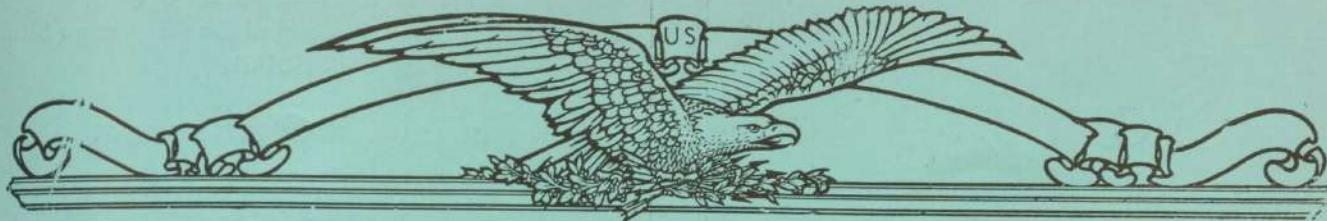


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Columbus-Balbo Review

Elviro Di Laura, Editor

Birmingham, Ala., October, 1934

Vol. 2, No. 1



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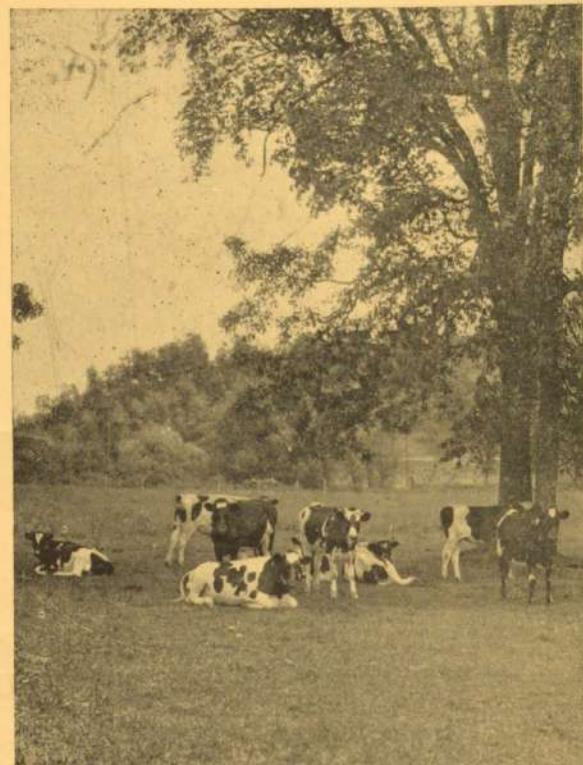
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EDITOR'S PAGE

ONE YEAR OLD AND MY MISSION

This is my first anniversary; and I owe my existence to the good will of those who so generously contributed to make me what I am, like the flowers who receive the morning dew.

I want to grow stronger in spiritual and financial power, so I can continue to bring my message of mutual understanding and cooperation among all the people and work together harmoniously to get us out from this tragical oppression, and not depression.

This is no time for dissention, we have too many important problems to be solved in the face of the most acute condition that this glorious country still has to go through.

The labor problem and the industrial problem are the two most important of all. Capital cannot go without labor, and labor without capital, so both capital and labor must work together harmoniously; strife between each other will not bring it anywhere.

The labor has the indisputable right to life, and life is impossible without the means of production, the equal right to live involves the equal right to the means of production. Free access to the means of production is the natural right of every man and woman able and willing to work.

The labor who does not get more than a bare subsistence as the fruit of his toil is robbed. The labor who are forced to beg for work and have to accept it on any terms or starve, they are slaves.

The labor who being unable to get work, but who, in turn has too much manhood to beg, steal or become a pauper, is by the refined process of slow starvation, murdered.

Man's legal rights are everywhere in collision with man's natural rights; hence the deep-rooted and widespread unrest of our modern civilization.

In a social system where neither of these extremes of poverty and opulence exists, and in which all are employed in some form of rational and useful activity, the present social condition will thus in time eliminate all strife.

We must recognize that, our pioneers of capital, on the early days, men of great vision that bound themselves together, and with energy and courage began to map the country and build what we have today, the great transportation in every direction, great electric plants, waterworks, telegraphic systems, mines, gas, telephones, and whatsoever today we enjoy. And these things were done not by politicians, but by the men of genius who saw the great future and succeeded with their perseverance and courage, and today they should be rewarded for their great deeds and not damned. . . . because they have made a few million dollars in profit.

