, 734; William Freer, 387.
Resigned: Elizabeth Romine, Olive Linquist, John M. Glade.

LOCAL NO. 284, WAUKEGAN, ILL.

New members: Dean McRay, Wm. McRay, John McElroy, George McElroy, Richard McElroy, Robert McElroy, David McElroy.

LOCAL NO. 285, NEW LONDON, CONN.

President, J. Nicholas Dans; first vice president, Henry C. Carey; second vice-president, David D. Hoare; treasurer, D. Walter Blake; secretary, Charles C. Perkins; sergeant-at-arms, Joseph Russo.

LOCAL NO. 285, KANKAKEE, ILL.

Transfer deposited: Jack Conrad, 386.

LOCAL NO. 289, DUBUQUE, IOWA

Resignations: Paul Fisher, Obdulla Niemeyer, Marie Hemmer, J. W. Hilliker and C. A. Brookert.

LOCAL NO. 297, WICHITA, KAN.

New member: Oliver D. Heil.
Resigned: Horace Conway.
Transfers issued: Aubrey Andresen, Don Long, Chet Willey.
Transfers deposited: Dale Spence, 738; Thayman Hays, Ira Moten, Vernon Page, Bennie Moten, Harland Leonard, Willie Washington, Ronald Washington, Booker Washington, Edward Lewis, Woodie Walder, Edward Durham, Leroy Berry, all 627.
Traveling members: F. Wigle, A. Petsch, Zee Confrey, all 56; J. Shafts, 165; F. Shaw, 228; A. Moore, 483; G. Garry, 477; H. Russell, 334; L. Hughes, 693; D. Nelson, 774; A. J. Savage, 84.

LOCAL NO. 298, DAYTONA BEACH, FLA.

Traveling card issued: A. E. Martin.
Traveling card deposited: Frederick La Brake, 157; Thos. H. Taige, 78; W. Thurston Spangler, 3; John Bonnacorso, Orasio Persiri, 77.

LOCAL NO. 303, LANSING, MICH.

New members: N. J. Fry, Harriet El. Fry, Glenn Shipp, Bruce V. May, Dick Saltonstall, Frank Van De Mark.
Resigned: D. L. Flaker, G. E. Boomer, Ira Smith, Traverse Baker, John P. Scopazzo, John H. Beck, Myron W. Barnes.
Traveling members: Mrs. E. Condy, 2; Adrian Blaine, 802; Hershey Surkin, 364.

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LOCAL NO. 325, SAN DIEGO, CALIF.
New member: Margaret Walker.
Transfers deposited: Frank McLean, Kenneth Walton, Jerry Michaels.
Resigned: Robt. Dorland, Wm. Goetz, Forrest Lundy.
Transfers withdrawn: C. Sharp Minor; Art Rose, Marcus Davalos.
Erased: Thos. E. Davis, Paul Flack.

LOCAL NO. 343, NORWOOD, MASS.
New members: Geo. T. Barrett, A. Melilli, H. E. Silk, N. Musci, J. M. Kostick, D. Drapkin, H. St. Cyr, G. Mercuri, W. F. Mottl.

LOCAL NO. 344, MEADVILLE, PA.
New members: Ned D. Mervin, Virginia Eddy, Joseph Donley, 60 (trans); Howard Walker, 60 (trans).
Resigned: Walter Sunderland.
Transfers issued: Marvin Aronson, Ross Carey.
Transfers deposited: James B. Nellis, 60; Howard J. Marks, 17.
Transfer returned: Lawrence Gilvair.

LOCAL NO. 365, GREAT FALLS, MONT.
New member: Myrel G. Stenson.
Transfers issued: Byron Holt, Phil Sheridan.

LOCAL NO. 372, LAWRENCE, MASS.
Delegates to national convention: Carl Caron, Joseph Jackson, John P. Millington.
Transfer issued: Frank Weddon.

LOCAL NO. 340, FREEPORT, ILL.
Withdrawal: Willard B. Fink.
Privilege cards issued: Elton Eisenhower, 166; Dallas Kratzer, 240; Frank E. Wilder, 551; Wm. P. Kitterman, Neale Helvey, 646; Leola Barry, 10; Leland Adair, 646; Ray Ewert, Wm. P. Kanner, James Martin, 483.

LOCAL NO. 375, OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA.
Officers for 1930: President, Sam Brandt; vice-president, E. D. Graham; recording secretary, Fyret Crismore; financial secretary-treasurer, J. Swadewick; sergeant-at-arms, O. J. Pishay; delegate to National Convention, E. D. Graham; executive board, G. L. Emery, Bud Aurand, Fred R. Pilcher, M. E. Forsyth, A. C. Murphy.
New members: Miss Virginia Stevens, Miss Maude Adams.
New members by transfer: John F. Carey, Elmer M. Gifford.
Transfers deposited: Dale Hendrick, 116; H. H. Morris, 422; Brown Tomme, 94; Ralph Wright, Herman C. Chaney, 422.

LOCAL NO. 380, BINGHAMTON, N. Y.
New member: Richard C. Utley.
Transfers issued: J. D. Valanches, La-verne B. Perry.
Traveling members: Maybelle Harvey, 770; Peggy O'Neil, 20; Helen A. O'Toole, 4963; Ellie Cerrito, 526; Helen Westcott, 77; C. V. Heuser, 77; Maryon Trudy Case, 4937; Alice M. Laroy, 802; Christine Howell, 5025; Bulah Graham, 17; Eva Jacobs, 10; Alice McGrath, 289; Velma Schemmel, 289; Hazel Boyer Kay, 147; Tom Low, 802; Dominick E. Aversano, 62; Herbert White, 66; A. B. Morrison, 9; Robert Jackson, 5923; Walter Hearon, 802; Angelo Cerbora, 69; Harold Mickey, Morris Gaer, Raymond G. Welch, Jack Piverotto, all of 802; Howard Thomas, 60; J. Ansel King, Reynold C. Johnson, Andrew Brozzelli, Ray Ragone, Sanford I. Gold, Leonard Benedict, George M. Dunn, Irvin A. Muller, J. A. Coleman, 218; Paul Thompson, 580; David Weimer, 262.

LOCAL NO. 382, FARGO, N. DAK.
New members: Roy Wager, Dale Fitzsimmons, Donald Auman.
Transfers deposited: Louis Kopelman, Albert Herner.
Transfers issued: Anton Johnson, Edward Roll, John Aanderud, Ray Larson, Walter Drengson, J. C. Austin, Graydon Lower, Rudy Rudd, Irvin Swenson, Richard Haktins, Max Graber, Dana McEnroe, Richard Clark.
Traveling members: Harry Chalmers, Francis Chermak, Kenneth Nelson, Axel Jackson, Axel Benson, Lenard Bystrom, Harry Novitski, all 18.

LOCAL NO. 388, RICHMOND, IND.
Traveling member: Frank Girard, cond. 4704.

LOCAL NO. 390, EDMONTON, ALBERTA
Transfer issued: James Collis.

LOCAL NO. 399, ASBURY PARK, N. J.
New members: Geo. W. Sanborn, Hyman Diamond.

LOCAL NO. 404, NEW PHILADELPHIA, O.
Resigned: John A. Diefenbach.
Delegate to convention: Carl A. Wolfe.

LOCAL NO. 406, MONTREAL, CAN.
New members: M. Forester, O. Genhart, Mrs. Eva Lebrun Thorpe, F. A. Nasirif, Geo. F. Hawkins, M. Beaudet, J. G. Gary, Ed. Chas. Rouetta, F. Kuranoff, M. Bistrot, R. Cawston, F. L. Taplitsky.
Resigned: Chas. Solman, I. A. Brunel, D. P. Harrington.
Reinstated to resign: R. M. Roy.
Transfer issued: L. L. Palmer, T. F. Proctor, Geo. D. Sterner, W. Keene, Miss G. Seaman, Riley Smith, Sidney Cohen, Eddie Duchesne.
Transfers deposited: Doc Douglas Reid, 802; E. Ellison, 734; Stanley B. Simons, 161; L. Vincent, 153; L. Snyder, 512; Geo. L. Rougier, 126; P. Bourgeois, 119; R. Deshaw, 734; E. Breckenridge, 802; Don Q. Wilson, 75; J. H. Sexton, 802; M. Ristrim, 75; T. Mertz, 135; J. Light, 51; W. N. Starck, 51; H. C. Anderson, 364; C. G. Spafford, 228; P. R. Thomas, 512; M. F. Rogers, 768; W. S. Callahan, 377.
Transfer withdrawn: L. Snyder, 512.
Traveling members: B. Barton, 70; E. Schuffer, 456; Ed. Martin, 456; H. Barnhart, 456; W. Mironck, 456; L. Mull, 135; M. Spier, 411; M. Gibson, 26; M. DeCesare, 170; B. Finger, 802; Kaytona, 801; F. Fichandler, 802; C. Ktin, 297; J. B. Shad-

LOCAL NO. 4, CLEVELAND, OHIO
Erased: Elmer Bartel.
New members: H. E. Dapeer, Albert Frank, Werner Jansson, Frederick Micucci, Robert E. Roth, Arthur Summerhill, Florence A. Wightman, Edwin W. Evans, Clarence Hutchenrider, Clifford Knapp, C. Thomas Nuni, Joe Sorace, Frank Valentino, Leo Ziolkowski.
Transfers deposited: Harry Shannon, Jr., 271; Frank Dagot, 596; Rudy Germain, 5.
Transfers issued: Edward Robinson, Andrew Picciano, Emery Benko, Ace Brogdon, A. Le Roy Stahl, Norman Stucky, Louis Droze, George Tuttle, Jim Stepek, Arthur Shaw, Howard Kelly, Eugene Johns, William Gennert, Louis D'Ashbrook, John A. Budniak, Joe Hart, Blaine Stone, Harold Veissi, Karl A. Schinner, Gadi Ploven, Anthony Ambrose, Don De Lillo, Philip Le Donne, William S. Robert, Ray Klendeau, Terry George, Victor Buznyak, Al G. Phillips, Gene Mace, Anthony Emma, Fred A. Martine, Ed. Shebanek, Clarence Sloan, Myron B. Levine, Willis Reinhardt, Carl Piepenburg, A. V. Ashton, Bert V. Deveraux, Ralph Santagato, Carl W. Anna, Lloyd D. Baker, Austin J. Wylie, Fred Carlone, Hy Stone, George W. Faderewski, Archie Rosette, Grant A. Wilson, Edin C. George, Norman Zeller, Lee F. Byrd, George Williams, John Cecchi, Andrew Di Blase, Dennis Thompson, Arthur Schuller, Joe Toth, Jr., Claude Thornhill, Tony Carlone, Al Smith, Neil Hartley Frank, Carlone, Harold S. Copelin, Lee E. Roth, Glendon Davis.

Transfers lifted: Carl W. Edwards, 11; Louis Danner, 2.
Accounts closed: Herbert J. Hand, Walter Hand, Sam Solomon.
Resigned: Joseph E. Zamecnik, Frank O. Rummery, Henri Le Roy, Larry Jean Fischer, Adelina M. Allen, Isadore Berv.
Traveling members: J. Boles, C. Sevoan, E. Faltan; Al E. Aikins, I. Sherman, N. J. Nolan, N. London, J. Roth, W. Drewers, H. Drewers, L. Hart, J. Connelly Jim Durrante, all of 802; David W. Nelson, 774; William Fenmore, 160; E. L. Baldwin, 455; M. Kohn, F. Hoff, Ed. E. Confrey, 802; Cully Guinn, Howard Lucarell, Al Barkat, Lamie Harrison, Al Hamilton, Ed. Carney, all of 86; William Coburn, D. L. Meridith, Gilbert Busby, all of 101; H. G. Davidson, Al Phillip, 102; Lew Caskey, 66; Don P. Sturdevant, 107.

LOCAL NO. 5, DETROIT, MICH.
New members: J. B. Watts, Sonia Coy, Marion Schulze, George Manos, Robt. A. Reeves, H. G. Luft, Wm. Johnson, Fred L. West, H. Dean Yacom, Ruben Floyd, John Aversa, Walter A. Novak, Eleanor W. Yock, Norbert W. Yock, Edw. Wickert.
Transfers deposited: Jack Kindle, S. Wallace Parker, 655; Elmer Mann, 771; Albert Sillman, 457; Mae Sharpe, 773; Keith Piankell, 699; Floyd Layman, 265.
Transfers withdrawn: Geo. McKee, 273; Jos. Barone, 108; Delmar Evans, 111; Paul V. Dillon, 802; E. Desussosis, 596; Gilbert S. Bowers, 75; Harry F. August, 802; Clifford Manseau, 400; Karl S. Mayers, 135; Bert Stock, 111; H. E. Swanson, 115; Ralph Rose, 802; Robt. Jones, 171; Joe Christy, 524; Harrison Wickware, 802; Herman Ehrlich, 802; A. W. Austin, 344; W. W. Hahne, 60; James E. Clark, 627.
Transfers revoked: M. C. Hampton, 168; Geo. Koch, 802; M. G. Angstrom, 802; Felix Buatta, 802; Leonard Parks, 784.

LOCAL NO. 6, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.
New members: John A. Derring, Eric Verne Rosen, Marian Nicholson, Frank Mazza.
Full member from transfer: Agnes Sundquist, Sam Milder, Walter E. Smith, Wally Landis, R. M. Smith.
Transfers deposited: Claude R. Petty, 153; Jack Seitenrich, 12; Eddie Moon, 56; F. W. Vaughn, 668; Bernard E. Cooney, 5; William L. Kamena, 705; Donald R. Thompson, 508; Griffith E. Williams, 153; Neal H. Spaulding, 153; Hubert K. Gagos, 153; Thomas G. Murphy, 153; Clarence L. Schmid, 153; Mrs. Fred Wheeler, 465; Al E. Stewart, 325; Geo. L. Gregory, 99; Zeb V. Hamilton, 47; Vivian Mohr (Moore), 70.
Transfers withdrawn and cancelled: Milton A. Keune, William L. Kamena, Don Pettit, Eddie L. Moon, Otto Crowhurst, Jos. F. Sherman, Bernard E. Cooney, Eugene Chipman, Fred P. Huff, Jessica Clement, Al E. Stewart, Leo Roberts, Carl Loveland, M. A. Pihl, John V. Neef, Geo. F. Barton.
Transfers issued: Helena Tracy Grant, Harold F. Dreisk, Morey Amsterdam, Hugo C. Anderson, Roland Furnas, S. W. Rosebrook, Max Amsterdam, W. Wegman, Estelle Moran, Phil Lampkin, Thos. C. Thunen, T. C. Walters, Anson Weeks, Cecil L. Le, Earl C. Morgan, Leo Kronman, James M. Walsh, Peter Fylling, Nicholas Sturlie, Earl Nordquist, John Scott, Warren Luce, William Moreling, Jr., Thomas Boyd, B. C. Greenfield, William Laub, A. C. Banks, Wm. R. Sichel, O. R. Peterson, Hamilton Ardinger.
Resigned: Max Lercher, Curtis Theo. Wolf, Courtney A. Minty.
Traveling members: Harry Webb, 48; Edw. McCarthy, 138; Wendell Lorey, 138; Bob Hope, cond. 4566; Jimmy Ray, 265; J. G. Jones, 472; Rudy Budd, 382; Weldon Nelson, 693; Jack Hagerty, 58; John Webb, 43; E. M. Christian, 43; Francis Berry, 5; W. H. Woolfson, 47; S. Pirola, 47; Harold Dallas, A. Laeker, Lou Evans, Bert Vaale, J. De Lorenzo, all of 47.
Dropped from the roll: Arthur Achor, Wm. D. Ahen Theo, M. Aydelotte, R. B. Banderof, Jack H. Barron, Lillian Beauchair, Ernest A. Benson, Olive Clarke, Sam De Phillips, H. W. Doolittle, Harry Dunn, Juanita A. Edwards, Howard C. Everett, Jean Fardin, Wm. Felgentreu, Margaret Geary, Leslie Greiner, Jr., E. B. Grandin, Vaughn Hammalian, H. C. Hartman, H. S. Heller, Bonita Jane Helmond, Raymond L. Hiles, Jack A. Holt, Clayton R. Hooper, Margo Y. Hurst, Frank L. M. Hus, Bernice Hutto, Jean Pierre Bos, Mrs. Helen D. Innis, Albert T. Jacobs, Luena Maude, Peggy Joyce, Raymond F. Kiggins, Maude Leonard, G. H. Levy, Miss M. A. Lewis, H. O. Lissen, Velma I. Lundbeck, James B. Lynch, C. E. Lyon, Fred W. McDonald, Helen Merchant, Howard J. Myers, Herbert O'Brien, John (Jack) O'Connor, Wm. O'Donnell, Shirley H. Peterson, Andrew F. Pon, Geo. Pult, Loretta Reynolds, Wm. G. Richardson, Harold E. Rodenbora, Russell F. Rothchild, Gustav Schulthes, Wm. R. Sisson, Barrington Smith, Ella L. Smith, James E. Snyder, Leslie C. Todd, Marcella D. Twomey, Frank Tytle, Douglas R. Vaughan, A. M. G. Vermaas, E. G. Wakefield, Walter F. Welker, Jack (Geo. B.) Wild, Winifred Williams.

LOCAL NO. 8, MILWAUKEE, WIS.
Transfers issued: Clarence Owen, Wm. Hodges, Al Mack, F. F. Chalifoux, Woodrow Herman, Jess Cullin, E. W. Bell, Joie Lichtenner, Nic Hupfer, R. J. Dhurte, Cy. Elmberg, Ben Schmidt, Robt. Riedel, Agnes Roets.
Transfers deposited: John Holland, 95; Jos. Huffman, 60.
Transfers withdrawn: J. Robt. Steers, 265; Artie Collins, Louis Cicione, F. Wittman, B. Flynn, all of 193; Tom Hipman, 137; Wm. H. Beck, 289; M. C. Campbell, 19; Jos. Hoffman, 31; Percy Carson, 257; Wm. Pierce,

67; E. A. Meyers, 67; Otto F. Voita, 166; R. M. Whitehead, 254; J. A. Tipton, 285; Chester Walker, 89; Kelly Williams, 89; Beasley Smith, 257.
Transfer returned: Billy DeVoy, 680.
Transfers cancelled: O. Dick Hall, 73; Don Hansman, 73.
New members: R. J. Odenbrett, Henry Kunkel, Milton Merritt, H. Newswander, Julian Feltner, Ervin Frotshauer, Anthony Uysari.
Erased: Laurel Clark, Mrs. Dale Fink, Edwin Gelpier, Helen Jepson, Marie Kitchen, Laster Krimmer, Jos. Kempa, Gebe Blake, F. P. Stahnke.
Traveling members: Chas. Straight, B. H. Kammon, Don Morgan, Lowell Moore, Ray Henderson, Jas. Patton, Larry Bauer, Herbert Johnson, all of 19; Jan. Zell, Wm. J. Klys, Francis Starr, H. Hermance, Robt. H. Starr, all of 14; Jack S. Yates, Harry Jennings, John J. O'Denger, all of 262; Clifton Barber, 26; Tom Howard, 506; Meyer Drzewski, 2; A. A. Artiga, 2.

LOCAL NO. 9, BOSTON, MASS.
New members: Leo Vicini, George W. Venture, Scott W. Eurbank, Clifford Lovewell, Everett H. Sittard, Neils J. Nelson.
Resignations: R. C. Blake, Inez K. Butler, W. Wesley Pearl, A. K. Rickenbach.
Placed on honorary membership: Bernard F. Heiler.
On Transfer: Albert Gibson, Ariel W. Perry, Lloyd T. Burt, Gilbert Blake, Jos. Wolfe, C. O. Koppitz, Norman M. Hill, E. P. Peterson, Carl Shur, John E. Granata, James Scattaglia, Harry Tardio, Henry Vanincelli.
Transfers issued: Sidney H. Hambro, C. O. Nickerson, E. F. Campbell, M. L. Kirsch, E. Payson Re, G. A. Gerhardt, Ned Cola, William Lossez, Fred Prado, Patrick Barbera, Karl E. Forsell, Irving Spector, Jay B. Riseman, Albert Dorr, S. Wax, Carlo David, William H. Whites, L. S. Loveland, Paul Desmond.
Traveling members: Ernest Patnaude, 214; Newman Taylor, M. Ernest Leaf Kleinert, Louis DeLorme, all of 302; Arthur Paul Parent, cond. 4616; Albert F. Goodhart, Joe Jordan, Joe Windom, C. P. Bryan, N. Acevdo, E. O. Campbell, W. Stanley, E. C. Allen, Max Shaw, Benjamin L. Blanc, all of 802; Max Meth, 10; Joe Goldwater, 10; Edwin Ludig, Murry Blashe, Joe Klarkin, Geo. Hurst, Charles Jacobs, Henry Rabin, 802; Bob Henshaw, cond. 5015; Chas. Rod-dick, 47; Larry Rich, 58; Ralph Moore, 561; Sam Schneider, 802; Jack Sidney, 104; Thos. Gregorio, cond. 4752; C. Knezbarski, 10; R. Patten, Hyman Schoenberg, 802; Dan Ryan, 174; Peter Bieker, Jr., Chas. Erranti, Herman Herschkowitz, all of 802.

LOCAL NO. 10, CHICAGO, ILL.
New members: Gene Carpenter, Werner Peterson, Fred C. Schneider, Edw. L. Smith, James Coconate, George De Carl, Ralph E. Greene, Oswald L. Buhne, John Major, Leu Marcus, Ralph E. Connor, Eric G. Anderson, Glenwood Chas. Scoville, Jesse Wilfred, Joschim Gunther, A. Joseph Falvo, Mischa Linschütz, Gene Petrilli, Philip Henry Walters, Vern S. McDermott, Frederic Von Ammon, Jr., Floyd A. Postinger, Chester J. McDonald, Albert C. Woodyard, Lawrence S. Fritz, Reuben L. Tronson, Nell Lorena Mattingly, Thelm Felton Connor, Wm. C. Michalla, Paul McKnight, Roland Hunziker, Mrs. Clarice Rogers, Ellis T. Bennett, Miss Jeane Brown, H. M. Alderman.
Transfers deposited: Stephen Niblick, 774; Robert Adair, 255; Wm. H. Parkman, 802; Margaret L. Johnson, 59; Elliott Best, 802; J. O. Hinz, 166; Harry Gilbert, 167; Perry L. Stucker, 732; H. M. Alderman, 47; Leonard Easterdahl, 67; Arthur Zyl, 104; Ada M. Greenwood, 6; George Halpran, 802; Edw. Thurow, 8; Wm. Colatos, 18; C. F. Buehl, 34; Riley Smith, 406; Onni E. Tainis, 122; Floyd Martin, 519.
Transfers issued: Peter Porstner, Gladys Mosher, Jno. W. Jacobs, Travis Nesbit, Jaroslav Patek, Alvin L. Masten, Dorothy Bell, Earl M. Smith, Jno. E. Devrin, Harold Sturr, Dick Newlin, Pater E. Everson, J. E. Sietz, J. Paul Welrick, Albert Pliner, D. Berkover, Stanley C. Jacobsen, Pettis Russell, Jos. Lear, Mary Gilles, D. W. Smith, W. L. Alexander, Ramon Biondi, Harry J. Rackett, Chester Roble, Jno. Hal Hlat, Earl Wright, Alf. F. Ruehrman, Elmer L. Basten, W. T. Paulsen, Thelma Terry Haar, Leo C. Neibaur, J. T. Park, Jr., Wm. W. White, A. W. Rhodes, Ted Florito, Ralph Morris, Milton Schwartz, Leo Scheschtman, Geo. J. Bruno, H. O. Widdie, Joseph Lossert, J. R. Barrett, Carl W. Kitt, J. P. Gordon, J. Otto Kessel, Paul Gene Fosdick, Vic Abba, Haskell Hurr, J. P. Agne, Lloyd L. Huntley, Geo. E. McGivern, Ernest A. Anderson, Clyde Chase, Chas. Parsons, Joe Mannone, Henry Liffshin, Geo. G. Wetting, Dudley Fosdick, Jos. Wolfe, W. A. Smith, E. D. Ballantine, Harold H. Axtell, Dana M. Garrett, Basil Rock, Clayton Cunningham, Dana N. Browne, H. C. Everts, N. M. Jberg.
Resigned: J. Belousek, Maureen Powers, Margaret G. Grant, Anton M. Von Tull, Karl H. Scholz, R. S. Bonning, Dorothy May, M. H. Becker, Al L. Lewis, Francis Powers, Mrs. Marie H. Lair, Mrs. E. E. Perrigo, W. F. Dodge, Margaret Powers, Max Lukin, Mrs. Akke Von Tull, Charles A. Braun.
Annulled: Olive L. Schmitz, Chas. Herbert, John Swierczynski.
Traveling leaders and members: Wm. F. Freer, 387; Lew Kessler, cond. card; Ewald Faltin, 802; Meyer Kahn, 802; Fred Hoff, 801-10; Paul Rickenbach, Irving Kowitz, Jacques Babiroff, Frank Richko, Benjamin Ladner, Thos. H. Thomasen, all of 802; R. H. Kuhn, 34; Ben Jerome, 802-10-408; Jules Bolle, Chas. C. Seamon, Adam J. Carrol, Jos. F. Dickes, Ralph Williams, Lacy Dobronyl, Sam Gold-fuso, Max Fichandler, all of 802.

LOCAL NO. 11, LOUISVILLE, KY.
New member: Dave Kohn.
Transfers issued: W. D. Benner, Andy Benner, Paola Grosso, W. F. Wathen.
Transfers deposited: L. B. Tyndall, Louis Stehor, H. O. Sherrington, E. A. Paulsen, Jack B. Morton, J. Dewey Harris, C. G. Griswold, C. H. Buge, D. W. Doe, Phil Cinqumonia, all of 10.
Transfer returned: Walter P. Weather-ton.
Transfer withdrawn: Jack B. Morton.

LOCAL NO. 15, TOLEDO, OHIO
Resigned: Blanche E. Roth, Walter Bidwell.
Full membership from transfer: Wayne Yaney, 699; Geo. Lex, 5; Harold Zender, 121.
New member: Bliss Damroschroeder.
Transfers issued: Cecil Avery, Clark Elliott, Chas. Worrell.
Transfers deposited: Vernon Richner, 196; Emery Benko, 4.
Transfers withdrawn: Fred Kelley, 60; U. G. Baker, Donald Grattan, Stanley Bartlett, all of 5.

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LOCAL REPORTS

LOCAL NO. 2, ST. LOUIS, MO.
New members: Edward O. Proskie, Mrs. Estle Rucker, Walter D. Parker, Chas. A. Saril, Sr.
Transfers deposited: S. S. Tuscher, 802; A. Loscazo, 802; B. Lovsteen, 693; W. J. Arnts, 693; F. M. Connelly, 109; T. J. Connelly, 109; R. Kulz, 198; M. W. McManis, 482; E. Azolina, 802; J. Soeci, 665; W. J. Ruther, 16; Herbert Noel, 9; F. Maguire, 120; M. Spectale, 802; A. E. Moebius, 10; E. G. Gale, 34; M. Grand, 269; R. Sylvester, 802; C. G. Snigling, 161.
Accounts closed: Edw. A. Murphy, S. Gicobbe, R. Sylvester.
Cancelled membership on account of emolument: Chas. Wilman.
Resigned: O. H. Lehwaldt, J. S. Marsh, Lawrence Meredith, Hans W. E. Glattie, Albert Aschoff, Elmer Fiedler, O. G. Knittel, E. S. Skipwith, R. Wiseman, Hans von Holwede.
Traveling members: Wm. H. Freer, 387; Edward J. Kay, 802; Jack Osterman, cond. 4557; Bruz Fletcher, cond. 4966.

LOCAL NO. 3, INDIANAPOLIS, IND.
New members: Jack Slusser, Carl F. Herrmann, Russell Huckstep, Edwin T. Wolfe.
Transfers returned: June Eleanor Watson, Louise Adler, W. Thurston Spangles, Dale Young, Noble P. Howard.
Transfer deposited: J. Louis Slattery, 600.
Transfer withdrawn: Paul Spor, 2.
Reinstated: Jack Trees, Betty Brown.
Transfers revoked: Noel Dunham, V. B. McOmber, Russell E. Farnier.
Transfers issued: Madeline Bratton, Geneva Boetcher, Helen Schnorr, Bonnie E. Nash, Luella Schilly, Jean Raemier, Lorraine Raemier, Helen McCormick, Richard Kent, Russ Jeffries, Charles Rollinson, Wm. Lynch, Ray Porter.
Traveling members: Husk O'Hare, Carroll Webster, Ellsworth Garman, A. Groah, Jimmy Kirkwood, Don Gassman, Cecil Reader, Benny Davis, Benny Bennett, Art Weaver, all of 10; Jack Kneeland, Jos. Baldwin, 116; A. Hoff, 216; Ed. Walley, 116; Chas. Masgrave, 252; Vernon E. Chew, Onard Gibson, 20; Lewis C. Fawcosh, cond. 4828; Frank J. Golene, cond. 4827; Michael J. Colasunono, cond. 4829; Meacor Templeton, cond. 4890.

LOCAL NO. 4, CLEVELAND, OHIO
Erased: Elmer Bartel.
New members: H. E. Dapeer, Albert Frank, Werner Jansson, Frederick Micucci, Robert E. Roth, Arthur Summerhill, Florence A. Wightman, Edwin W. Evans, Clarence Hutchenrider, Clifford Knapp, C. Thomas Nuni, Joe Sorace, Frank Valentino, Leo Ziolkowski.
Transfers deposited: Harry Shannon, Jr., 271; Frank Dagot, 596; Rudy Germain, 5.
Transfers issued: Edward Robinson, Andrew Picciano, Emery Benko, Ace Brogdon, A. Le Roy Stahl, Norman Stucky, Louis Droze, George Tuttle, Jim Stepek, Arthur Shaw, Howard Kelly, Eugene Johns, William Gennert, Louis D'Ashbrook, John A. Budniak, Joe Hart, Blaine Stone, Harold Veissi, Karl A. Schinner, Gadi Ploven, Anthony Ambrose, Don De Lillo, Philip Le Donne, William S. Robert, Ray Klendeau, Terry George, Victor Buznyak, Al G. Phillips, Gene Mace, Anthony Emma, Fred A. Martine, Ed. Shebanek, Clarence Sloan, Myron B. Levine, Willis Reinhardt, Carl Piepenburg, A. V. Ashton, Bert V. Deveraux, Ralph Santagato, Carl W. Anna, Lloyd D. Baker, Austin J. Wylie, Fred Carlone, Hy Stone, George W. Faderewski, Archie Rosette, Grant A. Wilson, Edin C. George, Norman Zeller, Lee F. Byrd, George Williams, John Cecchi, Andrew Di Blase, Dennis Thompson, Arthur Schuller, Joe Toth, Jr., Claude Thornhill, Tony Carlone, Al Smith, Neil Hartley Frank, Carlone, Harold S. Copelin, Lee E. Roth, Glendon Davis.
Transfers lifted: Carl W. Edwards, 11; Louis Danner, 2.
Accounts closed: Herbert J. Hand, Walter Hand, Sam Solomon.
Resigned: Joseph E. Zamecnik, Frank O. Rummery, Henri Le Roy, Larry Jean Fischer, Adelina M. Allen, Isadore Berv.
Traveling members: J. Boles, C. Sevoan, E. Faltan; Al E. Aikins, I. Sherman, N. J. Nolan, N. London, J. Roth, W. Drewers, H. Drewers, L. Hart, J. Connelly Jim Durrante, all of 802; David W. Nelson, 774; William Fenmore, 160; E. L. Baldwin, 455; M. Kohn, F. Hoff, Ed. E. Confrey, 802; Cully Guinn, Howard Lucarell, Al Barkat, Lamie Harrison, Al Hamilton, Ed. Carney, all of 86; William Coburn, D. L. Meridith, Gilbert Busby, all of 101; H. G. Davidson, Al Phillip, 102; Lew Caskey, 66; Don P. Sturdevant, 107.

LOCAL NO. 5, DETROIT, MICH.
New members: J. B. Watts, Sonia Coy, Marion Schulze, George Manos, Robt. A. Reeves, H. G. Luft, Wm. Johnson, Fred L. West, H. Dean Yacom, Ruben Floyd, John Aversa, Walter A. Novak, Eleanor W. Yock, Norbert W. Yock, Edw. Wickert.
Transfers deposited: Jack Kindle, S. Wallace Parker, 655; Elmer Mann, 771; Albert Sillman, 457; Mae Sharpe, 773; Keith Piankell, 699; Floyd Layman, 265.
Transfers withdrawn: Geo. McKee, 273; Jos. Barone, 108; Delmar Evans, 111; Paul V. Dillon, 802; E. Desussosis, 596; Gilbert S. Bowers, 75; Harry F. August, 802; Clifford Manseau, 400; Karl S. Mayers, 135; Bert Stock, 111; H. E. Swanson, 115; Ralph Rose, 802; Robt. Jones, 171; Joe Christy, 524; Harrison Wickware, 802; Herman Ehrlich, 802; A. W. Austin, 344; W. W. Hahne, 60; James E. Clark, 627.
Transfers revoked: M. C. Hampton, 168; Geo. Koch, 802; M. G. Angstrom, 802; Felix Buatta, 802; Leonard Parks, 784.

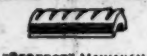
LOCAL NO. 6, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.
New members: John A. Derring, Eric Verne Rosen, Marian Nicholson, Frank Mazza.
Full member from transfer: Agnes Sundquist, Sam Milder, Walter E. Smith, Wally Landis, R. M. Smith.
Transfers deposited: Claude R. Petty, 153; Jack Seitenrich, 12; Eddie Moon, 56; F. W. Vaughn, 668; Bernard E. Cooney, 5; William L. Kamena, 705; Donald R. Thompson, 508; Griffith E. Williams, 153; Neal H. Spaulding, 153; Hubert K. Gagos, 153; Thomas G. Murphy, 153; Clarence L. Schmid, 153; Mrs. Fred Wheeler, 465; Al E. Stewart, 325; Geo. L. Gregory, 99; Zeb V. Hamilton, 47; Vivian Mohr (Moore), 70.
Transfers withdrawn and cancelled: Milton A. Keune, William L. Kamena, Don Pettit, Eddie L. Moon, Otto Crowhurst, Jos. F. Sherman, Bernard E. Cooney, Eugene Chipman, Fred P. Huff, Jessica Clement, Al E. Stewart, Leo Roberts, Carl Loveland, M. A. Pihl, John V. Neef, Geo. F. Barton.
Transfers issued: Helena Tracy Grant, Harold F. Dreisk, Morey Amsterdam, Hugo C. Anderson, Roland Furnas, S. W. Rosebrook, Max Amsterdam, W. Wegman, Estelle Moran, Phil Lampkin, Thos. C. Thunen, T. C. Walters, Anson Weeks, Cecil L. Le, Earl C. Morgan, Leo Kronman, James M. Walsh, Peter Fylling, Nicholas Sturlie, Earl Nordquist, John Scott, Warren Luce, William Moreling, Jr., Thomas Boyd, B. C. Greenfield, William Laub, A. C. Banks, Wm. R. Sichel, O. R. Peterson, Hamilton Ardinger.
Resigned: Max Lercher, Curtis Theo. Wolf, Courtney A. Minty.
Traveling members: Harry Webb, 48; Edw. McCarthy, 138; Wendell Lorey, 138; Bob Hope, cond. 4566; Jimmy Ray, 265; J. G. Jones, 472; Rudy Budd, 382; Weldon Nelson, 693; Jack Hagerty, 58; John Webb, 43; E. M. Christian, 43; Francis Berry, 5; W. H. Woolfson, 47; S. Pirola, 47; Harold Dallas, A. Laeker, Lou Evans, Bert Vaale, J. De Lorenzo, all of 47.
Dropped from the roll: Arthur Achor, Wm. D. Ahen Theo, M. Aydelotte, R. B. Banderof, Jack H. Barron, Lillian Beauchair, Ernest A. Benson, Olive Clarke, Sam De Phillips, H. W. Doolittle, Harry Dunn, Juanita A. Edwards, Howard C. Everett, Jean Fardin, Wm. Felgentreu, Margaret Geary, Leslie Greiner, Jr., E. B. Grandin, Vaughn Hammalian, H. C. Hartman, H. S. Heller, Bonita Jane Helmond, Raymond L. Hiles, Jack A. Holt, Clayton R. Hooper, Margo Y. Hurst, Frank L. M. Hus, Bernice Hutto, Jean Pierre Bos, Mrs. Helen D. Innis, Albert T. Jacobs, Luena Maude, Peggy Joyce, Raymond F. Kiggins, Maude Leonard, G. H. Levy, Miss M. A. Lewis, H. O. Lissen, Velma I. Lundbeck, James B. Lynch, C. E. Lyon, Fred W. McDonald, Helen Merchant, Howard J. Myers, Herbert O'Brien, John (Jack) O'Connor, Wm. O'Donnell, Shirley H. Peterson, Andrew F. Pon, Geo. Pult, Loretta Reynolds, Wm. G. Richardson, Harold E. Rodenbora, Russell F. Rothchild, Gustav Schulthes, Wm. R. Sisson, Barrington Smith, Ella L. Smith, James E. Snyder, Leslie C. Todd, Marcella D. Twomey, Frank Tytle, Douglas R. Vaughan, A. M. G. Vermaas, E. G. Wakefield, Walter F. Welker, Jack (Geo. B.) Wild, Winifred Williams.

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GOLDSTAR OIL... THE HIGHEST GRADE VIOLIN ROSIN... USED BY ARTISTS



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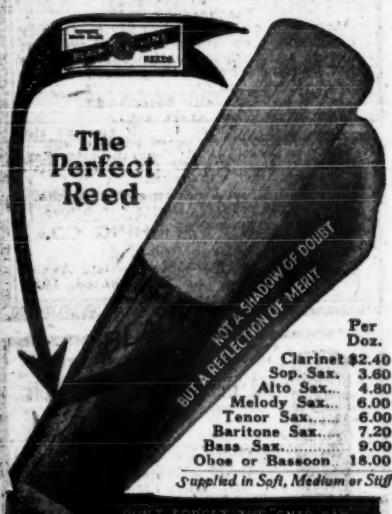
THE BEST SAX STRAP... GENUINE LEATHER REAL SILK CORD... 75c



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J. SCHWARTZ MUSIC CO., Inc. 10 WEST 19th STREET, NEW YORK, DEPT. II



Per Doz. Clarinet \$2.40, Sop. Sax. 3.60, Alto Sax. 4.80, Melody Sax. 6.00, Tenor Sax. 7.20, Baritone Sax. 9.00, Oboe or Bassoon 18.00

J. SCHWARTZ MUSIC CO., Inc. Dept. 200 10 West 19th Street, New York, N. Y.

LOCAL NO. 26, PEORIA, ILL. Transfers issued: Byron E. Paddock, D. E. Soldwell. Full membership: Alvin T. McCormick, 764; Jess J. Walton, 2; May Hackard, 282.

LOCAL NO. 30, ST. PAUL, MINN. New member: Roland M. Williams. Transfers filed: Chas. Stone, Jos. J. Calhoun.