But, also we must consider that no longer is the labor to be used, abused, exploited to build up Industrial Empires, and pyramids of gold, but pyramids of gold and Industrial Empires are to be built for the happiness of the people.

In the past the chief question asked has been: "How much money can we make out of the enterprise?" Today and in the future the chief question to be considered is: "How much happiness for the people can we create?"

This is the point of our view, and we face it with serenity

of mind. Another of our points to be also considered is the regulation of all modern machinery that has taken the place of men and put them out of work.

The machine should no longer subjugate the individual, but it should be bent to the will of State, which will reconstruct it to the service of man as an instrument of liberation, not as an accumulation of misery.

We need men of genius in the field of political economy, a statesman who recognizes the importance of labor and industries, instead of politicians.

Our trouble is that our lawmakers at Washington are like Nero, who was playing the fiddle while Rome burned, so they tangle in technicalities of law, while the people and the country go to ruin, and for five years we have drifted from worst to worst without any real tangible solution.

With our great natural resources, with our over-production and under consumption, with our boasted civilization, ten millions out of work and 16 million on the relief roll, destitute, suffering privation and tramping from place to place for want of work, and then, we burn our harvest so to keep the price up for the speculators. What shameful hypocrisy is this?

We detest all kind of strife between capital and labor. Violence of any sort will not condone an inch of progress.

We detest the false labor leaders who under false pretense and to gain their own material success, precipitates great trouble and involuntary suffering and dissention among the rank and file of the workers.

We also detest the great captains of the industry who still insist on not recognizing the importance of the labor power, and thinks that they are a bunch of chattel to be used in the butcher markets for great profit.

We detest all those who today are taking advantage of the deplorable condition and exploit at the expense of human misery.

Our aims are: reason, mutual understanding among all classes of people, cooperation for the benefit of our community, city, state and nation.

We are marching toward new forms of political economy, and the people ought to be educated, not played and flattered upon by demagogues.

FREEDOM

The spirit of freedom is not made of wood. It is like air. You breathe it, and it sustains life.

The deeper you breathe the more life you enjoy. No one ought to control the air you breathe. No one ought to be permitted to vitiate it. No one ought to have the power to limit its supply.

No two persons require exactly the same quantity. Equal freedom is, therefore, a term which does not exactly convey the proper meaning when we discuss freedom. We mean simply freedom—all the freedom each person requires, the individual to be the judge of how much.

Liberty of speech and thought, the right to express without hindrance of one's opinions on any subject, is the foundation of all freedom.

Early Italian Pioneers and Builders of America

By Elviro Di Laura

While the historians record that Christopher Columbus, an Italian and whose name is the first to appear in our histories, was the discoverer of America, and also while America takes its name from Amerigo Vespucci, likewise a native of Italy and that John Cabot also an Italian who discovered the Labrador and Giovanni Da Verrazzano, an Italian (and 85 years before Hudson) was the first man to enter the New York harbor; the history of America will not be complete unless there appear the names of other men of Italian origin who have given their lives, energy, money and loyalty to their new country and helped to build America in her early days of existence, there will be a great injustice done to the memory of these pioneers.

The names of many Italian pioneers who came here long before America was a Republic and helped to build America from the vast wilderness to an agricultural and cultural; their names have been put on the forgotten list, or their originality lost.

Mazzei Philip (Filippo)—born December 25, 1720, at Poggio Acaiano, Italy. His parents were Domenico and Elizabetta Mazzei.

Philip was a physician, merchant, horticulturist, and agent of the State of Virginia in Europe during the American Revolution.

Mazzei studied surgery at Santa Maria Nuova in Florence, Italy. In 1773 he sailed for the State of Virginia to introduce the culture of grapes, olives and such other fruits as might be expected to flourish there.

Mazzei's agricultural experiments were carried on at "Colle" a few miles east of Charlottesville, adjoining "Monticello."

Mazzei was an ardent supporter of both religious and political freedom in Virginia. In June, 1779, Governor Patrick Henry sent Mazzei abroad to borrow money from the Grand Duke of Tuscany for the Common Wealth of Virginia. He, his wife and step-daughter were captured by the British and imprisoned for about three months on Long Island. After his release from the British he went on to Europe to fulfill his mission but at the time of his imprisonment he had destroyed his authority from the Governor of Virginia and his mission was unsuccessful.

He returned to America in 1783 and in 1785 sailed again for Europe. He wrote his Memors in 1813 and died in Pisa, Italy.

Mazzei was a naturalized citizen of Virginia. He carried on an active correspondence with Madison, Thomas Jefferson, Adams and other Virginians. A letter to him from Jefferson, written on April 24, 1796, became famous in the history of American political controversy.

We reproduce the letter written by Thomas Jefferson to Mazzei in another part of this magazine.

* * * * *

Francesco Vigo—was born at Mondovi, Piedmont, Italy. In his early life he ran away from home and enlisted in the Spanish army for service in the New World Colonies. He was 30 years of age when he landed in 1775 in New Orleans, still a soldier in the Spanish army. From there later he reached St. Louis. He spoke many languages and also many Indian dialects and made great friends with all the Indians. He was an interpreter and messenger between Spaniards, French-Americans and Indians.

He voyaged the Mississippi, up and down; treaded the wilderness east and north from St. Louis. Vigo became greatly interested in the development of his adopted country. He became "Merchant Prince" of the wilderness and devoted his loyalty to the New Country and as a banker he furnished money to Col. Clark George Roger for a campaign against the English Post of Vincennen, Indiana, in the winter of 1779, with the result of victory of Col Clark's campaign over the British army.

It was the genius of this humble Italian, Francesco Vigo, the "Forgotten Man" that made possible the Americanization of the middle western states.

Vigo died at Vincennen, Indiana in 1836. Speaking of Vigo,

President Harrison, who was close to Vigo for seventeen years said; that "his (Vigo) fidelity to the American Government was proverbial."

We cannot understand why the government of this glorious Republic has not yet dignified some kind of honor to commemorate the great deeds of this man who made possible the development of the United States.

It is the duty of the government to glorify the men who have done great deeds and honor them with monuments so to inspire the younger generation to follow in their foot steps.

We hope that the Postmaster General and other authorities of our government will take notice and action in the recording of the one hundredth anniversary of the death of Francesco Vigo, which will be in 1936, to issue a special stamp for the occasion. It is a duty.

* * * * *

Mazzuchelli, Samuel Charle—born in Milano, Italy, November 4, 1806. He was a missionary, architect and school man.

Mazzuchelli came to America in 1828, going first to Bardstown, Ky. On September 5, 1830, he was ordained in the Cincinnati Cathedral. He worked among the French-Canadians and half breeds, but principally among the Indians. He mastered their languages with facility.

He was the first chaplain of the first territorial legislature of Wisconsin. He persuaded the first Senate of the Iowa Territory to hold its sessions in his yet undedicated church in Burlington.

Mazzuchelli designed the first capitol of Iowa at Iowa City. He was the architect of the first County Court House at Galena.

Mazzuchelli died from exposure to a severe blizzard while on a sick call to a dying parishioner on February 23, 1864.

* * * * *

Cesnola, Luigi Di Palma—another early Italo-American pioneer, came to America in the year 1860. He was born in Pinerolo, Italy, June 29, 1832. In 1848 at the age of 16 he left college and entered the Sardinian army as a volunteer against Austria, taking part in the Cremeen war.

After Cesnola landed in America, one year later, 1861, he married Miss Mary Isabel Reid, the daughter of Capt. S. C. Reid, of the United States Navy.

Cesnola became Lieutenant-Colonel of the 11th N. Y. Cavalry Regiment. Colonel of the 4th Cavalry Regiment in 1862, and during the great war between the States, in a cavalry charge he was wounded and taken prisoner and confined in Libby prison at Richmond, Va., for nine months. Di Cesnola fought throughout the Shenandoah Valley campaign with General Sheridan. When the term of service of his regiment expired he remained at the written request of the commanding General at the head of Devin's brigade, fighting constantly. Cesnola was complimented for "Heroic conduct" by General Judson Kilpatrick who presented him with his own sword.

On April 12, 1865, a few days before his assassination, President Lincoln conferred upon Col. Di Cesnola the brevet rank of Brigadier-General and offered him the American consulship at Cyprus, which he accepted.