Transfers deposited: Angelo Lombardi, Leonard Kahls, Arthur Courson, J. L. Yeomans, A. L. Messmore, all 24; Frederick Judd, 327; Buck Scott, 395; Laurence J. Buckley, 791.

Transfers deposited: Charles Darrow, 126; Jack Ferris, 803. Transfer withdrawn: Wm. Hohler, 656.

LOCAL NO. 16, NEWARK, N. J. BRANCH NO. 1 New member: John W. Damm. Resigned: Chas. Klitch.

LOCAL NO. 34, KANSAS CITY, MO. Transfers deposited: Joe Christy, 524; Geo. Geyer, 452; H. H. Twineham, 194; Chapman Utley, 1.

LOCAL NO. 46, OSHKOSH, WIS. New member: Arno Krippene. Traveling member: Robert M. Helmcamp.

LOCAL NO. 60, PITTSBURGH, PA. New members: Jack Bell, Jr., John L. Bottorf, Chas. Crain Gressang, Jr., Polly Grey, Wilbur Huff, Richard Payton Ridgely, Bernard Sigal, Albert M. Titus.

LOCAL NO. 16, NEWARK, N. J. Full members: Otto K. Schill, Humbert Pennino.

LOCAL NO. 40, BALTIMORE, MD. New members: Benj. W. Robinson, Geo. Schmitt, A. Brinton Cooper, Jr., Irvin W. Clas, George S. Stewart, Merle M. Leight, Sara F. Feldman, Paul Bond, Harry F. Smith, Margaret E. Simms, Earle C. Miller, Harry S. Houck, Don Scaramucci.

LOCAL NO. 47, LOS ANGELES, CALIF. New members: Troy Sanders, Morris W. Borosdy, Edward Nies-Berger, Dan Cervo, Esther Fricke, Hilario H. Gamez, Thomas Pedrini, Henri J. Tardif, Lillian Vincenta (John), Maximo G. Ponce, Ted Dale, Jack Dale, Abraham Goldford, Virginia McElhannon, Dorothy Compton, Paul Myers, Harry M. Geller, Oleg M. Webs, Naomi Fischer, Frita A. Hummel, Evan S. Price, Henry P. Coia.

LOCAL NO. 65, HOUSTON, TEXAS New members: Miss Orlean Fretwell, Emile P. Daigle, Louis T. Daigle, Stanley A. Daigle, Sterling J. Daigle. Full membership from transfer: Albert Avelar, Vernon Reed, W. E. Diem.

LOCAL NO. 20, DENVER, COLO. Transfer deposited: Albert Ramirez, 23. Transfer returned: Frank Robertson, 256. Transfers issued: Lawrence M. Chandler, C. Earl Nichols, Mike Perito, Roy A. Wilson, Philip B. Kalat, Joe Helmlich, Neil R. Hauge, Nellie G. Todd, Dorothy Rallsback, John A. Montgomery, Ted Choate, Arthur L. Bonger, Mary Kessler, Waldo J. Conkie, Oscar S. Bittick, Wm. M. Ekander. Resigned: Robert C. Fyke, Alice H. Ogden.

LOCAL NO. 51, UTICA, N. Y. New members: Colem Ryder, Walter Griswold, Mildred Klossner, Larry O'Dell, Anthony Romano, Claude Zoscker, Robert I. Lyke, John A. Voca, Harwood Burritt, Wallace W. Wilsey, Harwood H. Jones.

LOCAL NO. 56, GRAND RAPIDS, MICH. New member: W. G. Logie. Transfer deposited: C. L. Bothe, 5; Fred Meek, 34; Frank Haendle, 169.

LOCAL NO. 67, DAVENPORT, IOWA. New members: George Tank Jr., Ted Fielescher, Robt. Carlson, Earl Marron, Donald Brink, Dossa D. Evins, Floyd M. Wright. Members from transfer: Ralph Slade, Irwin Hardesty, Earl Van Note.

LOCAL NO. 25, TERRE HAUTE, IND. Transfers returned: Clarence Shook, Newton Alexander. Transfer issued: Lillian Z. Fugate. Transfer returned to home local: Ray Seller. New member: Ray Seller. Resigned: Elbert Philpot.

LOCAL NO. 57, SAGINAW, MICH. New members: Karl Bojand, Clarence Schwab, Frank Rogalski. Transfer issued: Philip R. Parrish. Transfers deposited: Gabe Russ, 639; Harold Hughes, 721.

LOCAL NO. 58, FORT WAYNE, IND. Courtesy letter: Floyd Pernia. Transfers issued: Richard J. Snyder, Ronald C. Sale, H. A. DeArmitt, Waldo Sundsmo. Transfers turned in: L. J. Brossard, H. A. DeArmitt, Waldo E. Sundsmo.

LOCAL NO. 71, MEMPHIS, TENN. Transfers deposited: Louise J. Dunham, 802; Maurine Hadsell, 699; Lauramay Browne, 11; Mollie Morgan, 149; Jennie Hyde, cond. 4939; Helen A. O'Toole, cond. 4963; Olive Boyle, cond. 4701; Carolyn Goegein, cond. 4498; Lucile Peterson, 174; Julie Huth, 174; Alex C. Hyde, 802. Transfer deposited: Chas. V. Flester, 397.

LOCAL NO. 42, RACINE, WIS. Erased: Ward W. Eisenhut. Traveling members: Jack Gaulke, Leon Keller, Billy Cochrane, Nic Musolino, Art Cox, Lloyd Schroeder, Chas. Spero, Ray Miller, Chas. Bodzio, Buddy Fisher, all of 10; Harold Elliott, Clyde Morris, Lester N. Rohde, all of 176; Donavon Southern, W. E. Berkshire, 76; Paul Daines, 228; Herschel Dow, 224; Leo Krause, 334; E. J. Christman, 103; Wm. L. Prior, 604; G. A. Ensfelder, 67.

LOCAL NO. 43, BUFFALO, N. Y. New members: Gino R. Bono, Milton Yauer (Per National Law).

LOCAL NO. 72, FORT WORTH, TEXAS New member: F. R. Kresser. Full membership from transfer: Karlos Kent, F. R. Rainwater, Karl Klausner, Dave Caughey. Resigned: Hedwig Richter. Transfers deposited: Robt. J. Pratt, 147; W. E. Jarnagan, 147; J. A. Henry, 765; Mark Williams, 23. Transfers returned: Glen Bell, Bess Dean, Sammy Lynn, Fann M. Davenport, A. Woodworth, Needham Alford, Bryan Lee.

LOCAL NO. 75, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN. Transfers deposited: Lawrence A. Applebaum, 30; Lloyd A. Dopkins, 203; Floyd Ten-

LOCAL NO. 114, GARDEN CITY, N. Y.
 hoff, 114; Gladys M. Hubner, 76; Ruth Dehn, 477.
 Transfers withdrawn: Lawrence Levokoff, Chas. A. Siadalar, Joe Chabr, P. Flierman, all of 10.
 Transfers issued: E. L. Egermayer, E. M. Stolorow, Henry Bessessen, Jr., Chas. J. Stone.
 Resigned: Randall B. Webber, Arla P. Du Tiel, Alfred P. Larson, Abe Goldberg, Paul V. Strachota, Frank Strachota, Arner Rakov, Loyal T. Quam, Cyril J. Hoffer.
 New members: Leslie C. Borgeson, R. E. Byers, George V. Hoover, Edna J. Schultz.
 Traveling members: Florence Babe Egan, Geraldine Stanley, Estelle M. Dilthey, Edith Griffith, Fern Spaulding, all of 47; Jerry Marks, 32; Bernice Lobdell, 803; Billie Farley, 34; Myron T. Hase, cond. 4937; Shirley Thomas, 50; Virginia Maupin, 503; Junanita Klein, 253; Meyer Druzinsky, 2; Alfred Artega, 2; Louis Chico, 802; Amelia Artega, 86.

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 Transfers revoked: Samuel Goldblum, 4; Seelye G. Meagher, 66; Jake Saunders, 125; Eugene H. Lorenz, 161; Leon Conway, 228; Paul E. Bailey, 515; Leonid Balotine, 802.
 Traveling members: Ray Neal, 6; Art Kahn, 10; Abraham Balkin, Chas. Balkin, Hugo Frederick, Wm. Freyer, I. Kaplin, Carl A. LaMagna, Bernard Mole, Ray Rhonheimer, Gus Salzer, C. Shenk, Russ Tarbox, Pierre Tcharcoosky, Pasquale Trovaino, T. Zarkovich, 802.
 Transfers issued: Ray L. Abrams, A. F. Bender, Irving Brickman, J. Cavaleri, Norman Chesterton, J. Bert Comfert, Frank D'Agostino, Edw. Dartina, Ellenrig Daniel DePierri, O. M. Ellsworth, J. Lester Falbey, J. Geo. Geys, Irving Golden, Leon Golden, 2; Jack H. Kenworthy, Max Krousse, R. Lebowitz, Richard P. Lilly, A. Margadonna, Les. D. Mathews, Harry Mayer, Geo. S. Moore, Math J. Mueller, Ray O. McAfee, Walt R. Ottinger, Girard Riensl, Arthur J. Rottlieb, A. K. Smith, S. Titomanlio, Saul Weiss, Fred Wicke, Leon Zeltzwey.
 Resigned: Carle G. Marlon, Marcel J. Dandolis, Alice Donahue, Sam J. Ent, Herm H. Grebe, Mabel Harlan, Katharyn M. Helming, Edwin W. Huff, Geo. H. Merrill, Marguerite Nathan, Phillip Neeter, Harry E. Preble, Howard E. Wilkinson, J. Alfred Workman.
 Erased: Anna M. DeMaria, C. G. Kinkead, Jos. A. Masino.

LOCAL NO. 75, DES MOINES, IOWA.
 Transfers issued: C. C. Bean, Herbert Koch.
 Transfers deposited: W. O. Cubbison, 154; John R. Jones, 64.
 Transfers returned: Grace Stanley, Odetta Fatland.
 Resigned: Katherine Fletcher, Verne R. Jeffrey.
 Traveling members: J. Kneeland, 116; E. Walley, 115; A. Huff, 215; V. Chew, 20; O. Gibson, 20; C. Margrove, 252; J. Baldwin, 16; L. Trampusch, cond. 4828; M. Colaswonno, cond. 4829; F. Crolene, cond. 4827; M. Templeton, cond. 4390; Mildred Kimes, 32; Rose Rossman, cond. 4623; M. Rossman, cond. 4783; Max Rossman, cond. 4735; I. Rossman, cond. 4734; H. Rossman, cond. 4631; Bessie Rossman, cond. 4630.

LOCAL NO. 123, RICHMOND, VA.
 New members: C. W. Knapp, Jos. H. Long.
 Transfers deposited: Norman Stucky, 4; Martin J. J. Greenberg, 359; W. E. Palmore, 554; Howard F. Coleman, 234.
 Transfers withdrawn: Ben Passman, Barney Abrams; Jack Abramowitz, Lester Braun, Ralph Dexter.
 Traveling members: Arthur Kahn, Frank Rose, 802; Sam Friendman, cond. 5042; Milton Lipsin, Herman Catlow, Julia Ellison, Louis Malow, all of 802; Ralph Clark, 152; Mario Camposano, 87; Eddie Tambert, Bernard Mole, 802.
 Change in Executive Board: Judge Grubbs' seat declared vacant. New member of Board: Gordon Smith.

LOCAL NO. 126, LYNN, MASS.
 New members: Roger G. Landers, Sterlin R. Morgan.
 Resigned: Charles Salo, Doris Foster Varnum.
 Transfers deposited: Richard S. Liberty, George Leach.
 Transfers issued: Henry Bassi, Robert Folsom, James A. Barry, John Abbott, Albert Gibson, C. A. Young, Clifford Chipman.

LOCAL NO. 142, WHEELING, W. VA.
 Full member: Donald Snyder.
 Withdrew: John Gay.

LOCAL NO. 143, WORCESTER, MASS.
 Transfers issued: Edward Nelson, Charles Delano.
 Transfers deposited: Chas. Durbin, 327; Thomas Frascella, 5; Joseph Allard, 83.
 Transfers cancelled: Alberic Plante, 444.
 Full member from transfer: Chas. Marland.
 Non-active: Joseph Conlin, John A. Morse.
 Resigned: Mrs. C. L. Oram, Henry E. Marshall, Arthur V. Leverault, Frederick D. Soule, Wilger L. Jones.
 Dropped: J. Burns, J. A. Champagne, F. A. Cousins, Edna R. Fortin, Geo. Foster, M. H. Griffin, Mrs. M. J. Healey, James Holoff, R. W. Kennerson, Mrs. Frances B. Siegal, David Stein.
 Erased: Walter Michalski.
 New members: Albert Mayo, Wesley Proctor, Walter Minnerly, William Bernier.

LOCAL NO. 144, HOLYOKE, MASS.
 New members: Eugene Coderre, Ernest L. Boudreau.
 New member by transfer: Albert Casper.
 Resigned: Edward Conway, Mrs. A. Parisien.
 Erased: Chas. Aspden, Niles Baker, C. LaCoste, George Behler, Elfreda Cote, N. Dorman, Julia Dufault, R. Dupuis, R. Desroine, Marion Grenier, Stanley Gouya, Stanley Kusiak, J. Mendelson, O. F. Marion, Luciel Rock, Edgar Sorton, Fred Tiffany, George Tereska, Viola Vautrain, Herbert Knott.

LOCAL NO. 147, DALLAS, TEXAS
 Transfers deposited: Orville E. Bond, Manuel Garza, 23; Kenneth Jones, 728; Chas. F. Haynes, 422; Roger Boyd, 65; A. F. Woolridge, 771; Cecil Norman, 116; W. H. Parkins, 116; Flem Ferguson, 116; Wm. G. Hall, 326; John Henry, 765.
 Transfers withdrawn: Kenneth Jones, 728; James A. Lewis, 254; Lloyd Smith, 802.
 Transfers issued: Robt. J. Pratt, C. M. (Bill) Boreman, Mike Schiller, W. E. Jarnagan, Dwight L. Brown, Pem. M. Davenport, R. E. Richardson, H. N. Blewett, Jimmie McManus, J. R. Brummitt, Fenton Harding, Durwood Cline, Clarence Bye, Curtis C. Hurt, Raby Cummins, Willard J. Cox, Larry J. Fisher.
 Resigned: Miss Dorothy Meyer.
 Traveling members: Exie Butten, cond. 4917; C. W. Woolen, 732; Max Mittler, 203; James G. Milby, cond. 4553; Anthony Pagano, 802; H. A. Yohanen, 10; Louis Zita, cond. 4639; Edmond Kreamer, 659; Julius Shankman, 802; Jack Beard, 72; Frank Kresser, 72; Wm. McMillan, A. Woodworth.

LOCAL NO. 148, ATLANTA, GA.
 Transfers issued: W. D. Jordan, J. P. Matthiessen, W. S. Cosgrave, V. R. McGowan.
 Transfers returned: Ellis Williams, J. H. Kimmel.
 Transfers deposited: Miss Gladys Lyle, 256.
 Transfers withdrawn: T. M. Brannon, 72; G. E. McCullough, 72; B. L. Ruthven, 72; E. R. Young, 50; J. Emerit, 60; H. R. Orrell, 45; K. M. Turner, 7; L. R. Coons, 75.
 Full member: G. F. Bradford, 655.
 Traveling members: Walter Bowers, 473; Julius Shanahan, 802; E. Mantar, 135; J. Kremer, Anna Welch, Marie McQuarrie, all 802; E. Butler, cond. 4917; L. Zito, cond. 4639; J. G. Milby, cond. 4917; A. Pagano, 802; C. W. Woolen, 732; H. A. Yohanen, 10; E. Kremer, 659; M. Miller, 203.

LOCAL NO. 149, TORONTO, ONT., CAN.
 Transfers deposited: Jas. Yokon, 191; Jno. A. Connell, 191; Stanislas Lambert, 406; L. M. Robinson, 5.
 Transfers issued: A. Koldofsky, Miss G. Williams, C. Chinchin, C. Chouven, F. J. Ford, J. R. William, M. Swartz, W. J. Lackey, Jos. Bollen, A. D. Brown, Irving Philper, J. C. Austin, Max Brown, F. H. Peck, J. Sel.
 Traveling members: Wm. Artmann, 5; Geo. Serulnic, 802; Salvador Marzo, Jr., cond. 4695; J. Ziegler, 802; W. C. Priestler, 802; G. Joseph, 802; Geo. Hastman, 174; H. J. Schween, cond. 4584; S. Oscourt, 802; J. Petransky, 41; J. A. Hurley, Arthur Jones, W. Biederman, A. Giammatteo, F. Bevensu, P. McCann, L. Petrigue, L. Braun, C. Berrill, L. Tromski, B. Horath, E. Berk, Paul Yartin, J. Kallina, J. E. Burtaine, L. J. Sacher, all of 802; Bobby Henshaw, cond. 5015; Robt. Carbach, cond. 533; S. Perestone, V. Rudolph, E. Ford, S. Woolf, E. Lisbona and K. Burston from London, England.
 Resigned: Thos. M. Gibson, John Millard, Ernest T. Stock, Bert Walton.

LOCAL NO. 153, SAN JOSE, CALIF.
 New members: John Hestand, Clifford Gerrans, E. H. Chase, Al Hunt, Johnnie Diaz, Anna Locicero, Herman Timmons.
 Transfers issued: F. A. Richie, Bothin Craig, Claude Petty, H. Gagos, Nealy Spaulding, Clarence Schmid, Thos. G. Murphy, Paul Hare.
 Transfers deposited: W. K. Herndon, 99; Earl Christoph, 68; J. Seaburg, 76.
 Resigned: Douglas Beesley, Geo. Gannon, Ted Duncan.
 Dropped: J. Allegretti, T. F. Amori, B. Baglione, J. Boltano, A. Cardina, L. K. Foote, Harold Francis, James Glidden, James Hitchcock, E. F. King, A. Maio, Mildred McGrath, E. S. Pragna, J. G. Sched, Robt. Stubbe, Joe Telisky.

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 Transfers deposited: W. K. Herndon, 99; Earl Christoph, 68; J. Seaburg, 76.
 Resigned: Douglas Beesley, Geo. Gannon, Ted Duncan.
 Dropped: J. Allegretti, T. F. Amori, B. Baglione, J. Boltano, A. Cardina, L. K. Foote, Harold Francis, James Glidden, James Hitchcock, E. F. King, A. Maio, Mildred McGrath, E. S. Pragna, J. G. Sched, Robt. Stubbe, Joe Telisky.

LOCAL NO. 154, COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.
 New members: Frank L. McFarland, Guido Terranova, 77.

Transfers deposited: Herman Applebaum, 641; Carlos J. Hahnwald, 20.
 Transfers issued: Wallace Barron, Charles Collins, A. T. Cruickshank, Clarence L. Fittfield, Frank J. Frost, Clara A. Muir, Jack Williams.
 Resigned: Malcolm Arnett, G. G. Briggs, Ruth D. Byods, Winifred Eastham, Don Eychner, Lauren Hammill, John Healy, Grace Herold, J. A. Ponder, M. H. Reinking, Sam Huster, Jerry Ryan, Mrs. N. D. Stanley, Dwight Weller, Bertram T. Wheatley.

LOCAL NO. 162, LAFAYETTE, IND.
 New members: Eldon L. Wooton, O. H. Whitton.
 Transfer withdrawn: Gordon Nord.
 Full member by transfer: W. F. Rasp, 3.
 Dropped: H. R. Burgess.

LOCAL NO. 171, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
 New members: H. Goodwin Ayers, Reginald Anderson.
 Full members from transfer: E. M. Andrews, M. J. Morrill, Jos. Fink, Jr., A. E. Winnard, Chas. Miller.
 Transfers withdrawn: James F. Glenn, D. G. Alexander.
 Transfers revoked: Geo. White, John Maron.
 Traveling members: Samuel Vorber, Al Stumkoff, Vincent Peper, Henry Rabin, Geo. Hurt, Charles Jacobs, all 802.

LOCAL NO. 174, NEW ORLEANS, LA.
 Traveling members: Miss Exie Butler, cond. 4917; Louis Zito, cond. 4639; Anthony Pagano, 802; C. W. Woolen, 732; Max Miller, 203; Edmund Kraemer, 659; Henry Yohanen, 10; James G. Milby, cond. 4553; Julius Shankman, 802; Joe Feger, Joe Kem, M. Fridler, Chas. Felman, R. Kapetz, Kremansky, Allan Rogers, all 802.
 Transfer withdrawn: Hugh Smathers, 508.
 Transfer deposited: Ben Black, 6.
 Transfer issued: Joseph L. Wolf, 174.

LOCAL NO. 183, BELOIT, WIS.
 Transfer deposited: Lawrence Grenier, 663.

LOCAL NO. 186, WATERBURY, CONN.
 New member: Thomas F. Caffrey.
 Resigned: Tony D'Agata.
 Transfer lifted: Harris L. Winslow, 445.
 Erased: Paul Hochstrate, Mrs. Paul Hochstrate.
 Traveling members: Jackie Barton, cond. 4867; Rose Haber, cond. 4864; E. Meyers, cond. 5

Traveling cards withdrawn: Rudolph Loosen-drawback, Lawrence J. Benjamin, Jas. K. Hoover, J. J. Richards, N. E. Tucker.

LOCAL NO. 299, ST. CATHARINES, ONT.
New member: Albert Boucock.

LOCAL NO. 303, LANSING, MICH.
New member: R. Kendall Jones.
Traveling members: Bill Benz, cond. 4751; Violet Triggs, 5; Ora Crawford, 334; Marion Lynch, 63; Kermit Dart, 26; Mildred Kline, 231.
Resigned: Wallace Bennett, John Bliss, Stanley Cady, Carl Cross, Lawrence Fobair, E. S. Bell, George Geo. Guy Halsey, A. D. Hershey, Al G. Hesse, Keith Hicks, George Larson, Theodore Lyon, W. G. Nolan, Richard Roach, C. Nevison Roberts, Geo. H. Robinson, Leon Schafer, W. M. Slaughter, Floyd Von Richter, John Walts, Leo Weeks, Mrs. Ray Zimmerman, M. W. Barnes.

LOCAL NO. 325, SAN DIEGO, CALIF.
New members: Gloria L. Williams, Geo. E. Marshall, Yashti Griffin, Jerry Aronoff.
Transfers deposited: Geo. King, James McMillen, Chet. Riddell, Chester B. James, L. C. Thayer, Lester Rush, John H. Crump, Russell Hall, Ray Eckberg, R. J. Vickers, J. F. Sletz.
Transfers issued: Al E. Stewart, Harry Abell, Ferdinand Hoffman, Paul Potter.

LOCAL NO. 326, STERLING, ILL.
New members: Alfred Brown, Kenneth Wolf, C. C. Goldthorn, Chas. Van Gilder, L. L. Carolous, Henry Brown, Harry Haug, C. K. Hayward, Richard Belcher, Joe F. Allison, Arthur C. J. Folkers, George C. Diehl, John Zanders, Sumner Logan, H. H. Mathis, Karl W. Schueler, Geo. M. Bare, Walter E. Oltman, Captain Jack, B. F. Korn.

LOCAL NO. 330, TAVARES, FLA.
Officers for 1930: President, Earnest Moorehead; vice-president, Carl Stubblefield; secretary, Earl Baker; treasurer, John McCune.

LOCAL NO. 333, EUREKA, CALIF.
Transfer deposited: Mrs. Estelle Moran, 6.

LOCAL NO. 340, FREEPORT, ILL.
Transfer withdrawn: L. L. Geisinger.

LOCAL NO. 344, MEADVILLE, PA.
New members: Ned D. Mervin, Virginia Eddy, Joseph Donley, 60; Howard Walker, 60.
Transfer deposited: Howard J. Marks, 17.
Resigned: Walter Sunderland, Henry Radzwin.
Erased: Benny J. Rapp.
Transfer returned: Lawrence Gilvair.
Transfers issued: Don Tranger, A. W. Austin, Marvin Aaronson, Ross Carey.

LOCAL NO. 345, EAU CLAIRE, WIS.
New members: Edward Raith, E. R. Bartley, David E. Forsberg, Frank Fakler.
Transfers issued: Carl C. Frivold, Fred Ferg.

LOCAL NO. 359, NASHUA, N. H.
Officers for 1930: President, Irving Pelletier; vice-president, Raymond A. Egan; secretary-treasurer, James E. McWeeney; sergeant-at-arms, Arthur M. Bennett; trustees, Ralph W. Holt, George G. Sadd, Paul Pelletier.

LOCAL NO. 362, HUNTINGTON, W. VA.
Transfers returned: Jack Yates, Harry Jennings.
Transfers issued: James K. Hoover, Lewis A. Davies, E. R. Layne, Ettore Traversa, C. F. Jeter, Harry Jennings, Jack Yates, E. Lattrell.
Transfers deposited: Wallace McManus, Roger Garrett.
Transfer revoked: Louis Gales.
Traveling member: Henri Webber, 10.
Transfers withdrawn: Graydon Manasco, Ramon H. Pryor.

LOCAL NO. 375, OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA.
New members: Harold Robertson, Gayle V. Grumm.
New member by transfer: Earl G. Gale.
Transfer deposited: Chaney H. Baker, 395; Wm. Morris, 35; H. W. Smith, 5; Paul Christensen, Richard Christensen, Leo D. Trombla, Potter Melton, Harold Pratt, Lyle Glazier, W. M. Grove, Clarence Johannesen, all of 70.
Transfers withdrawn: H. Wayne Smith, 5; Vic H. Duncan, 142; F. E. Lewis, 72.
Transfers issued: Vira Pittenger, J. F. Baldwin, John McCormick, Mrs. Ruth Hope, C. LaVere Johnson.
Resigned: Chas. C. Wiles.

LOCAL NO. 390, EDMONTON, ALTA., CAN.
Withdrawn: J. C. Allen, H. Gorton.
Rejoined: E. C. Lyons, Paul Mollick.

LOCAL NO. 399, ASBURY PARK, N. J.
New members: Robert A. Davis, Randolph Row, Jr., S. E. Russell, Chester A. Arthur, Jr.

LOCAL NO. 424, RICHMOND, CALIF.
New members: Russell Ralston, Gueseppe Calagno.
Withdrawn: John Toffoli, L. F. Canelo.

LOCAL NO. 442, YAKIMA, WASH.
New members: Chas. A. Hudson, Jr., Buddy Rice, Dale D. Rice.
Transfers: Gene Birlew, Merlin Matheny, Jack O'Dell, Wade H. Requa.
Erased: O. L. Linder, Gertrude Moore, Roscoe Rhodes, Ray Van Hoomison, Charles Vetter, L. G. Walton.

LOCAL NO. 444, JACKSONVILLE, FLA.
Transfer deposited: Pettis Russell, 10.
Transfer withdrawn: D. E. Grubbs, 123.
Transfer issued: Forrest L. Hall.

LOCAL NO. 454, MERCED, CALIF.
New members: Allen Schmidt, Vernon DeSilva, Howard George.

LOCAL NO. 457, ATTLEBORO, MASS.
Transfers deposited: Benj. Paris, Walter Butterfield, Jas. Motta, Thos. A. Burns, Howard Johnson, Wm. Brennan, all of 193.
New member: Ariel W. Perry.
Resigned: Cecilia Curzan.
New member by transfer: Leontine Therault.

LOCAL NO. 473, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.
New members: Clyde B. Jones, Floyd L. Campbell, Jos. A. Denton, Lewis Evans, Harry Fideiman, Sam Lefkof, Albert Notorage, Parker C. Lee, Cecil Rice, Albert R. Vieira, Geo. Tousignant, Emanuel Walloff, Nathan Kamern.
Transfers deposited: Julie Wintz, Geo. Zimmer, Frank Sacco, Henry Ross, Ben Ross, Chas. Preble, Harry E. Preble, E. R. Miller, Ernest Moffet, Horace Diaz, Jr., Clayton J. Duert, Ray Evans, E. F. Eismann.
Withdrawn: James H. Evans, Patsy Bel-fonte, Chester Lovelett, Dominick Ierace, Jos. Minella, Michael Massarelli.
Dropped: John F. Noonan, Rodney Pat-terson, Frank Orton.

LOCAL NO. 476, MONETT, MO.
New member: Amos M. Sercy.
Traveling members: Glen P. Johnson, C. H. Irwin, Joe Teandor, Mark Hazelrigg, Louis F. Shaw, Maurice Frear, Omer Shaw.

LOCAL NO. 485, GRAND FORKS, N. D.
New members: Edward Olson, Rudolph Larson, Olaf N. Ralsum, Anton Johnson, John A. Aauderud, Edward Roll.
Resigned: Richard Clark, Ester Moo.
Transfers deposited: H. W. McGlenn, 351; Stewart Hallum, 352.
Transfers issued: M. J. Lippman, S. M. Odegard, Bradley Rafferty, Darrow Fox, Albert Herne, Ed. Wendland, Margaret Myers, Jephtha King, Miles McCafferty, Norman Sorbo, Mike Svehla.

LOCAL NO. 496, NEW ORLEANS, LA.
Transfers issued: Ransom J. Knollins, Augustus Johnson, A. L. Alexandre, Jr., Albert Snaer, Willie Humphrey, Albert Moran.

LOCAL NO. 536, ST. CLOUD, MINN.
Resigned: Ed. Dominik.
New members: Marlowe L. Wilcox, Theo. R. Doering.
Transfer deposited: S. W. Odegard.
Transfers issued: E. J. Bentfield, Allan R. Johnson.

LOCAL NO. 539, CLE ELUM, WASH.
Transfers deposited: Arva Aho, 397; Margaret Wilson, 608.

LOCAL NO. 558, OMAHA, NEBR.
Officers elected: President, L. L. Gaines; secretary, W. V. Countee; treasurer, Mrs. Virginia Clarke; vice-president, Holland Har-roid.
New member: C. B. Goodlett.

LOCAL NO. 586, PHOENIX, ARIZONA.
New member: H. E. Lindsey.
Transfer issued: Jimmie Burson.
Transfers deposited: Porter Rhoades, Merle Rhoades, 452.
Transfers withdrawn: Harry Owens, N. O. Hendrickson, Frank Jerge, Lester Lageson, Mark Murray, M. M. Poole, Richard Ward, all of 47.

LOCAL 593, SAULT STE. MARIE, MICH.
New members: LeJoy Barber, Jack Wade, Walter Mack, Theodore Chartrand, Marvin W. Gwinner.
Transfer issued: Cecil Osterman.

LOCAL NO. 625, ANN ARBOR, MICH.
New members: Leland Randall, Robert Behsinger, Roland Wilson, Wallace Wilson.
Full member from transfer: Waldo Schleede.
Transfers issued: Frank Dimke, Paul Omer.

LOCAL NO. 627, KANSAS CITY, MO.
New members: Ted McClain, Dan Minor, Leonard Chadwick.
Transfer issued: Arthur L. Countee.
Traveling member: C. O. Caldwell, 767.
Dropped: O. Z. Burley, Geo. Tall.

LOCAL NO. 634, EAST AURORA, N. Y.
Officers for 1930: President, Arthur L. Wood; vice-president, Roy Wheeler; secretary, Harry B. Pattengell; treasurer, Edw. Galligan.

LOCAL NO. 638, ANTIGO, WIS.
New members: Irving Hull, Slyde Hunter.
Traveling members: Lyle C. Andrews, Clyde Hunter, Robert Yaeger.

LOCAL NO. 646, BURLINGTON, IOWA
New members: Richard A. Bischoff, Troy J. Agnew, J. G. Johnson, Claude C. Eustler.
Transfers deposited: Ernest Miller, Guy Casey.

LOCAL NO. 655, MIAMI, FLA.
New members: Malcolm Carrington, Rus-sell Morton Carlson, Andre Talalaeff, Wesley Asbury, Rudolph Huf, Gustav Jose Ayala, Howard E. Wilson, Orrin MacDonell, Raul Carbonell.
Transfers issued: Frank J. Novak, Jr., Edwin Sexton, J. Wm. Harrison, Samuel Martinez, Roger Sanford, H. R. Baum, Harry Armstrong, Morris Goldman, Jos. Sheehan, Robert Kehm, C. R. Brown, Walter Stiner, Chas. Hathaway, Carlisle E. Stevenson, J. D. Courtney, Herman Nissenbaum, J. Rinald Stimmel, Raymond Stimmel, Herbert Shaw, James Rundles, Howard Rossman, Madison Salkeld, Jack Eby, Harris T. Freeman, 750.
Transfers deposited: Paul Leslie, 750; Geo. A. Weathers, Jr., 444; Clarence LaRoy Fifield, 154.

LOCAL NO. 661, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Transfers issued: Frank H. DePaul, Geo. Lyding, Walter Crossley, Raimondo Bordon, Jacob Freed, Maurice Garson, Sol Kendi, Moe Freeman, Joseph Frassetto, Frank R. Ritts, Sidney Eisenberg.
Transfers returned: Anthony Panico, Harry Loventhal, Fred C. Bower, George F. Loomis, Joseph Curto, Moe Freeman, Valdi-mir Coonley, Geo. Foster, Artie Hickey.
Transfers withdrawn: Alfonso J. Cobello, 77; Francis Walther, 802.
Transfers deposited: Francis Walther, Alvin Bligh, John Buckley.
New members: Sidney Lowenstein, Maurice Ancher, John Buckley, Guy Shortz.
Resigned: John Siebenkase.
Traveling members: Morris Starzak, Ir-ving Pietrack, Wolfe Starzak, Ely Ochitel,

Irving Zuberberg, Harry Lynch, Milton Baker, Charley Burgess, Gus Aberle, Tom Sicarto, Jack VanHouten, Matt Callen, Roy Welch, Bill Bittner, Pierre Olker, Hyman Subin, Sylvio Coscia, 802; Lloyd Uulberg, V. Merceron, L. Arkless, I. Christinzol, Otto Bianest, H. Haddfeld, A. Antonelli, T. Roy Ron Leimey, Carl La Magna, Billy Freyer, Russell Garbox, 802.

LOCAL NO. 665, MOUNT VERNON, N. Y.
Transfers issued: Howard Neilson, Jos. Downing, Lester Vidoms.
Transfers deposited: David Rich, 402; Harry Baum, 802; Benjamin Berkoricks, 802.
Transfers returned: Ruben Fells, 802.

LOCAL NO. 721, TAMPA, FLA.
Transfers issued: Frank Buckles, Thomas C. Summers, John O'Rosky.
Transfer withdrawn: Claude Brisbane, 427.
Transfer deposited: Winston White, 256.
Transfers returned: Carl Wagner, Donald Gardner.
Resigned: Richard Leslie.

LOCAL NO. 767, LOS ANGELES, CALIF.
Transfers issued: Willie Jones, George Hurd, M. M. Hamilton.
Transfers cancelled and returned: Chester Wells, Frank McCain.

LOCAL NO. 784, PONTIAC, MICH.
New member: M. Malfeld.
Transfer issued: Lloyd Conklin, Seldon Morran.
Resigned: Geo. Dunbar.

LOCAL NO. 796, GEBO, WYO.
Officers elected: President, Fred Smith, Thermopolis, Wyo.; secretary, E. E. Lynch, Gebu; delegate to C. L. U., Paul Hodgson, Thermopolis; delegate to State Convention at Thermopolis, E. E. Lynch.

LOCAL NO. 802, NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.
New members: Milton Weinstein, Raymond Parker, Antonio Puccia, John Sarnelli, Robert S. Thomson, John A. Valentine, John A. Rullo, Sol. Gialombardo, Samuel Medoff, Abe T. Himmelbrand, Daniel Hanlon, Sam Chiofsky, Donald Christian, Joseph Slonin, Harold R. Lambert, Ramon E. Ringo, C. T. DeCarlo, Peter Bruno, W. H. Powers, Joe Mueller, Arthur Lollo, W. Hochstetter, Arthur A. Herbert, Dave Chudner, Kenneth Fritz, John G. Fiorista, Joe Dale, Vincent Tosti, Martin Starr, Max Rathje, L. C. Romant, Jr., Benjamin Machan, Chauncey C. Lee, Jack H. Kimmell, Warren T. Harris, Laurence Hall, E. M. Irish, Herbert Dobson, Melville Cohen, Lester Armstead, Ferdinand T. Addison, Edward Wade, Ralph Plummer, George D. Sterney, Charles Teagarden, D. K. Winger, James McGarvey, Edw. Jacobs, Walter Lount, Edward A. Forbes, Audrey Hall, Charles T. Harris, T. W. Osborne, Albert H. Payne, Claudia Peck, William E. Pharo, Alice Florence Miller, Ruth M. Hutchins, John Hawkins.
Transfers deposited: Jack Eby, 655; An-thony Pecoraro, 40; Neill Hartley, 4; Carl Skinner, 196; Robert Huttsel, 11; Robert P. Meyers, 11; Arnold Olson, 25; Chester Gordy, 450; Ross De Roy, 118; Harold Haren, 137; Geo. Zbanek, 137; Rutledge Haron, 116; Ir-ving Rosenholtz, 13; Giovanni Cucchielli, 526; Jacob Kaminsky, 123; E. L. Dunham, 9; Henry Mirsh, 178; Frank De Cario, 806; Fred A. Martin, 4; Virgil King, 193; Watson De Jille, 723; Louis G. Sylvia, 218; Lester Vi-lonin, 665; Walter Marshak, 380; Toby Tobias, 137; Wyman Moore, 9; Sylvan Gresh-wald, 402; M. Trafficante, 77; Tony Rapini, 479; Harry Gordon, Jr., 166; John O. Stromer, 189; Wm. M. Lewis, Jr., 252; Ernest Davis, 380; Frank J. Bruno, 413; Rubin Moskowitz, 186; T. Walsh, 85; Jay B. Risenam, 9; Morris Gluckman, 198; E. M. Stolurou, 73; Gerald Casey, 234; S. Shonty, 400; Edward Neilson, 16; Roy Maier, 10; Ray Dyczkowsky, 43; Julian Alberti, 5; Louis Shtal, 10; Irving Rosen-bloom, 60; Ralph D. Cook, 94; Felix Auclair, 246; Roy E. Stever, 375; Daniel Geremia, 234; Larry Powell, 473; Robert Brennan, 16; Lew Kesler, cond.; Sabino Titomaullo, 77; Helen Burnett, 10; Sam Bongy, 43; Howard Kelly, 51; Clyde J. Newcomb, 420; Edward Neilson, 420; Charles W. Keene, 10; Ella Margeson, 4; L. W. McKelvey, 11; Paul A. Desmond, 9.
Transfers withdrawn: Irwin Young, 659; Jack Brown, 140; L. E. Stepton, 173; Henry Roy, 173; Jos. Stella, 173; Hobert Schreiner, 248; Leo J. Hammon, 173; Jas. McNamara, 173; Thos. H. Hatch, 140; Joseph Morin, Ivar Bjorn, E. J. Roy, all 173; C. T. Christian, 145; Herman Richards, 47; Hadyr Shupp, 659; W. H. Robertson, 73; Mart Britt, 85; H. Lawson, 443; E. W. Watson, 679; John Fisher, 269; Frederick H. Tupper, 4; Phillip Fisher, 269; Arthur E. Barnett, 82; Chas. H. Frazier, Jr., 254; Edwin A. Roonet, 216; Thos. Reynolds, 13; Miss Tom Davidson, 661; R. K. Clarke, 1; Ruben H. Wolff, 47; Douglas Hon-11; Harold James, 5; Edwin A. Rooney, 216; Achille Rispoli, 667; John S. Doherty, 9; Chet Willey, Sylv. B. Berg, 2; Joseph O'Con-nell, 198; Sol Kendi, 661; Saul Levitan, 9; A. Clevinger, Russell Lovelass, 66.
Transfers revoked: Louis Silverstein, 234; C. R. Downey, 9; Wm. Terill, 237; J. C. Mat-loff, 60; Chas. Teagarden, 473; Louis London, 473; Kenneth Fritz, 139; Chas. Fulcher, 694; Schima Kaufman, 77; Jos. Rowlett, 684; C. C. Lee, 550; Bob Asen, 256; C. Restivo, 526; Herbert White, 66; Francis Keller, 120; C. E. Washington, 535; Otto Cordts, 526; Harold J. Cook, 452; Samuel Gruber, 626; E. G. Dun-don, 47; Carmine Nacco, 85; Dent Eckels, 573; A. La France, 768; A. Iherlock, 248; Leo F. Weber, 626; Ed. Walker, 111; John Franlich, 484; Hetz Sulman, 14; Jas. B. Rowney, 40; Chas. A. Bauer, 12.
Resigned: Arthur M. Kraus, Alfred De Crescent, Frank DeNoble, Russell Lyon, Vera Huelmsman, F. C. Thompson, Marcus Rooney, Edwin J. Noyes, Robert Miradique.
Memberships terminated: Jimmy Moran, Kurt Bahrseltz, Harry Louis Bolter, Robert S. Ziegel, Eugene Kennedy, Chas. Weissman, Vincente Sigler, Max Friedman, Joseph Gyore, Nicolai Stenberg, John Arcella, Chas. Vencantos, Mita Weinsoff.
Erased: Edward H. Pinder, Bernard A. Whitman.