The Columbia and Princeton Colleges gave him the honorary degree of LL.D. upon his return from Cyprus. Cesnola was elected a trustee and secretary of the Metropolitan Museum and afterwards became chief director of the Museum.

* * * * *

Cesare Augustino Graselli—manufacturing chemist and philanthropist, was one of the captains of industry who made Cleveland, Ohio a manufacturing center.

Graselli was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, November 7, 1850. His

father, Eugenio Ramino Graselli, came to the United States in 1836, and settled in Cincinnati and established a small chemical manufacturing plant. The Graselli family came from Torno on Lake Como, Italy. His grandfathers were chemists, druggists and perfumers at Torno, Italy.

Graselli's eminent success in business brought him actively into other corporations. He was one of the founders in Cleveland of the Broadway Savings and Trust Company and also Woodland Avenue Savings and Trust Co. He was a patron and trustee for many years of the Western Reserve Historical Society.

In 1910 Graselli's old family home, at South Euclid Avenue, became "Cleveland Society of Blind" and another Graselli home was given to Rose-Cary the Johanna for crippled children.

In 1910 Graselli was made a Knight of the Order of the Gold Crown of Italy by King Victory Emanuel III, and in 1923 Pope XI conferred on him the decoration of Commander of the Order of St. George the Great. The Graselli Chemical Company has plants at Birmingham, Gadsden and Graselli (Alabama) a town named after the founder. Graselli Company have shipping facilities of 36 warehouses in various parts of the United States and maintains its own fleet of Steam lighters and barges.

Graselli died in July, 1927.

* * * * *

Eduardo Marzo—born November 29, 1852, in Naples, Italy, was a composer, organist and teacher. He came to New York City in the year 1867, as a boy pianist. For several years he toured the United States as a Musical Director of Opera Troupes and concert companies.

The constructive value of his work in music was recognized in every part of this country and also in Italy.

In 1882 he married Clara L. Philibin, daughter of Eugene A. Philibin. Marzo secular compositions included songs, duets, operettes, piano pieces, some fugues for stringed quartettes and orchestral preludes.

His sacred music, which was considered more important, includes forty songs for Catholic services as well as anthems and songs for Protestant Churches. Marzo's Memoirs, see Musical America, December 15, 1917, July, 1918.

* * * * *

Alessandro Liberati—born in Frascati, Italy, August 24, 1837, and son of Carlo and Felicetta (Ferri) Liberati, began the study of music in early childhood, and at the age of 12 years made his debut by playing a solo from "Il Trovatore" on a cornet.

In 1864 he joined the papal army and served two years as a solo cornetist in the first Cacciatore Band at Rome, and in 1866 he was bugler in Garibaldi's army. He came to the United States in 1872 and took part in the great Peace Jubilee of P. S. Gilmore. He made the United States his permanent home. In 1877 he was cornet soloist with Baldwin's cadet band in Boston Mass., and later he was engaged to go to New York City as soloist for the opening of the famous Brighton Beach Hotel at Coney Island.

His services were in demand from every part of the United States. He was special soloist of the Interstates Exposition at Chicago in 1878-1879-1880. He also played at Southern Exposition held in Louisville, Ky., in 1883, and at the Semi-Centennial Celebration of Toronto, Canada in 1884.

Liberati was held in such high esteem that he was made the recipient of a number of medals and decorations.

In 1899 Liberati led the largest band in the United States (110 musicians, at the Grand Army of Republic encampment in Philadelphia) was reviewed by the late President McKinley.

Liberati also earned the reputation as the greatest living cornetist. He was the composer of many stirring compositions for the cornet which have great popularity.

* * * * *

Botta Vincenzo—was born at Cavallermagio, Italy November 11, 1818. Destined for the Church, he gave up all the ecclesiastical studies.

Graduating from the University of Turin, he taught Philosophy at his Alma Mater, at Cuneo and Turin, and received

the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. In 1849 he was elected to the Sardinian Parliament and rendered important service in the cause of Unity of Italy.

In 1853 Botta came to United States to study our public school methods and was so attracted by the country that he settled in New York City and became a naturalized citizen.

Botta was called to teach the Italian language and literature in the University of the City of New York. In 1855 he was married to Miss Anne C. Lynch, brilliant daughter of Irish exile.