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A Problem in Proportion
One day a friend hailed a manufac-turer of rabbit sausage on the street and said, "Say, Jake, what are you putting in that rabbit sausage now? It's not what it used to be. Are you using a substi-tute?"
"Yep!" Jake replied frankly, "but the percentage is 50-50."
"What do you mean?" inquired the friend.
"Well," was the startling reply. "I use one rabbit to one horse."—Ex.

SUSPENSIONS, EXPULSIONS, RE-INSTATEMENTS

SUSPENSIONS

Attleboro, Mass., Local No. 457—Raymond Rogus, Fred Taylor, Robt. Cohemeyer, Edna Tiff Noble.
 Baltimore, Md., Local No. 40—Harry Y. Carter, Fred Robbins.
 Burlington, Iowa, Local No. 646—Laland Adair, Neale Helvey, Wm. P. Kitterman, L. J. Lorton, Lucile McDonald, Glenn Smith, Mrs. Glenn Smith, Walter Schofield, R. E. Schwartz, Clair Stover.
 Colorado Springs, Colo., Local No. 154—Ruth D. Edwards, Don Halex, Clifford Hughes, Robert H. Moore, Frank W. Thomas, R. H. Victor.
 Eureka, Calif., Local No. 333—Mac Armstrong, Lee Baird, Earl Blasingame, V. J. Brightman, James Erdt, E. A. LaValle, Martin McGrew.
 Grand Forks, N. Dak., Local No. 485—Art Frestad.
 Hannibal, Mo., Local No. 448—Virgil Berry, Earl S. Cattle, Chas. F. Doty, Walter H. Gregory, Albert Hoffman, John A. Keil, Lynn Meredith, Leland D. Race, Emery Shields, Marvin White.
 Jamesville, Wis., Local No. 323—Maurice Bartley, Marshall LaSaur, A. Johnson, Erna Glaessel, Pearl Cass, Roy Townsend.
 Kansas City, Mo., Local No. 627—Robert Thomas, Jack Kimes, Harry Smith, Matthew Dennis.
 Louisville, Ky., Local No. 11—Al Norman.
 Merced, Calif., Local No. 454—F. D. Egan, Fred Bradshaw, G. K. Butler, W. E. Inwood.
 Minneapolis, Minn., Local No. 73—Arthur L. Bell, Harvey Burk, Mrs. Lucile Cohn, Rosalie Desentell, Wm. Doneghy, Nick Di Julio, J. Dexter Lyon, Gerald Murphy, Ruth O'Connor, Harold S. Picha, Albert Sidwell, Edna M. Tracy, E. Felix.
 Monett, Mo., Local No. 476—Albert Henke, Floyd Collins, E. H. Reimers, Frederick Milder, Sid Moore, Gerald Meador.
 Mt. Vernon, N. Y., Local No. 665—Frank Riordan, Geo. G. Plume, C. W. Bostick, J. M. Bars, M. Garafano, Grace C. Cottrell, Marg. Bell.
 Newark, N. J., Local No. 16—Joseph Schwarzman, J. Abramowitz, Leslie Agens, Madeline Baxter, Anthony Betta, Gladys Bombell, H. W. Clauson, Harold Cooke, Elizabeth Denman, J. Dowling, A. Giacobbe, L. Gintella, Le Roy Hammond, H. Humphrey, G. Kayhart, J. McGinley, P. Paglia, A. Pistilli, Justus Rossbach, C. Russo, H. Shapiro, Wm. Steidel, Lewis Thorn, Lew Wilson, F. Tinkl.
 Newark, N. J., Branch No. 1, Local 16—August Rommel.
 Pittsburgh, Pa., Local No. 60—Jos. J. Bednar, August Bergmark, Edith M. Blakeley, Albert Blum, Harold J. Bohn, Albert Casbona, Harry H. Chapman, John C. Clifford, Harold Daniels, John De Marco, Vera E. Dunn, Earl D. Ecoeff, John G. Evanko, Dolores Fenchez, John Forrest, F. W. Friday, Mrs. J. A. Friend, Gust Frykland, Patrick Gallagher, Chas. Gates, Cornelia Gillespie, Wm. Hager, Orville Hahn, Allen M. Harrison, Chas. G. Harrison, David H. Hermann, Jos. A. Jacko, Harry S. Jamison, Ralph G. Jarard, John Kosko, Flora D. Kurtz, Bruce Lehman, Leonard Levy, James F. McGill, Francis Jas. McTighe, Lawrence C. Mayer, Mildred Mohney, Rose W. Morris, F. L. Mundy, Wm. Nelson, Lawrence Pascale, J. J. Richards, Emil Rohde, Robert Wilson Ross, Louis Rubenstein, Dominic Rumo, Gall Ryan, Jas. J. Slotnick, Edgar A. Sprague, Gilbert D. Squitieri, Ethel Stenger, D. H. Stinson, Theodore Surdykowski, Morris Sussman, Fred E. Tauffer, Loren E. Tracey, Noah R. White, Richard W. Winter, J. Louis Zelditch, Walton Zieg, A. M. Zigan.

Providence, R. I., Local No. 198—A. C. Gaudette, A. R. Giardino, Jesse Linton, Geo. A. Livsey, Thomas Manco, Chester McLean, J. Petrucci, A. Piculio, Angelo Primiano, N. E. Proccacini, Harry Prue, William Ralston, E. John Redding, A. Rothman, Danillo Sciotti, Mae Sheppard, R. Ursini, J. Villanova, A. Votalato, William Walsh.
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 St. Catharines, Ont., Can., Local No. 299—R. Stunting, Jos. Jones, N. McIntyre.
 St. Louis, Mo., Local No. 2—R. L. Beatte, J. T. Branch, A. S. Brusca, Francis S. Cunkle, Clarence Diehl, Pauline Dopheide, George Ecklund, Ernest Hares, Miss F. L. Hopkins, Chas. J. Ikemeyer, Carlos Jakes, Edw. E. Johnson, Milton Kessler, Francis L. Koch, G. J. La Barge, A. H. Laffler, Mrs. Corinne F. Lewis, Jos. J. Luke, Leo McHughes, John Meth, Miss C. C. Morgan, F. G. Nicolay, Thos. F. Noel, C. L. Robards, Geo. Runde, Paul Sabo, Wm. E. Schulz, Lewis J. Smith, E. Stewman, John B. Sweeney, E. C. Thompson, F. Van Raalte, Chas. Voigt, Ignace Wachs, John F. Wittmore, Louis Wisel, Clarence Ziegler.
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 Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., Local No. 593—George Foster, Edna Bonnard.
 Springfield, Mo., Local No. 150—A. J. Ott, Jack Ott, Louis Ott, Leroy L. Lichter, Doris Lee, John Jraf, Robt. Fowler, Ray Brown, James Billings, Horly Bays.
 Terre Haute, Ind., Local No. 25—George Flanagan.
 Utica, N. Y., Local No. 51—Robert A. Hohler, Albert Jones, Agnes K. Dundon, Chas. Senifine, Katherine McGillis, Thomas Venetozzi, Carl Hughes.

EXPULSIONS
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 Baltimore, Md., Local No. 40—Frank Perica.
 Holyoke, Mass., Local No. 144—George Twiss.
 New York City, N. Y., Local No. 802—Hyman Pollakoff.
 Pontiac, Mich., Local No. 784—Roy Carroll, Chas. Phillips, Carroll Osmun.
 Pottstown, Pa., Local No. 211—Geo. Shule.
 Quincy, Ill., Local No. 265—Emmett Yates, Pauline Vincent, Bernard Timothy, Arthur Schutte, Clara Slusher, Carl Ridder, Mabel Plum, C. E. Olinger, Paul Neumann, Francis Mourning, A. B. Mesic, H. G. McClellan, Ruby Lucas, Edw. Huechtemann, Henry Henkenmeier, Wm. E. Gillispie, Mrs. Adelaide Leve Graves, Francis Gausheil, John Galaspy, George Feld, Harold Enecke, Isabelle Durett, Mrs. Anna Craig, Everett Baker, Howard Burgess, Mrs. Josephine Stevens, Jack Bernbrock, Clem Bickhaus, Raymond Albers.
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Thomas, Henry Halstead.
 Toronto, Canada, Local No. 148—Miss Beattie Bell.

REINSTATEMENTS

Ann Arbor, Mich., Local No. 625—Elbert Howell.
 Antigo, Wis., Local No. 638—Joe Aulik, Thos. Martuchesk.
 Atlanta, Ga., Local No. 148—W. D. Jordan, B. P. Meyer, H. C. Reed, A. L. Wilhoit, Mrs. E. G. Wood.
 Baltimore, Md., Local No. 40—Mrs. Ethelyn Maloney, Louis Salomone, John Eltermand, Morgan L. Snowden, Adam Peterson, Alfonso Forlenzo.
 Beloit, Wis., Local No. 183—L. B. Garthwaite, Clyde R. Beaudin.
 Boston, Mass., Local No. 9—James Ferraro, Lloyd H. Berrie, T. Phillip Andrews, Philip M. Murphy, Lawrence B. O'Connor, Irvin Switzer, Troy Meyers, Frank Sammartino, George F. Braun, Herbert F. Powers, Francis J. Flynn, Carl W. Mailey, Paul Mondello, Benjamin F. Teel, George A. Macdonald, Carmelo Fucillo, Abraham Margolis, Arthur A. Leary, Al Bashian, Karl Eugene Forsell, Elmer Wilson, Rhoda Joan, John Raffa, J. L. Parsons, Leonard A. Dunn, L. V. Plummer, Frank A. Balch, Ernst Huber, William T. Crotty, Irving Spector, John J. Spera, Pat J. Duran, Charles R. Meaney, Elias Ted Nokes, E. J. Nokes, Benjamin Cohen, Agnes Herick, Louis Tulipani, Frank W. Doyle, John B. Dolan, John C. Slater, Bryant W. Patten, Adolph M. Eisenburg, Gordon C. Smith, Armand N. Starita, Jeremiah F. Mullin, Robert A. Levy, Lester A. R. Kellough, Claude H. Phillips, Elliott W. Whalen, C. Roy Carlson, Louis J. Carney, Joseph F. Herlihy, Edward I. Adelman, James F. Clark, James J. Hooley, "Baron" E. Willis Beane, William C. Harding, Kenneth Reed, Frank D. Foster, Harold Paris, Paul W. Fay, Elmer W. Flagg, William McFaden, Timothy J. Crowley, Constantino DeMartinis, Edith Nedell, Sadie M. Rogers, Samuel Zitter, Harry Reed.
 Chicago, Ill., Local No. 10—Ingomar King Davis, Karl C. Lillie, H. L. Graham, Ben Sanchez, Henry G. Weber, Frank X. Dooley, Joe Petruzelli, Pette Russell, Stuart Barrie, Al M. Newman, Mitchell N. Todd, Peter Porstner, John Hal Hiatt, Travis Nesbit, Thelma Terry Haar, W. A. Overholser, Burdette M. Squire.
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 Columbus, Ohio, Local No. 103—Carl J. Patterson.
 Conneaut, Ohio, Local No. 107—Berdell Bailey, Raymond W. Hill.
 Dallas, Texas, Local No. 147—C. M. (Bill) Foreman, Kent Gage.
 Daytona Beach, Fla., Local No. 288—Wm. Holbrook.
 Eau Claire, Wis., Local No. 345—Elmer Johnson, Vernon Meyers.
 Edmonton, Alb., Can., Local No. 390—E. C. Lyons, Paul Mollick.
 Ft. Wayne, Ind., Local No. 58—Arno Grunert, Jas. J. Bowersox, Waldo Sundsmo.
 Fort Worth, Texas, Local No. 72—Geo. W. Ross, Don Howard, C. H. Austin.
 Freeport, Ill., Local No. 340—Raymond Cram.
 Grand Rapids, Mich., Local No. 58—Robt. Newberg.
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 Los Angeles, Calif., Local No. 47—Gordon Garinger, E. L. Moore, John F. Ayon, Joseph Murr, W. R. Floyd, Chas. F. Newman.
 Los Angeles, Calif., Local No. 767—Tom C. Carey, Minor Hall, Edward Adams, Frank Pasley, Douglas Finis.
 Lynn, Mass., Local No. 126—Frank L. Perry.
 Miami, Fla., Local No. 665—Jack Eby.
 Minneapolis, Minn., Local No. 73—G. Martino, Don Chappell, Oscar Koch.
 Morristown, N. J., Local No. 177—Peter Mirarello, Peter Dapero, Louis L. Dapero, Theodore Bruns.
 New York City, N. Y., Local No. 802—Victor B. Smith, Norman Hoffman, Lincoln E. Black, Salvatore Esposito, Robert S. Ziegler, Hon. E. J. Gavegan, Nathan Brusloff, Peter Briggs, Daniel Weinsaft, Fred Blotti, K. M. Reed, W. E. D'Alfonzo, Alonzo P. Hardy, F. L. Rice, Victor D'ippolito, Wm. M. Greene, Malcolm Johnson, Bert Byron Litt, Walter S. Sullivan, F. Mercogliano, Russ Morgan, Oswald E. Parker, Julius Weber, Louis Gress, George Bloom, Eugene Donath, Henri Elkan, Robert J. Rice.
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 Paterson, N. J., Local No. 248—George Emmons, Steve Bitsack, Alfred Stefanacci.
 Peoria, Ill., Local No. 26—Theo. Phillips, George Greig, Dale Miller, Ray Miller, C. S. Kipfer, Ross J. Mahoney, Walter Lemme.
 Philadelphia, Pa., Local No. 77—Eather Marie Merkel, Schmere Sonier, Harry J. Walker, Spencer F. Williams.
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 Portland, Ore., Local No. 99—L. E. Lewis, Howard Stanchfield, Bert Hall, Van Fleming, L. C. Sherman, Marion Mueter, W. H. Bewley, Cliff Johnson, W. K. Herndon, F. L. Lodwick, L. T. Delaney, J. Gerschkovitch, M. B. Palacios, J. T. Sandvall, W. A. Sieberts.
 Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Local No. 238—William V. Omen, Frank J. Capano.
 Richmond, Va., Local No. 123—D. P. Arwood, E. C. Banks, L. M. Glenn, T. L. Parker, A. L. Sherman, E. E. Tompkins, H. A. Wright, Johnnie Kloss, G. H. Parker.
 St. Cloud, Minn., Local No. 536—Harold Voghtman, E. J. Bentfield, Allan R. Johnson, Ernest Winter, James M. Johnson, Mariowe Hillstrom, Ernest Lyon, Fred E. Hansen, Ed. Dominik.
 St. Louis, Mo., Local No. 2—John Dott, H. Ostendorf, W. O. Wallis, W. A. Stolz, George Syler, Geo. J. Bender, Sterling Bosc, B. W. Plummer, Joe J. Rado, John Klute, J. T. Branch, Jos. Florito.
 St. Paul, Minn., Local No. 30—Ansel Vick.
 San Diego, Calif., Local No. 325—Ila Miller, Robt. L. Stevenson.
 San Francisco, Calif., Local No. 6—Donald V. Hutton, Louis F. Beach.
 Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., Local No. 593—Leroy Barber, B. J. Rothwell.
 Scranton, Pa., Local No. 120—Stephen Ziegler, Sidney Tucker, Steve Marsh.
 South Bend, Ind., Local No. 278—Laurence Anderson, Charles Moon.
 St. Catharines, Ont., Can., Local No. 299—N. Luckwell, S. Cameron.
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 "Certainly, ma'am," he replied.
 "You have a diploma?"
 "Yes, ma'am."
 "How long have you been in the business?"
 "About fifteen years."
 "You use the utmost care in serving customers?"
 "Yes, indeed!"
 "Well, then, I guess it will be all right. Please give me a couple of two-cent stamps."—Ex.

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 Utica, N. Y., Local No. 51—Howard Addington, Ray Foster, Laurence Kelly, Chas. Collins.
 Waterbury, Conn., Local No. 186—Ray E. Reilly, Louis Mastandrea.
 Wheeling, W. Va., Local No. 142—Leonard Chaplino.
 Wichita, Kan., Local No. 297—Chas. F. Anderson, Edwin P. Bradford, P. Hans Flath, Gene Stuchberry.
 Winnipeg, Man., Can., Local No. 190—Leslie O. Banks, Jerome Clifford, A. E. Ellis, Mrs. Anne Foster, D. E. Fritzeley, David Gussin, Jack Hunter, Joe Karr, A. E. Mallett, Joe Miceli, Clifford McKay, P. H. Richardson, Chas. T. Sinclair, Dr. C. H. Taylor, True V. Wilson.
 Worcester, Mass., Local No. 143—Paul Kukkonen, Jos. A.ournier.
 Yakima, Wash., Local No. 442—Delferna K. Berg, J. R. Price, Bartley Woodward.

Unhappy Marriages
 "Is your poor husband gone?" ventured the minister, seeing an aged woman of the parish had put on heavy mourning.
 "Oh, no, suh, he ain't dead."
 "Why are you wearing black then?"
 "Well, suh, the old man nagged an' bothered me so much that I've went into mournin' again fo mah fust husband."
 —Ex.

Co-operating With the School
 A school teacher once received a note like this:
 "Dear Mam—Please excuse Johnny today. He will not be at school. He is acting as timekeeper for his father. Last nite you gave him this ixample. If a field is four miles square, how long will it take a man walking three miles an hour to walk two and one-half times around it? Johnny ain't no man, so we had to send his daddy. He left early this morning and my husband said he ought to be back late tonight, though it would be hard going. Please make the nixt problem about ladies, as my husband can't afford to lose a day's work." "Mrs. Jones."

LEARN SIGHT READING OF MUSIC
 as Words. Our Course will be your Group Dictionary. Tell where you saw Ad. Free Trial for the Asking. Write MT. LOGAN SCHOOL OF SIGHT READING OF MUSIC, Box 134, Chillicothe, Ohio

We Want You
 to earn money during spare time selling brand new, high quality, low priced, factory guaranteed band and orchestra instruments made by one of the world's largest musical instrument factories. We help you make sales and pay you generous commissions. Write today for agent's plan and new catalog. Our agents make money; you will too. Write today, NOW!
 Elkhart Band Instrument Co.
 26 Jackson St., Elkhart, Ind.

President's Report

(Continued from Page One)

this, we might as well recognize that after a strike is lost the organization involved in same remains in a weakened condition for some time to come and must become active in efforts to regain its prestige and influence. In other words, must regain lost ground before it can make further progress in efforts to be of real value to its members. With all this, I repeat that I am not opposed to strikes and have been involved in many when there was a fighting chance. I never did and never will advocate a strike without same. By reason of all this, I did consider, and do so now, that the Louisville as well as the Denver Conventions in their attitude in the canned music proposition well safeguarded the interests of the organized musicians in the United States and Canada and that this speaks volumes for the good sense and discernment of the delegates.

Any man is entitled to his opinion, and to be in error in same cannot be held against him, but it is a man's duty, especially if his activities and opinions affect the well being of others, to give careful consideration to realities, that is, to conditions as they really are. If he fails in this and dogmatically insists upon wrong procedure, then his activities are of no value to himself nor to his organization, but, rather unwittingly, favor those who are opposed to us.

In addition to the reasons already given why the action of two conventions in refusing to call a strike in Hollywood was entirely constructive, there are other reasons with which I will verbally acquaint the Convention. In advising you of this, I request you to realize that at times an officer in a report of this kind cannot be as explicit as he desires, as by doing so he may unwittingly give valuable information or advice to unfriendly agencies.

It is, of course, understood that local organizations who in the past have been highly successful in the advancing of the conditions of their members should resent any conditions which call into question the opportunities of their members for employment. In this, they fully meet the sentiments of Conventions and the entire Federation, but how to give this resentment expression so that the result may have practical value is the problem. Some members were of the opinion that the mere passing of a resolution by a Convention would solve same, and consequently, at the Louisville Convention, the following solution was introduced:

"Resolved, That all members of the A. F. of M. be forbidden to render service at any of the Recording Laboratories of the manufacturers of these mechanical music machines, this being the only means to combat this existing evil."

The Convention, by overwhelming vote, rejected the resolution, and a motion to reconsider same had the same result.

During the year following the canned music question became more and more important and, so as to acquaint and advise the public of its cultural side, the President's office released many statements in the public press to the effect that canned music did not constitute an advance in the art of music, but rather debased same. In other words, did not represent true progress, therefore benefited no one except promoters who hit upon these means to increase their dividends at the expense of offering the public less valuable entertainment.

At the Denver Convention a resolution similar to the one defeated at the Louisville Convention was introduced and read as follows:

"Resolved, That all members of the A. F. of M. be forbidden to render service at any of the Recording Laboratories of the manufacturers of these mechanical music machines, this being the only means to combat this existing evil."

The Convention, agreeing with the previous Convention, likewise defeated the resolution and thereafter overwhelmingly adopted the following:

"Resolved, That this Convention instructs the International Executive Board to continue the propaganda pursued by the President's office against 'canned music' and use all methods and moneys necessary to enlarge same, and spare no expense to acquaint the public with all anti-cultural activities to mechanize the art of music."

The actions of both Conventions were clear cut against the calling of a strike in Hollywood, and there can be no mistake about their meaning. The officers

of the Federation and all locals were bound by same. As a result the President's office entered into negotiations with the National Broadcasting Corporation intending to use the radio for the continuation of the propaganda as instructed. After many weeks of negotiations, and on the verge of agreeing to a contract, the matter miscarried, obviously for the reason that propaganda against canned music was not in the interests of radio stations in general, as some of them use same instead of the personal services of musicians.

By reason of this, a contract was entered into with Street & Finney, a publicity firm, and a press campaign against canned music was begun and continued up to this Convention.

In our appeal to the public, we diversified the advertisement as well as accompanying cartoons. This was done for the purpose of impressing people in all walks of life that the elimination of living music from theatres did not only mean injury to the musicians, but to the art of music, and therefore the general public as well.

Advertisements have been carried in 798 newspapers and 24 magazines in the United States and Canada. Billboards were used in eleven cities where it was impossible to use the newspapers. Total circulations of the newspapers used, as certified by the Audit Bureau of Circulations is 31,834,232. This is approximately 80 per cent of the total circulations of all daily newspapers in the United States and Canada. The newspapers selected for use cover the entire urban population of the country.

Of the 24 magazines used in the campaign, 12 were of general circulation and 12 of class circulation, i. e., trade papers in the theatrical, musical and educational fields. Total circulation of the magazines used was 6,981,197.

It seems safe to say that the newspapers and magazines, with combined circulations of 38,815,429, which carried the Federation advertisements reached a total of readers numbering more than 75,000,000 individuals who are potential theatre patrons.

Census figures give 4½ members as the average size of the family on this continent, and most newspapers and magazines go into the homes.

The eleven cities in which billboards were used instead of newspapers were: Asheville, N. C.; Bridgeport, Conn.; Cedar Rapids, Iowa; Charleston, W. Va.; Fort Wayne, Ind.; Grand Rapids, Mich.; New Orleans, La.; Oklahoma City, Okla.; Quincy, Ill.; Richmond, Ind., and Sioux City, Iowa.

Newspapers of Bridgeport, Cedar Rapids, Fort Wayne, Grand Rapids and Oklahoma City declined to carry our advertisements. The one newspaper in Quincy was eliminated at the request of the Quincy local union. Newspapers of the remaining cities were stricken from the list as unfair to the printing trades unions.

By the foregoing you will see that millions of readers have been reached. As the expenses approximated \$425,000.00 the labor press was not included in the advertising. This caused resentment here and there, but mostly only from sources where said press was not owned and controlled by labor itself, but by some individual promoter. The position we assumed was that the Labor Press ought to be with us as a matter of course. That the members of organized labor, through the discussing of the unemployment question in general were aware of the difficulties which confronted us in theatres, was a foregone conclusion, and if this knowledge did not arouse them to sustain our position in the matter, then advertising in the Labor Press would not do so.

As to the public press, the proposition was entirely different. We had to reach the millions and this could only be done by making use of it.

We could not include the Labor Press as advertising in both held out the possibility of prohibitive expense. Representative men in organized labor fully agreed that our position in this matter was entirely sound. As it was, we were obliged to meet many conditions. Our agreement with the agency carried with it the understanding that no advertisement should appear in an unfair paper and that all precautions against this be taken. Yet a few protests that advertisements appeared in unfair papers nevertheless developed, but if based on fact, our agents were immediately instructed to correct the situation.

After a period of two months, expecting that the interest of the public had been aroused, we decided upon a survey in order to ascertain for a certainty as to whether the public in general was really in favor of canned music as against live music.

From then on, the advertisements carried a coupon requesting the readers

Ludwig Drums and Success go hand in hand. Outstanding professionals in every field choose Ludwigs. Naturally there's a reason—brilliant, snappy tone together with all the flash that marks real "class." You, too, can make a bigger future for yourself with a Ludwig outfit.



FREE The LUDWIG Drummer

A 24-page magazine published three times a year by Ludwig & Ludwig in the interest of the drummer. In addition to pictures of drummers from all over the world, it has hints and suggestions on how to get the various modern trap effects, together with instructive articles on various instruments belonging to the drummer. If you don't get this magazine send us your address.

LUDWIG & LUDWIG

601 Ludwig Building, 1611-27 N. Lincoln Street, CHICAGO, ILL.
DRUM MAKERS TO THE PROFESSION

to enter their protest against canned music by signifying their intention to join the Music Defense League. The result was rather amazing. In an incredibly short time many hundred thousands signed the coupons. They included men and women from all walks of life; from the university professor to the humblest worker; covering the entire North American continent from Quebec to San Diego and from Vancouver to Miami. During the time of the writing of this report, their names are being tabulated for the purpose of furnishing them to each local. After being in possession of the names of the friends of living music in their respective cities, locals should make efforts to form them into local societies for the purpose of entering protest (with the employers) against mechanical music. The result will eventually be that its inroads upon the employment opportunities of members will be reduced, the art of music will not become entirely mechanized, at least not to the extent that the theatrical promoters desire.

Approximately fifteen million people attend the theatres in the United States and Canada every single day. Keeping in mind that the audience changes almost each day during a week, it will be seen that more than half the population of the United States and Canada are theatre-goers. To them the products of the moving picture industry furnishes diversion and to them the nature and the form of such diversion is of high interest. Without arousing their interest in our protest against canned music, any effort to hinder its further development or continued displacement of live music would be impossible. To arouse their antagonism to our efforts would create a like condition. Therefore, in this question, the resorting to a strike would have availed us nothing. A development cannot be hindered if same meets with the favor of millions and millions of people. To call a strike would have involved at most a handful of musicians, and to expect that by doing so we would have been successful in combatting canned music, would really result in convincing the public at large that we were fools, and that in the effort to prove that we were not, we had conclusively proven that we are. The withdrawing of a handful of workers in an effort to hinder the continuation of an industry which represents an investment of billions of dollars, employs thousands upon thousands of other workers, would have proven nothing else except that our conventions were devoid of proper discernment and our leaders were mere mental jugglers in their efforts to constructively meet changed conditions. To suggest to our members that by a strike this question could have been solved betrays, to say the least, a misunderstanding of the real nature of the problem which confronts us. It cannot be solved that way. To make an impression at all, the understanding and sympathy of the public must be enlisted and this could not be done had we appealed to them merely from the viewpoint of our own interests, but could be done by impressing upon them the fact that they are taken advantage of by having a substitute for live music forced upon them. Never before in the history of entire organized labor, or any other organization or organizations, has a propaganda ever been

made to first interest the public in a question such as this and then ascertain their opinion through a survey. In many respects it was the most gigantic effort ever made by any labor organization to safeguard its interests. No strike or boycott ever aroused the interest of so many people as did our efforts in this case, and neither has anything ever developed before in which the personal interest of millions of people in a matter could be appealed to, as in this canned music question. A year or so ago the opinion developed throughout the entire United States and Canada that the American Federation of Musicians was no longer a potent organization, and promoters and employers of course loudly voiced same, with obvious design. It was not generally understood that only a portion of our members were employed in theatres, and that, although they held down the maximum of permanent employment opportunities, the inroads on such employment, no matter how irksome and serious same proved to thousands of our members, did not call into question the further existence of our Federation, and of this the public had to be advised. Today, by reason of our propaganda, many millions of people, who never gave it but a passing thought, now know of the American Federation of Musicians and understand its aims and purposes.

There is no doubt about it that through our advertising campaign we made artistic as well as economic history. It is agreed that never before has an art enjoyed such direct and vigorous championship against an adverse development. Neither has a trade union ever made such an appeal in the defense of its members' right to employment. Whereas a few of our members soundly criticize us for not taking recourse to a strike, thousands not affiliated with our own, nor any other organization state that our Convention has shown rare understanding of modern social conditions in combatting canned music in the way we do. It was our effort to impress upon the public mind the thought that mechanical music, no matter how well reproduced, remains second rate when compared with real music. Only through propaganda can real music be established as incomparably superior to canned music. Music is a universally beloved art and a potent factor in the quest for higher culture, and therefore its debasement can only be arrested by arousing public interest, and this question more than any other does invite the sympathy and interest of all the people.

The public's good will in our protest and fight against the debasement of music is an asset which is preemptorily necessary and must be cultivated. Associational advertising is not new. It has in the past been indulged in by some organizations, but our organization is the first union organization to, through this means, enlist the sympathy of the people, not only for the selling of our services as musicians, but for the continued preservation and development of the Art of Music.

Our future policy in this matter will, of course, be determined by this convention. But, even were it true that what some of our members maintain, that the campaign against canned music

proved minus of results in creating employment opportunities, it nevertheless had the inestimable value of placing the musicianship and their organization before the public; making it known, not only as a factor still to be reckoned with, not only in the economic field, insofar as the interests of our members are concerned, but also in the cultural field of the art of music. It is in the latter that the public is interested, more than in the former. Scant attention would have been paid us had we placed our propaganda merely upon an economic basis. The reaction of the public would have been as it always has been, that workers set their faces forever in vain against the development of machinery; they must adjust themselves as best they can to changed conditions, and with this the entire proposition would have been dismissed. As it is, however, outside of the voluminous number who requested to be enrolled as members of the music defense league, we received stacks upon stacks of individual communications from men and women in all walks of life, assuring us of their sympathy and full appreciation of our cause.

A gentleman from Richmond, Ky., writes:

Gentlemen:

I am not in the least bit in favor of eliminating Living Music from the theatres and replacing it by soulless canned variety.

There is nothing on this earth to take the place of music as it is played by humans themselves, and it is they only who can give it a soul.

I want you to know that I am back of you in anything that you do to try to restore music played by your musicians to its rightful place.

Although I am not a musician myself, I can and do appreciate music when it is played with the touch and emotion that only men can give to it.

It is with great pleasure that I ask to be enrolled in your Music Defense League.

Very truly yours,

From Calhoun, Ala., we received the following:

Sirs:

Enclosed find my protest against canned music. The theatre trust will never get another penny from me until living music is restored.

Send me twenty-five blank ballots and I'll get the votes. Wish I could do more.

With you in the big fight. Down with tin-can music.

Faithfully yours,

A friend of music from Mechanicsville, Md., writes the following:

Gentlemen:

Your efforts to preserve living music are to be praised forever and a day. Save the American public from succumbing irrevocably to mechanized music and you have honored your profession by drying the eyes of the Weeping Muse.

Musical lovers bid you Godspeed. Please enroll my name in the Music Defense League as one who is opposed to the exile of true music.

Sincerely yours,

The following was received from Indianapolis, Ind.:

Gentlemen:

I would like for you to know that I am emphatically in favor of the elimination of the so-called Canned Music in our Theatres and Restaurants and am heartily interested in the restoration of our good orchestras.

Kindly enroll my name for your cause, subject to the Coupon, and assuring you that I will be more than glad to assist locally for this purpose. To me, this is the gravest mistake the American stage has ever made, and it is to be hoped the situation can be corrected without further damage.

Yours very truly,

An attorney in New York writes us as follows:

Gentlemen:

I am enclosing herewith coupon application for enrollment in the Music Defense League. Although my only interest in music is from the artistic and cultural standpoint, having no financial interest of any kind, I am heartily in sympathy with the efforts of your Association to oppose the spread of mechanically reproduced music in theatres and moving

picture houses, and to encourage instead the reinstatement of the musicians themselves. Recognizing all the advantages and benefits that accrue from the reception of good music through the radio and phonograph, it seems to me that such music is entirely out of place in the theatre, where nothing can take the place of the orchestra itself.

Yours very truly,

The following was written on a letter-head of the University of Florida:

Gentlemen:

Please enroll my name among the countless advocates of real HUMAN MUSIC. The Vitaphone is unquestionably a great invention, but it can never take the place or fill the seats of the "pit."

From my observations, it seems as if the people are almost fed up on this "canned music," and that the flesh-and-blood orchestra will return in all of its glory to the better class theatres. Keep up your noble work!

Yearning for the return of theatre music which "responds" to the encore of an appreciative audience, I remain,

Very truly yours,

The following was received from Rochester, N. Y.:

Dear Sir:

As a constant enjoyer and patron of the best in music, I cannot refrain favorable comment upon the legitimate and highly laudable appeal your organization is making within the columns of the Press of the Nation.

If it is possible to register my own personal opinion, I trust that my objection to the substitution of purely mechanical music, over that so ably furnished in the past by living, vibrant groupings of highly trained humans, may aid you some way in re-establishing the actual necessity of such service to the American public.

When one considers that true inspiration and love for the beautiful which possessed the heart and soul of George Eastman in establishing an orchestra within that massive theatre which bears his name in this city, it seems nothing other than a public prostitution of the beautiful and ennobling things of this life to be forced to become an auditor to the substitution of the ineffectual and mechanized music, if one must be forced to call it such, within the confines of that temple erected to the enrichment of community life.

You may feel at liberty to use this letter in any legitimate manner toward the forwarding of your most worthy cause.

Sincerely yours,

A lady from Portland, Oregon, writes as follows:

Dear Sir:

I was more than pleased to see your page in a recent issue of *Literary Digest*.

The movies have lost half their charm for me since the canned music accompanying our talkies has done away with our fine organs and orchestras. I shall follow the suggestion contained in your article and hope that many more such pages will move others to do so to the end that we may once more enjoy the music as well as the picture when attending the theatre.

Am afraid this isn't very well expressed, but I wanted you to know that at least one music lover is in favor of better music and appreciates your efforts along that line.

Very truly yours,

From Berwick, Me., we received the following:

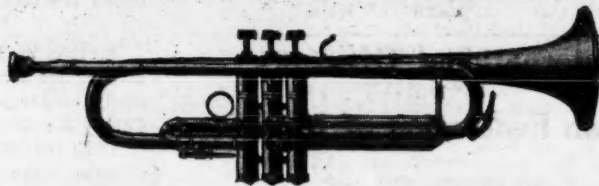
Dear Sirs:

I take pleasure in filling out this coupon and wish I could do more. I haven't been in a theatre for the past two years. One by one they have taken away the real musicians, then the piano player. The last time I was in a theatre I felt as if I were in some low down cheap circus. The music (?) reminded me of some cheap merry-go-round at a summer resort. I cannot get interested in a picture, no matter how good a one, if the music is blatant, and that is what it is. I wish we all would make a big move never to step our foot into a theatre that had that sort of noise. All the way we can hear music today is over the radio, and that is over a wire, but people in small towns cannot get into the cities and hear the

Supratone

The Trumpet of Modern Construction

STRICTLY HAND MADE



HARRY GLANTZ

Sept. 27, 1929.

Mr. Parduba:

Your beautiful instrument you built for me has every quality needed to make it superior to all other trumpets. I am delighted to be able to use so fine an instrument.

Harry Glantz

First Trumpet of the N.Y. Philharmonic Symphony Orchestra



THOMAS D'ONOFRIO

Chicago, Nov. 29, 1926.

My Dear Mr. Parduba:

Could have written before to you, as the trumpet you built for me was of full satisfaction to me from the very moment I bought it of you, but I wanted to be more sure of the result it gave me in the modern repertoire, so it took me a month to have the chance of playing the difficult works that made me decidedly put away my old instrument. Mr. Parduba, let me tell you that it is the best I ever had and feel that I must congratulate you for the splendid achievement. Wishing you a continuous success, I remain your friend.

THOMAS D'ONOFRIO

First Trumpet with the Chicago Grand Opera Co. (13 years)

This new trumpet is the latest and most outstanding achievement in the art of fine trumpet building. It has unlimited power, clean and brilliant; yet, can produce a pianissimo almost unbelievable. Its intonation is a revelation, even to the most critical, and to blow this little beauty gives you a new thrill, for the slightest breath vibrating the lips becomes all tone in the bore of the tubing and can be increased or decreased in volume so easily that you'll realize that here, at last, is a trumpet truly different than any you've ever tried.

The entire trumpet is made, by hand, from the best brass and materials money can buy. The workmanship that goes into every trumpet made here is under the personal supervision of Mr. Parduba, and is thoroughly tested before leaving the shop.

The workmanship and finishing of these trumpets is the very highest type, and they are guaranteed against any defects of workmanship or materials.

MANUFACTURED BY

JOHN PARDUBA & SON

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WRITE FOR CATALOG

NEW YORK CITY

wonderful symphonies or even more humble music. And I despise talkies. What are the people coming to? Those loud boomerang voices. If we want talkies, why can't we go back to the beautiful spoken drama. We are losing the finer, more beautiful things in life. Is it possible Americans can give up to this "rot."