During the Civil War, Botta championed in the Italian press the cause of the Union. Botta rendered a great service to the American education, a peculiar genius of great Italians. He received a gold medal, struck in honor of his services to the United States and Italy.

He was a great friend of President Lincoln.

Botta died on October 3rd, 1894. He fell from the window of his home. In his will he left his library and his own bust in marble to the University of the City of New York. He wrote many books, including "Public Instruction" and "Historical Account of Modern Philosophy."

Raima Giuseppe—Jesuit priest, mathematician and physicist, was born at Cirie near Turin, Italy. He was educated in Jesuit college and entered the Royal Accademy of Turin intent on specializing in medicine, the profession of his father, however, he abandoned this project to enter the Jesuit Novitiate at Chieri in February, 1832. With an unusual combination of scientific and literary talent he wrote an epic on Columbus in ottava rima as well as poems in latin.

In 1869 he came to the United States and went to California to aid with his talent and counsel the newly established Mission of California. Later he was installed as President of the San Ignatius College in San Francisco, this position he held for three years and became the professor of high mathematics.

His health forced him to seek a rest in the Santa Clara Valley in 1880, and from there he launched out by way of diversion, on a new work, "Cyloidal Functions." Unable to complete these computations because of his health, he entrusted them to the Smithsonian Institution at Washington, and from there they were reconsigned to the then directors of the Georgetown University for observation, and still wait publication.

Raima wrote out several text books in mathematics. He was a profound thinker and his personality, simple and guileless as a child.

He died at Santa Clara College on February 7th, 1892, after only three weeks of illness.

* * * * *

Carlo Alberto Cappa—born at Alessandria della Paglia Sardinia, Italy, December 9th, 1834, at the age of 10 entered the Royal Academy of Asti. After five years in the Academy he enlisted with the Band of Sixth Lancers (Cavalliere d'Aosta) and was at the battle of Novara, 1849. After six years in the army as first Trombone in the band, he then enlisted in the U. S. Navy for a two years cruise on board the frigate "Congress" under the command of Commander Breese, and arrived in America February 22nd, 1858.

Cappa became leader of the 7th Regimental band and accompanied the Regiment to Washington, when it answered President Lincoln's call for 75,000 volunteers.

Mr. Cappa arranged the music for the Centennial celebration at Newburgh, N. Y., and had charge of 2,000 singers who sang the concert. He also was decorated and elected an honorary director of the exposition at Minneapolis by the directors.

Cappa did much to popularize classical music and his public concerts in Central Park. He composed a number of pieces that were well received, the most prominent, "Sardinian March," "Grand Rounds" and the "Battle of Gettysburg." Cappa was highly esteemed by his comrades of the Lafayette Post, Grand Army of the Republic.

In 1862 Cappa married Elizabeth Seyder, an American lady, by whom he had seven daughters and one son. Cappa died in New York City on January 7th, 1893.

LETTER OF THOMAS JEFFERSON TO MAZZEI

"Monticello, April 24, 1796

"My Dear Friend:

"The aspect of our politics has wonderfully changed since you left us. In place of that noble love of liberty and the republican government which carried us triumphantly through the war, an Anglican monarchical aristocratical party has sprung up, whose avowed object is to draw over us the substance, as they have already done, the forms of the British government.

"The main body of our citizens, however, remain true to their republican principle; the whole landed interest is republicans, and so is a great mass of talents.

"Against us are the Executive, the Judiciary, two out of three branches of Legislature, all the officers of the government, all who want to be officers, the calm of despotism to be boisterous sea of liberty, British merchants and the Americans trading on British capital, speculators and holders in the banks and public funds, a contrivance invented for the purpose of corruption as well as the sound parts of British Model.

"It would give you a fever were I to name to you the apostates who have gone over, to these heresies, men who were Samsons in the field and Solomons in the Council, but who have had their heads shorn by the harlot England.

"In short, we are likely to preserve the liberty we have obtained only by unremitting labors and perils.

"But we shall preserve it; and our mass of weight and wealth on the good side is so great, as to leave no danger of that force will ever being attempted against us.

"We have only to awake and snap the Lilliputian cords with which they have been entangling us during the first sleep which succeeded our labor.

"I will forward the testimonial of the death of Mrs. Mazzei, which I can do the more incontrovertibly as she is buried in my graveyard, and I pass her grave daily.