Pardon this long letter, but am writing on a pent-up feeling of disgust on this subject.

Thanking you for your time and patience,

Respectfully,

From East Newark, N. J., we received the following:

Dear Sir:

I enclose herewith my vote protesting against the elimination of high-class music from our theatres and placing a lot of "canned music" in their stead.

It's absolutely disgusting to be obliged to sit down and have to listen to a lot of foggy music in theatres that show the "talkies." It's as rotten as to have to sit through a temperance lecture.

I hope that in the near future the theatre owners will at least think of their patrons enough so as to let them once again listen to music that only real artists can offer.

Hoping that you will be successful in your efforts to rally the public to your just and honorable cause, I beg to remain,

Very sincerely yours,

On a letter-head of the *Christian Science Monitor*, we received the following:

Dear Sir:

At a meeting held November 1st of the Joint Monitor Advertising Information Committee, which is composed of the members of the eight churches of Christ, Scientist, in Kansas City, Mo., which meets every Friday in 711 Commerce Building for information and support of *The Christian Science Monitor* advertising, I was instructed as secretary of this committee to express to you their appreciation for your ad in *The Christian Science Monitor*, as it is certainly our desire to have the best of music, which, in our estimation, is not canned music, so we stand ready to support you in every right way.

Very sincerely yours,

A gentleman from Aledo, Ill., had the following to say:

Dear Sir:

I desire to express my approval of the statement of the American Federation of Musicians, appearing in today's issue of the *Chicago Tribune*, referring to the replacement of music in the theatres by "synchronized" devices.

The statement appealed very much to me because I am one (of many, I believe), who feels very regretful over the fact that most of the theatres are dispensing with their orchestras now that the theatre owners, producers or some organized group is determined to put talking moving pictures and "canned" music down the throats of the theatre-going public. To me the orchestral and pipe organ music was one of the most interesting features of a movie theatre program, or combined pictures and vaudeville, and to be obliged to

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Apply to WILLIAM J. KERNGOOD, Secretary,
27-29 William Street, Newark, N. J.

Subscription Price.....Twenty Cents a Year

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The Defeat of Judge Parker

WHEN Judge John J. Parker went down to defeat in the United States Senate what looks like a new deal in American politics began.

The men who opposed Parker in the Senate, almost without exception, stood on principle.

Some of the defenders of Parker stood on principle—a great many, stood on politics.

Leading the forces of rejection was the venerable and heroic George W. Norris, of Nebraska.

Norris, chairman of the Judiciary Committee, stepped out ahead. He took the lead.

Then came Wagner, Borah, Ashurst, Walsh of Montana and others.

Speeches were made in the United States Senate that had about them the inspiring, refreshing ring of freedom's call. There was oratory worthy of the issue, steel worthy of the fight.

Again the United States Senate belied those traducers who would liken it to the House of Lords. The United States Senate, popularly elected, is today rightly called a defender of freedom.

Practically every speech against Parker—certainly every major speech—assailed him for his yellow dog injunction. The yellow dog became the issue—whether wage earners are to be free or slaves. And on the issue thus shaped, the United States Senate voted 41 to 39 for freedom and against Parker.

But the yellow dog contract issue is not settled, and the United States Senate can not now logically rest until it has gone the next step further and made the vicious, enslaving document illegal without qualification.

There are many things to be considered in connection with this epochal decision.

Parker is down, but there must be another nominee. Who will that be?

Will President Hoover find another yellow dog judge? More to the point, will he take the word of secretaries and politicians who want to use appointments to hold territory?

Will the United States Department of Justice, headed by a cabinet officer appointed by the President, again say "this candidate is all right," as it did in the case of Parker. In the Parker case Attorney-General Mitchell said he had examined ALL of Parker's decisions and he approved them, including the Red Jacket decision. That is not to be forgotten!

The Parker case marks a long step forward for human freedom. It must be held.

The United States Senate has vindicated the American Federation of Labor's declaration that the yellow dog contract is vicious, unconscionable, inhuman, indecent and enslaving.

Great corporations sought to hold their ground by supporting Parker. They were beaten. The yellow dog contract is and has been the strongest weapon of union-hating corporations against trade unionism. They know that if they have to give up these vicious contracts they are face to face with unionism. That this will be good for them they do not realize. Freedom is always good—good even for tyrants, in the end.

Now for the constructive work. Now for legislation outlawing the yellow dog contract.

Wisconsin has such a law. No other State has such

a law. The Wisconsin law is being tested in the courts. The Wisconsin Supreme Court will hear the case in less than two months. That will be another great test, victorious for humanity, it is to be hoped.

With victory there, a new guide will be set up for States.

There can be but one conclusion to every fight involving human rights and human freedom. However long it may take, however terrific the struggle may be, human rights and human freedom must be victorious before the battle is ended.

So it is in this struggle. A mighty victory has been gained, but the battle will not be over until it is definitely no longer possible for a corporation to offer a worker a yellow dog contract for his signature.

Until that day comes the battle goes on. The heroes of today have earned their battle citations, but they must go into the trenches again.

Every man and woman who cares for liberty has something at stake in this great fight. Complete the victory!

While Insurance Records Are Made

STRANGE as it may seem, other business records considered, life insurance companies are breaking records this year and 1930 sales records to date show all former marks surpassed.

If this is so, it must mean that wage-earners are buying life insurance at about the usual rate.

It is to be hoped that wage-earners are looking to their own splendid company, The Union Labor Life Insurance Company, organized by labor, owned entirely by labor and not operated for profit.

The Union Labor Life Insurance Company, like every other truly trade union venture, came into being to serve wage-earners, and it is performing its mission magnificently, growing meanwhile at a happily satisfactory rate.

Wage-earners who want wisely to protect their families against suffering should turn to their own insurance company, The Union Labor Life Insurance Company. If records are being broken this year, this company should be given trade unionists' help in that direction.

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, etc., etc.

Q.—On what railroad has an agreement to relieve irregular employment been adopted?

A.—On the Baltimore & Ohio. The management and the shop craft unions have made an agreement which provides that the shop employes shall work a reduced number of hours weekly in lieu of a reduction in the force. The number of furloughed men will be regulated so that they will get at least three days' work a week.

Q.—Who said: "Labor stands ready to give to industry and to society the benefit of its organized strength and service"?

A.—President William Green of the American Federation of Labor.

Q.—What unions are affiliated with the Railway Employes' Department, American Federation of Labor?

A.—Machinists, Blacksmiths, Boiler-makers, Sheet Metal Workers, Electrical Workers, Railway Carmen, Switchmen, Firemen and Oilers and Maintenance of Way Employes.

Q.—When and where was "Mother" Jones born?

A.—May 1, 1830, in Cork, Ireland.

Q.—Is the American Federation of Labor in favor of the election of all Federal judges by the people?

A.—Yes. The A. F. of L. declared for the election of Federal judges in 1906 and again in 1923.

Q.—Who said: "On close investigation we find that everything in our civilization, especially our Christian religion, is derived from one or another of the innumerable ancient trade union movements"?

A.—C. Osborn Ward, the noted sociologist, in his book, "The Ancient Lowly."

Q.—How did Samuel Gompers once define "bona fide" labor organization?

A.—At the 1921 convention of the American Federation, he said: "I do not think there is any doubt as to what is meant by bona fide—absolutely true, faithful, actual, an organization that is not governed by 'bunko profundo'."

Out Beyond the Surf--

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

What a jumble of "things to think about" faces the reader of newspapers and magazines today, not to mention the movie-goers.

While a good many persons are worrying about the radio trust and wondering whether Senator Couzens will win out with his bill for air control—really for communications control—others are wondering about other things.

A trade magazine has started a fuss over what it calls "vogue words." Vogue words are words that "catch on" so that everybody gets to using them. The highbrows are the worst offenders, misusing words just because said words have got to be a fad.

The word "problem"! Over-done and over-cooked. "Vibrant" is another. "Outstanding" and "quality" are worked to death in the big advertisements that mould populations into so much appetite capacity.

After all, the human mind has a tendency toward mimicry, even in the skull of a highbrow. But every once in a while the common run of mortals is tempted to break out in wrath and ask the mentors of the race for a little originality, or at least for a little sincerity of vocabulary.

Having worried about the matter of "vogue words," let us worry about other matters.

There is Parker, himself no longer an issue, but then only a symbol at any time.

How many States will enact laws to make Parkerism impossible? How many will outlaw the yellow dog?

More immediately to the point, how many U. S. Senators will remember what they said about Parker and the yellow dog when the injunction bill comes up for a vote? How much sincerity was there in the anti-Parker fight.

A great deal, we hope; but the proof of the pudding is when the voting takes place.

And here's another thing. In Chicago the newspapers started printing big stories about how badly Al Capone wanted to worm his way into the unions.

The story was that Capone spent a lot of money to gather in votes at election time, whereas, if he could control the unions he could sap money out of them and corral them at election times, too, winning two ways.

What a pretty idea! So pretty that many newspapers fell for it, seriously.

When Al Capone captures the unions it will be when Al Capone has become an angel, as every trade unionist knows.

Racketeers have tried to start phoney unions—organizations which they called unions because the name sounded legitimate. That is imposition piled on top of corruption.

But Al Capone isn't going to even try the stunts credited to him by newspapers. Union men have died to defend union reputations. But few newspapers know how to understand that.

Ethelbert Stewart points out that there is a lot of misunderstanding about figures showing how much money is being spent by corporations to provide work.

He points out that railroads are spending more money for construction and repair, but employing fewer men, because of machinery. He points to many other cases.

We haven't got fully used to machine production, it has developed so rapidly. Nor have we learned, by a long ways, how to control the machine and bring it truly into the service of mankind.—C. M. W.

End This "Minimum" Nonsense!

WHENEVER organized workers seek a wage increase some critic arises to declare that wages are going too high. Remarks are made about standards of living and there is a suggestion that since workers could live on less they should work for less.

A New York banker has just written an article in which he sets his "minimum of health and decency" budget at \$48,475, asserting that he must have an income of \$75,000, so as to save something. He puts rent at \$7,000, household and service at \$11,280, wife's clothing at \$5,000, and so on.

The United States Department of Labor estimates that a worker's family of five requires \$2,179.53 in New York City, where the banker lives. His rent is put at \$311.73, clothing for the whole family at \$361.81 and food at \$915.58. Notice all those odd pennies—wage-earners have to count pennies.

But why this difference in standards? Isn't it about time for the United States Government to quit figuring out how little a family can "get by" on?

listen to sound movies is bad enough, but when one must listen to mechanical music in addition, then it is just too much.

I hope the organization which you represent will be successful in its efforts to reawaken the public to a realization of what is being lost by dispensing with musicians in the theatres. If the public can be so awakened, then the theatre owners and producers will meet their demands. Thus far the public has not been consulted. We are given the "talkies" whether we like them or not, and there is no alternative, but the theatre people may find out to their sorrow that there will be an alternative.

The writer has no "axe to grind" in this connection, being an attorney. He does very much deplore the plan of the theatre owners to dispense with the human element in music, which can never successfully be displaced.

Very truly yours,

A business man from Capac, Mich., voiced sentiments as follows:

Dear Sir:

Your "Up From the Grind Organ" hits the old nail on the head and drives it home. Entirely in accord with you, I never lose an opportunity to express my views in rebellious terms.

The squawkies are all very well in their place, the best productions being some improvement on the silent pictures, but how long will the public submit to the imposition of "musical entertainment" through a blatant tin horn behind a screen?

We want the good old orchestras back in the pit and the organist at the console. More than half the enjoyment of a theatre is the music, and, as a lover of the best, I long for the time when our easy-going public will wake up and revolt against this cheap and horrible substitute.

We are not progressing; we are retrograding. While Walter Damrosch is trying to make this country the musical center of the world, the theatres are trying to undermine his laudable efforts by exploiting a crude mechanical device that shouts nothing but commercialism in every rasping note.

More power to you fine musicians, and may the god Apollo and our common sense come to the rescue and hasten the day of restoration.

Sincerely yours,

An attorney from New York forwarded the following communication:

Dear Sirs:

I have lost the coupon which you printed in "The Nation," but am in hearty sympathy with your attempts to keep musicians in the theatre. Whatever the talkies may do for the spoken word, so far it seems to me, and to all those persons with whom I have discussed the matter, that they are a miserable failure as far as the musical end is concerned. No person would tolerate a radio which renders music in the fashion universally heard in the talkies.

I think you have a hard task before you in getting your message across, as the American people are not always very vocal, and there are millions who are dissatisfied with the musical end of the talkies who say nothing and do nothing and accept their fate in silence. All of our friends remember with pleasure the symphony orchestras in the Strand, Capitol and other theatres, and when these are abolished there is a reversion to the former unmusical days of the movies.

I wish you every success in retaining musicians in the theatres, and in writing you I am echoing the sentiments of practically all the persons with whom I have spoken on the subject.

Sincerely yours,

From Detroit, Mich., we received the following:

Gentlemen:

In addition to sending the coupon I wish to state that neither my wife, daughter or myself have been in a theatre but once since the substitution. I don't like it at all, and shall continue to stay away.

Pleased to do anything I can to assist you.

Fraternally yours,

A gentleman from New York writes to us as follows:

Dear Sir:

Enclose signed slip, also check for \$10.00 to help pay advertising. Wish you success in your campaign.

Yours truly,

(The check sent by writer of above communication was, of course, returned.)

A gentleman from Halifax, Nova Scotia, writes as follows:

Gentlemen:

I was particularly interested in your advertisement in a recent copy of one of the American papers, as the previous evening in New York I had gone to see a "movie" in that city for the first time—usually I take in the legitimate theatre or opera or music when I am there, feeling that I can get movies at home—but in this particular case I had missed seeing George Arliss in "Diarrath," which I was very anxious to see, and I seized the opportunity, feeling that I would get a tremendous "kick" out of the way such a picture would be presented in New York City. What was my astonishment and disgust on being seated in the Capitol at \$2.50 per seat to find that the music was screen music—an orchestra overture depicted on the screen and the music "canned."

The whole thing was wretched and disappointing. Naturally, therefore, your advertisement particularly appealed to me. I wish you every success with your campaign and I shall be very much interested to know whether or not it succeeds, as it is such a unique piece of publicity work. If it's not too much trouble, I would appreciate getting additional copies of your publicity material as it's published.

Very truly yours,

These are only a few samples of the voluminous amount of letters which we have received, and are descriptive of the sentiment which we have created in favor of live as against canned music.

Furthermore, we have made it known that ever though we have thousands of musicians who have lost employment in theatres, our Federation nevertheless remains a potent organization. As a result, the attempts to play the unemployed against the employed for the purpose of lowering the material conditions of all, that is to reduce the wages, have been very few. In the main, locals have been successful in maintaining all advantages in working and wage conditions which they had gained through their years of successful endeavor. We musicians, through our organization, have become accustomed to victorious attempts to better our conditions in life and, therefore, we felt all the more keenly the sudden development of pictures with sound or canned music and the corresponding loss of employment. Locals and members, as is well understood, could not bring themselves to believe that through this development their employment in theatres could be curtailed and, of course, bent their efforts in the direction to prevent it. But, in this, the realization was forced upon them that to insist upon decent working and wage conditions in existing employment is an entirely different proposition from re-creating employment that has ceased to exist.

In the first case we have strike power and can make same felt by employers who are in need of our services.

In the second case, we are forced to realize that where no employment exists, a strike could not be applied, either as a weapon of aggression or defense.

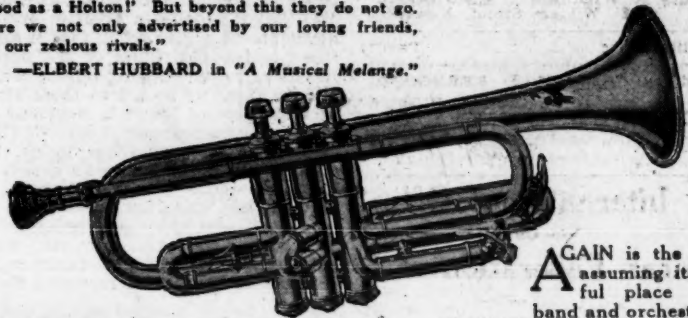
In some local jurisdictions where many theatres are controlled by one and the same corporation and the corporation needed the services of our members in some of their houses, the employer, with or without a strike, agreed to a compromise; that is, he met the demand of locals in order to secure the services of members whom he needed, and also employed a number of others. In this, local unions which agreed to a compromise without the strike fared equally as well as such which did so only as the result of a strike. In the latter case, if the houses wherein the employer desires the services of musicians are in the minority compared with such wherein he does not require same, the indefinite prolonging of a strike does not appreciably affect him; that is, it does not force him to submit to our demands, as his houses being wired he can indefinitely continue to give performances in all of them without musicians.

The canned music problem is the most important with which our organization has ever had to cope. The development of the moving picture industry resulted in the great augmenting of the ranks of the professional musician. Wherever there is an opportunity for employment, the trained worker to embrace same will

Perfection!

"When they wish to use the superlative they say, 'This is as good as a Holton!' But beyond this they do not go. Thus are we not only advertised by our loving friends, but by our zealous rivals."

—ELBERT HUBBARD in "A Musical Melange."

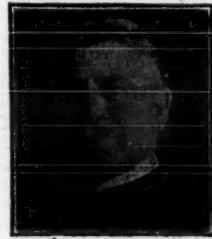


AGAIN is the Cornet assuming its rightful place in the band and orchestra. Its

temporary submersion was brought about by the widespread popularity of Jazz—but Jazz itself has evolved into a more definite and refined class of music. This refining process is emphasizing the fact that the balanced musical ensemble needs the Cornet with its wonderfully mellow quality of tone—its flexibility—its adaptability to passages where a soft, smooth, mellow tone is required.

The Trumpet, with its sparkle and brilliancy, never has legitimately replaced the Cornet, and as popular music is now written, the Cornet is absolutely essential to the dance orchestra. In Jazz, no longer is each man for himself and harmony unconfined. In the modern dance orchestra tone quality counts above everything, and many a trumpet player has come to realize that he can greater enhance his own standing with the Cornet.

The Holton-Clarke Cornet, conceived by the greatest living cornet virtuoso and built by the master of all band instrument manufacturers, is the greatest cornet of all time, as evidenced by the overwhelmingly large majority of really outstanding cornetists in America who use and endorse it. Join the ever-swelling army of Holton-Clarke Cornet users who find perfect satisfaction in this wonderful instrument.



HERBERT CLARKE
Designer of the Holton-Clarke Cornet

For 18 years featured soloist with Sousa. Director Long Beach, Cal., Municipal Band, the only professional band in America playing engagements 52 weeks of the year.



BOHUMIR KRYL
One of the world's greatest Cornet Virtuosos and Bandmasters. An outstanding Artist with an outstanding personality. He uses and endorses Holtons.

10 DAYS' FREE LOAN

We'll lend you the Holton-Clarke Cornet in any finish you desire for ten days. Use it on the job. Play it instead of your Trumpet and note the reaction of your audience and fellow players. If you decide to keep it, we'll make you a liberal allowance on your trumpet. Send for FREE LOAN APPLICATION BLANK TODAY.

FRANK HOLTON & CO.

562 Church Street - - - Elkhorn, Wis.

speedily develop. The development of the moving picture industry greatly augmented employment opportunities of musicians in theatres. This development being phenomenal the corresponding development or expansion in the field of professional musicianship was likewise so.

It is this which makes the present readjustment in the theatrical field so serious and difficult for us. As already pointed out the public is more interested in the general development of machines than in the resultant unemployment of workers, and, were it not that in canned music an inferior product is now offered it in the theatres, scant attention would be paid to the position of the musicians in the matter. For these reasons we had to create a deep interest of the people by calling their attention that they themselves become exploited by the dispensing of canned music and that it was the intention that music, the highest of all arts, was to be debased for profit. Therefore, we began to combat canned music by taking the people into our confidence, to interest them in the matter, and through their efforts to finally bring about a demand for live music in theatres.

The temper of the members who lost employment is readily understood and no argument will be satisfactory to her or him which falls short of insuring such. Therefore, the insistence of members that something be done to safeguard the continuation of their employment is natural, as is also the fact that they care not what attempt is made to bring this about even though it is obvious that the results will be negative, but that of weakening the organization be positive. In other words the member holds it as the duty of the organization to secure employment for him.

It is natural that locals continued to contend for employment for all members formerly employed in theatres and refused to conform to changed conditions. This could be foreseen as the momentum of their activities in the past could not post-haste cease or conform to a new condition in opposition to same. Therefore, when pictures with canned music led to the displacing of theatre orchestras, local unions, with few exceptions, contended as heretofore for their uninterrupted employment. The more the impossibility of this became apparent the more insistent the demand upon the Federation to devise ways and means to stop this encroachment upon employment of members, and all sorts of suggestions were made to it as to how to best bring this about. This is easily understood by

reason of the accustomed success of our organization. Locals and members insisted upon the usual union activities and through this expected immediate results in continuing in their theatre employment. The doubt was resented that the question could be removed from the possibility of immediate adjustment; yet, this was so.

However, our resentment against this changed condition availed us nothing. The usual policies of labor unions did not promise any success in combatting this prostituting of a true art by a canned variety and the only possibility to do so rested with a general appeal to the public and this is what was done.

During the writing of this report the President's office is active in enlisting 22,979 music teachers and music supervisors, 1,521 music clubs and 3,864 women's clubs in the cause of live music. The votes received are also being tabulated for the use of local unions in efforts to form local Music Defense Leagues. However, it is understood that further activities in this matter either by the local unions or the officers of the Federation depend upon the decision of this Convention.

Elsewhere in this report I will discuss the question of unemployment, the future of our organization, the authority of a convention to insist upon the carrying out of any policy it determines upon, the general interest of our organization, more especially as affected by the introduction of canned music, and all matters kindred thereto. Therefore, I close this chapter of my report with the explanation of our advertising campaign and the necessity and reason which led to same:

TAX

Music, Immigration, Radio

Our organization is interested in several propositions in which only Congressional action or the authorities in Washington can give us relief. They are:

- (a) The music tax.
- (b) The freedom of foreign musicians to enter our country under the Artists Clause of the Immigration Act, that is without it being necessary for them to enter under the quota.
- (c) The growing use of gramophone records for radio purposes.
- (d) Our grievance against the inaction of the Navy Department concerning the undue competition

of Navy Bands, or their individual members, with members of the Federation.

As to the music tax, will say that Congress appears to be distinctly jealous of the patent laws, of which the copyright law is part, and therefore a modification of same is exceedingly difficult to procure.

In a former session of Congress we had introduced an amendment. However, in spite of all our efforts, the matter came to naught. At the last session of Congress the effort was made to have an amendment introduced by representative members of Congress, so as to if possible insure its consideration and enactment into law, but in this we failed. However, in my opinion, introduction of an amendment at last session of Congress would have availed us nothing, as same, by reason of tariff and farm legislation, was exceedingly hectic and therefore scant chance prevailed for a hearing before the Congressional Committee, much less for a favorable report from same on such amendment. We will continue in our efforts and hope to be successful in this during the next session of Congress.

As to an amendment to the Immigration Act placing the musicians under the quota provisions of same, I reported to the last convention that we had a hearing before the Congressional Committee having the matter in charge, and that the committee appeared friendly. However, the introduction of the amendment was delayed for the reason that the Immigration Committee desired to amend the Immigration Act for the purpose of curtailing unrestricted immigration from Latin American countries. The committee feared that if this proposition would be submitted together with others that its success may be endangered and for that reason our amendment placing musicians under the quota provision was not coupled with it. However, since then, Chairman Johnson of the House Immigration Committee has introduced the following amendment:

A BILL

to construe the contract labor provisions of the Immigration Act of 1917 with reference to instrumental musicians, and for other purposes:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled: That the words "contract laborer" and "contract laborers" as employed in section 136 (h) and section 139 of title 8 of the Code of Laws of the United States shall be held to include and apply to instrumental musicians, and in the administration of the second proviso of said section 136 (h) the word "artists" when applied to instrumental musicians shall be held to mean only instrumental musicians of distinguished merit and ability, or members of a musical organization of distinguished merit, who are applying for admission as such.

In determining the qualifications of an instrumental musician or member of a musical organization, consideration shall be given the nature and scope of such applicant's contract of employment, the actual or potential public demand for his appearance before audiences within the United States, and his earning capacity; and no instrumental musician or member of a musical organization shall be entitled to the exemption authorized by said second proviso of said section 136 (h) or to admission as an alien non-immigrant visiting the United States temporarily for the performance of musical engagements, or for employment as a member of a musical organization, unless it be determined:

1. That he is an instrumental musician of distinguished merit and ability or a member of a musical organization of distinguished merit, and,
2. That his professional engagements within the United States are of a character requiring superior talent and technique and are fixed and definite as to time and place, and, unless also, his departure from the United States upon termination of his contract is satisfactorily assured by bond or otherwise, as the Secretary of Labor may determine.

As to the use of gramophone records in broadcasting stations, we have submitted an explanation and protest to the Federal Radio Commission pointing out to them that a large proportion of the broadcasting stations maintained in the United States, under the jurisdiction of the Federal Commission, frequently included in their broadcast programs recorded music, and that some of these stations, which follow this policy include high powered stations serving the more densely populated areas of our country, and that in this they are distinguished from the smaller stations which serve rural sections and towns. We called the attention of the Commission to the fact that such broadcasting of recorded music is increasing rapidly, and that we will continue to protest same, unless the

Commission will take effective action in the interests of the public to limit and regulate the broadcasting of such recorded music. We also called their attention to the circumstance that such broadcasting of recorded music is a detriment to the appreciation of music as a fine art and that it results in great injury to the development of the art in that it deprives the talented individual of the necessary incentive to develop his talent. In addition to this, we stated to them that the broadcasting of records deprives thousands of American musicians of rightful employment opportunities which, if not curbed, will develop into an ever-increasing interference with his means of earning a living, and that there is no other remedy, except the Commission exercise its lawful jurisdiction over such stations and their programs, and fairly regulate or prohibit the use of recorded music.

Our attorney pointed out to the Commission that it is within its powers to regulate this matter, in fact, that it is the Commission's duty, as it has the right to prescribe the nature of services to be rendered at said stations. Furthermore, that a broadcasting of recorded music is not a service required by public convenience or necessity, but, that on the other hand, such broadcast of records is directly against the public interest. He also pointed out to them, that such broadcasting of records deprives the people of their rightful opportunity of association with the most enlightening of arts, through human rather than mechanistic medium. For these reasons, it was recommended:

1. That the Commission should ascertain from broadcasting stations all evidence pertaining to the broadcasting of recorded music, giving dates, duration and specific character thereof, at the same time naming the patrons for whom such service was rendered, for the purpose of establishing a record of same for the period ending year 1930.
2. That this evidence be made public to the American Federation of Musicians and its counsel.
3. That after the evidence is collected the Commission, after due hearing, issue such orders as it may deem necessary in the public interests to regulate the broadcasting of recorded music.
4. That the Commission issue such further action and grant us such further relief as it may deem proper and the conditions in the case require.

From the above it will be seen that canned music has invaded the radio field, and this was done under the subterfuge of offering live music. The Radio Commission now maintains a rule that when mechanical music is transmitted over the radio that proper announcements must be made. However, if made at all, it is done in such an ambiguous manner so as not to arouse the interest of the listeners and the result is, that mechanical reproductions are generally passed off as personal services of musicians. In the larger cities this is, of course, not attempted to the degree as in smaller places, since the local unions would immediately find ways and means to advise the public of the imposition perpetrated upon them. However, we will continue to bend our efforts in the direction of causing the Radio Commission to properly regulate the matter.

As to competition of enlisted musicians in the Army and Navy, I regret to say that the Navy Department does not approach the matter in such a fair manner as the Army Department does now. Our protests are generally disposed of by the assertion that the law was not violated, even though in many instances the proof that it was done was conclusive. Protests of this kind the Navy Department generally refers to some naval officer in authority in the district where the violation was committed with his consent, and then bases its opinion in the case upon the report of such officer. It is not to be expected that if a protest is made against the action of a band permitted by an officer in authority that then as a result of a protest the officer in question being called upon by the Navy Department to report upon the matter, that in his report he will say anything detrimental to himself. As a general experience, the report generally describes the function at which the Navy Band played, as being of a semi-official nature; that no professional musicians were available, and that therefore the law was not violated. The Navy Department invariably considers the incident closed with such report. We are now collecting the evidence in numerous cases and as the Navy Department continues in its sustaining of clear violations of the law, we will lay the evidence before the President of the United States, requesting a correction of the situation.

THE HOOVER CONFERENCE

Much interest was shown in the conference which President Hoover called

for the purpose of counteracting the results of the depression largely brought about through the Wall Street disaster and many of our members were of the belief that by reason of the unemployment of musicians we should have been directly represented at same. However, this is a misunderstanding of the real nature of the conference. The President of the United States did not call the employers or employees of a special craft into a conference, but same was confined to representatives of the largest divisions of industries, using the word "division" in its widest sense. At the conference the following industries were represented: Transportation, utilities, construction, real estate, finance, foreign trade, shipbuilding, motor, mining, coal, chemicals, textiles, live stock, grain, publishing, agriculture, amusement, and so on.

Brother Wm. Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, represented labor. Some of these industries, of course, had sub-divisions and the sub-division closest to us was the motion picture industry, which was represented by Mr. Hayes. However, the general scope of the survey which the President held was not to have every industry show in what manner unemployment was created for its workers. The existence of unemployment was conceded. The survey had for its purpose the cause of the decrease in production and distribution. This, of course, included theatre operation, but the survey did not go into the detailed industries which all the major industries touch or include. The reason for the survey was to stimulate production so as to counteract unemployment, but this did not mean that workers who were displaced by machines, if no longer needed by the industry, should be re-employed. It merely meant that industries which had been forced to curtail their productions, and some of them had to do so to almost 50 per cent of their capacity, should be stimulated so as to again create employment to such workers as were formerly needed in these respective industries. So you see the survey had nothing to do with the replacement of workers who were displaced by the development of machines. At the survey the representatives of the industries agreed that the present unemployment should not be made the reason of an attempt to lower wages; conversely the representative of organized labor agreed that labor would not increase its wages. As far as we are concerned, had we directly participated in the survey, it may have proven harmful, as we would have been held to the existing wage, which would have been contrary to the interests of at least those of our local unions which, although they have lost many members in theatres, have been successful in increasing the recompense of those whom the managers found necessary to employ.

If appeals were made to the President of the United States that he should call in special conference representatives of every utility which was represented at the general survey, as well as the representatives of the employees of such utilities, he would find it an impossible proposition. Such was not the idea when the survey was held. It held itself merely to general conditions without becoming particular in any one case.

This office, immediately when the survey was called, acquainted itself with the scope of same and as to whether it would be to the interests of our organization to make special efforts to be represented at same. Whether this would have been possible remained, of course, speculative. As before said, labor was represented by the President of the American Federation of Labor and a survey which was to include representatives of all national labor organizations together with the representatives of all industries would have proved an impossible proposition. However, Brother Green, on behalf of this office, has laid our grievance before President Hoover, but in connection therewith will say that the President of the United States has no more power to change an economic fact than you or I, or our organization. This power rests with the public. What they want they get and what they permit to develop or exist will remain.

IS THE OPINION OF A MEETING OF A LOCAL UNION OR OF INDIVIDUAL MEMBERS SUPERIOR TO THAT OF A CONVENTION?

It is to be supposed that officers are answerable for their actions to a Convention and that, furthermore, when a Convention has decided upon a fundamental policy that then officers are bound by the decision. Two separate Conventions have gone on record as holding that prohibiting members to play in the canned music factories in Hollywood would be an error. The decisions of Conventions are law. It is to be assumed that locals should realize this, and yet in some cases it does not appear to be so, as the following clearly indicates.

Some queries were addressed to the President's office, requesting an explanation as to its attitude in the canned music question. The explanation was made, and in all cases excepting one, accepted as satisfactory. Among others the office received a communication from Local No. 2 containing information that at a meeting the advertisement against canned music had met with favorable comment, but that the same meeting had also passed a motion requesting an explanation from the National Officers as to their position in permitting members to render services in the manufacture of canned music.

I made answer, giving many reasons inclusive of the one that through a strike the danger of a Federal injunction would be invited.

Shortly before the meeting passed the motion above explained, Local No. 2 had become involved in a controversy with local theatrical interests, which included the Warner Brothers and the Publix Corporation. The representative of these interests, with headquarters in New York, repeatedly advised me that the controversy, which meanwhile had developed into a strike, could not be settled in St. Louis and that therefore it was imperative that the local send a committee to New York.

After protracted correspondence and telegrams pro and con, I finally went to St. Louis in an effort to convince a local meeting that such committee should be sent. To this it agreed. The committee arrived in New York and for many days incessantly labored to come to some agreement with the interests above referred to, and in this I assisted it to the exclusion of almost all else. Finally an agreement was reached which, however, miscarried at the eleventh hour for the reason that the representative of the Publix Corporation, who had promised to employ a certain number of men, had done so without authority from said Corporation.

During all this time the St. Louis musicians were on strike in the theatres and, of course, on the return of the committee the strike continued. However, with the assistance of the President of the I. A. T. S. E., I made continued efforts to have the Publix Corporation agree to the demands of the local, and finally succeeded. As a result the Corporation advised its representatives in St. Louis to agree with the local.

I did not advise the St. Louis local nor its committee that the agreement with this corporation was the result of the efforts which the president of the I. A. T. S. E. and myself had made in New York. I desired that the local and its committee should have all the credit for their efforts. The committee was certainly entitled to same because, as before said, they did work hard and incessantly.

While thus active on behalf of the St. Louis local, I became advised that it had addressed all the locals of the Federation and alleged that I had come to their city and accomplished nothing, and that I permitted musicians to work in Hollywood for the mere reason that I feared a Federal injunction. Both allegations were grossly misleading and untrue, as I did accomplish what I went to St. Louis for, namely: to induce the local to send a committee to New York, and while addressing the meeting I stated several reasons why a strike was not called in Hollywood and the possibility of a Federal injunction was only one of them. The other reasons they deliberately failed to mention in their circular, obviously fearing their sufficiency. They based their attempt to have other locals join hands with them to force a strike in Hollywood upon the premise of alleged shortcomings of the president's office in the matter. As the interests of the Federation demanded that the locals be not misled, I requested them to withhold their opinion upon the circular until this office could make answer to same. My response contained the information that the policies followed by the president's office were in compliance with instructions from conventions. This, Local No. 2 ignored with utter contempt of the convention, made an additional attack upon me as president of the Federation, and expected same to be printed in the International Musician. This time the local relieved itself of an effusion in which it maintained that it was prepared to show that in the canned music question the president of the Federation disregarded all adherence to union principles and merely aided in effecting compromises with the moving picture corporations, etc. They based their alleged proof that I have violated union principles upon my answer to their first attack. In doing this they totally ignored the action conventions had taken in the matter, even after they had become advised thereof. It was enough for them that I did not speak their language of combat. The supreme power of the organization, the convention, was as nothing to them. Their opinion and no other must prevail and woe to all those who disagreed.

Here an individual meeting of a local union (and I want it distinctly understood that I do not hold the general membership of Local 2 responsible for this) decrees to set itself up as a paternal guardian of the entire American Federation of Musicians, ignoring the Convention and attacking an officer for the reason that he follows the instructions of the Convention and not the opinion of a single local meeting. The utter ridiculousness of such a position and the insult upon the intelligence of other locals which it implies does not appear to have dawned upon the meeting of Local No. 2.

In my letter to the locals already referred to, I made the statement that no relief would come from prohibiting musicians to make records in Hollywood. The meeting of Local No. 2 retorts that I do not understand the true nature of the question and do not fairly treat same, and ask that when a principle conflicts with one of expediency which should predominate, and proceeds to say that a constructive leader should not desert the vital principle on which his organization has been erected. In their indictment they should have also included the Convention, as surely all the delegates who attended same have as much right to an opinion as to what the policies of our organization should be as has an individual meeting of Local No. 2.

However, they remain silent as to what principles were violated and as to what constructive leadership really means.

The trouble is that the true nature of the question is not understood by Local 2, as hereinafter will be clearly shown. They hide behind lofty pronouncements of union principles and proceed to prove their case by generalities and, as well may be seen by calumnious innuendoes. To my statement that efforts in hindering the development of an industry or to dictate to the public as to what they shall see, etc., would be shortlived, they say it is neither dictation to an industry nor to the public, but remains logically a question of union principles, either that or complete surrender. They positively ignore the fact that the calling of a strike in Hollywood could only have for its purpose the hindering of the manufacture of canned music. The hindering of the development of canned music (which I know cannot be done) would carry with it the impossibility of the public to listen to canned music and thereby establish the fact that we would decree as to what the public should see or hear in our theatres. Obviously, the assertion of the local that it is only a question of principle does not dispose of this fact. Verily the meeting of the local goes far in its efforts to becloud the issue by hiding behind the professing of union principles, logic, and what not, but does not disprove that the result of calling a strike in Hollywood would be as I depicted. To my statement that as long as an industry is willing to pay union wages we have no legal ground to proceed against it, they answered that this was subtle evasion, that if I meant "legitimate ground" and not "legal ground" we would have sufficient reason to demand that a few men be not permitted to work against the interest of many thousands of their colleagues. In subtleties of argument I concede superiority to the meeting of Local No. 2. If they desire the mere satisfaction of adding the musicians in Hollywood to the number of unemployed and entirely non-unionized the canned music product, this can readily be done, but the manufacture of canned music will not be stopped thereby. Of that, they may be sure. The result would be that all our members throughout the United States and Canada, in theatres wherein they are as yet employed, would have to render services in spite of a non-union product being shown in same. This, in the language of Local No. 2, would be logical and strict adherence to union principles and not complete surrender, I suppose.

In answer to my statement that if we tried to prevent the manufacture of sound pictures the court would force us to retrace our steps, they refer to the article on injunctions published in the International Musician, giving Clarence Darrow's opinion on the subject, viz: that the "courts cannot compel a man to work, if he does not want to." Further, "It is a part of every man's civil rights that he be left at liberty to refuse business relations with any person whomsoever; whether the refusal rests upon reason, or is the result of whim, caprice, prejudice or malice." Here, however, they again stop short of telling the whole story. They do not explain that the injunction in which Clarence Darrow gave his opinion developed from efforts of a local to maintain a certain number of men in theatres and as the managers refused to employ them had called a strike of musicians in other theatres wherein musicians services were desired. Furthermore that the local union continued to be enjoined and that the opinion of Attorney Darrow only applied to the activities of individual members, namely: that on their own accord, they could quit employment, but that it did not include the right of the local to, in

spite of the injunction, force its members to do so. If the meeting of Local No. 2 permits itself the dream that if the Federation would call a strike in Hollywood and became enjoined from enforcing same, that then all individual members of the Federation would assert their rights to refuse employment there, and that through this the future manufacture of canned music would be forever prevented, I fear, in fact I know, it would be subjected to a rude awakening.

To my statement that it would be easy for the interests to use several millions of dollars to employ their musicians by the year for location wages on stipulation that they quit the Federation, they say that no one questions the possibility of the interests doing such a thing if they so choose to defy the union sentiment of this country. This answer of Local No. 2 is rich. I am anxious to have the local point put to me where the union sentiment of this country is to be found which would be so overwhelmingly in our favor to force the cessation of the manufacture of sound pictures with non-union musicians after we have refused this employment. I need only call your attention to the number of theatregoers which I mention in this report and compare with it the entire membership of organized labor and at the same time consider the attitude of the public press and the antipathy of the public at large in controversies concerning unions and their ideals and you will readily see how speculatively Local No. 2 relies on union sentiment of this country, which more often than not, does only exist to a limited degree, and even if existing to a larger degree, can very seldom be relied upon. In the applying of union principles the principle of sticking to facts and realities should cause us to guard against closing our eyes to same, and in doing this we go far in preventing the error of leading our membership into the abyss of failure. It appears to me that ability to recognize this is essential to constructive leadership. After all is said and done and in spite of pharisaical efforts of the meeting of Local No. 2 to have us believe the contrary, it appears to me at least that in the applying of a union principle we must bide our time, if it is plain that doing so prematurely would injure our cause. Were we to do the opposite, it would make us all fit subjects to have our heads examined, because then we would have lost sight of the fact that the uppermost of all principles in organized labor is to avoid anything and everything which would injure instead of advance its cause. Under the conditions extant in the canned music field the decisions of two conventions not to authorize a strike in Hollywood were sound, far-seeing and spared us ignominious defeat.


In answer to my statement that nothing could therefore be done—unless the Federation wishes to invite a condition leaving it worse off than before, they say that they must leave this statement as it stands to the various locals to decide whether the attitude indicated is inspired by the courage needed to fight for union principles or otherwise. Here they divest themselves of all vestige of fairness by couching their answer in language leaving the innuendo that locals should consider whether I am devoid of courage in not calling a strike in Hollywood or whether the receiving of venal consideration was the reason.

As far as my courage is concerned the questioning of same is highly amusing to those who know the history of the Federation. I have often been charged with risking too much, and have been involved in controversies on behalf of the Federation in which useless efforts to intimidate me had become so questionable in so far as the safety of my person was concerned that without my knowledge or request I was for months the object of especial police protection. In the enforcing of the laws of the Federation and the decisions of the Convention, I have been charged with czarism and what not, but innuendo that my activities were based upon venal considerations has never before been made. The honor of having done so belongs to a meeting of Local No. 2. I resent it as abominable, mean, and a cheap attempt to besmirch a man's character because he refuses to or can not follow the conclusions or biddings of an individual local meeting. I do not know, but perhaps the meeting of Local 2 accepts it as a matter of course, that men sell themselves to the highest bidder and based their opinion on the experience the local had with one of its business agents, who, as a delegate to a Convention strongly plead for radical action and expressed dissatisfaction with, what he termed, the set-up of the Convention, but who so unwaveringly held to the "principles" he expounded on the floor of the Convention that we now find him to be in the employ of the theatrical interests of St. Louis.

This abominable implication of my honesty, made at a time when the entire country knows of our efforts to counteract the unfavorable reaction of the policies of theatrical corporations upon the employment of our members, must no

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doubt prove illuminating and highly welcome to those whose interests are opposed to our own.

Theatrical corporations would not dare to discredit an officer of the Federation by calling his honesty into question, but as long as we have men in our organization who do this, they may well expect that if this continues that they have little to fear from an organization whose members may with impunity attempt to destroy the confidence of the general membership in their officers.

Verily, I do not understand the psychology which prompted a meeting of Local No. 2 to agree to such an attack on an officer, unless it paid scant attention to what was proposed and, in addition thereto, held that its members could do no wrong and any assault upon an international officer coming from them must, of course, be correct.

In another of its allegations the local asserts that all I did was to help local unions compromise questions of controversies. In other words, the committee of the same local which requested me to assist them during a time when they were on strike, to bring same to a favorable conclusion, now attempts to make other locals believe that, by the very reason of giving the assistance they requested, my activities had not been in the interests of the Federation. We know what queer blossoms the bush of local politics often brings forth, but we can well expect that, even in local politics, decency and fairness should not be thrown entirely to the winds.

However, be that as it may, what I desire to lay before this Convention is, where will it lead the American Federation of Musicians if the Convention, the

highest authority of the Federation, give specific instructions to its officers as to how to proceed in a case, and efforts thereafter are made by an individual local to bend the officers to their will, as against the decisions of the Conventions?

Is it to be understood that no matter what a Convention may say, that if an individual local or an individual faction of a local demands a national officer to take certain actions that he then must heed same, even though doing so may be contrary to the instructions of a Convention which represents all locals?

In thirty years I have seen many queer developments in organized labor, but the activities of Local No. 2 in this case are without a doubt the queerest. I have never yet seen a national officer attacked as not courageous and dishonest for the reason that he held himself strictly to the instructions of a Convention. If such activities are to be condoned, then our Conventions themselves will be placed in a position of nonentities. If a Convention makes decisions or gives instructions are they to be sanctioned by meetings of individual locals to be enforceable? The question appears ridiculous, yet the entire action of Local No. 2 in this case indicates that this local preempts for itself such right.

If a local or a committee of a local (the vast majority of the membership of such local more often than not know nothing of such machinations) can with impunity attempt to interfere with the activities of a National Officer who conforms to decisions of Conventions, and the laws of the Organization, and attempt to organize a general attack upon him for the reason that others may not suit them, then the authority of the Federation itself will be

undermined and the decisions of Conventions will eventually amount to next to nothing.

The American Federation of Musicians maintains a law to the effect that if local officers hinder the activities of the Federation, they can be removed from office, but we have no law which holds local unions themselves responsible if they hinder lawful activities of National Officers based upon either the law or instructions from a Convention.

The question is not personal with me. I care not for the opinion of critics or reformers whose stock in trade is calumny, befogging of issues and plain prevarication. It is a question to the effect upon the organization in its entirety and as to whether the National Officers should be placed in a position to sound the opinion of the meeting of each individual local union before they carry out the instructions of a Convention.

In other words, whether the Convention's decisions are amenable to a handful of disgruntled members in any local union who have influence enough to cause an individual local meeting to launch attacks upon National Officers.

It appears to me, and I leave it entirely to the Convention, that regardless of who the National Officer may be, regardless of the present or the past, but to safeguard the authority of the Conventions in the future, the advisability of enacting the following law should at least be considered:

"Any local union which attacks national officers in any case whatsoever, wherein such national officer carries out the instructions of the Convention or enforces the law of the Federation, shall, upon investigation and trial before the International Executive Board, have its charter revoked."

There is nothing unfair or smacking of lese-majesty in the above recommendation, and its purpose merely is to strengthen the hands of national officers to carry out instructions of a Convention and to avoid attempts to create organized attacks and the fomenting of distrust against them for so doing. In other words, in its last analysis the recommendation safeguards the supreme authority of the Conventions.

STATE OFFICERS

In compliance with the provision of the laws of the Federation, I appointed the following State Officers and Provincial Representatives:

STATE AND PROVINCIAL OFFICERS

- Alabama—C. P. Thiemonge.
- Arizona—Chas. J. Besse.
- Arkansas—Ganoe Scott.
- California—C. L. Bagley.
- Colorado—James D. Byrne.
- Connecticut—Arthur Lee.
- Delaware—W. H. Whiteside.
- Florida—J. H. Mackey.
- Georgia—Carl Karston.
- Idaho—Albert J. Tompkins.
- Illinois—Chas. Housum.
- Indiana—George W. Curtis.
- Iowa—C. R. Jahns.
- Kansas—H. E. Barnes.
- Kentucky—Leo F. Durlauf.
- Louisiana—Albert A. Levy.
- Maine—C. W. Purcell.
- Maryland—Henry Mayers.
- Massachusetts—B. C. McSheehy.
- Michigan—George Rogers.
- Minnesota—John P. Rossiter.
- Mississippi—J. Setaro.
- Missouri—H. O. Wheeler.
- Montana—Earl C. Simmons.
- Nebraska—R. Oleson.
- Nevada—Jack Butler.
- New Hampshire—Joseph T. Rainey.
- New Jersey—Leo Cluesmann.
- New Mexico—Frank H. Lowe.
- New York—S. E. Bassett.
- North Carolina—C. W. Hollowbush.
- North Dakota—Harry M. Rudd.
- Ohio—H. Pfizenmayer.
- Oklahoma—P. F. Peterson.
- Oregon—E. E. Pettigrew.
- Pennsylvania—Adolph Hirschberg.
- Rhode Island—William Gamble.
- South Carolina—C. Hy Amme.
- South Dakota—Burton S. Rogers.
- Tennessee—L. H. Pettigrew (deceased), Jos. Henkel.
- Texas—J. W. Parks.
- Utah—Lorenzo Sharp.
- Vermont—Al. J. Burdick.
- Virginia—Gaston Lichtenstein.
- Washington—W. J. Douglas.
- West Virginia—Wm. H. Stephens.
- Wisconsin—H. G. Bowen.
- Wyoming—A. L. Smith.

Dominion of Canada

- Alberta—C. T. Hustwick.
- British Columbia—E. A. Jamieson.
- Manitoba—F. A. Tallman.
- Ontario—A. J. Neilligan.
- Quebec—Jean Drouin.
- Saskatchewan—E. M. Knapp.
- Nova Scotia—Edwin K. McKay.
- New Brunswick—Wm. C. Bowden.

It can never be anticipated when and where the services of a State Officer may become necessary. Often an officer may not be called upon to render services for a considerable time and then it may become necessary to call upon him repeatedly within a short period. Concerning their services will say, that same have always been of the highest value, which speaks well for our general membership as the President's office is often obliged to appoint members as State Officers with whom he has had no personal contact or acquaintance whatever. It is of course understood that in all cases where members who have attended Conventions can be appointed it is done for the reason that they have had the advantage of having gained experience and insight into the affairs of our organization.

I take this means to thank all State and Provincial Officers for their readiness to serve the Federation whenever called upon.

Brother W. J. Douglas, State Officer of Washington, was assigned to visit Bellingham to assist the local in a dispute with a theatre management concerning the employing of an organist. The local Central Labor Council refused to sustain the local in the matter. However, after a second visit of Brother Douglas the case was adjusted by the employing of organists in two of the three houses involved.

Brother Douglas was sent to visit Yakima to adjust a controversy arising from the installing of sound pictures. The matter was adjusted to the satisfaction of the local; the adjustment including the adding of two additional men to the orchestra in the theatre which operated with vaudeville.

Brother Douglas next visited Everett in relation to a controversy concerning the wage scale for organist. The matter is in abeyance.

Brother Douglas also visited Kelso and Longview in connection with a situation at a theatre wherein a member of the Federation rendered services in spite of the fact that a non-union operator was employed therein. The situation was corrected.

Brother Wm. Gamble, State Officer of Rhode Island, was delegated to visit Island Park, R. I., to adjust a controversy between an orchestra and a Park resort management involving the question of notice. In this he was entirely successful.

Brother Adolph Hirschberg, State Officer of Pennsylvania, was delegated to visit Meadville to assist the local in a theatre controversy. In this case the management refused to renew an agreement to employ an orchestra when vaudeville was to be played. He also insisted that our local should reduce the price for organist if one be employed. Some time thereafter the matter was adjusted to the satisfaction of all concerned. No doubt the visit of the State Officer had its value in reaching an adjustment.

Brother Hirschberg was delegated to assist Local No. 591, Philadelphia, (colored), in the controversy with the management of a theatre involving claims due members by reason of breach of contract. The matter failing of adjustment the theatre was placed on the unfair list. The State Officer was again called upon to confer with the local concerning the complaint of a theatre manager against the position of the local that it should be the contractor to furnish orchestra for his theatre, the manager taking the position that he should be left free to employ leader to furnish him an orchestra. (Local No. 591 is not now affiliated with the Federation, its charter being suspended by reason of non-payment of tax to the Federation.)

Brother C. W. Hollowbush, State Officer of North Carolina, was sent to Raleigh to assist the local in bringing about a greater degree of organization in the local's jurisdiction. As a result of the activities of the State Officer the membership of the local was substantially increased.

Brother Hollowbush was delegated to represent the President of the Federation at the conference held under the auspices of the American Federation of Labor and its President in Charlotte, N. C., its purpose being to formulate plans and policies in reference to the campaign of better organizing the workers in the South. The services of the State Officer were highly commended upon by the other delegates to the Conference.

Brother C. P. Housum, State Officer of Illinois, was delegated to visit East St. Louis to cooperate with a representative of the I. A. T. S. E. to, if possible, bring about a settlement of a controversy between our local union and the managers of several theatres in said city. The controversy arose by reason of breach of agreement by the managers. The matter was adjusted by the managers agreeing to hold themselves governed by the stipulations of the agreement.

Brother Housum was delegated to visit Quincy to, if possible, assist the local in

causing a manager to employ a certain number of men. As a result of the matter not being adjusted, members of the I. A. T. S. E. were requested to assist by withdrawing from the theatre, but an injunction prevented it. The matter developed into recriminations of bad faith and at the present time is in abeyance.

Brother B. C. McSheehy, State Officer of Massachusetts, was delegated to visit New Bedford concerning contract in theatre which provided for forty weeks services each season to begin on Labor Day each year, the contract to cover a period of three years. However, this season the orchestra was not installed on Labor Day and the local demanded half salary as provided for in the contract in the event that an orchestra was laid off. The matter finally reached the President's office, who then insisted on the payment of the men and the matter was adjusted.

Brother McSheehy was sent to Fitchburg to assist the local in a case where a leader had discharged a member of his orchestra, engaged another member and thereafter switched the two men again. As a result of an investigation the leader was obliged to retain the member whom he engaged at the time he discharged the other member.

Brother McSheehy was delegated to go to Fitchburg a second time to investigate a case wherein a member of the local protested against a transfer member accepting a theatre engagement. It was found that there was positively no reason for such a protest, therefore the local's position to ignore the protest was sustained.

Brother McSheehy also visited Gloucester, Mass., and assisted the local in a situation wherein a theatre management had decided to disengage the organists employed in his theatres. The matter was favorably adjusted.

Brother Arthur Lee, State Officer of Connecticut, was delegated to visit Port Chester, N. Y., to assist the local in a case where a theatre manager had locked out the orchestra in violation of a contract. An adjustment being found impossible at the time, the theatre was placed on the unfair list. This then led to the adjustment of the matter satisfactory to the local.

Brother P. F. Peterson, State Officer of Oklahoma, was on request of the local sent to Bartlesville, Okla., to assist the local in a theatrical controversy.

Brother Wm. H. Stephens, State Officer of West Virginia, was delegated to visit Parkersburg to assist the local in a controversy arising out of the dismissal of a union organist in a theatre, the manager employing his wife, a non-member, in his place. The matter was adjusted by the re-employment of a union organist.

Brother C. L. Bagley, State Officer of California, was sent to investigate the complaint of a member in San Bernardino, Calif., who claimed he was blacklisted by a theatre corporation for the reason that he had insisted upon full payment for services rendered by him to the Corporation. Opportunity was given to the complaining member to substantiate his case. This he failed to avail himself of, even committing the discourtesy of ignoring letters sent him by the State Officer.

Brother J. W. Parks, State Officer of Texas, was delegated to visit Wichita Falls, Texas, to adjust a controversy between the local and the management of an amusement park. The matter was satisfactorily adjusted.

State Officer Parks was also sent to Fort Worth, Texas, to adjust a controversy which had developed for the reason that a theatre manager employed a non-union pianist to broadcast theatrical programs or acts over the radio. The matter was satisfactorily adjusted.

Brother J. H. Mackey, State Officer of Florida, was delegated to visit Lake Worth, Florida, in order to assist the local in the adjustment of a controversy with a theatre manager. The matter was satisfactorily adjusted, agreement being made covering the current season.

Brother Mackey also visited Orlando, Fla., for the purpose of investigating conditions in the local and ascertaining the facts causing members to withdraw from same. The controversy developed by reason of the result of an election. The dissatisfied members instead of remaining as members of the local, decided to become non-union. The matter was left in status quo as the resigned members attempted to stipulate their own conditions of reinstatement, both national and local.

The services of State Officers have proven valuable and cases wherein local unions challenged their opinion as to conditions of settlement, or of policies which may lead to such, are, indeed, rare. It is of course understood that State or Provincial Officers, unless they are requested to visit a jurisdiction with full power to act, which may become necessary in cases which involve the Federa-

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tion to the extent of holding a place or the employer unfair, are instructed to confine their activities to be helpful to the local by leaving the final opinion as to the conditions of a settlement to the option of the local.

State Officers are sent to local jurisdictions for various reasons, often without the request of locals that it be done. Such reasons are, unfavorable reports as to the proper maintenance of a local, or, by reason of protests or grievances which by their very nature become matters of the Federation. Sometimes a charge is made that a faction had gained control of a local and administered its affairs entirely in its own interests. Of course such conditions develop in the smaller locals and are great exceptions. As a general proposition the services of State Officers are requested by locals for following reasons: To adjust controversies between members or cases which the local authorities find themselves unable to settle, to advise them as to the Federation laws, the duties and prerogatives of locals and members thereunder, and, to assist them in all matters of interest or advantage to the local.

It can never be anticipated when and where the services of a State Officer may be needed. At times one may not be called upon for a year or two and then his services may be necessary a number of times within a short period. The number of State Officers requested to serve fluctuates from year to year, some years greatly exceeding the number needed in other years.

The President's office follows a policy not to assign State and Provincial Officers to adjust controversies in the jurisdictions of locals to which they belong. The reasons for this are many and are so obvious that they need not be specially explained. However, it is most important that a State Officer should be in a position to be entirely disinterested, not even intermingling in a professional way with members who may be involved in a case. That a State Officer can only be in such a position outside of his own jurisdiction is of course very clear. For the reason that such an Officer always finds himself in an objective and disinterested position, his counsel and advice is generally accepted by the local in whose jurisdiction he visits and on whose behalf he has been instructed by the Federation to render services. This enhances the value of his services there, but such services in his own jurisdiction would, more often than not, lead to further misunderstanding, more especially so in controversies between members which the local authorities had themselves been unable to adjust.

In addition to the State Officers all members of the International Executive Board and some special representatives were delegated to visit jurisdictions for the purpose of assisting local unions in controversies or to protect the interests of the Federation.

As a result the following jurisdictions were visited by them:

Thos. F. Gamble—

- Boston, Mass.
- Asbury Park, N. J.
- Newark, N. J.
- Mahanoy City, Pa.
- Montreal, Can.
- Wilmington, Del.
- Pittsburgh, Pa.
- Connellsville, Pa.
- Paterson, N. J.
- Vineland, N. J.

Wm. L. Mayer—

- Atlantic City, N. J. (2).
- Paterson, N. J.
- (Greenwich) Stamford, Conn.
- Troy, N. Y.
- Pittsburgh, Pa.
- Kingston, N. Y.
- Shamokin, Pa.

Wm. G. Dodge—

- Shenandoah, Pa.
- Beacon, N. Y.
- Marlboro, Mass.
- Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
- Brockton, Mass.

Fred W. Birnbach—

- Lincoln, Neb. (2).
- Fort Dodge, Iowa.
- Hibbing, Minn.
- Stillwater, Minn.
- St. Paul, Minn. (3).
- Akron, Ohio.
- Kenosha, Wis.
- Winnipeg, Can.
- Casper, Wyo.
- Oelwin, Iowa.
- Fargo, N. D.
- Burlington, Iowa.

A. A. Greenbaum—

- Santa Rosa, Calif.
- Los Angeles, Calif.
- Sacramento, Calif.
- Monterey, Calif.
- Fresno, Calif.
- Chico, Calif.
- Santa Cruz, Calif.
- Seattle, Wash.
- Petaluma, Calif.
- Stockton, Calif.

C. A. Weaver—

- Lincoln, Neb.
- Terre Haute, Ind. (2).
- Rochester, Minn.
- Toledo, Ohio.
- Boone, Iowa.
- Marshalltown, Iowa.
- Cheyenne, Wyo.
- Waterloo, Iowa.

Wm. J. Kerngood—

- Norfolk, Va.
- Asbury Park, N. J.
- Philadelphia, Pa.
- Nysack, N. Y.
- Buffalo, N. Y.
- Indianapolis, Ind.
- New Bedford, Mass.
- Trenton, N. J.
- Dover, N. J.
- Pittsburgh, Pa.
- Detroit, Mich.
- Washington, D. C.
- Jersey City, N. J.

Jos. N. Weber—

- Burlington, Iowa.
- Miami, Fla.
- St. Petersburg, Fla.
- Washington, D. C.
- Baltimore, Md.
- Wheeling, W. Va.
- Detroit, Mich.
- Philadelphia, Pa.
- St. Paul, Minn.
- Minneapolis, Minn.
- Chicago, Ill.
- Toronto, Can.
- Worcester, Mass.
- Milwaukee, Wis.
- Cincinnati, Ohio.
- St. Louis, Mo.
- Atlantic City, N. J.
- New Bedford, Mass.

SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVES

- A. G. Rackett—Aurora, Ill.; South Bend, Ind.; Danville, Ill.; Madison, Wis.; Terre Haute, Ind.; Colmar, Ill.
- Walter Hazelhurst—Manchester, N. H.; Nashua, N. H.
- H. George Becker—Oil City, Pa.
- Viola K. Lee—Pueblo, Col.
- Ed. Canavan—Allentown, Pa.
- George P. Laffell—Logansport, Ind.
- A. W. Luyben—Joplin, Mo.
- J. L. J. Canavan—Bethlehem, Pa.

STATE AND DISTRICT CONFERENCES

Representatives of the Federation Who Attended Same

- April 28, 1929—Illinois Conference, Peoria, Ill. C. P. Housum

April 28, 1929—Hudson Valley Conference, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Wm. J. Kerngood

Aug. 11, 1929—Pennsylvania and Delaware Locals, Harrisburg, Pa.

Wm. G. Dodge

Oct. 20, 1929—Merrimac Valley Conference, Lowell, Mass. B. C. McSheehy

Oct. 27, 1929—Hudson Valley Conference, Beacon, N. Y. Wm. G. Dodge

Oct. 27, 1929—New England Conference, Boston, Mass. Wm. L. Mayer

March, 13-14, 1930—Michigan Musicians' Association, Pontiac, Mich.

Wm. J. Kerngood

March 30-31, 1930—Midwest Conference, St. Paul. Joe N. Weber

April 27, 1930—New England Conference, Boston, Mass. Joe N. Weber

April 27, 1930—Hudson Valley Conference, Middletown, N. Y. Wm. L. Mayer

State and District Conferences undoubtedly have their value as long as they keep within the lawful scope of their activities. The comparing of conditions, mutual advice which representatives of locals received from and give to one another at such Conferences has the tendency to unite their locals for the mutual striving towards the object of better regulating the conditions under which its members work. However, if Conferences mistake the lawful scope of their activities and consider and act upon questions which properly belong before a Convention then the result would be that representatives of locals who attend such a Conference and thereafter a Convention as a delegate would prejudice such questions and formed an opinion concerning same and that at a time when the other delegates to a Convention did not even know of the proposition, much less had a chance to consider same. That such activities would lead to factionalism in a Convention can easily be seen. The result would be a reaction of Conventions against the holding of such Conferences as did develop some years ago when a Conference had decided to influence a Convention in favor of a regulation which it had preconsidered and taken confirmative action on. As soon as the Convention became aware of this, resentment developed and a proposition was made to prohibit the holding of all such conferences. However, better judgment prevailed, as it was realized that Conferences are valuable if maintained within their lawful limits and do not degenerate into political camps for the purpose of influencing the actions or votes at Conventions. For this reason, the law was enacted making it mandatory that an officer of the Federation attend such Conferences. This is not done for the purpose of influencing the same or that a National officer may interject himself into the deliberations of a Conference, but only for the purpose that he may guard the Conference against the error of assuming jurisdiction or considering questions which properly belong before a Convention and advise same in general concerning the policies of the Federation. This function of the National officer is most important, as it makes for a better understanding of the organization by its members and gives to at least one National officer opportunity of personal contact with representatives of locals who may not attend Conventions.

I am convinced that the Conferences are beneficial to the local unions and will continue to be so, provided they do not fall into the error of assuming jurisdiction in cases not properly belonging before them.

THE DEVELOPMENT AND ACTIVITIES OF ORGANIZED LABOR, ITS BENEFICIAL RESULTS AND THE REASON OF THE FAILURE OF THE GENERAL RECOGNITION OF SAME.

Labor's first known attempt to organize was made during the time of the Roman Empire. It was the musician who led in this and as a result an upheaval developed greatly lessened the hardships of the subjected. Organized labor as known now, however, is a modern institution. It had its inception in England, but was not a free institution, its development being hindered by law. Whereas under English common law combinations of employers and employees were both forbidden we had the spectacle more than a century and a half ago, that the law was mostly directed against the organization of employees and interfered precious little with such of employers. Finally in 1800 a law was passed making it a criminal offence to belong to a labor union. This, however, did not result in the suppression of labor unions, as such were secretly maintained. It will thus be seen that labor would not have its right to organize denied it.

In the United States no legislation prohibiting the organizing of labor was ever enacted. However, the labor movement seldom was or is in a position to boast of favorable public sentiment, as same was and is generally indifferent if not to say hostile, to it. The general beneficial

result of the activities of organized labor has never been conceded nor recognized by public opinion and yet of its existence there is no question. Public opinion, however, did turn favorably towards employers' organization such as Chambers of Commerce and others gave them encouragement, whereas the most it conceded to organized labor was mere toleration. Yet the beneficial results of the lawful activities of organized labor did result in the uplift of the material standard of the masses of the workers both organized and unorganized and through this made the economic progress of which the people on the North American continent may rightfully boast possible, that is, in times of general employment their economic condition is compared with that of other people the world over. That the organized worker benefits the unorganized is easily discernible. We need only to consider our own organization to prove this. There is no gainsaying the fact that our local unions though maintaining decent wages for the services of their members place the unorganized musicians in a position to ask more for their services even though they may play for less than the organized and even though their activities are nefarious they nevertheless benefit through the activities of the organized musicians.

The conditions in countries where labor is not organized do not bear any favorable comparison with those in countries wherein the contrary is true. It is true that unfavorable economic conditions were largely brought about in many countries by reason of the war, as for instance in England; however, although this is so, the workers would be worse off without being organized, as through their organization the mass of the workers are not placed directly in uncontrolled competition with one another for employment with the resulting lowering of wage and working conditions in employment as may be at hand.

The result which the public has not as yet recognized or ignores, is, that organized labor by raising the standard of its own members and indirectly that of the unorganized is the prime factor in creating the purchasing power of the masses, places them in a position to largely consume what they create and thereby is the premise upon which prosperity rests and without which it could not continue to exist. The economic conditions in the aggregate would be woefully lowered were the wages of the worker lowered and anything akin to prosperity would soon disappear if the workers without an organization could be used against one another, to, when in quest for employment, reduce wages. Organized labor is a largely beneficial institution necessary for the welfare of all people and weakened or destroyed, it would result in the lowering of the standard of life of the multitudes whether organized or unorganized. Destroying the ability of the worker to consume that which he produces will destroy the necessary markets with serious consequences to all. The fact that the public does not recognize this makes it non the less true. However, the failure to recognize this truth is found in the circumstance that the American people are through the public press constantly advised and informed of conditions favorable to the employer only. More especially is this true in time of industrial strife. Trade organizations such as Chambers of Commerce have their activities always heralded as constructive and through this they become in the public mind accepted as beneficent public institutions and organized labor which seldom receives from the public press favorable comment concerning its activities is finally accepted by great many people as organizations hindering progress and unduly interfering with the activities of the Chamber of Commerce and other trade combinations. In other words the American people are always favorably advised of public activities or employers but not so of those of organized labor. That this is the general condition, no one who has given it but pressing thought and study can deny. Exceptions which are extreme, merely prove the rule. Employers are customers of publications and hence the interest of the former is always uppermost in the mind of the latter. The columns of newspapers and magazines are largely closed to organized labor. They remain the mouthpiece of the employer, as the employers are their advertisers. All this has the result that no matter how beneficial the activities of organized labor are, the public as such remains ignorant of same. The public is more or less suspicious of organized labor by reason of the suppression of the true facts as to its nature and beneficial activities. Statements against organized labor remain undenied. It is true that we have a labor press but it only reaches the laborer and not the public in general, so it is as good as useless insofar as disseminating the truth about organized labor is concerned.

The typical employer is sensitive to public opinion and in cases where he denies his activities, especially favorably commended, he simply buys space and

advertises by the wholesale and then favorable expressions in editorials and reference to his activities soon follow.

The foregoing offers an explanation of the general lack of sympathy among the people with organized labor and why the public is largely indifferent and in many cases is even hostile to labor in case of economic strife. The truth is not recognized that if labor prevails in such a strife the masses are benefited, the purchasing power or power to consume is increased and this with beneficial results to everyone with the exception perhaps of an unappreciable decrease in stock or cash dividends paid by corporations to their stockholders. The activities of organized labor are always for the benefit of the masses and no argument has ever been or will be successful in denying this. However, as a fundamental truth cannot be lastingly suppressed or its existence denied, employers now begin to realize that their only salvation rests in maintaining a market for their goods and that same is dependent upon the purchasing power of the multitudes and it begins to dawn upon them that the purchasing power is dependent upon high and reasonable wages for the worker and that working counter to these facts finally reacts upon their own interests to such a degree to make the successful maintenance of their business or enterprises questionable.

It is the recognition of this, which caused the representatives of employers in their recent conferences with President Hoover to agree that they would not consider the reduction of wages. The Wall Street crash which cut values into more than one-half and affected millions of people bid well to substitute for a good market a period of great depression and such could only be aggravated by a reduction of the wages thereby further greatly reducing the purchasing power of the many which the Wall Street crash had in its wake.

So it will be seen that even though the entire public press and with it public opinion influenced by it so far merely tolerated organized labor its activities are beginning to be recognized as necessary and beneficial. Here and there even the public press now unsolicitedly recognizes organized labor as a highly necessary institution for the benefit of the country at large and this was especially so during labor's recent efforts to organize the South. The press in general, with the exception of course of some papers in the South, agreed that the efforts of labor were well-timed, some of them even without cause censuring it for not being more incessantly active in the matter.

AN ATTEMPT TO PROSELYTE OUR MEMBERS TO COMMUNISM

All I say concerning this, is only said for the purpose of acquainting our membership and the delegates to this Convention with the conditions as I am convinced they really are, so they may consider the real or imagined value of proposed remedies from all possible viewpoints including my own. In my opinion, it would be a betrayal of his obligation, if an officer would fail to realize that the duty devolves upon him to inform the Convention and through it, the entire membership, of everything which he holds in the remotest, to be germane to the consideration of any problem.

There is no man who feels the present unfavorable conditions of our members more keenly than I, and I know that every delegate to this Convention is in the same position, but this does not relieve us from being in duty forced to treat with facts and carefully consider them, so that we may not in our natural desire to protect the interests of our members, do that, which in the ultimate, would have the contrary result.

It is to be expected that all schools of thought should find its disciples in an organization of our kind. It therefore naturally follows that we also have the Communist with us.

A committee formed by Communists and belonging to Local No. 5 has submitted to the local, stipulations containing the following:

- (1.) Work or wages for the unemployed.
- (2.) Amalgamation of all musician trades unions into one international union.
- (3.) An immediate campaign to organize all workers engaged in the amusement field, skilled or unskilled.
- (4.) Boycott by all Labor, of theatres and other amusement places using mechanical music.

In their suggestions of a militant program they assert in effect as follows: That the time is past when a vote for a good man solves the problem of administration. That in the present crisis which affects those who work as well as those who are unemployed, new methods must be pursued and that one of them, is to vote for principles and not men.

That it is not a question whether a member is a good musician or a mediocre musician; that he is a worker and must have a job. That no redistribution of jobs will solve the problem. That musicians who worked full time must be protected as well as those who worked at other occupations and who are now unemployed. These members must also look to the union for protection, as if they do not get it they will be a great menace to the life of the union. Then they enunciate the following principle:

- (a) Work at union wages for all, or unemployed relief furnished by the State.
- (b) Every social system must supply its workers with the means of livelihood, or must be replaced with one that will.

This they follow with suggestions of a militant policy of organizing all workers, maintaining that the entire membership must be drawn into the unemployment campaign and other activities. That now is the time to take steps for protection, not after the union has dwindled to a small number who remain on jobs. It has been the history of all organizations where machinery displaced the members that after the members dropped out of the union the bosses attacked. They then point to the machinists, glass-blowers and other organizations to show us what our organization would have to look forward to if nothing is done. They then maintain that in England during 1921-22 the unions gained members with most of their members unemployed and that they proceeded to protect both those employed and unemployed, the latter securing relief through the union. They then suggest a campaign to gain the support of others locals, going over the heads of officials directly to the membership when necessary in order to bring the unemployment issue to the floor of the national convention. Then they state that no effective fight can be made against the bosses unless they be met with combined strength of all the workers engaged in the industry regardless of their skill or any other difference. In order to regulate the production and use of a "Talkies" they state it will not only require the support of the "Operators and Stage Hands" union but also the unorganized actors and extras of the moving picture studios and of the ushers, cashiers, laborers and others working in the theatres now. They maintain that their support could not be expected as long as we ignore their terrible exploitation and make no attempt to organize them. To bring this about they would fight in the national convention for an immediate calling of an International Joint Convention of "Operators and Stage Hands International," the "Actors Equity" and the A. F. of M. to form into one International union with jurisdiction over the entire amusement industry. That after this has been done that an immediate campaign be begun to organize the amusement field from top to bottom which will include the skilled and unskilled, ushers, janitors, vaudeville artists, laborers, movie extras, tab shows, circuses, maintenance and all workers engaged in and around the industry. In the event that the attempt to amalgamate failed, that then the American Federation of Musicians is to begin a campaign to create a functioning amusement industry at once. After this suggestion they turn to the laws of our organization and state that Article V concerning representation at the Convention should be changed so that the larger locals should not be disfranchised. That now all the power rests with the small locals and that many of them are not functioning organizations of workers but clubs for small town business men, and now since the talkies have displaced the few members who were making a living at music, they will even be more reactionary and opposed to anything progressive.

In addition to this they suggest the complete removal of that portion of Article I, Section 1 of the national by-laws which gives the National President autocratic power to make any decision he pleases, even to the changing or removing sections of the Constitution and By-laws, expelling locals or members or any other action he may deem proper.

They conclude by saying that the theatre defense fund tax should be abolished, as it is being wasted in running useless ads in scab and anti-working class papers and that the same is true of the "Vote for Living Music" Ballot. That neither one of these policies is directed towards the support of securing work for their brothers who are being thrown on the scrap heap by the introduction of machinery, and which is so potent a force that even anti-labor governments like Fascist Spain and Italy have had to take measures protecting musicians from the menace of machine music, while countries like Australia with strong labor movements are definitely curbing the "talkies," and that officers unable or unwilling to lead such a campaign should not be elected.

In this program they make wholesale use of unsupported allegations and plain misstatements. To begin with the American Federation of Musicians has always subscribed to certain principles and any candidate officer who would have set his face against same would have had scant opportunity to become elected.

The sum and substance of their proposition is the forming of one big union and if its efforts should fail the procuring of work at union wages for all or unemployed relief furnished by the State and as a last ultimatum that any social system which does not supply its workers with the means of a livelihood must be replaced with one that will.

As to one great union will say that there are many thousands of our members who do not subscribe to the Communistic School of thought, therefore the conclusion may be forced upon them that the proposition to form such in the amusement trades could only have the result of dividing the membership of the involved unions to the extent of making them ineffective and therefore good field for communistic propaganda.

The proposition was not accepted by Local No. 5. However, there is no gain-saying the fact that the propaganda will continue, the attempt will be made as it has been made in other organizations to form nests of communists in every local union of the Federation with no other purpose except to eventually destroy same, as it is the program of the Communistic organization of the world that all labor organizations must be destroyed which do not subscribe to the same economic belief as they.

The forming of one big union is nothing new. The activities of the I. W. W. long since past were all in that direction. The only result during their activities was that the workers became divided and made all the more easy prey for exploiters than they were before. Those who know the temper of members of other unions full well know that the attempt to force them into one big union would fail and even if not failing, such a union could surely not bring about the results promised, namely the regulation of the production and the use of talkies.

The proponents of this program can of course not be charged with having submitted same without considering the ultimate effect in the event that our association should follow them. They full well realize that the efforts to form one union will fail as they have heretofore failed and therefore such ultimate would be that our country and our government must become communistic as if a social system fails to supply its workers with the means of a livelihood it must be replaced by one that will.

They full well know that one big union in the amusement trades could not cause the Government to guarantee and pay the union wages to our unemployed members. The result of forming such a union would merely be a division of the workers and leave them worse off than before.

As to their allegations that in England during 1921-22 the unions gained members and became strong and through this they secured relief for the unemployed will say that the truth of the matter is that the unemployment in England during the years named came through economic conditions created by the World War, and were so aggravated that it constituted a national crisis which forced the government to devise some means of relief. For this purpose the dole system was devised, and under it England pays to a million or more unemployed a certain sum each week, but this sum does not reach the amount of union wages. The misery among the English workers is lessened by this, no doubt, but the problem of unemployment is far from solved, as the dole is not enough to decently live on and too much to die. In England the Communistic element was successful several years ago, to force a general strike upon the trade unions which was ignominiously lost, with the result that labor organizations had to surrender many of the advantages which through maintaining trade unions during many years they had gained and that the union on whose behalf the strike was called finally agreed to a reduction in wages. The conditions in England now are that the unemployed, through the receiving of a mere pittance from the Government are kept from actual starvation, but that the Communistic element, through instigating and forcing a general strike of all labor in England, created a condition that the vast majority of workers who did work are not now as well off as they were before. It appears that the new method proposed to us would have like results. Its advantage merely exists in theory, but not in fact. In their efforts to have locals agree with them, even though their own local failed to do so, they allege that they must conduct a campaign to secure the support of other locals,

going over the heads of the officials direct to the membership in order to carry the unemployment issue to the floor of the National Convention. Verily, their belief in the gullibility of our members appears colossal. They know that every delegate has a right to introduce any resolution whatsoever and after having done so, same must be referred to a committee which must make its report thereon to the Convention, and that no officer of the Federation is in a position to prevent this. In spite of all the foregoing they would have members believe that an appeal must be made over the heads of officers to the membership at large in order to bring the unemployment question before the Convention.

The Communists may have their new method submitted to the Convention by any delegate, if they find one ready to do so. However, why do they not say what they mean, namely, that they are making propaganda for their particular economic belief, and for this purpose attempt to have their own local union sustain their method of propaganda.

They speak about regulating the production and use of talkies, but do not tell us HOW, except attempting to make us believe that one big union could do it. Organized labor or Communistic organizations have nowhere ever been successful in hindering machine products or their distribution. It has been tried a hundred years ago in England by strikes, and failed.