"The formalities of the proof you require, will occasion delay. I begin to feel the effects of age. My health has suddenly broken down, with symptoms which give me to believe I shall not have much to encounter of the "Tedium Vitae," while it remains however, my heart will be warm in its friendships, and among these will always foster the affections with which I am, Dear Sir, Your friend and servant.

Thomas Jefferson"

* * * * *

EDITORS NOTE—

The above letter written by Jefferson to Mazzei shows how the Italians in the days of the Revolutionary War had taken an active part on the side of liberty for America. There are other letters that Jefferson wrote to other Italians who had also taken part in the freeing of the United States. A letter written to Carlo Bellini by Jefferson on July 25, 1780 follows:

"Dear Sir:

"Though I have written to you seldom, you are often the object of my thoughts, and always of my affection, the truth is, that the circumstances with which I am surrounded offer little worth detailing to you. You are wise to feel an interest in the squabbles, in which the prides, the dissipation and the tyranny of Kings keep this hemisphere constantly embroiled.

"Science indeed finds some alignment there, and you are one of her sons. It is with sincere pleasure that I congratulate you on the good fortune of our friend Mazzei who is appointed here to correspond with the King of Poland.

"Present me respectfully to Mrs. Bellini, assure her of my affectionate remembrance of her and my wishes for her health and happiness, also accept yourself, very sincere profession of esteem and attachment with which I am, dear Sir your affectionate friend and servant.

Thomas Jefferson"



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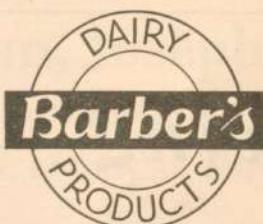
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WHO'S WHO IN THE ITALO-AMERICAN CITIZEN POLITICAL LIFE

From the gateway of New York to the Golden Gate of California the Italo-American citizens have made their strides to the high plane of public political life.

Fiorello H. La Guardia, for many years as a Congressman in the United States House of Representative at Washington, has made one of the most brilliant careers.

Today as a Mayor of the world's greatest city and his election to that place has caused New York to come into her own as a great civil city and frees her from the political corruption that has retarded it for the last quarter of a century.

Angelo Rossi, active in the civic and industrial life of the west to day as Mayor of San Francisco, California. Since the election of Rossi as Mayor the city finances have been reorganized from a deficit to a surplus.

Judge F. Minisi, head of Newark, N. J. city commission.

Andrew A. Casacca, Mayor of Revere, Mass. Casacca held the offices of Town Solicitor, City Solicitor, State Representative and State Senator.

In 1928 he was re-elected mayor and has been twice re-elected, a tribute to his honesty, courage and his farsighted thought of the welfare of his people.

Vincent L. Palmisano, Democratic Representative of the U. Legislature, was born at Termine, Italy, June 13, 1883. At the age of 15 he was a stone mason. He took up the study of law and was admitted to the Maryland bar in 1900.

Elected to Maryland House of Delegates in 1914. Elected to the first branch of the City Council of Baltimore in 1915, re-elected in 1923 for four year term. He was elected to the State Senate in 1926, appointed parole commissioner of the State of Maryland in 1929, and served until his election to the United States Congress on November 8th, 1932.

Peter A. Cavichia, born in Italy May 22, 1879; came to the United States at the age of nine; graduated from the American International College, Springfield, Mass., with an A.B. degree in 1906, received the LL.D. degree from New York University; appointed supervisor of transfer inheritance tax for Essex County, N. J. in 1917 by Walter E. Edge; member of Board of Education of Newark for 13 years and president for two years; trustee of Merce Beasley School of Law, Newark, and professor of law. He was elected to the United States 72nd Congress and re-elected to the 73rd Congress.

James J. Lanzetta, democrat of New York City elected to the 73rd Congress. Lanzetta graduated from Columbia University in 1917 with a degree of mechanical engineer, and Fordham University School of Law. He was a member of the board of aldermen of New York from January, 1932 to March, 1933.

Roberto Luce, born in Auburn, Me., December 2, 1862. He graduated from Harvard College in 1882; was a member of the bar; served in Massachusetts House of Representatives, 1899 and 1901-1908. Luce was Lieutenant Governor in 1912 and president of the Republican Club of Massachusetts in 1919; chairman on cost of living, 1910 and 1916-17. He was president of American Political Science Association. Was elected to the United States Congress from 66th to 73rd Congress.