To regulate the moving pictures and their distribution would mean that we would have to gain control of the entire industry. It certainly cannot be done through the method proposed by our friends in Detroit. Even the very attempt to form one big union will fail, regardless of their opinion. Take for instance the situation in Hollywood. The moving picture studios are unionized insofar as the musicians, stage hands, scenic artists, carpenters, cameramen, etc., are concerned. It took the organizations to which these workers belong the major period of five years to bring about this condition. The actors were invited to make common cause with us five years ago. However, the matter miscarried. Since then they have made efforts to entirely unionize the studios on their own accord, but whereas a portion of them met in mass meetings at the crux of the situation they did not follow their leaders, to say nothing of those who held aloof from even joining the Actors Equity, let alone one big union. If men and women do not join a union of their own craft, how can it be expected that they will follow a call to become members of one big union which emanates from other crafts? Supposing the forming of a big union would be possible, which I know it is not and it would fail through a general strike or boycott for which it is to be formed, is it then to be supposed that such a big union could immediately induce Congress to enact a law to take care of the unemployed? If it is their intention that if the one big union in the Amusement Industry failed then one big union of all trades should be formed and that then through a general strike pressure could be brought upon the Government that it will and must accede to the payment of union wages to all the unemployed or to guarantee them employment, then they will be subject to a rude awakening.

The Communists in the United States receive their orders from Russia. The fact that the Soviets were successful in seizing the reins of Government in said country does certainly not determine the success of their attempts to do so here. If they are of the opinion that it is possible here, then they have forgotten the circumstances under which the Soviet form of government in Russia came into being. These same circumstances do not prevail in the United States or Canada, and even England is far from becoming Communistic, and even the general strike before referred to has not advanced the Communistic cause. Quite the contrary, Russia, war torn, disorganized and on the verge of bankruptcy, was subjected to revolution and, at that time, the Communists were the only organized body of men in the country, and the state, being entirely helpless, gave them the opportunity to seize the reins of government and to begin the experiment of a Communistic commonwealth, which they still continue. However, as to the ultimate success of the experiment, our opinions may well differ. If the Communists ever hold to the opinion that organized labor in a country like ours, through changing its form of organization and subscribing to Communistic doctrines would have the opportunity of changing the form of the existing economic system and the form of our Government, they are sadly mistaken.

This brings me to view the peculiar conclusions which the Soviets in particular and Communists in general hold. In Russia, if a citizen would dare to do what our soapbox orators do in our country and should address a gathering recommending to them a change in Govern-

ment and the present social system, the Soviet Government would immediately proceed against him, and the penalty would be death. In our country the Communists on every occasion make a holler that free speech and free assemblage are denied them and, more often untrue than true, they indulge in nothing more lustily than the claim that they were subject to persecution by the police.

In labor unions, which through their activities they often destroy, they always reserve for themselves the right to preach the failure of the union, of the Government, and of the present social system, and maintain that they have a perfect right to do so, but if a member of organized labor would even enter a Communistic meeting, or if a member of a Communistic organization would ever dare to preach the shortcomings of such, the most merciful thing that he could expect would be to be ousted from same. So you will see that Communists and the Soviet Government, who are positively intolerant to free speech and free assemblage if their particular form of government or economic belief is challenged, reserve for themselves the right to challenge the form of government of all other nations and the economic belief of all other people.

The success of the Communists in seizing the reins of Government in Russia was the result of the utter disorganization of the Russian Government, for reasons already stated. Such a condition may not repeat itself again in all history. At present the Communist Central Organization of the world known as the Third Internationale which no matter what our Communistic friends may say is dominated by the Soviet Government of Russia, maintains propaganda in all civilized countries in the effort to continually make disciples to Communistic thought and thereby increase their numbers eventually to such an extent to bring about a change of the present social system in all countries.

Communists consider organized Labor in the United States and Canada and elsewhere as it is opportune in its policies, a hindrance to their efforts and have long since hit upon the plan of creating nests of Communists in local unions for the purpose of destroying them and through them their national organizations. By doing so they hold they could make easier proselytes among the workers to the Communistic cause. The proponents of one big union have hit upon the present unemployment situation as a means to further these ends. Their proposal to form one big union would destroy the entity of our National organization and then the failure of one big union which can be readily anticipated would result in disappointment to members, making them converts to Communism. Now they full well know or ought to know that one big union could only try to prove its effectiveness by declaring a general strike. Such strike, however, has never been successful and would not be successful in this instance. As a result the misery in our ranks would be increased and through this they obviously expect to increase the numbers of Communists or the number of those unfriendly to the institutions of our country.

I cannot make myself believe that they are in earnest when holding out the hope to our members that the forming of one big union would create employment opportunities for our unemployed members as they full well know that strikes and boycotts have only been successful, if successful at all, if made in controversies concerning wages and working conditions and in cases wherein the employer was dependent upon workers to maintain his business. They do not say to us how one big union could create employment opportunities. There is a labor government in England. Outside of paying a dole to which, however, the conservative element of the English people as well as the labor has agreed, they have not solved the problem of unemployment and the wages and working conditions of the workers who have employment are since the general strike in many instances worse than they were before.

They speak of the other organizations who suffered through machine development, but do not advise them to form one big union to regulate the manufacture or distribution of machine made products. They full well know that this is impossible and yet they hold out to the musicians the promise that they would be successful in this. How, in all the world the forming of one big union would cause the Government to take care of all the unemployed they do not say, they content themselves by asserting that such would be the result. Verily they do play upon the susceptibilities of unfortunate unemployed members to make proselytes of them to communistic thought.

The proposal of one big union must in the light of previous experiences with the Communists be considered an attempt to destroy the American Federation of Musicians. To form such a union is absolutely impossible without each national

organization and each individual local union affiliated therewith surrendering its autonomy. The failure of one big union to deliver to the worker the results which its proponents so profusely promise, would doom it to disintegration and the craft unions which formed it would be minus any organization whatsoever. This may well fit into the plan of the Communists to destroy all labor organizations which do not subscribe to their economic belief and this is exactly what the Third Internationale desires.

As to the attempt of the Communistic Committee to influence you to change Article V so that the larger locals may no longer be disenfranchised will say that they do not advise you of the important reasons why the present law was enacted and also fail to say that the present law was proposed by the then largest local in the Federation and furthermore that when same was enacted all delegates representing larger locals at the Convention voted in favor thereof. The reason for the enactment of the law was that in the National League of Musicians, the forerunner of the Federation, the larger locals could vote their full strength with the result that they formed combinations dominating the conventions and that outside of the League holding itself aloof from the organized labor movement this was one of the prime reasons why it remained absolutely ineffective to do something constructive for the musicians and therefore the organizing of new local unions in smaller towns and cities failed. For this reason and to insure the growth and development of the Federation, the method of voting was changed. It resulted in the development of the Federation to such a degree that it finally became the best organized labor union in all the American Federation of Labor. I am of the opinion that if the law be changed enabling a mere dozen of many hundreds of locals to dominate the Conventions we will soon find our national organization reduced by hundreds of locals, resulting in a division among the musicians. The unorganized will then again en masse compete with the organized much to the disadvantage of both.

The American Federation of Musicians is a Federation of local unions, each local with its own autonomy as to local wages and conditions. When we legislate nationally we legislate for all local unions. The principle underlying the present mode of voting is that a few unions should not be allowed to combine and outvote all others. If the Convention desires to change this its supreme edict will of course be binding upon all of us but it cannot hinder the development of the consequences referred to.

As to complete removal of Section 1, Article I, which authorized the President to issue general orders or even strike down a law if he finds that an emergency makes such action imperative, will say that the unique business of the American Federation of Musicians made it necessary that such law be maintained. For instance, now when an employer is found in collusion with traveling members to circumvent laws of the Federation regulating the employment conditions of such members the President places him on the forbidden territory list, preventing him to employ traveling members for a certain time and place him under the direct supervision of the local in which the case developed. It's true we have a law providing for this, but the law itself and we have many such, is the result of an order which the National President previously issued, finding that certain conditions made such action imperative.

A few years ago the theatrical interests controlling musical shows, etc., intended to change their policy to the extent of making the maintenance of local orchestras superfluous and did this for the purpose of saving an immense amount in wages. As a result the President's office in spite of the existing law issued an order increasing the wages of the traveling musicians to such an extent that it became unprofitable for said theatrical interests to inaugurate their proposed policy and the local orchestras remained in their positions. The law prohibiting members to play with imported musicians unless by consent of the National Executive Board was also the result of an order by the President which at the time resulted in many contracts being returned to European musicians. It is never known what may develop and this often calls into question the value of an existing law which in its application may prove to be contrary to the interests of the members and therefore the President is authorized to meet the situation.

As a further illustration I cite a case which recently developed in the jurisdiction of a local. The employer engaged a local orchestra, advising it that the engagement would be for the entire season. The orchestra was highly competent, at least such was my judgment after personally hearing it. Yet after a few weeks the manager on a subterfuge that some members of this orchestra during their free time had accepted other em-

ployment, cancelled their contract and a traveling orchestra appeared on the scene. It was obvious that the arrangement for the traveling orchestra was made before he had employed the local orchestra. But this is not all; after that traveling orchestra had terminated its engagement, another appeared and claimed that they had contracted with this employer about eleven months ago and yet the same employer had employed a competent local orchestra, advising them that the employment would be for the season. This employer took vicious advantage of local members, employed them under a subterfuge, until the traveling orchestra for whom no doubt he had arranged in advance, could appear on the scene. By this he used them as a matter of convenience and subjected them to the loss of other employment opportunities. There is no law of the Federation which would give a local relief in such a case, but under Section 1, Article I, it could be done and as a result this employer was placed on the forbidden territory list for traveling members until such time that the Federation changes its position in the case.

As another illustration as to how conditions may develop needing immediate adjustment for the protection of members themselves, I would call your attention to the Los Angeles case. You well know that almost all moving picture studios are situated in Hollywood. When canned music began to displace the orchestras in theatres the opinion became general that thousands of them were employed there. The fact of the matter is that the number of members so employed varies between 200 and 250 or thereabouts and they are not all permanently employed. This erroneous opinion, of finding employment together with the price set by the Federation for work at the moving picture studios, made Los Angeles appear to hundreds of musicians as a veritable haven where they would positively and speedily find very lucrative engagements. The fact of the matter is, that the number employed at the studios did not reach the number who lost employment in the Los Angeles theatres. Such musicians as lost their employment in theatres and could not find places in the studios were, of course, forced to the outside or general jobbing field. To these an immense influx of transfer members was added in an incredibly short time. This caused such an overcrowded condition that same became fearsome. The only thing to be done was to advise members who desired to transfer into Los Angeles that no employment could be found for them in the studios. Assuming that they would simply consider this as a ruse, the same as they would if the notice came from the local union, this order could only be effective if members were advised that the local was authorized to prohibit transfer members to accept employment in the moving picture studios. This then kept everyone from Los Angeles who expected to find employment at the studios which was not there, and, therefore, protected them against a bitter experience and disillusionment.

A condition so aggravated as the one hereinbefore explained has never before developed in any jurisdiction, which of course is readily understood, considering that Los Angeles is the center of the canned music production. It would of course be more advantageous to us if thousands upon thousands of musicians would be necessary to make canned music, as were this so, then, at least, the economic hardships, which its development had in its wake for many of our members, would have become, at least in part, mitigated. However, it is only a mere handful of musicians which is needed to produce canned music, which is a disadvantage to us from more than one viewpoint.

As to their statement that the President can change or remove sections of the constitution and by-laws, expelling locals or members, or any other action he may deem proper will say that this statement is obviously only made to create a psychology which will enable them to lead. Or do they fear that in the event that they should ever be successful in having an entire local become Communistic and said local would assume leadership to induce the forming of Communistic nests in other locals in order to destroy the American Federation of Musicians, that then the President may use his prerogative under Sec. 1, Article I and expel such local union? In this they may be right, as an activity of this kind would prove contrary to the principles subscribed to by the American Federation of Musicians, and the President would be in duty bound to take such action.

If it ever be the will of a Convention to change Sec. 1 of Article I it will considerably ease the responsibility of the President's office, but whether it be to the advantage of the organization remains to be seen. I am positive it will not. In connection with this matter I may say that the President is at all times responsible to the Convention and it is not to

be assumed that he would take any action under Section 1, Article I, were he not in advance convinced that same would meet with the Convention's approval; in other words he must be extremely careful that same had for its purpose the safeguarding of the interests of the organization, its locals and members.

If the proponents of the new methods are of the opinion that in the larger cities they will find a larger communistic element and that their activities in our Conventions would be handicapped unless the laws to which they refer would be changed, then their proposal is of course one which fits into their scheme, but before a proposition is laid before local unions that certain laws should be changed the reasons for their maintenance and enactment ought to be given. To me at least this appears to be a fair proposition. It also appears obvious that their statements to, if necessary, go over the heads of officials to invite local unions to lay the unemployment situation before the Convention is merely made to create color and is for effect, as they surely know that any proposition can be laid before the Convention by any delegate and that it is ridiculous to make locals believe that it is necessary for members to combine to force the consideration of a proposition by a Convention. To make locals believe that such a necessity existed is both unfair and untrue and they know it, or at least ought to know it.

Their reference to small local unions being opposed to progress betrays the woeful ignorance of the force of our organization, as many of our smaller local unions are exceedingly progressive and I have no hesitation in saying will remain so. However, they may well disagree with our Communistic friends as to what constitutes real progress and no assertion that they are not progressive will injure them as to their value to the Federation nor will make the majority of the locals believe that such assertion is true.

In concluding the discussion of this matter it is best done by the query whether the Federation will depart from the principle which heretofore guided it, or whether its membership is ready to embrace the teachings of Communism. This question being all comprehensive so far as the interests of our organization and its members are concerned, immediately forces into consideration the purpose for which we actually organized.

Our locals and the Federation were formed by men and women of all political beliefs. Their purpose was to take advantage of any and all opportunities to raise the material and social standard of the members of the musical profession. All joined as musicians, a musicians' organization entirely opportune in its nature, and affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. Its common object was anything and everything which lawfully had for its purpose the betterment of the conditions of the musicians. It was neither Democratic, Republican, Socialistic, Communistic or a Single Tax organization. It was formed for the purpose of doing the best possible that could be done for its members under existing conditions, but did not deny any member the right to hold to any political or economic belief he chose, provided he did not attempt to force his belief upon the Federation or its local unions and thereby create unrest to the extent of interfering with the purpose for which they were organized. As for myself, I always steadfastly held to the principle that every man is entitled to his own opinion, but never entertained the notion that the Federation could, with impunity, swerve from its real purpose without dividing the organization into factions and thereby defeating its objects.

It was always held that a Socialistic or Communist may be a member of our organization as long as he recognized the purpose for which it was organized and was helpful in furthering same. However, it was never contemplated that the organization should become a field of proselyting, for any particular economic theory, as such did not constitute a qualification to membership and was not contemplated when organized. We have no concern with what the Soviets may do in Russia. Their onslaught against religion, the murdering of independent farm owners, who reject the socialization of farms, is held up by our Communistic friends as the business of the Soviets. However, their activity in our country and Canada is very much the business of international organizations, and their affiliated locals, in fact is the business of all the people of these two nations.

That the Third Internationale which, as said before, is controlled by the Soviets of Russia, is unduly active in our country, no one who understands the conditions can deny. Communistic operations are maintained by them not only in this country but in Mexico and South American states as well. It is now stated that the Internationale Red Relief, which is the representative of the Third Internationale and directs communistic operations

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In South American countries, will move their headquarters to New York. In this city, we already have the Latin American Department of the Internationale Labor Defense and the Red Relief is to operate jointly with it. New York contains a large part of the Communistic refugees from various countries and therefore Red Relief and the Department of the Internationale Labor Defense will have the center of its further activities in this city. The *Novy Mira*, an official Communistic paper, is published in New York City, as well as the *Daily Worker*, the official organ of the American Communistic party, and contained a resolution calling for a mass demonstration of the unemployed in the United States on March 6th. This resolution was ordered by the Third Internationale. It was done for the purpose of inflaming the unemployed and making for proselytes to Communism. The announcement in the papers above named, contained instructions that organized soviet councils of the unemployed be formed for the purpose of preparing huge militant demonstrations in every city of the United States, not simply demonstrations of protest, but organized militant demonstrations by all workers to fight for work and wages for immediate relief. Now they know as well as we do, that they cannot gain immediate relief, no more so than any other agency, and therefore, their instructions are nothing but an invitation for the use of force and violence. The appeal is well calculated to inflame the unemployed against all American Institutions.

The intention of the Third Internationale evidently is to promote a revolution in the United States and the destruction of the present social order. Whereas we are invited to zealously guard against interference with the affairs of another nation, Soviet Russia, through the Third Internationale, continues to inject itself into the affairs of our Nation, and in order to be more successful in this, has set as its first goal the destruction of the American Federation of Labor or all labor unions which do not subscribe to their particular brand of social order. The Communists who are only a very small portion of the American workers and directed by the Third Internationale have established several thousands of nuclei throughout the United States and where as each of them only consists of a few trained Communists their job is to continuously promote disturbances for the purpose of inducing the jobless to revolt against all the institutions of our country. For this purpose they welcome the interference of police in demonstrations which they have arranged. During such they actually place the police on the defensive, jostle, insult and harass them to such degree to leave them no alternative except to use their clubs. This then gives them the opportunity to pose as martyrs and appeal to public sympathy for the reason that they had been beaten up in peaceful demonstrations.

Everyone deploras the present unemployment and no one can truthfully assert that the unemployed have not grievous cause for dissatisfaction with Society which fails to protect them even though they are willing to be producers and leaves them subject to misery and want. However, the remedy which the Communists dangle before their eyes is worse than none and can only make them feel their misfortune the keener when they realize this. There is no gainsaying the fact that a remedy against this must be found. Not only the American people but all other civilized nations will have to bend their efforts in the direction of ultimately solving the problem of unemployment, but it will not be solved at the expense of hindering industrial incentive by the establishing of a Com-

munistic Commonwealth. The Soviets, last of all, can boast of having made appreciable progress in the direction of truly solving this problem in their own country, and this, in spite of their blood and murder policy. Low wages, unemployment, government autocracy, ruthless destroying of all those who disagree with them, certainly is not progress.

The problem must be solved with due attention to human nature as it actually is and not what our Communist friends assume it is, or should be. To communize an entire nation so as to create the millenniums which the Soviets hold out as a promise to their followers, would necessitate that all men be of one mould, physically and mentally. Now then, nature itself decrees that it be otherwise and surely no man-made law or social system can endure which does not truly and properly recognize this reality.

We are all individualists and men are forever divided as to their opinions, desires and ideals. It is so decreed by nature.

To destroy individualism will be the utter destroying of all incentive to progress. Men are born alike as to their rights for a decent existence, but are not alike in physical or mental equipment, in temperament or yearning for ideals. All factors in human nature must be taken into consideration. The placing of men on the same economic level would ultimately mean the denial of certain trends in human nature and the result would be the gradual sinking of the plane of said level. Nature has diversified men in their ambitions and any system which will ignore this reality will eventually be doomed to failure and would mean for the time of its existence, retrogression rather than progress.

Communist Commonwealths are not new. Same practically existed in Peru, before its conquest by Spain. Even though a well organized state, it fell easy prey to the Conquistadores, its population merely representing thousands of cogs in the wheels of the Peruvian commonwealth, finally had reached a listless, complacent state, drifting on without further progress and finally entirely passed out of the picture.

Capitalism, as now known, is the result of over-emphasized individualism and itself cannot lastingly endure, for the reason that it also denies or ignores certain human factors, which cannot be done with impunity. The rights to a continued stabilized living wage, the avoiding of unemployment, protection during illness and old age are these factors. The necessity to duly recognize and regulate them becomes more and more imperative and until so regulated we cannot boast of a true civilization. A social system in which the present unjust realities, namely; the danger of unemployment, want during illness and old age, does no longer exist, will not include the denial of the rights of the individual to be active in a direction best suitable to his talents. In this it will be the direct opposite of communism and therefore will have the possibility to endure.

To recognize fundamental differences in the make-up of human beings will forever remain the determining factor in the success of any social system and failure to do this will make any such system merely a matter of experiment doomed to eventual failure.

I made the foregoing explanation for the reason that our National organization and its local unions will have to meet the Communists' agitation the same as many other local unions and national organizations were forced to do. To leave an attempt to destroy our organization, and such is being made by the Communists, unchallenged or unexposed, would be unfair to the mass of our membership.

Many national organizations as well as local unions had to force the Communist element out of their ranks, as they could not possibly continue in their trade union activities, being continually hindered by it in so doing.

It is up to this Convention to declare whether it will approve of the creating of Communist nests in our local unions. If it approves, it will have as a result the destroying of the effectiveness of our local unions and through it the effectiveness of our national organization. This would work directly into the hands of the Communists who hope that by the destruction of labor organizations the worker will eventually have no other alternative except to join the Communist organizations and to subscribe to their theories and ideals which include the destruction of our present form of Government.

SHORTER WORK WEEK

To relieve the unemployment situation created by the displacing of labor by machines will finally force the introduction of a shorter work week and shorter working hours. Men will not have the right to make a living denied them and it will be everlastingly to the interest of the nation that it not be done.

Recently the Evening Graphic of New York began a survey of opinions concerning the creating of a 5 1/2 day week for postal employees and requested the signing of petitions to be submitted to Congress concerning the matter and implored me to give my opinion. I stated that it would be a pity if Congress fails to heed the petition for the 5 1/2 day week for postmen, sponsored by the Graphic. Modern economists are agreed that general prosperity is dependent upon widespread employment and good wages. When money flows freely through industry and commerce, consumers can spend freely and business is good. A stoppage in this flow at any point unsettles all business. Surely in this day the Government should not lag behind in sound economic thought. Reason and decency argue in favor of the shorter working day, and, if it means employment for a greater number that, too, will be in the public interest.

I advise the Convention of this for the reason that to lessen unemployment all factors holding out the possibility to bring about such result must receive due consideration.

I. A. T. S. E.

Our national trade agreement with the I. A. T. S. E., now about 15 years old, was entered into at a time and under conditions which since have entirely changed. The trade agreement, with all its specifications, is rather only an outline as to how the two organizations assist one another, and, as the years went on, it was often found necessary to ignore certain restrictions and red tape in order to render assistance immediately. However, the proviso which stipulates that either organization should have the opportunity to give its members two weeks notice before being obliged to surrender their employment on behalf of the other, has in the main been applied. During many years the number of cases wherein each organization needed the help of the other did not vary very much. The last two years, however, through the reconstruction in the amusement field brought about by the movie talkies, the situation has been considerably changed. Our requests to the I. A. T. S. E. to assist us are now more numerous than those we receive from them.

The I. A. T. S. E. is a national organization which combines two trades, namely; the stage hands and the moving picture operators. In the larger cities these trades maintain individual and distinct locals and only in the smaller jurisdictions do members of both belong to the same local.

Now then, with the reconstruction in the amusement field, the stage hands have been largely affected, that is many of their members have lost their employment opportunities. Not so with the moving picture operators, who have gained a considerable number of members, as in sound houses, whether or not they dispensed with orchestras, they insisted upon double crews. At the present time they are the best situated of all crafts employed in theatres. How long this will remain, can not be foretold, as in this age of machine development, the possibility always exists that they may also become affected by same, even to a more unfavorable extent than we. However, I hope that this will not come to pass.

Misunderstandings between local unions of the moving picture operators and our local unions concerning the rendering of assistance in cases where our locals made demands that orchestras or organists be retained in employment have been, indeed, very few, if compared with the number of cases wherein such assistance was willingly given, even though it meant lasting surrender of employment by members of the I. A. T. S. E. In the isolated cases where the requested assistance was not forthcoming it was not the fault of the International of the I. A. T. S. E., who always did the fair thing, but found itself handicapped by injunctions.

In troublesome times, it can not be expected that even with the best intentions of both parties under the agreement, same should at all times work to perfection. However, in general much to the advantage of both, the agreement has proven of great value, and this no doubt will remain to be so.

TELEVISION

Recently the American Telephone & Telegraph Co. gave a private exhibition of Television in an office in which an ikonophone was placed, which has the same relation to television as a microphone has to radio.

An employee who was at the laboratory of the Bell Telephone Co., miles away, was actually seen and conversed with, the features and voice being as visible and audible as in real life.

There is no doubt that this new invention is here. Of course, as yet it is a highly complicated and an expensive proposition. This will prevent its com-



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mercial exploitation for some time at least. But such will come just as surely as telephone, movies and the radio came.

It appears that television may prove itself the greatest invention of the age. Its commercial application will no doubt follow. As an invention it may prove exceedingly troublesome and may affect in a most important manner the movie picture industry.

Television after being developed, and, no doubt, it will be developed for practical use, has unlimited possibilities and therefore the movie talkie may after all only prove a passing incident in the reconstruction of the amusement field.

THE FINANCES OF THE FEDERATION

In many ways our Federation is maintained on somewhat different lines than other national and international unions. The nature of our business which determines the division of the members into professional and non-professional, is the cause. The non-professional does not rely upon music as a livelihood; he often belongs to another labor union which trade he follows or in many cases is a member of one of the professions, such as attorney, doctor or dentist, and in other cases may be bank clerk, bookkeeper, auditor, etc. To this class of members, the Federation is more often than not, merely an incident instead of a necessity, as their earnings as members stands in no comparison with that of the professional musician.

As a result, our Conventions through the entire history of the Federation, always held to a low per capita tax, the amount paid by members being negligible compared with that which members of other organizations pay. This financial policy caused wonder and amazement among other organizations, as they could not possibly understand how, with such low revenue, our Federation has grown to the proportion and success it, up to the present time, enjoyed. The per capita tax inclusive of the subscription of the International Musician is less than 10 cents per member per month. As compared with that of other national organizations, it is from four to twenty times less than the per capita tax paid by other wage workers into their National Organization. It is small wonder then that primarily only through the collecting of conditional membership cards, fees and fines which each year yielded an appreciable sum, our Federation was enabled to maintain itself without long since having been involved in serious financial difficulties.

In addition to the above the strike fund which a Convention created some years ago by collecting 20 cents annually per member had during years of practically economic peace grown to several hundred thousand dollars. However, this income could not be considered as permanent or fixed as the strike fund could easily become exhausted during less favorable times and this actually did take place during the last four years. Now then, it is necessary that we consider the nature of the expenditures the Federation is obliged to meet and doing this will find that the safeguarding of the interests of members working in theatres caused more outlay than all the other business of the Federation combined.

The reason therefore was, that this class of business as pointed out elsewhere, represented the maximum of permanent employment and remains very important even now in spite of the canned music inroads on same.

As any shortage in the funds of the Federation would result in interfering with the immediate attention which Federation affairs always imperatively demand, it was timely and proper that about four years ago a Convention considered the establishing of a defense fund to be created by that part of our membership whose protection caused the greatest drain upon our finances. It was recognized that only in some such way could financial disaster be avoided as the increase of the per capita tax by reason of our division into a professional and non-professional element, was inadvisable, as

any attempt to increase same to any appreciable degree carried with it the great possibility of reducing our membership, thereby losing on one hand what we attempted to gain on the other. A forced reduction in the membership through an unwise policy is the last thing an organization should invite and therefore the Convention wisely refrained from inviting such possibility. However, our financial position had to be strengthened, and the wisdom that it was done is apparent now as the development of canned music with attending unemployment invited attempts of employers to play the unemployed against the employed and thereby lower the wages and working conditions of all theatre musicians. The very existence of the Defense Fund prevented this I know and were this its only beneficial result its value would be nevertheless inestimable. This made recognition of the fact peremptory that the defense fund had to be created by those members who, in years gone by, were mostly benefited by the Federation and in whose behalf a strong treasury was and is primarily necessary. As President of the Federation, I fully agreed with the wisdom of the Convention to consider the proposition but held to the belief that the creating of such fund should not be agreed by it unless the necessity for so doing was first realized by that part of our membership the protection of whose interest caused the largest drain in the treasury, in the past and is likely to do so in the future. As a result the theatre musicians in almost all the larger cities were called into conference and overwhelmingly agreed to the creation of such a fund and as a result, the following Convention took action to that effect.

I have already pointed out that the theatre musicians earned in the neighborhood of \$49,000,000.00 per annum which now has been reduced to approximately \$35,000,000.00. This proves that we have yet two-thirds of our former employment in theatres. This is of vast importance. It is necessary to protect this kind of employment now to the same degree as heretofore, as the future of our organization depends upon its continued activity on behalf of our members, whenever and wherever same can be consistently and beneficially applied.

I know I do not go amiss when saying that the attempt to generally lower conditions and wages in theatres by reason of the unemployment of theatre musicians would have been made had it not been known by the employers that our Federation was ready to take all its members under strike benefit in all cases where such was done. It is the existence of the defense fund which prevented the development of such a condition and were this the only result its value would be great nevertheless.

As already stated, the propaganda has made the Federation well known to millions and millions of people who heretofore gave it but passing attention—has made us millions of sympathizers and virtually placed us on the map during a time that the opinion began to develop that as an organization, we were no longer potent. All this has a value which cannot be estimated in dollars and cents.

The Defense Fund served us in good stead at a very crucial time and therefore the necessity of its further use or maintenance is one which deserves the most careful consideration at the hands of this Convention. Of course its further continuation or modification in the amount paid or the use to which the fund is to be put in future will be determined by you. The paying of expenses caused by theatre situations out of the defense fund is preventing a deficit in the general fund now and this is of highest importance insofar as the finances of our organization are concerned. The future of our organization, the same as any other is largely determined by its financial standing. That same in the past was continually in danger of being precarious cannot be disputed. Therefore a policy seems indicated to avoid the recurrence of such danger.

Unlike many other organizations we have established the principle of paying

strike benefits in certain cases. Our members expect it, are used to it and it has its value. Many members are of the opinion that the Defense Fund was entirely used for propaganda against canned music. This is an error as only a lesser part of same has been used for such purpose. It was never the intention to do otherwise. Expenses caused by theatrical controversies will continue and this will be so in spite of the canned music proposition, perhaps not to the extreme as heretofore but nevertheless to an extent of developing conditions which must be met. At the time that the theatrical defense fund was established, our Federation, by reason of its extremely low per capita tax, approached a state of bankruptcy in ever increasing momentum and were it not for this fund, such bankruptcy would threaten us now during the most crucial time that ever confronted our Federation or for that matter ever confronted any other labor organization. A suggestion has been made that the defense fund tax should be abrogated as the propaganda against canned music was useless. This suggestion assumes two things to be true, namely that the defense fund is entirely used for the purpose of propaganda and secondly that same was useless. The first is entirely incorrect and the latter is, to say the least, a highly controversial question and therefore to it the old axiom applies, that an assertion which is controversial is as often untrue as true.

Strike benefits have been paid for many years. The original amount paid by members into the strike benefit fund proved more and more insufficient to continue this policy and the fund was nearly exhausted at the time that the theatrical defense fund tax was created. In doing so the Convention did not begin an innovation. It added the 20 cents per annum formerly paid as a nominal strike fund tax by all members to the per capita tax and assessed the members on whose behalf the Federation maintains a strike fund, a nominal percentage of their wages, so it will be seen that only the mode of maintaining a strike fund was changed. If the defense fund, which is nothing else except a strike fund is stricken down, the Federation will for some time be able to muddle along with the amount on hand, but finally after same is exhausted will again have to meet the question of a general treasury insufficient to maintain the organization.

All the above said describes existing conditions and such as may develop in the future. It is necessary that both be considered so as to bring the subject matter before the Convention in all its aspects.

The destinies of our organization rest in the hands of the delegates to the Convention. The duty of those who must attend to our affairs between Conventions is to place the delegates in possession of all knowledge concerning same and this does not only include the present, but also the past as without it, a true picture thereof cannot develop in the minds of such of the delegates who did have the opportunity to previously attend the Conventions of our organization and thereby gain an insight into its affairs.

For this purpose I called attention to the former strike benefit fund, how it was maintained, what use it was put to, the necessity of creating the new strike benefit fund, its use so far, and coupled with this an explanation of the general fund, so as to place the delegates in a position to decide the future policy of our Federation in regards to finances with foreknowledge of its needs.

All the foregoing is the reason that I permit myself to call the attention of the delegates that perhaps the proper solution as to the maintenance of the defense or strike benefit fund, whatever we may call it, may be found in maintaining the 2% but for another year, then reduce same the following year, and finally take under advice its entire suspension until a condition develops which again imperatively demands its reenactment. This proposition is of course tentative and based upon the premise that members who need their organization more than others should pay more for the upkeep of same. Our present policy is sound. An organization cannot be maintained without funds. However, with it all the fact is outstanding that all our members of the Federation have been subjected to less per capita tax than members of any other labor organization.

In connection with the matter will say that concerning the defense fund many misunderstandings develop. The law specifically provides that if a strike is called by the officers of the Federation or members lose employment by reason of rejecting a lowering of the conditions and wages under which they heretofore rendered services they should receive strike benefits. The law does not and could not possibly provide that such benefits should be paid in instances where employment ceased by reason of the introduction of canned music or for any other reason.

This was clearly understood and cannot be otherwise. To point out to you the impossibility of paying strike benefits under such conditions will say that we have lost \$17,000,000.00 in wages. For 15 weeks this would be approximately \$5,000,000.00 and paying one-half of \$5,000,000.00 in strike benefits for fifteen weeks would be more than \$2,500,000.00. Compare this with the entire collection of the Defense Fund Tax during the last year and a half and you will realize that the entire fund would be exhausted in an incredibly short time and the Federation, in order to make such disbursement, would have to go into debt to its members in the amount of millions. I simply make this explanation so as to correct the erroneous impression which existed among some members, (not many), concerning the disbursement of strike benefits.

THE EXECUTIVE BOARD PRESIDENT'S OFFICE

I have already pointed out that our organization is unlike others in point of membership as its ramifications include men of many walks of life, and not only lifelong or even temporary professional musicians, but I have not as yet clearly emphasized, in this report, at least, that our organization likewise differs from others insofar as the nature of our employment is concerned.

All of us play musical instruments it is true; but the nature of the quality of the services rendered by us continually changes to such a degree that its like cannot be found in any other occupation. In our national and local laws we of course legislate to solve the problems which the complex multiplicity of our business presents. Our employment covers the entire field of music. Dance music with its emphasized rhythm, musical shows and light operas with their pleasing melodies, the classic field of grand opera and music drama, light and standard concert and symphonic music is included. The nature of the services, the length thereof, the responsibility of same vary with the different classes of employment and this then again leads to different rules and regulations being made, covering same. This is done by all the local unions. The National Organization with jurisdiction over traveling musicians regulates same and here again we find the necessity of different rules to govern every class of employment. This includes all members on tour. They may be found with symphony orchestras, chautauquas, light opera, grand opera, musical comedy or burlesque companies, in dance orchestras, circuses, tent shows and so on. The national law also provides regulations defining the rights of members in locals other than those to which they belong and in addition determines the rights of locals as members of the Federation. Now then, the multiplicity and complexity of a business resulting from all this, results in many misunderstandings and controversies, or, designed violations of the law which are mostly adjusted by the locals but whose findings are appealable to the Federation. If appealed the Federation assumes immediate jurisdiction through its Executive Board. All this results in the condition that our Executive Board is more preoccupied with the affairs of our Organization than the Executive Board of any other National or International union affiliated with the labor movement. It is of course understood that the consideration of cases by the Executive Board cannot be subjective as the members thereof are chosen from the different locals and it is well that the membership knows that the Board in order to maintain its standing as a positively unbiased tribunal subscribes to an unwritten law that if a case emanates from a local from which a member of the Board hails, that he then withdraws from the consideration of the case if the guilt or innocence of a member is involved or the decision must be one to be either for or against the local, that is, is not of an advisory nature.

As to the President's office, I will in the main confine myself to the statements I made in a previous chapter of this report in relation to an attempt to change the rules of our organization, governing the President's duties, with the exception of saying that all the rules so far as the authorities or the officers are concerned are the result of many, many years of experience and the necessities which the very nature of our business compels us to meet. The question is one of general interest to the organization and not only to an individual officer, no matter who he may be. However, I will embrace the opportunity to make an explanation of an embarrassing difficulty that the President's office now and again finds itself in, by reason of the authority conferred upon it to issue stays of judgments. It must be remembered that a stay of judgment does not mean the final disposition of a case, but only creates for a defendant an opportunity before a verdict is entered to have a higher authority decide as to whether the lower court had not erred in its judgment. In other words it

means the postponement of the final disposition of a case until a member has exhausted his prerogatives of appeal in his local or the Federation as the case may be. It is understood that the President will not issue a stay of judgment in a case wherein the evidence is so plain that there can be no doubt as to the guilt of a member or wherein a local has not erred in either applying the wrong law, charging a member under one law and disciplining him under another, or pyramiding charges against him in a manner which cannot but create the impression that bias may have entered into the consideration of the case. In former years a stay of judgment was always accepted without demerit. In some cases now protests are made and it is presumed that same should have the result of preventing the granting of a stay. In many cases the verdict of a local involves expulsion. In others very heavy fines. The President of the Federation must be left the judge as to whether a stay should be granted as it is he who carries the responsibility. The law so provides; it must remain effective to protect members to the extent of permitting them to appeal before the judgment in their case becomes final. Lately the President's office, even though of the opinion that reasons for the granting of a stay of judgment existed, forwarded the appeal to the local union involved asking for further explanations concerning the case. Often instead of the explanations being made, the local retorts with an objection to the granting of the stay. That under the law the local had no right to do this, and that the President was not obliged to submit the case to it before granting the stay, was not realized. However, I can readily see how a misunderstanding concerning the matter may develop. A local may well hold to the belief that if the President referred the matter to it for further explanation that it carried with the right to protest the granting of a stay. However, in this case the local forgets that inasmuch as it rendered the original verdict, no doubt in good faith, it is not very well in a position to give an opinion as to the granting of a stay in a manner disassociating its consideration of the matter with its previous action in the case.

By reason of these experiences, the President's office has ceased to refer stays of judgments to local unions for their opinion thereon and reverted back to its former policy to rely entirely on its own judgment in the matter. Concerning such cases, I will ask; what does it matter whether a case is decided immediately or as the result of an appeal to the International Executive Board or the Convention? At times a case may be so important that delay in the final decision is not in favor of the organization, but then the National Executive Board hastens its decision.

It appears that disposition of cases by national officers should be taken in good grace by local unions. After all, the opportunity to appeal to the Federation safeguards the interests of every member. I have many times seen cases wherein a local officer protested against, what he termed as interference with local affairs by entirely granting a stay, or, extending an appeal, and sometime thereafter when he ceased to be a local officer he appealed to the national organization from an action of his own local against himself. He then saw his former error of preempting for his local the final authority over its members in all cases. I hardly think that a member would willingly forego his appeal to the National Organization, as, after all is said and done, he must recognize that a case considered by the authorities who are in no way connected with his local cannot consciously or unconsciously have any personal interest in the matter and therefore the verdict is as unbiased as human efforts are able to make it. This explanation is merely made so that you may see and realize that no officer can please everybody, that even a Convention cannot do so and that the enforcing of any law or the protecting of the rights of members granted thereunder by the officers of an organization, is more often than not, a difficult task.

THE LAWS OF OUR ORGANIZATION

In previous reports I called attention to the fact that if laws become too many and too technical that then they are likely to defeat their own end, that is, instead of regulating the professional intermingling of members they will create chaos and misunderstanding. For this reason great care should be taken not to unnecessarily add to the laws and not to fall into the error of having every individual development which may be exceptional forthwith covered by a national law. Realizing this, previous Conventions of later years have confined themselves largely to clarifying existing laws, revoking obsolete laws and only adopting such new laws which treated with fundamental rather than particular questions.

Having this in mind, I make the following recommendations:

It appears that many misunderstandings develop in relation to Article XI, Section 15. This section reads as follows:

"All fines imposed upon transferred, traveling, conditional or any other members must be paid into the treasury of the American Federation of Musicians, excepting when the fines are for violations of local laws, when the fine shall go into the local treasury."

The section itself leads to no end of misunderstandings. The reason is that if a conditional member violates the law of a local, then he also violates the law of the Federation, which provides that he must hold himself governed by local laws. Under these conditions the fines, at least those imposed upon traveling or conditional members, should be imposed for violation of a national law and not for violation of a local law. However, locals at times ignore the violation of the national law for the purpose of placing a fine for violation of a local law, or, if a national and local law is violated the fine imposed for violation of the former is generally light, but for the latter heavy. It appears that in cases of this kind the local is guided by the object to have the local treasury benefit as much as possible. This appears to be unfair to the National Organization, because, after all, its treasury belongs to the locals as well, and it must have finances for its maintenance.

By reason of the aforesaid, I suggest that you consider whether it would not be advisable to change Section 15 of Article XI to read as follows:

"As the violation of a local law by traveling, conditional and other than local members also involves the violation of a national law, all fines imposed upon them by locals must be paid into the treasury of the American Federation of Musicians. The same rule applies in cases wherein a local fines its own or transfer members for violation of a national law."

It often develops that members of a local accepting a miscellaneous engagement outside of the jurisdiction of their local, employ members of other locals to fill same. This places the contracting members of such a local at a disadvantage with one another.

As all locals unchallenged by the Federation maintain a rule governing their members who play miscellaneous engagements outside of their jurisdiction, and as an engagement does not become a traveling engagement unless its length is a week or longer, or a band or orchestra plays single dates in different jurisdictions for an indefinite period without returning home, the miscellaneous out-of-town engagement must be considered as coming within the jurisdiction of locals and, therefore, in order to clarify the situation in future, I suggest that you consider the adopting of the following law:

"Locals have a right to insist that local leaders or contractors engage local members to fill miscellaneous engagements outside of the local jurisdiction."

In compliance with the request of Local No. 145, Vancouver, B. C., which is well made, I suggest that Section 37 of Article X be amended by adding in the second line, after the word "organization," the words "declared to be," so that the first and second lines will read:

"Any member who solicits or accepts an engagement with an organization declared to be unfair, etc."

The reason for the suggestion is that in a court action involving the stage employees, Local No. 113 of Vancouver, B. C., the court held that the words "unfair to organized labor" which had been used on a banner of the stage employees in a controversy with an employer was only an opinion, and that it would take a court of justice to prove same.

In the United States the meaning of the word "unfair" may not be contested in the manner it was in Canada, but inasmuch as it has been contested in the latter country, it is imperative that the law be changed as above suggested.

The last paragraph of Sec. 3-A, Art. XI, Page 73, reads:

"Members found guilty under this section cannot return to the jurisdiction wherein they offended, to play as members of a traveling band or orchestra for a period of two years."

This law as it stands is not enforceable without inviting the possibility of involving members who had no connection whatever with the cause of its being invoked.

For instance: A musician with a traveling dance orchestra is found guilty of a violation. Some months thereafter he is offered first chair engagement with a concert band. Subsequently the engaging bandmaster books an exposition or other engagement in the jurisdiction in which this musician had been fined. At the time of making contract between bandmaster and musician the details of the tour may not have been definitely settled, and these matters were not within the control of the instrumentalist. Now then, upon arriving in the jurisdiction the bandmaster is served with notice that this musician cannot play because one year ago he had been fined, etc.

The consequent embarrassment resulting to the bandmaster and other members of the band need not be described. As it was never the intent to precipitate any such development, the law should be changed to read:

"Members found guilty under this section cannot, without the consent of the Federation, return to the jurisdiction wherein they offended to play a permanent engagement as members of the same orchestra or band in the same location or for the same employing parties involved in the violation for a period of two years next after conviction. In each instance before enforcement of this provision a local must secure consent of the Federation."

Section 6, Article I, Page 18 of the By-Laws of the Federation authorizes the International Executive Board to make decisions which shall have the same force and effect as though made by a Convention of the Federation. This being the case all the decisions of the International Executive Board would become final, hence that part of the laws of the Federation which permits appeal from the decision of the International Executive Board to the Convention would become meaningless. For this reason I suggest that the following sentence, beginning with the fourth word, the twelfth line of Section 6,

"With respect to such matters and questions, all decisions, determinations and orders made by said Executive Board shall have the same force and effect as though made by a Convention of the Federation"

be changed to read as follows:

"With respect to such matters and questions, the nature of which demands that they be finally determined before the next Convention, as for instance election disputes, breach of contract, etc., all decisions, determination and orders made by said Executive Board shall have the same force and effect as though made by a Convention of the Federation."

The second paragraph of Section 17 of Article XIII, Page 113, provides that an employer may be placed on the forbidden territory list. However, the law in its present form is too cumbersome and precludes immediate action; therefore, I would suggest that the last word in the seventh line and including the eighth, ninth, tenth, eleventh, twelfth, thirteenth, fourteenth and the first three words in the fifteenth line be stricken out and a new paragraph be added to Section 17, to read as follows:

"If a local submits evidence to the Federation that an employer has in collusion with members of the Federation circumvented the laws of the Federation by paying musicians less than the price, then the Federation may place the establishment of such employer upon the forbidden territory list and advise him that he cannot employ members of the American Federation of Musicians except through the local union in whose jurisdiction he desires to use them. All such cases shall be disposed of under Section 1 of Article I of the By-Laws of the Federation."

(Concluded in the July Issue)

Why He Was Outside Looking In

One day a lady noticed a little boy seated on a doorstep. Going up to him she said: "Well, my little chap, how is it you are sitting outside on the doorstep, when I see through the window all the other young folks inside playing games and having a good time? Why aren't you inside joining in the fun?"

"Oh, I'm in this game all right," replied the boy. "They're playing at being married, and I'm the baby."

"But what are you doing out here?"

"Waiting to go in. You see, I ain't born yet."—Ed.

TREASURER'S REPORT

RECEIPTS FOR MAY, 1930

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes Per Capita Tax, Journal, Local Fines, Conditional, Claims, and Daily Bank Balance.

DISBURSEMENTS FOR MAY, 1930

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes Frank Morrison, Broadway and 40th St. Corp., John J. Manning, J. D. Greenberg, Thos. F. Gamble, Wm. G. Dodge, S. Hirschberg, J. R. Webster, Gertrude Marx, Mary Checoura, Wm. J. Kerngood, W. L. Mayer, Wm. L. Mayer, Local No. 444, Local No. 60, Local No. 24, F. A. Stadler, Broadway and 40th St. Corp., Jules Stein, Richard Perrot, Local No. 146, Harry B. Bloom, Alpha Rubber Stamp Co., Jacobs & Parkas, R. R. Brant, Inc., Local No. 71, Rubel Coal & Ice Corp., Joseph N. Weber, Joseph N. Weber, Western Union Telegraph Co., Gertrude Marx, Western Union Telegraph Co., Postal Telegraph-Cable Co., S. Hirschberg, Thos. F. Gamble, Wm. G. Dodge, S. Hirschberg, J. R. Webster, Gertrude Marx, M. Gordon Co., New York Telephone Co., Wm. J. Kerngood, Robert Worth, International Musician, Local No. 802, Irving M. Raymond, Local No. 76, Thos. F. Gamble, Wm. G. Dodge, S. Hirschberg, Gertrude Marx, Mary Checoura, Albert A. Greenbaum, W. L. Mayer, Alpha Rubber Stamp Co., Addressograph Sales Agency, Ryte Dry Stencil Co., Jos. N. Weber, Edgar Campbell, Ralph E. Wolverton, James T. Swan, Jacob Stadwick, John H. Mackey, Edward A. Forbes, H. E. Brenton, Shan Austin, Alpha Rubber Stamp Co., Thos. F. Gamble.

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes Wm. G. Dodge, S. Hirschberg, J. R. Webster, Gertrude Marx, Mary Checoura, Earle Gehrig, R. R. Brant, Inc., Leon E. Idoine, Local No. 43, Wm. G. Dodge, S. Hirschberg, J. R. Webster, Gertrude Marx, Mary Checoura, Earle Gehrig, Atlantic National Bank, Local No. 43, Fidelity & Deposit Co., H. Baslow, Jos. N. Weber, Jos. N. Weber, Wm. L. Mayer, Wm. J. Kerngood, H. E. Brenton.

FINES PAID DURING MAY, 1930

Table with 2 columns: Name and Amount. Includes Alongi, Michael; Anderson, Clifford; Adams, Clarence E.; Allen, John; Adams, Edward; Allen, Andrew; Bail, John; Bruno, Peter; Black, Lincoln E.; Brown, John, Jr.; Biagini, Henry; Blocker, Nelson; Christman, E. J.; Callaway, Cabell; Calker, Darrell; Carey, Tom C.; Canada, W. E.; Dawson, Bollie; DiDonato, Antonio; Edwards, Llew; Finis, Douglas; Foley, Jos. J.; Greco, Don; Hall, Minor; Halstead, Henry; Hitchner, Jas. C.; Jacobson, Robert; Judd, Frederick; Kolb, Chester; Kaplowe, Albert; Lewis, Bernard; Lee, George E.; Martindale, Howard; Mastrandrea, Louis; McIntire, A. F.; Pasten, Frank; Philo, Edward; Quilliam, Ed.; Roper, Russell; Roberson, Evelyn; Randel, Charles J.; Switzer, Clarence; Scott, John T.; Shriner, Robert; Strintman; Williams, Sylvia; Wyatt, Francis; Williams, Emile.

CLAIMS COLLECTED DURING MAY, 1930

Table with 2 columns: Name and Amount. Includes Brown, Dwight L.; Bail, John; Campbell, A.; Floyd, W. E.; Ferdinando, A.; Gorden, Isadore; George, Terry; Harmon, Dave; Hughes, J. Irvin; Kibbler, G.; Matteson, J.; Mart, Al; MacDonald, M.; Pike, W. C.; Rector, E.; Smith, Harry W.; Senes, Frank; Turner, Frank; Warner Brothers.

UNFAIR LIST

of the American Federation of Musicians

BANDS ON THE UNFAIR LIST

Table with 2 columns: Band Name and Location. Includes Amesbury Cadet Band, De Molay Band, Essex Scottish Brass Band, Essex Scottish Pipe Band, Excelsior Hose Band, Fifth B. C. Coast Brigade, Gaskill, Carl, Hardware City Band, Hazie Atlas Band, Huntre's, Claude, Italian Sinfonic Band, Knights of Pythias Band, Kuhn, Eddie, Lowell Brass Band, Municipal Band.

Table with 2 columns: Band Name and Location. Includes Myers Advanced School Band, Myers School Band, Nazareth Band, 121st Cavalry Troop Band, Paper City Band, Pennsylvania Railroad Band, Studebaker Band, Tall Cedars Band, Vancouver National Boys and Girls Juvenile Band, Washburn Bros. Band.

PARKS, BEACHES AND GARDENS

Table with 2 columns: Location and Amount. Includes Alger Bros. Park, Boston Garden, Castle Gardens, Central Park, Harmarville Park, Iroquois Gardens, Lakeside Amusement Park, Lighthouse Gardens, National Amusement Park, Ocean View Park, Palace Tea Garden, Peony Park, Rainbow Gardens, Rainier National Park, Riverview Park, Roman Gardens, Shanghai Tea Garden, Splash Beach, Tasma Gardens, Willow Beach, Yosemite National Park.

ORCHESTRAS

Table with 2 columns: Orchestra Name and Location. Includes Boston Symphony Orchestra, Commanders, Elyria, Elyria, Estudillo's, Ferraro Orchestra, Fingerhut, Four Aces and Joker Orchestra, Funmakers, Gondollar Orchestra, Hammit, Jack, Harley-Jacks Orchestra, Harrison Radiator Corporation Orchestra, Lothrop, N. Y., Hoth, Leland, Kane, Al, McGavin, Joe, Moore's Aces, Peacock Orchestras, Schorr, Dave, Scully, J. T., The orchestra of employees of the Lowell Electric Light Co., Wilson Screamers, Zoeller, Carl.

INDIVIDUALS, CLUBS, HOTELS, ETC.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Amount. Includes A. and G. at Bay St. Louis, Academy High School Auditorium, Acme Amusement Co., Ahearn, Charles, Aldridge, R. D., Allen, Walter H., Alpha Delta Phi Fraternity, American House Hotel, Anderson, Graham, Arena, St. Louis, Mo., Armstrong, Ed., Associated Fur Industries, Attleboro Falls Men's Club, Auditorium and Lincoln Hall, Baker, Carl, Baker, R. F., Ballantine, Salda, Barber, William, Barnet, Geo., Barton, Geo. L., Beahmhart, Paul T., Beckridge, Lew, Bell Boy Associates, Benish Restaurant, Bennage, Fred, Benson, Harry, Bentley, Bert J., Berg, Harry, Berger, Frank, Berman, Louis, Bigelow, Francis J., Bishop Johnnie, Blank, Alvin A., Bleakman and Hill, Boracaus, Sam, Borchardt, Chas., Bowers, J. W., Boyle, Robert, Brady, L. A., Breinig, Manager, Broderick, Joe, Brown, Harry D., Bryant, Lester, Burrows, Walter, Cadmean Chautauqua Association, Calvert, Charles, Cannon, John C., Cape Fear Country Club, Carbon County Agricultural Assoc., Cargill Council, Carr, Vincent, Carter, G. R. K., Carter's Million Dollar Pier, Catholic Community Center, Cedar Valley Fair Association, Ceredo Kennel Club, Chasen, Louis, Chernaikas, Geo., Chez Henry Cafe, Chippewa Valley Varsity Club, Chippewa Valley Varsity Club, Chisholm High School Auditorium, City Auditorium, Clark, Harry, Clark, Jackie, Clifford, Jack, Coates, W. W., Cofer, Arthur, Cole, Elsie, Collins, Bert, Columbus Hall, Conrad, Con., Constitution Hall, Convention Hall Auditorium, Conway, Berta, Cook, A. C., Cooper, Ralph, Cooper, Samuel, Coscioul, L. G., Cummins, Clarence R., Darling, Richard, Daughters of the Republic, Dehert, Harry, Deming Hall, Deming, Wash.

Denahy, James, Chicago, Ill.
 Dolen & Bonger, Theatrical Promoters.
 Dreamland Dance Hall, Santa Cruz, Calif.
 Dreamland Pavilion, Sheboygan, Wis.
 Dudley, B., Theatrical Promoter, Chicago.
 Duff, Wilber, Theatrical Promoter, Cleveland, Ohio.
 Duke, Edna, Phoenix, Ariz.
 Dumbrowski, Wm., Chicago, Ill.
 East High School Auditorium, Erie, Pa.
 Eastern High School Auditorium, Lansing, Mich.
 Eby, Ira C., Lancaster, Pa.
 Edgewater Beach Inn, Pau Pau Lake, Water-viet, Mich.
 Ettline, John F., Manager Alcazar Ballroom, York, Pa.
 Evans, Harry, Theatrical Promoter.
 Evans, Harry Ike, Promoter.
 Evans, Preston S., Dance Promoter.
 Everett, Dan L., Druid Hills Golf Club, Atlanta, Ga.
 Exhibition Hall, Boston, Mass.
 Fairgrounds Pavilion, Bird Island, Minn.
 Fanwood Farms, Scotch Plains, N. J.
 Fichtenberg, Louis, Langley Theatre, Chicago, Ill.
 Finestone, Hess, Finestone Agency, Montreal, Canada.
 Firemen's Hall, Creole, Miss.
 Fischer, L. J., Trinidad, Colo.
 Fisher's Hall, Dubuque, Iowa.
 Flanagan, J. B., Sunset Gardens, Drakesburg, Ohio.
 Flett, Mrs. A., Glen Ellyn, Ill.
 Fogarty and Borsay, Rendezvous Cafe, Chicago, Ill.
 Foley, Paul, Theatrical Promoter.
 Fox, Aaron, Boston, Mass.
 Fox Film Corporation.
 Frankenstein, A. S., Buckeye Athletic Club, Chicago, Ill.
 Frazer Hall, Lawrence, Kan.
 Frederick Hotel, Huntington, W. Va.
 Friedlander, Wm. B., Manager "Jonica" Co. Frontier Cabaret, Thos. Alnsworth and Frank B. Heath, Managers, Eureka, Calif.
 Gazles, The, Wm. Katz, Prop., Milburn, N. J.
 Gane, Harry and Aleta, Dance Promoters.
 Gantkowski, H., Chicago, Ill.
 Garrard, William, Detroit, Mich.
 Geisen, Geo., Mahanoy City, Pa.
 Gibson, John T., Theatrical Promoter, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Gillespie, M. M., Grand Rapids, Mich.
 Gloria, Barbecue, Clumbus, Ohio.
 G. L. T. & F. Corp., New York, N. Y.
 Gonla, George F.
 Granada Ballroom, Hammond, Ind.
 Green Gables' Dance Hall, Lansing, Mich.
 Green Mill Roadhouse, Seattle, Wash.
 Gridley High School Auditorium, Erie, Pa.
 Grieg, Peter, New York City, N. Y.
 Griffith, Howard, Jackson, Mich.
 Groves, Jack, Dance Promoter.
 Gullikson, Clifford D. and Sergeant, Chicago, Ill.
 Haddad, F. S.
 Hall, Howard, Georgetown, Ky.
 Hallowell Concert Co., Chicago, Ill.
 Handelman, Joe, Campus Theatre, Evanston, Illinois.
 Happy Center, Cable, Wis.
 Harragan, T. J., Chicago, Ill.
 Hartman, J., Educational Films, Chicago, Illinois.
 Hevia, Harold, Theatrical Promoter.
 High School Auditorium, Austin, Texas.
 High School Auditorium, Charleston, W. Va.
 High School Auditorium, El Paso, Texas.
 High School Auditorium, Flint, Mich.
 High School Auditorium, Newark, Ohio.
 High School Auditorium, Okmulgee, Okla.
 Hinkle, Milt D., Theatrical Promoter.
 Hoffman, Michael, New York City, N. Y.
 Holden, Waldo, Toronto, Can.
 Holland, Manager Milton, New York City.
 Hollibaugh, O. A., Mahoning Park, New Bethlehem, Pa.
 Hotel Pritchard, Huntington, W. Va.
 Houshold Furniture Institute, Chicago, Ill.
 Hubik, Otto, Kollersville, W. Va.
 Hudson Lake Casino, South Bend, Ind.
 Hunter's Cabin, Inc., Boston, Mass.
 Hurlst, Manager Joe, Theatrical Promoter.
 Indiana State Normal School, Terre Haute, Ind.
 Industrial Buildings, Boston, Mass.
 Irealy, Joe, Newton, Iowa.
 Jacksonville Beach Pier, Jacksonville, Fla.
 Jacobs, Louis B., Alameda, Calif.
 James, Manager Jimmy, Theatrical Promoter.
 Jins, Tom and Wing, Los Angeles Gardens, Chicago, Ill.
 Joern, B. V., Eau Claire, Wis.
 Johnson, Chester A., Theatrical Promoter, Boston, Mass.
 Joyce, Miss Evelyn.
 Jung, L. P., Watertown, S. D.
 Junior College, Asheville, N. C.
 Kansas City Athletic Club, Kansas City, Mo.
 Kayser, Edwin, Chicago, Ill.
 Keeler, W. Royburn, Indiana, Pa.
 Kelly, Wm. E., North Adams, Mass.
 Kingsbury, K. C., Manager Stones Park, Sioux City, Iowa.
 Kiphorn, Richard, Lancaster, Pa.
 Kipp, Roy.
 Kirkwood, Kathleen, Manager Malinda Co. Klapholz-Lang, Inc., New York City, N. Y.
 Knights of Pythias Hall, Baltimore, Md.
 Kolo, Matt, Theatrical Promoter.
 Kooie, Henry, Pana, Ill.
 Kraus, David, Theatrical Producer.
 Krause, Edna, Chicago, Ill.
 Kreighbaum, H. C., Manager Tasmo Gardens, South Bend, Ind.
 Krimm, W. Ray, Philadelphia, Pa.
 La Bonte, Anthony, Lawrence, Mass.
 La Franchi, E., Monte Rio, Calif.
 Lambert, W. J., Latrobe, Pa.
 Land o' Dance, Cincinnati, Ohio.
 La Pointe, Leo, Detroit, Mich.
 Larsen, Edgar, Oakview Park, Warren, Pa.
 Laurel Garden, Newark, N. J.
 Laurel Lake Club House, Laurel Lake, N. J.
 Lederman, Hyman I., Malden, Mass.
 Leighton Fair, Lehighton, Pa.
 Leiser, Geo., Ames, Iowa.
 Leonardson, Daniel, Promoter.
 Lewis, Jack, Vaudeville Agent, Chicago, Ill.
 Lewiston State Normal School, Lewiston, Idaho.
 Lido Venice Cafe, Montreal, Canada.
 Liebenberg, Edw., Milwaukee, Wis.
 Liss Samuel, Chicago, Ill.
 Loller, W. C., Dance Promoter, Denison, Texas.
 Luson Ballroom, St. Paul, Minn.
 Lynch, James, Laramie, Wyo.
 McClellan, Harold G., Burlington, Iowa.
 McDaniel, P.
 McElhanie, C. D., Sturgis, Mich.
 McKean, Geo. F., Promoter.
 McKay, Gail B., Promoter.
 McKeon, Miss Mary, Chicago, Ill.
 McMillan Amusement Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.
 McQuinn Dance Hall, Bartlesville, Okla.
 McRoy, Burton, Chicago, Ill.
 McVoy, Ross, Erie, Pa.
 Machat, Louis, Theatrical Promoter.
 Mack, John B., Theatrical Promoter.
 Mack, Patrick, Theatrical Promoter.
 Maiden Auditorium, Malden, Mass.
 Manning, J. E., Lake View Pavilion, Lake Williams, N. D.

Manning, Sam, Theatrical Promoter.
 Maselli, James, Vineland, N. J.
 Massurette, Edmund, London, Ont., Canada.
 Mayfair Club, Toronto, Canada.
 Meisner, Robt. O., Sanford, L. N. Y.
 Meyers, Zig, Theatrical Promoter, Baltimore, Maryland.
 Micheljohn and Dunn, Theatrical Promoters.
 Miller & Slater, "Runnin' Wild" Co.
 Mindlin, Benj., Theatrical Promoter.
 Minot Fair Association, Minot, N. D.
 Mitchell, T. D., Moose Jaw, Sask., Canada.
 Moeller, H. S.
 Morey Orchestra Exchange, Chicago, Ill.
 Morganstern, C. Wm., Theatrical Promoter.
 Mullens, L. H.
 Murray, David J., Marion, Ohio.
 Murray, E. J., Triangle Pavilion, La Crescent, Minn.
 Myers, Francis A., Utica, N. Y.
 Myers, Rhodes K., Bowling Green, Ky.
 National Vaudeville Exchange, Buffalo, N. Y.
 Nassarro, Thos., Boston, Mass.
 Nelson at Pascagoula, Miss.
 New Castle Fair Ass'n., New Castle, Pa.
 New England Amusement Co., Springfield, Mass.
 Ninerman, G. A., Washington, D. C.
 Noble Restaurant, A. DeGregoris, Prop., Washington, D. C.
 North Pacific Fair Association, Everett, Wash.
 Olson, G. A., Grandview, Wis.
 Paden, Howard, Theatrical Promoter.
 Palmer, Robert, Chicago, Ill.
 Palmetto Cafe, Toledo, Ohio.
 Pasadena Junior High School, Pasadena, Cal.
 Patterson, Ralph, Theatrical Promoter.
 Peters, Chas., Easton, Pa.
 Peterson, Fred D.
 Phillips High School Auditorium, Birmingham, Ala.
 Phillips, Murray, Theatrical Promoter.
 Plantation Dance Hall, Boise, Idaho.
 Pullman, Kate, Theatrical Producer.
 Rathburn, Chas., Jr., Conneville, Pa.
 Reese, Fred M., Salt Lake City, Utah.
 Riverside Park Pavilion, Ed. Coles, Manager, Hutchinson, Kan.
 Roberts, John.
 Robertson, A. D., Promoter.
 Rock, C. E. & Co., Amusement Promoters.
 Rogoff, Bill, Theatrical Promoter.
 Romig, Jack, Theatrical Promoter.
 Roosevelt High School Auditorium, Erie, Pa.
 Rose Garden Hall, Roseman, Mont.
 Rosemont Ballroom, Lawrence, Mass.
 Royal Ballroom, Newark, N. J.
 Rummery, Lyle, Muscatine, Iowa.
 Russell J. Barbour, Maysville, Ky.
 Rybowski, B., Chicago, Ill.
 Sacco, Miss A., Lawrence, Mass.
 San Diego Athletic Club, San Diego, Calif.
 Sanford, J. E., Akron, Ohio.
 Sawyer, Russell, Minot, N. D.
 Sax, Erick, Framingham, Mass.
 Scalo, Anthony A., Riverview Amusement Park, Niagara Falls, N. Y.
 Schesselman, C. D., Victor, Iowa.
 Schoeller, Wm., Chicago, Ill.
 Schorr, Morris, Theatrical Promoter.
 Scottish Rite Auditorium, El Paso, Texas.
 Selwyn, Mrs. Ruth.
 Senes, Frank, Warren, Ohio.
 Severi Pros., Hollywood Inn, Ansonia, Conn.
 Severin and Parson, St. Mary's, Pa.
 Sharpe, Tracy, Promoter.
 Sharp, Harland, Upper Sandusky, Ohio.
 Shaw, Harry, Manager Earl Theatre, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Sheboygan High School Auditorium, Sheboygan, Wis.
 Shellenberger, A., York, Pa.
 Shubert, Bob S., Theatrical Promoter, New York City, N. Y.
 Shuler, C. S., Beaver Falls, Pa.
 Siemens, Wm., San Francisco, Calif.
 Simone, John W., Trenton, N. J.
 Simons, Morris, Lawrence, Mass.
 Sinselar, Ed., Manager Riverside Gardens, Cleveland, Ohio.
 Smith, Ira J., Weston Pavilion Co., Weston, Wis.
 Smith, Luther, Manager Scheel Sisters Show.
 Smith-Robinson Players, Chattanooga, Tenn.
 Smith's Inn, Brandonville, Pa.
 Snelson, Floyd G., Mgr., Dixie Crackerjacks, South Shore Temple, Chicago, Ill.
 Sparks, J. B., Dance Promoter.
 Spinney, Chas., Framington, Mass.
 Stanton, Willard and Stanford Theatrical Promoters.
 State Fair Association, Shreveport, La.
 Station WJSV.
 Station WSAZ, Huntington, W. Va.
 Station WSBT, South Bend, Ind.
 Station WTAB, Chicago, Ill.
 Sterns, Jack, Promoter.
 Stewart, D. W., Happy Hours, Florence, S. C.
 Stiver, Nell, Walnut, Ill.
 Strong-Vincent High School Auditorium, Erie, Pa.
 Sullivan, Pete.
 Summers, Allan D., Vaudeville Exchange, Chicago, Ill.
 Sunset Dance Pavilion, Tulsa, Okla.
 Sunset Gardens, Drakesburg, Ohio.
 Taggart, Jack, Phoenix, Ariz.
 Ten Eyck, Geo. B., Theatrical Promoter.
 Theatre Society of St. Louis, Mo.
 Thomashefsky, M., Mgr., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Thomas Inn, Riverside, Ont., Canada.
 Thompson, Paul, Bay City, Mich.
 Tierney, Frank, Mgr., Youngstown, Ohio.
 Tierno, Frank, New Alexandria, Pa.
 Tomson, Jack and Tommy, Chicago, Ill.
 Triangle Ballroom, Tyrone, Pa.
 Tri-State Fair, Amarillo, Texas.
 Tri-State Fair Association, Amarillo, Texas.
 Trout & Heff, Theatrical Promoters.
 Tyndall, Bruce, Ann Arbor, Mich.
 University of Kansas Auditorium, Lawrence, Kans.
 Vail, Billy, Theatrical Promoter.
 Variamose, James, Manning, Iowa.
 Venice Restaurant, Olean, N. Y.
 Vernon, Vinton.
 Veterans of Foreign Wars, Gen. Gerald Post, Carbondale, Pa.
 Villa Francaise, Nutley, N. J.
 Walker, G. Vincent, Rochester, N. Y.
 Weiss, L., Chicago, Ill.
 Westwood Dancing Pavilion, Oelwein, Iowa.
 White, Miss Gonzell, Theatrical Promoter.
 White Sun Restaurant, Cleveland, Ohio.
 Whittier High School, Whittier, Calif.
 Wilson Amusement Co., Baltimore, Md.
 Wilson High School Auditorium, Erie, Pa.
 Wilson, R. A., St. Louis, Mo.
 Wilts, John, Manager Murray's Beach Dance Pavilion, Omaha, Minn.
 Wing Tom, Variety Cafe, Chicago, Ill.
 Winter Garden Palsades, Phoenix, Ariz.
 Wisconsin Beach Pavilion, Chippewa Falls, Wis.
 Women's Club, Louisville, Ky.
 Woodlawn Post of the American Legion, Chicago, Ill.
 Yokel, Alexander, Theatrical Promoter.
 Young, Felix, Theatrical Promoter.
 Young Men's Hebrew Association Hall, Newark, N. J.
 Young, Robert, Baltimore, Md.
 Ziegler, Elmer, Muscatine, Iowa.
 Zorah Shrine Temple, Terre Haute, Ind.

Academy of Music, Wilmington, N. C.
 Ada Meade Theatre, Lexington, Ky.
 Adelaide Theatre, Nampa, Idaho.
 Aldine Theatre, Lebanon, Pa.
 Alexandria Theatre, San Francisco, Calif.
 Alhambra Theatre, North Platte, Neb.
 Alhambra Theatre, San Francisco, Calif.
 Alhambra Theatre, Waterbury, Conn.
 Allendale Theatre, Oakland, Calif.
 Allen Theatre, Akron, Ohio.
 Allen Theatre, Montreal, Canada.
 American Theatre Newark, N. J.
 American Theatre, Phoenix, Va.
 American Theatre, Rock Island, Ill.
 Amherst Theatre, Montreal, Canada.
 Apollo Theatre, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Apollo Theatre, Camden, N. J.
 Apollo Theatre, Hampton, Va.
 Apollo Theatre, New York City, N. Y.
 Arabian Theatre, Seattle, Wash.
 Arcade Theatre, Akron, Ohio.
 Arcade Theatre, Norfolk, Va.
 Arcadia Theatre, New York, N. Y.
 Ark Theatre, Logansport, Ind.
 Auburn Theatre, Auburn, Maine.
 Auditorium Theatre, Marietta, Ohio.
 Auditorium Theatre, Tampa, Fla.
 Austin Theatre, Naacg Doches, Texas.
 Avon Theatre, Avon Park, Fla.
 Avenue Theatre, Vancouver, B. C., Canada.
 Avenue Theatre, Wilmington, Del.
 Avon Theatre, Syracuse, N. Y.
 Attec Theatre, Enid, Okla.
 Baby Grand Theatre, Moberly, Mo.
 Baby Grand Theatre, Orlando, Fla.
 Bagdad Theatre, Seattle, Wash.
 Balasco Theatre, Quincy, Ill.
 Ball Square Theatre, Somerville, Mass.
 Barns Theatre, Elwood City, Pa.
 Rays Theatre, Blackwell, Okla.
 Bayshore Theatre, Bayshore, L. I.
 Beacon Theatre, Seattle, Wash.
 Bedford Theatre, Toronto, Canada.
 Bellnorde Theatre, Baltimore, Md.
 Bello Theatre, Belle Vernon, Pa.
 Belmore Theatre, New York City, N. Y.
 Belzise Theatre, Toronto, Canada.
 Bergen Theatre, Newark, N. J.
 Beverly Theatre, Jancsville, Wis.
 Bijou Theatre, Chattanooga, Tenn.
 Bijou Theatre, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Bijou Theatre, Piqua, Ohio.
 Bijou Theatre, Wilmington, N. C.
 Bishop's Theatre, Hoboken, N. J.
 Bomes Liberty Theatre, Providence, R. I.
 Boulevard Theatre, Baltimore, Md.
 Bradley Theatre, Putnam, Conn.
 Breed Theatre, Norwich, Conn.
 Brighton Theatre, Syracuse, N. Y.
 Broadway Theatre, Detroit, Mich.
 Broadway Theatre, Flint, Mich.
 Broadway Theatre, Haverstraw, N. Y.
 Broadway Theatre, Hopewell, Va.
 Broadway Theatre, Pitman, N. J.
 Broadway Theatre, Somerville, Mass.
 Broadway Theatre, South Boston, Mass.
 Broadway Theatre, Wilmington, Del.
 Bulvard Theatre, Baltimore, Md.
 Butterfly Theatre, Milwaukee, Wis.
 California Theatre, Petaluma, Calif.
 California Theatre, Santa Rosa, Calif.
 Cameo Theatre, Newark, N. J.
 Capitol Theatre, Allentown, Pa.
 Capitol Theatre, Arlington, Mass.
 Capitol Theatre, Arlington, N. J.
 Capitol Theatre, Bellville, Ont.
 Capitol Theatre, Everett, Mass.
 Capitol Theatre, Haverstraw, N. Y.
 Capitol Theatre, Lawrence, Mass.
 Capitol Theatre, Lebanon, Pa.
 Capitol Theatre, Leominster, Mass.
 Capitol Theatre, New Castle, Pa.
 Capitol Theatre, Portland, Ore.
 Capitol Theatre, St. Petersburg, Fla.
 Capitol Theatre, Tacoma, Wash.
 Capitol Theatre, Toronto, Canada.
 Caploy Theatre, Barrington, Ill.
 Carroll Theatre, Waterbury, Conn.
 Carter Theatre, Long Beach, Calif.
 Casa Grand Theatre, Santa Clara, Calif.
 Castamba Theatre, Shelby, Ohio.
 Castle Creek Theatre, Layoye, Wyo.
 Castro Theatre, San Francisco, Calif.
 Center Theatre, Ottawa, Canada.
 Central Theatre, Danville, Ill.
 Central Theatre, Somerville, Mass.
 Charlotte Theatre, Charlotte, N. C.
 Cheerio Theatre, Seattle, Wash.
 Circle Theatre, Oklahoma City, Okla.
 Circle Theatre, Portland, Ore.
 City Theatre, Junction City, Kan.
 City Theatre, Newark, N. J.
 Claire Theatre, Jacksonville, Texas.
 Classic Theatre, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Cline Theatre, Santa Rosa, Calif.
 Clinton Theatre, Columbus, Ohio.
 Clinton Theatre, New York City, N. Y.
 Coliseum Theatre, San Francisco, Calif.
 College Theatre, Bethlehem, Pa.
 Colonial Theatre, Andover, Mass.
 Colonial Theatre, Bethlehem, Pa.
 Colonial Theatre, Bridgeport, Conn.
 Colonial Theatre, Greenville, Texas.
 Colonial Theatre, Huntington, Ind.
 Colonial Theatre, Indianapolis, Ind.
 Colonial Theatre, Kokomo, Ind.
 Colonial Theatre, Lebanon, Pa.
 Colonial Theatre, Pelmerston, Pa.
 Colonial Theatre, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.
 Colonial Theatre, Taylor, Texas.
 Colonial Theatre, Urbana, Ill.
 Columbia Theatre, Coffeyville, Kan.
 Columbia Theatre, Flint, Mich.
 Columbia Theatre, Longview, Wash.
 Columbia Theatre, Seattle, Wash.
 Community Playhouse, San Francisco, Calif.
 Community Playhouse, Wellesley Hills, Mass.
 Community Theatre, Baltimore, Md.
 Community Theatre, Catskill, N. Y.
 Congress Theatre, Newark, N. J.
 Conley Theatre, Frankfort, Ind.
 Connellee Theatre, Eastland, Texas.
 Conn's Olympia Theatre, Olneyville, R. I.
 Coolidge Theatre, Waltham, Mass.
 Cortland Theatre, Cortland, N. Y.
 Cosmo Theatre, New York City, N. Y.
 Court Theatre, Newark, N. J.
 Cozy Theatre, Junction City, Kan.
 Criterion Theatre, Bridgeton, N. J.
 Crown Theatre, Hartford, Conn.
 Crown Theatre, Louisville, Ky.
 Crown Theatre, Lowell, Mass.
 Crystal Lake Theatre, Woodstock, Ill.
 Dale Theatre, Long Beach, Calif.
 Dal Mar Theatre, Portsmouth, Ohio.
 Dans, John, Theatre, Seattle, Wash.
 Darlen Theatre, Stamford, Mass.
 De Kalb Theatre, Atlanta, Ga.
 Delancy Theatre, New York City, N. Y.
 De Luxe Theatre, Newark, N. J.
 Dickinson Theatre, Lawrence, Kan.
 Dillingham Theatre, Eldorado, Ark.
 Dixie Theatre, Fairmont, W. Va.
 Dome Theatre, Akron, Ohio.
 Drake Theatre, East St. Louis, Ill.
 Dream Theatre, Sedro-Wooley, Wash.
 Duquoin Theatre, Duquoin, Ill.
 East Broadway Theatre, Louisville, Ky.
 Eastern Theatre, Columbus, Ohio.
 Ebel Theatre, Long Beach, Calif.
 Egyptian Theatre, Seattle, Wash.
 Electra Theatre, Montreal, Canada.
 Elliott Theatre, Independence, Mo.
 Embassy Theatre, San Francisco, Calif.
 Embassy Theatre, Seattle, Wash.
 Empire Theatre, Lewiston, Maine.
 Empire Theatre, Quincy, Ill.