COLUMBUS DAY CELEBRATION IN BIRMINGHAM DISTRICT

The discovery of America will be celebrated this year in the Birmingham district with a variety of programs.

The Society Victory Emmanuel, of Ensley, whose president is Mr. Tony Lombardo, will have an appropriate program at the Columbus Hall, Ensley, with music, speakers and refreshments.

The Elks Club will also give a banquet at their local hall. Other events will mark the 12th of October by other civic clubs and societies of this district.

JUDGE JOHN GALELLA



Cut courtesy of Commercial Appeal

Judge John Galella is the most prominent Italo-American citizen in the Southern States. He was the first Italian Judge ever elected in the South. On May 1, 1919 he took over the office of Judge of the Juvenile Court of Memphis, Tenn. On November 5, 1918 he was elected State Representative of the Legislature of Tennessee.

Judge Galella is also president of the Newspaper News Club of Memphis; president of the Springdale Civic Club; member of the American Bar and member of the Tennessee Bar Association at Memphis and Shelby County.

He was born in Naples, Italy, and graduated from the Cumberland University, Lebanon, Tenn. He is a lawyer by profession.

JANUS OF THE AAA

From the New York Evening Post

AAA—the Janus of the Recovery Administration.

Just as the god of the ancients had two heads, facing in opposite directions, Secretary of Agriculture Wallace faces two ways on the problem of crop control.

For months AAA has sought to reduce the "surplus" of farm products in the nation.

Now drought and heat in the Mid-West eliminate surpluses. Nature brings the nation face to face with scarcity.

But the Janus of the AAA merely looks through the eyes of the other head.

His administration is helping meet the situation, says Secretary Wallace. It is conserving foodstuffs for just this threatened scarcity.

Janus himself was never guilty of such a preposterous contradiction.

How does Secretary Wallace justify his claim the AAA is relieving the effect of the drought?

He says AAA has conserved the corn crop, so that danger of a scarcity is lessened.

Actually, AAA has tried to cut down the corn supply. It has paid millions of taxpayers' dollars to induce farmers not to plant corn.

Yet Secretary Wallace says he has saved 360,000,000 bushels.

How?

By killing 28 per cent of the country's hogs—so the dead pigs would eat no corn.

No more roundabout or back-handed method of increasing the corn supply could be imagined. Secretary Wallace may think that this proves he is like Joseph in Egypt, saving up food against famine. But few will agree with him.

AAA still remains the agency of food destruction.

The basic principle of AAA remains fundamentally wrong. It is still folly to try to restore prosperity—by destroying plenty in the midst of want.

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PRESIDENT THOMAS JEFFERSON AND HIS LOVE FOR THE
ITALIAN LANGUAGE

The great President Thomas Jefferson, the founder of the American Democracy, shows his love for the Italian language and poetry.

In a letter written to John Adams on July 5, 1814, referring to Napoleon Bonapart, he wrote the following quotation:

"The Attila of the age dethroned, the ruthless destroyer of ten millions of the human race, whose thirst of blood appeared unquenchable, the great opresor of the rights and liberties of the world, shut up within the circle of the little Island of Mediterranean, and dwindled to the condition of an humble and degraded pensioner on the bounty of those he had injured.

"How miserably, how meanly, has he closed his inflated career! What a sample of the pathos will his history present! He should have perished on the swords of his enemies under the wall of Paris."

"Leon piagato a morte
Sente mancar la vita,
Guarda la sua ferita,
Ne s'avilisce ancor,
Così fra l'ira estrema
Rugge, minaccia, e freme.
Che fa' tremar morendo
Tal volta il cacciator."

—Thomas Jefferson (From His Memories)

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AN EVER-LASTING PEACE AND THE WAR

After each peace, presumable to last forever, the armaments have recommended. They have been increased through greed, envy, fear, all kinds of intrigues and they have brought more or less violent wars.

Once each year, around the smoking ruins, the guilty are assembled. The diplomats, the bankers, the profiteers, the generals and the social patriots.

They want to conclude "an everlasting peace" once more on the basis of bourgeois regime. That this is a chimera every sensible person understands.

The world war, which lasted four years, costing millions of human lives, and caused the ruin of millions of families, the destruction of millions of instruments of production and billions of products of human industry.