Empire Theatre, Tonkawa, Okla.
 Empress Theatre (Fulton Street), Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Empress Theatre, Danville, Ill.
 Empress Theatre, Lethbridge, Alb., Canada.
 Empress Theatre, Medicine Hat, Alberta, Canada.
 Empress Theatre, St. Joseph, Mo.
 Englewood Theatre, Englewood, N. J.
 Euclid Theatre, St. Petersburg, Fla.
 Everett Theatre, Middletown, Del.
 Exeter Theatre, Boston, Mass.
 Fairland Theatre, Anaheim, Calif.
 Family Theatre, Batavia, N. Y.
 Fawcett Theatre, Jessup, Pa.
 Fawcett Theatre, Peckville, Pa.
 Fayette Theatre, Washington C. H., Ohio.
 Fay's Theatre, 40th and Market Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Fernock Theatre, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Florence Theatre, New York City, N. Y.
 Florida Theatre, Haines City, Fla.
 Folks Theatre, New York City, N. Y.
 Forrest Theatre, Baltimore, Md.
 Fox Theatre, Springfield, Mass.
 Francis Theatre, Montreal, Canada.
 Galey Theatre, Tulsa, Okla.
 Gale Theatre, Seattle, Wash.
 Garden Theatre, Columbus, Ohio.
 Garden Court Theatre, Ft. Lauderdale, Fla.
 Garden Theatre, Peoria, Ill.
 Garden Theatre, Waterbury, Conn.
 Garrick Theatre, Norristown, Pa.
 Garrick Theatre, Winnipeg, Mania, Canada.
 Gayety Theatre, Mobile, Ala.
 Gayoso Theatre, Kansas City, Mo.
 Gem Theatre, Joplin, Mo.
 Gem Theatre, Oswego, N. Y.
 Gem Theatre, Sherman, Texas.
 Gibson Theatre, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Girard Theatre, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Golden State Theatre, Oakland, Calif.
 Golden State Theatre, Riverside, Calif.
 Graham Theatre, Washington, Iowa.
 Granada Theatre, Buffalo, N. Y.
 Granada Theatre, Lewiston, Idaho.
 Granada Theatre, Malden, Mass.
 Granada Theatre, Seattle, Wash.
 Grand Opera House, New York City, N. Y.
 Grand Picture House, New Albany, Ind.
 Grand Theatre, Akron, Ohio.
 Grand Theatre, Baltimore, Md.
 Grand Theatre, Bellingham, Wash.
 Grand Theatre, Bloomington, Ill.
 Grand Theatre, Bradford, Pa.
 Grand Theatre, Columbus, Ohio.
 Grand Theatre, Kokomo, Ind.
 Grand Theatre, Morgantown, W. Va.
 Grand Theatre, Norristown, Pa.
 Grand Theatre, Regina, Sask., Canada.
 Grand Theatre, Wheaton, Ill.
 Grand Theatre, Winter Haven, Fla.
 Grand Theatre, Zanesville, Ohio.
 Grant Lee Theatre, Fallades, N. J.
 Grove Theatre, Newark, N. J.
 Guest Theatre, Hamilton, Ont., Canada.
 Harding Theatre, San Francisco, Calif.
 Harland Theatre, San Antonio, Texas.
 Harlem Grand Theatre, New York City, N. Y.
 Highland Park Theatre, San Antonio, Texas.
 High School Auditorium Theatre, Tyler, Tex.
 High School Auditorium, Temple, Texas.
 Hillcrest Theatre, San Diego, Calif.
 Hippodrome Theatre, Marietta, Ohio.
 His Majesty's Theatre, Sherbrooke, Quebec, Canada.
 Hollywood Theatre, Hollywood, Fla.
 Hollywood Theatre, New York City, N. Y.
 Hollywood Theatre, Salem, Ore.
 Hollywood Theatre, Seattle, Wash.
 Hope Theatre, Providence, R. I.
 Howard Theatre, New Haven, Conn.
 Howard Theatre, Taylor, Texas.
 Howard Theatre, Washington D. C.
 Hudson Theatre, Columbus, Ohio.
 Humboldt Theatre, Roxbury, Mass.
 Huntington Ave. Strand Theatre, Boston, Mass.
 Huntington Theatre, Huntington, Ind.
 Ideal Theatre, Louisville, Ky.
 Imperial Theatre, Jacksonville, Fla.
 Imperial Theatre, Zanesville, Ohio.
 Indiana Theatre, Bloomington, Ind.
 Indiana Theatre, Chicago, Ill.
 Irving Theatre, Indianapolis, Ind.
 Isis Theatre, Kokomo, Ind.
 Jackson Theatre, Lebanon, Pa.
 Jefferson Theatre, Goshen, Ind.
 Jewell Theatre, Sioux Falls, S. D.
 K. C. Columbia Theatre, Louisville, Ky.
 Kearse Theatre, Charleston, W. Va.
 Kelo Theatre, Kelo, Wash.
 Kenmore Theatre, Buffalo, N. Y.
 Kentucky Theatre, Lexington, Ky.
 Kerrigan House, New Liberty, Ind.
 Knickerbocker Theatre, Columbus, Ohio.
 Lafayette Theatre, Batavia, N. Y.
 Lafayette Theatre, Bay City, Mich.
 Lafayette Theatre, Haverhill, Mass.
 Lafayette Theatre, New Orleans, La.
 Lancaster Theatre, Boston, Mass.
 Lando Theatre, Pittsburg, Pa.
 Lewis Theatre, Independence, Mo.
 Lexington Opera House, Lexington, Ky.
 Liberty Theatre, Akron, Ohio.
 Liberty Theatre, Billings, Mont.
 Liberty Theatre, Council Bluffs, Iowa.
 Liberty Theatre, Elwood, Pa.
 Liberty Theatre, Everett, Wash.
 Liberty Theatre, Hartford, Conn.
 Liberty Theatre, Irvington, N. J.
 Liberty Theatre, Jersey City, N. J.
 Liberty Theatre, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
 Liberty Theatre, Ranger, Texas.
 Liberty Theatre, Roxbury, Mass.
 Liberty Theatre, Seattle, Wash.
 Liberty Theatre, Zanesville, Ohio.
 Lipcon Square Theatre, Indianapolis, Ind.
 Lincoln Theatre, Baltimore, Md.
 Lincoln Theatre, Bloomington, Ill.
 Lincoln Theatre, Hildesville, W. Va.
 Lincoln Theatre, Keary, N. J.
 Lincoln Theatre, Owosso, Mich.
 Lincoln Theatre, Washington, D. C.
 Linden Circle Theatre, Memphis, Tenn.
 Little Theatre, Dallas, Texas.
 Little Theatre, Hollis, Va.
 Little Theatre, Oak Cliff, Texas.
 Little Theatre, Ottawa, Canada.
 Little Theatre, Rochester, N. Y.
 Loonia Theatre, New York City, N. Y.
 Loew's State Theatre, St. Louis, Mo.
 Lyceum Theatre, Boston, N. J.
 Lyceum Theatre, Bradford, Pa.
 Lyceum Theatre, East Orange, N. J.
 Lyceum Theatre, Newark, N. J.
 Lyda Theatre, Grand Island, Nebr.
 Lyric Theatre, Atlantic City, N. J.
 Lyric Theatre, California, Pa.
 Lyric Theatre, Daytona Beach, Fla.
 Lyric Theatre, Fort Dodge, Iowa.
 Lyric Theatre, Greenville, Texas.
 Lyric Theatre, Hamilton, Ontario, Canada.
 Lyric Theatre, Hampton, Va.
 Lyric Theatre, Louisville, Ky.
 Lyric Theatre, Mt. Vernon, Ohio.
 Lyric Theatre, Summit Hill, Pa.
 Lyric Theatre, Tulsa, Okla.
 Madison Theatre, Toronto, Canada.
 Madrona Theatre, Seattle, Wash.
 Majestic Theatre, Akron, Ohio.
 Majestic Theatre, Brookton, Mass.
 Majestic Theatre, Elwood City, Pa.
 Majestic Theatre, Fitchburg, Pa.
 Majestic Theatre, Lima, Ohio.
 Majestic Theatre, Madison, Wis.
 Majestic Theatre, Muskegon, Mich.
 Majestic Theatre, Seattle, Wash.
 Majestic Theatre, Smackover, Ark.

THEATRES AND PICTURE HOUSES

Abowd Theatre, Findlay, Ohio.
 Academy of Music, Lebanon, Pa.

Majestic Theatre, Spokane, Wash.
 Malco Theatre, Memphis, Tenn.
 Manhattan Theatre, Norfolk, Va.
 Manos Theatre, New Cumberland, W. Va.
 Manos Theatre, Weirton, W. Va.
 Mapleton Theatre, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Marcel Theatre, Petersburg, Va.
 Margaret Theatre, Huntington, W. Va.
 Marshall Theatre, Manhattan, Kan.
 Mayfair Theatre, Newark, N. J.
 May's Opera House, Piqua, Ohio.
 Masda Theatre, Memphis, Tenn.
 McTague Theatre, Coaldale, Pa.
 Medford Theatre, Medford, Mass.
 Media Theatre, Media, Pa.
 Melrose Theatre, Melrose, Mass.
 Memorial Theatre, Mt. Vernon, Ohio.
 Metropolitan Theatre, Regina, Sask., Canada.
 Metropolitan Theatre, San Francisco, Calif.
 Midway Theatre, Kansas City, Kan.
 Mishawaka Theatre, Mishawaka, Ind.
 Mission Theatre, Seattle, Wash.
 Monument National Theatre, Montreal, Can.
 Moon Theatre, Vincennes, Ind.
 Moreland Theatre, Portland, Ore.
 Morlyn Theatre, Ocean City, N. J.
 Mozart Theatre, Canton, Ohio.
 Mt. Morris Theatre, New York City, N. Y.
 Music Hall Theatre, Lewiston, Maine.
 My Theatre, Indianapolis, Ind.
 Mystic Theatre, Petaluma, Calif.
 National Theatre, Akron, Ohio.
 National Theatre, Chicago, Calif.
 National Theatre, New York City, N. Y.
 National Theatre, San Antonio, Texas.
 National Theatre, Woodland, Calif.
 Nelson Theatre, Fairmont, W. Va.
 Neptune Theatre, Seattle, Wash.
 Neutons Theatre, Nesquehoning, Pa.
 New Allen Theatre, Allentown, Pa.
 New Butler Theatre, Butler, N. J.
 New Century Theatre, Camden, N. J.
 New Dellinger Theatre, Batavia, N. Y.
 New Family Theatre, Batavia, N. Y.
 New Fruitvale Theatre, Oakland, Calif.
 New Gem Theatre, Hot Springs, Ark.
 New Grand Theatre, Hope, Ark.
 New Mecca Theatre, Enid, Okla.
 Newport Theatre, Norfolk, Va.
 New Rivoli Theatre, Blackwell, Okla.
 New Tackett Theatre, Coffeyville, Kan.
 New Theatre, Elkhart, Ind.
 New Theatre, Joplin, Mo.
 New Theatre, Kansas City, Mo.
 New Yorker Theatre, Charlotte, N. C.
 Nile Theatre, Mesa, Ariz.
 Nineteenth St. Theatre, Allentown, Pa.
 Ninth St. Theatre, St. Petersburg, Fla.
 Nixon Theatre, Akron, Ohio.
 Norika Theatre, Akron, Ohio.
 Norman Theatre, Louisville, Ky.
 North McAlester Theatre, McAlester, Okla.
 Ocean Theatre, Asbury Park, N. J.
 Odeon Theatre, New York City, N. Y.
 Odeon Theatre, Shawnee, Okla.
 Ohio Theatre, Marion, Ohio.
 Oliver Theatre, South Bend, Ind.
 Olympia Theatre, New York City, N. Y.
 Olympia Theatre, Monessen, Pa.
 Opera House, Clarksburg, W. Va.
 Opera House, Minersville, Pa.
 Opera House, Shelby, Ohio.
 Orpheum Theatre, Amsterdam, N. Y.
 Orpheum Theatre, Anderson, Ind.
 Orpheum Theatre, Bridgeport, Conn.
 Orpheum Theatre, Carlisle, Pa.
 Orpheum Theatre, East Mauch Chunk, Pa.
 Orpheum Theatre, Jersey City, N. J.
 Orpheum Theatre, Lawrence, Kan.
 Orpheum Theatre, Montreal, Can.
 Orpheum Theatre, Newark, N. J.
 Orpheum Theatre, Ottumwa, Iowa.
 Orpheum Theatre, Quincy, Ill.
 Ortor Theatre, Madison, Wis.
 Oxford Theatre, Little Falls, N. J.
 Oxford Theatre, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Palace Picture House, Baltimore, Md.
 Palace Theatre, Akron, Ohio.
 Palace Theatre, Blackwell, Okla.
 Palace Theatre, Burk Burnett, Texas.
 Palace Theatre, Dayton, Ohio.
 Palace Theatre, Jacksonville, Texas.
 Palace Theatre, Lakeland, Fla.
 Palace Theatre, Lakewood, N. J.
 Palace Theatre, Lufkin, Texas.
 Palace Theatre, Madison, Wis.
 Palace Theatre, Nacagdoches, Texas.
 Palace Theatre, Oklahoma City, Okla.
 Palace Theatre, Syracuse, N. Y.
 Palace Theatre, Wellsburg, W. Va.
 Palestine Theatre, New York City, N. Y.
 Palmetto Theatre, Palmetto, Fla.
 Pantages Theatre, Edmonton, Alberta, Can.
 Paramount Theatre, Bridgeport, Conn.
 Paramount Theatre, Kokomo, Ind.
 Paramount Theatre, Logansport, Ind.
 Paramount Theatre, Seattle, Wash.
 Park Theatre, Boston, Mass.
 Park Theatre, Caldwell, N. J.
 Park Theatre, Lehighton, Pa.
 Park Theatre, Palmetton, Pa.
 Park Theatre, Toronto, Canada.
 Park Lane Theatre, New York City, N. Y.
 Parkway Theatre, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Pastime Theatre, Albuquerque, N. M.
 Patchogue Theatre, Patchogue, L. I.
 Pearl Theatre, Fort Worth, Texas.
 Peeking Theatre, Longview, Wash.
 Pelham Theatre, Pelham, N. Y.
 Penn Theatre, New Castle, Pa.
 Pequot Theatre, New Haven, Conn.
 Photo Theatre, Burlingame, Calif.
 Pike Theatre, Mobile, Ala.
 Pines Theatre, Lufkin, Texas.
 Playhouse Theatre, Dover, N. J.
 Plaza Theatre, Fort Dodge, Iowa.
 Plaza Theatre, Milford, Del.
 Pokadot Theatre, Fort Dodge, Iowa.
 Pompton Lakes Theatre, Pompton, Lakes, N. J.
 Fortolia Theatre, Seattle, Wash.
 Princess Theatre, Birmingham, Ala.
 Princess Theatre, Champaign, Ill.
 Princess Theatre, Marion, Ohio.
 Princess Theatre, Washington, D. C.
 Priscilla Theatre, Lewiston, Maine.
 Public Theatre, New York City, N. Y.
 Putnam Theatre, Marietta, O.
 Queen Theatre, Hope, Ark.
 Queen Theatre, Wichita Falls, Texas.
 Quimby Theatre, Zanesville, Ohio.
 Ragnone Theatre, New York City, N. Y.
 Rainbow Theatre, Opelika, Ala.
 Ramona Theatre, San Diego, Calif.
 Reading Theatre, Reading, Mass.
 Regent Theatre, Akron, Ohio.
 Regent Theatre, Anderson, Ind.
 Regent Theatre, Blackwell, Okla.
 Regent Theatre, Guelp, Ontario, Canada.
 Regent Theatre, Muskegon, Mich.
 Regent Theatre, Peterboro, Ont., Can.
 Regent Theatre, Syracuse, N. Y.
 Rembert Theatre, Marshall, Texas.
 Reportory Theatre, Boston, Mass.
 Rex Theatre, Beloit, Wis.
 Rex Theatre, Irvington, N. J.
 Rex Theatre, Lewiston, Idaho.
 Rex Theatre, Ottawa, Canada.
 Rex Theatre, Terre Haute, Ind.
 Rialto Theatre, Akron, Ohio.
 Rialto Theatre, Birmingham, Ala.
 Rialto Theatre, Boise, Idaho.
 Rialto Theatre, Scollay Square, Boston, Mass.
 Rialto Theatre, Huntington, W. Va.
 Rialto Theatre, Muskegon, Mich.
 Rialto Theatre, New Britain, Conn.
 Rialto Theatre, Patchogue, L. I.
 Rialto Theatre, Paterson, N. J.

Rialto Theatre, Pekin, Ill.
 Rialto Theatre, Rockford, Ill.
 Rialto Theatre, Salt Lake City, Utah.
 Rialto Theatre, Sherman, Texas.
 Rialto Theatre, Stamford, Conn.
 Rialto Theatre, West New York, N. J.
 Rialto Theatre, Williamsport, Pa.
 Rialto Theatre, Wilmington, Del.
 Ridgement Theatre, Seattle, Wash.
 Ritz Theatre, Anderson, Ind.
 Ritz Theatre, Carteret, N. J.
 Ritz Theatre, Chickasha, Okla.
 Ritz Theatre, Gary, Ind.
 Ritz Theatre, Memphis, Tenn.
 Ritzy Theatre, Spartanburg, S. C.
 Rivera Theatre, Niles, Mich.
 Riverside Theatre, Buffalo, N. Y.
 Riverside Theatre, Medford, Mass.
 Riviera Theatre, Rock Island, Ill.
 Riviera Theatre, Syracuse, N. Y.
 Rivoli Theatre, Belmar, N. J.
 Rivoli Theatre, Hastings, Neb.
 Rivoli Theatre, Syracuse, N. Y.
 Rivoli Theatre, West New York, N. J.
 Robinson Grand Theatre, Clarksburg, W. Va.
 Roman Theatre, Red Lodge, Mont.
 Roosevelt Theatre, Baltimore, Md.
 Rose Theatre, Regina, Sask., Canada.
 Roxy Theatre, Glassboro, N. J.
 Royal Theatre, Atlantic City, N. J.
 Royal Theatre, Columbia, S. C.
 Royal Theatre, Salina, Kan.
 Royal Theatre, San Francisco, Calif.
 Royal Theatre, Seattle, Wash.
 Roycroft Theatre, Seattle, Wash.
 Rubidoux Theatre, Riverside, Calif.
 Ruby Theatre, New York City, N. Y.
 Rupert Richard's Theatre, Picaune, Miss.
 Saenger Theatre, Shreveport, La.
 St. Dennis Theatre, Montreal, Canada.
 Sag Harbour Theatre, Sag Harbor, L. I.
 Sam Houston Theatre, San Antonio, Texas.
 Savoy Theatre, Canon City, Colo.
 Savoy Theatre, Bethlehem, Pa.
 Savoy Theatre, Flint, Mich.
 Savoy Theatre, Shawnee, Okla.
 Schade Theatre, Sandusky, Ohio.
 Scott Theatre, Hampton, Va.
 Second Ave. Theatre, New York City, N. Y.
 Senator Theatre, Chico, Calif.
 Shine's Ohio Theatre, Sidney, Ohio.
 Society Theatre, Seattle, Wash.
 Southern People's Theatre, Akron, Ohio.
 Southern Theatre, Allentown, Pa.
 Stadium Theatre, New York City, N. Y.
 Stanley Theatre, Bridgeton, N. J.
 Star Theatre, Austin, Texas.
 Star Theatre, Eldorado, Ark.
 Star Theatre, Flint, Mich.
 Star Theatre, Rome, N. Y.
 Star Theatre, Sedalia, Mo.
 Star Theatre, Sheboygan, Wis.
 State Theatre, Baltimore, Md.
 State Theatre, Bethesda, Md.
 State Theatre, Bethlehem, Pa.
 State Theatre, Boonton, N. J.
 State Theatre, Columbus, Ohio.
 State Theatre, Flint, Mich.
 State Theatre, Glens Falls, N. Y.
 State Theatre, Lexington, Ky.
 State Theatre, Martinez, Calif.
 State Theatre, Muskegon, Mich.
 State Theatre, Orville, Calif.
 State Theatre, Salt Lake City, Utah.
 State Theatre, Stoughton, Mass.
 State Theatre, Utica, N. Y.
 State Theatre, Weirton, W. Va.
 Steinberg Theatre, Webster, Mass.
 Strand Theatre, Alameda, Calif.
 Strand Theatre, Atlantic City, N. J.
 Strand Theatre, Scollay Square, Boston, Mass.
 Strand Theatre, Carlisle, Pa.
 Strand Theatre, Chelsea, Mass.
 Strand Theatre, Dolgeville, N. Y.
 Strand Theatre, Fitchburg, Mass.
 Strand Theatre, Flint, Mich.
 Strand Theatre, Gilroy, Calif.
 Strand Theatre, Hastings, Neb.
 Strand Theatre, Holidayscove, W. Va.
 Strand Theatre, Lakewood, N. J.
 Strand Theatre, Lebanon, Pa.
 Strand Theatre, Lewiston, Maine.
 Strand Theatre, Malden, Mass.
 Strand Theatre, Muskegon, Mich.
 Strand Theatre, Ocean City, N. J.
 Strand Theatre, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.
 Strand Theatre, South Boston, Mass.
 Strand Theatre, Wellsburg, W. Va.
 Strand Theatre, Wilmington, Del.
 Strand Theatre, Winsted, Conn.
 Studio Theatre, Portland, Ore.
 Sun Shinn Theatre, New York City, N. Y.
 Syracuse Theatre, Syracuse, N. Y.
 Tackett Theatre, Coffeyville, Kan.
 Tangerine Theatre, St. Petersburg, Fla.
 Teale Sq. Theatre, Somerville, Mass.
 Temple Theatre, Alton, Ill.
 Temple Theatre, Bay City, Mich.
 Temple Theatre, Cortland, N. Y.
 Temple Theatre, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.
 Thomaston Opera House, Thomaston, Conn.
 Thompson Sq. Theatre, Charlestown, Mass.
 Thornton Theatre, Akron, Ohio.
 Tivoli Theatre, Huntington, Ind.
 Towers Theatre, Camden, N. J.
 Town Theatre, Columbia, S. C.
 Traco Theatre, Toms River, N. J.
 Treat Theatre, Newark, N. J.
 Tremont Theatre, Webster and Tremont Aves., New York City, N. Y.
 Tulare Theatre, Tulare, Calif.
 Uclid Theatre, San Bernardino, Calif.
 Unique Theatre, Santa Cruz, Calif.
 Universal Chain Enterprises.
 Uptown Theatre, Junction City, Kan.
 Uptown Theatre, Kansas City, Mo.
 Uptown Theatre, San Antonio, Texas.
 Uptown Theatre, Seattle, Wash.
 Varsity Theatre, Lawrence, Kan.
 Venetian Theatre, Portland, Ore.
 Venetian Theatre, Seattle, Wash.
 Verdi Theatre, Belle Vernon, Pa.
 Verona Theatre, Verona, N. J.
 Victor Theatre, Columbus, O.
 Victoria Theatre, Camden, N. J.
 Victoria Theatre, New Smyrna, Fla.
 Victory Theatre, Lowell, Mass.
 Victory Theatre, Shawnee, Okla.
 Vine Theatre, Mt. Vernon, Ohio.
 Virginia Theatre, Parkersburg, W. Va.
 Vitaphone Theatre, Oakland, Calif.
 Waldorf Theatre, Akron, Ohio.
 Walker Theatre, Indianapolis, Ind.
 Wallace Theatre, Bradenton, Fla.
 Walt Whitman Theatre, Camden, N. J.
 Wardman Park Theatre, Washington, D. C.
 Wareham Theatre, Manhattan, Kan.
 Washington Theatre, New York City, N. Y.
 Washington Theatre, Sherman, Texas.
 Washington Square Theatre, Quincy, Ill.
 Waynesburg Opera House, Waynesburg, Pa.
 Weller's Opera House, Trenton, Ont., Can.
 Weller Theatre, Zanesville, Ohio.
 West Broadway Theatre, Louisville, Ky.
 Westwood Theatre, Westwood, N. J.
 White House Theatre, Milwaukee, Wis.
 White Way Theatre, New Haven, Conn.
 Williamson Theatre, Winterhaven, Fla.
 Wilson Theatre, West New York, N. J.
 Winter Garden Theatre, Pitcher, Okla.
 Winter Theatre, Akron, Ohio.
 Woodland Theatre, Seattle, Wash.
 Woods Theatre, Kokomo, Ind.
 Woodside Theatre, Bay City, Mich.
 Yale Theatre, Okmulgee, Okla.
 Yazoo Theatre, Yazoo, Miss.
 Zaragoza Theatre, San Antonio, Texas.

WANTS

AT LIBERTY—Good Clarinet, double Eb Bass; experienced in band and orchestra; can furnish references; consider industrial band or municipal band; union; age 33. Emile Mills, Christopher, Ill., 483.

AT LIBERTY—French Horn, experienced; anywhere for the summer's work; first-chair man; best of references. Address Evans Lantz, 409 East Locust, Bloomington, Illinois.

AT LIBERTY—A-1 Trumpet Player, union, wants location; teach all band instruments; also capable band conductor; experienced all lines; vitaphone cause of this ad. Walter Schofield, 3000 Grand Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

AT LIBERTY—Dependable A-1 Cellist, with 18 years' experience of theatre, hotel, symphony and radio work, desires position anywhere; have beautifully toned instrument. Address Cellist, 1239 Harlem Road, Forks, N. Y.

AT LIBERTY—I am 45 years of age, would like position in music store or shop; play several string instruments; 34 years' experience; furnish 20-year reference. George Wagner, 200 Second St., New York City.

AT LIBERTY—June 20; experienced, union, legitimate Clarinet Player, band and orchestra, A-1 piano tuner and repair man, especially grand actions; references; desires good location. Address Piano Tuner, 249 Massachusetts Ave., Boston, Mass.

AT LIBERTY—Band Director, Trumpeter, union, at liberty; municipal, city, factory, country and school bands write; capable instructor, organizer and teacher of all band instruments; age 35, married, sober and reliable; A-1 showcard and sign painter. Yes, another vitaphone victim. Walter Schofield, 807 West Fourth St., Muscatine, Iowa.

AT LIBERTY—Sousaphone, String Bass and Bass Saxophone Player; sight reader, also fake; slap-string etc. would like to hear from good organized orchestra. Musician, 549 Emerson Ave., Detroit, Mich.

WANTED—Hawaiian Guitar Players, capable teaching and demonstrating; also one who can double on violin or banjo; steady position; state full particulars and salary expected in first letter. F. Mueller, 22 Denison St., Hartford, Conn.

WANTED—For State Hospital, Ukiah, Calif., A-1 Eb Alto Saxophone, who doubles Clarinet or Banjo, banjo preferred; light ward duty; 8-hour shift; write and tell it all, concert and jazz; don't misrepresent; references. Address Frank Sikes, Orchestra Leader, Talmage, California.

WANTED—Joe Thomas Saxotette wants man who doubles saxophone and trumpet; standard musical act, now playing best vaudeville theatres; booked until Sept. 1st; act is eleven years' old; state height, weight, experience on each instrument, salary, and, if possible, send photo. Joe Thomas, care of Weber-Simon Agency, Palace Theatre Bldg., New York City.

WANTED—Musician in every locale to represent me in my products, using spare time; great profit; will give local rights to progressive party; a real proposition and a money-getter for a wide-awake man; does not interfere with your professional work; write for information and sample; act quick; no fake grab-bag proposition; only one man for each district, so be first—and first come first served. Surprise Products Co., 1712 Keenon St. (rear), Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE

FOR SALE—Oboe "Loree," Conservatory; covered holes, F fork resonance key. A. J. Andraud, 3416 Burch Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio.

FOR SALE—Metal Clarinet, French make, Bb Boehm 17-8, perfect condition, \$45.00. Address Musician, 342 West 145th St., New York City.

FOR SALE—One String Fiddles; real solo instruments. Great novelty for stage and dance bands. Reasonably priced. Write J. Rose, 1218 First St., Jackson, Mich.

FOR SALE—Band Coats, A. F. of M. regulation blue or black, \$3.50, all sizes; Caps, \$1; few Tuxedo Suits, \$10. Al. Wallace, 1834 North Halsted St., Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—Loree Conservatory Oboe, low pitch, in good condition, \$37; will send on receipt of \$2, balance C. O. D.; five days' trial. D. T. Staples, Jamestown, N. Dak.

FOR SALE—Band Coats, A. F. of M., blue or black, \$4.00; blue bell top Caps, \$1.00; Tuxedo Coats, \$6.00; Suits, \$10.00. Jandorf, 698 West End Ave., New York.

FOR SALE—Euphonium, "Holton," silver-plated, and case, double bell, low pitch; first \$55.00 will take it; rush; trial. Leon Veil, 5238 North Sixth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

FOR SALE—Bb Clarinet, "Kohler," Boehm system, low pitch, 440, 17 keys 7 rings, and case; brand new; \$40.00; will give trial. E. Pollen, 51 Sterling Ave., Yonkers, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Clarinet, "Conn," Bb. Boehm system, Ebonte 17-8, low pitch, and case, \$35.00; big bargain; trial. M. Jacobs, 1807 Widener Place, Philadelphia, Pa.

FOR SALE—Piccolo, "Bettoney," solid silver, Boehm system, Db, low pitch, and case, \$37.50 for quick sale; trial. Leon Hoagstoel, 134 West Champlott St., Philadelphia, Pa.

FOR SALE—Eb Clarinet, "Conn," Boehm system, Ebonte, low pitch, and case, \$32; will give trial. B. Grulois, 232 West Indiana Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.

FOR SALE—Bass, Bbb, Helicon, "York," low pitch, silver-plated, perfect condition, fine tone, \$70.00 for quick sale; will give trial. S. Hanges, 6224 Pine St., Philadelphia, Pa.

FOR SALE—Baritone Horn, "King" (Besson model), silver-plated, low pitch, good tone, fine action; \$52.50 for quick sale; trial. A. Lefevre, 4129 M St., Philadelphia, Pa.

FOR SALE—"Conn" Db Flute, silver-plated, Boehm system, and case, \$35.00 for quick sale; low pitch; trial. M. Bohr, 165 Stoneway Lane, Bala, Pa.

FOR SALE—French Horn (double), "Carl Fischer," brass, like new, low pitch, rotary valves, fine tone, price \$52.50; will give trial. B. Zelds, 1121 S. 60th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

FOR SALE—French Horn, "Boston," silver-plated, excellent condition and tone, low pitch, \$36.00, will give trial. John Kreise, 5238 Oakland St., Philadelphia, Pa.

FOR SALE—Two Saxophones for sale; Alto Buescher silver-plated, gold bell; Tenor Buffet, also silver-plated, gold bell, in good condition. 4655 North Warnock St., Philadelphia, Pa.

FOR SALE—J. C. Deagen 4-Octave Marimba Xylophone, with set fibre trunks; original price \$525; quick sale for cash, \$150. C. O. D. subject to examination. J. M. Seaman, Livingston, Montana.

FOR SALE—Baritone Horn, "Buescher," silver-plated, four valves, Besson model, includes case, \$50.00; low pitch; snap; trial. B. Seraphin, 1207 West Susquehanna Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.

FOR SALE—Baritone Saxophone, "Buescher," and case, silver-plated, just overhauled, like new, low pitch, \$82.50; trial. T. Tanghe, 610 East Ontario St., Philadelphia, Pa.

FOR SALE—Melophone, "Conn," silver-plated, low pitch; free from dents, perfect condition, fine tone, \$38.00; will give trial. P. Brewton, Le Carra Court, Wycombe and Midway Aves., Lansdowne, Pa.

FOR SALE—Trombone, "King" Valve, silver-plated, and case, low pitch, big tone, perfect condition, \$35.00; will give three days' trial; rush. Al. Davis, 3244 Emerald St., Philadelphia, Pa.

FOR SALE—Piccolo, "Conn," Boehm system, silver, low pitch, fine tone and condition, perfect, with case, \$36.00; hurry; will give trial. M. Mildenburg, 1134 South 60th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

FOR SALE—French Horn, "Conn" (double), silver-plated, low pitch, perfect condition, fine tone, free from dents, \$55.00; trial if desired. S. Hirsch, 6939 Latona St., Philadelphia, Pa.

FOR SALE—Banjo, "Epiphone" Plectrum, practically new, and case; used six weeks; will sacrifice for \$70.00; three days' trial. A. C. Stahl, 8 South Haviland Ave., Audubon, N. C.

FOR SALE—Bb Clarinet, "Buescher," silver, and case; low pitch; Boehm system; brand new; cost me \$125.00; first \$65.00 will take it; rush; trial. H. Blais, 407 Bristol St., Philadelphia, Pa.

FOR SALE—Bb Soprano Saxophone, "King," silver-plated, gold bell, with case, used but one week, \$70.00; do not delay, as this is an exceptional bargain; trial. L. J. Lamb, 2979 Frankford Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.

FOR SALE—Eb Upright Bass, Holton, like new, \$48; Conn or Holton Double Bass Euphonium, \$48; all silver-plated, with cases; excellent condition; C. O. D.; trial. S. Firth, 915 Ninth St., S. E., Washington, D. C.

EXCHANGE—Will trade new Renne Oboe, Conservatory system, in plush lined leather case, for a fine Cello, suitable for professional use. Address Postoffice Box 147, Bruning, Nebraska.

FOR SALE—Euphonium, "Conn," double bell, small gold bell, low pitch, silver-plated, perfect condition, with case; no dents; perfect intonation; \$58.50; will give trial. N. Balk, 5706 Delaney St., Philadelphia, Pa.

FOR SALE—Euphonium, "Martin," low pitch, silver-plated, and case; exceptionally fine tone and condition; \$53.50; trial if wanted. H. Eck, 4521 McKinley St., Philadelphia, Pa.

FOR SALE—Oboes, Conservatory model, rings; Buffet, \$65; Saintememe, \$95; Loree, \$140; also oboes, covered holes; Lussac, \$95; Cabart, \$125; Robert, \$150; Loree, \$160. C. O. D., 5 days' trial. F. Roche, 336 West 56th St., New York City.

FOR SALE—Columbia Melophone, low pitch Eb, D and F; silver-plated gold bell; like new; mouthpiece music lyre and leather case; first \$35 takes it; sent C. O. D. on trial. R. G. Hartwick, 252 East 19th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

FOR SALE—King Eb or Bb Helicon Bass, 20-inch bell, silver-plated, with trunk, \$55; Bettoney Bassoon, \$60; King Alto Saxophone, \$50; all excellent condition; cases; C. O. D. trial. S. Firth, 915 Ninth St., S. E., Washington, D. C.

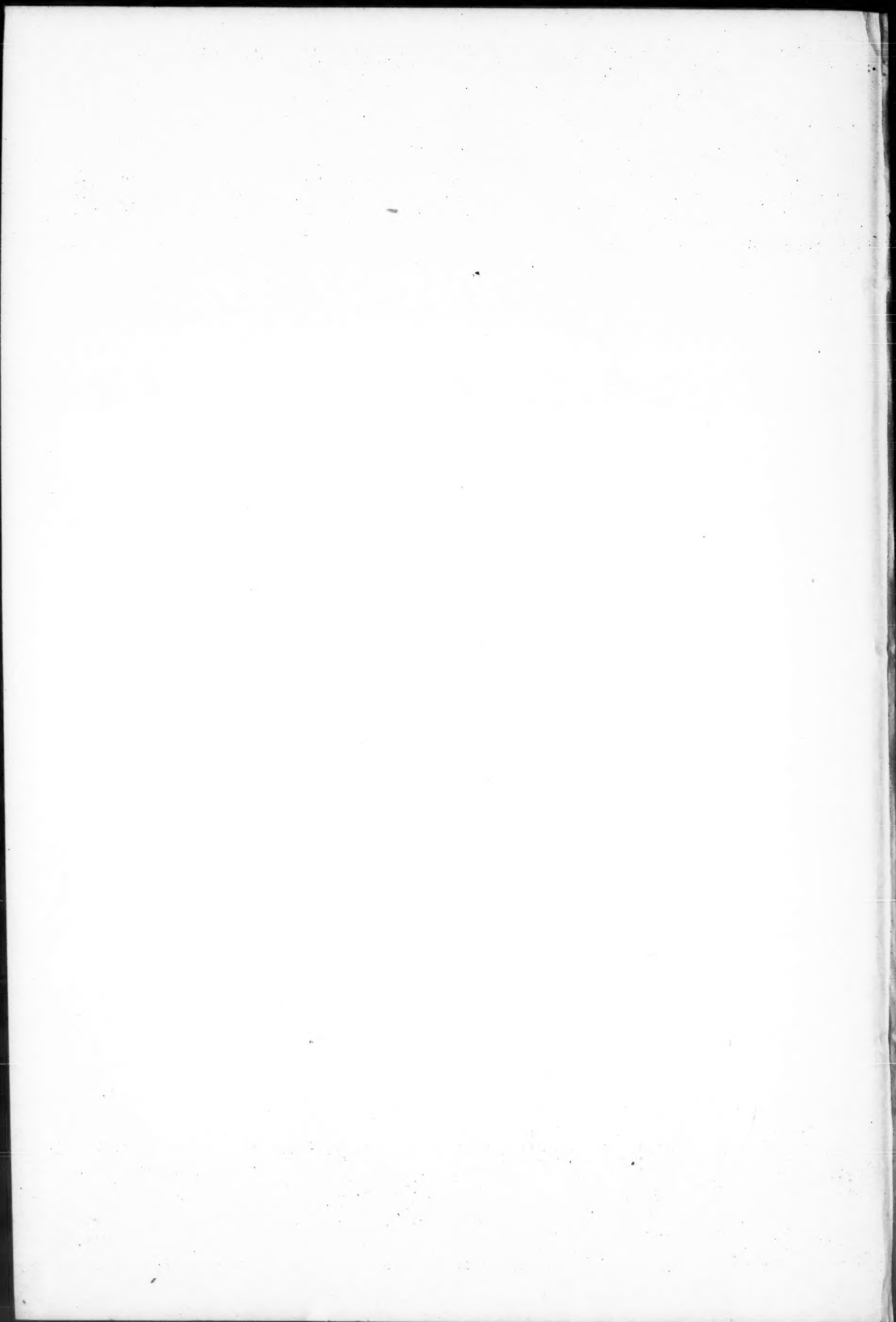
FOR SALE—Piccolo, "Bettoney," grenadilla wood, Db, low pitch, solid silver keys, Boehm system, just as good as new; bargain at \$33.00; will give three days' trial. A. Eizarro, 509 Woodlawn Ave., Collingswood, N. J.

FOR SALE—Buffet Bb Tenor Saxophone, double octave key model; this instrument is silver-plated and in good condition; for anyone desiring a double octave key instrument, this is a bargain at only \$20, with sole leather case. Albert E. Phillips, 1927 1/2 Eye St., Bakersfield, Calif.

FOR SALE—King Bb Saxello (soprano sax), silver, gold bell, case, \$62; "Buescher" Bb Soprano Sax, gold, \$75; "Conn" Artist De Luxe Gold Finish Bb Cornet, case, \$75 (cost \$200); "Conn" Artist De Luxe Alto Sax, like new, case, \$200 (cost \$305); all wonderful shape; trial. Olean Swensen, Manitowoc, Wisconsin.

FOR SALE—70 Old Master Violins, large assortment of others; 30 fine old Cellos, 18 Violas, 5 old Basses; all kinds of fine old and new Bows, Strings, Cases, accessories, odds and ends; store and fixtures; selling out the entire stock; an excellent chance for a good repair man. Call or write, S. Pfeiffer, 130 West 48th St., New York.

FOR SALE—1 Louis Lot, Paris, Sterling Silver Flute, closed G-sharp, low pitch (440), like new, in case, price \$200; 1 Louis Lot, Paris, Wooden Flute, close G-sharp, low pitch (440), excellent condition, in case, price \$100; 1 Wm. S. Haynes, Boston, Silver Flute, closed G-sharp, low pitch (440) with 18-kt. solid gold head joint, like new, in case, \$210; 1 C. G. Conn Bb Soprano Saxophone, straight model, gold-plated, like new, in case, price \$100. Arthur Gemeinhardt, 235 East 86th St., New York City.



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