And today the people of the world are paying their penalty for those who were responsible for the declaration of the world war.

If I kill some one, I am a murderer; if I destroy my home or some other person's home, the law and the court will be put in motion and will prosecute me if found guilty.

If a captain of a ship sends his ship on the rocks because of negligence, and hundreds of lives are lost, immediately investigation will be made to find the cause of the wreck and the responsibility of the captain.

Why do we not persecute those who foment and declare the War?

The only way to stop war is to refuse to be food for the cannons and call insurrection. War will never be totally abolished until, by the invention of human intellect, it has been rendered so deadly that men will refuse to engage in it.

The proposition of peace conference to limit the power of human genius tends to the conservation of militarism, to its preservation and not to its destruction or annihilation.

Doubtless the war, no matter who triumphs, will produce numerous causes of discontent; famine, want, and misery follow in her path.

It will be necessary for us anti-militarists and anti-War to start with vim and zeal the education of individuals against war and with all means at our disposal to prevent war.

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IMPRESSIONS OF MUSSOLINI AND ITALY

By Birmingham People

By invitation of the Italian Government a group of several Southern Newspaper Publishers and prominent educational men went to Italy as the guest of the Italian Government. They sailed from New York for Italy on August 4th on the Conte Di Savoia.

Of this group, three were citizens of Birmingham, Mr. Victor H. Hanson, publisher of the Birmingham News-Age-Herald; Mr. Erskin Ramsay and Dr. Charles B. Glenn.

On their return to this country after several weeks of sojourn in Italy they have the following to say about Mussolini and the Italian Fascist Government:

"A mio giudizio, Mussolini e' una personalita' dinamica ed una fra le figure che torreggiano nel mondo. Engli passera' alla storia come uno dei piu' grandi uomini, di tutti i tempi," disse Victor H. Hanson, direttore del Birmingham News-Age-Herald di Birmingham, Alabama.

"In my judgement, Mussolini is a dynamic and outstanding world figure. He will go down in history as one of the greatest men of all times," said Victor H. Hanson, publisher of The Birmingham News-Age Herald of Birmingham, Alabama, U. S. of America. . . . This statement, made by Mr. Hanson in an address at a formal luncheon at the Pitti Palace in Florence, was quoted by every newspaper in Italy.)

Mr. Ramsay and Dr. Glenn also have expressed the same opinion about Mussolini and the great achievements of the Fascist Government in Italy for the last twelve years of their regime.

The first great work of the Mussolini programme was the reclamation of Latium swamps, which for 2,000 years all the Emperors and popes were unable to drain. Now these vast lands are under cultivation with all the modern implements for cultivation being used and divided into small portion among thousands of families of veterans.

The electrification of over 50 per cent of the railroad system, the building of thousand of Case Popolare, "Municipal Homes for the workers and cleaned out the slums in every city.

Three new cities have been erected in the reclaimed land, Littoria, with a population of 10,000, which has been made the capitol of the new province; Sabaudia, and Pontinia the third city has been made a sort of super tourist resort, second to Venice. According to Mr. Ramsay, there are no beggars in the streets of any of the Italian cities and the cities are kept in the best of order in every respect.

Italy has made great advancements under Mussolini and the Italian people adore him and would die for him and his policies.

"It wouldn't do for us," we say, and that is probably true. But it wasn't made for us, and if the Italians like it, that's their business. Our task, then, is to consider it as a working government, approved by its people, and not as a government that we as Americans would like to change or form.

"We Americans are rather impertinent to criticize a form of government about which we know nothing."

COLUMBUS-BALBO REVIEW PRESENTED TO MUSSOLINI
BY MR. VICTOR H. HANSON

The first issue of the Columbus-Balbo Review was presented to Mussolini by Mr. Victor H. Hanson, publisher of the Birmingham News-Age Herald on his recent trip to Italy, where he went by a special invitation of the Italian government to several newspapermen and prominent educational men of the Southern states.

The Review was consigned to Mr. Hanson by Mr. Elviro Di Laura, publisher of the magazine, a few days before Mr. Hanson left Birmingham for the trip to Rome.

The Magazine was encased in a special folder of cellophane with the Italo-American silk flags with the editors autograph.

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WOFFORD OIL COMPANY, BIRMINGHAM, HAS SOUTH'S LARGEST DISTRIBUTING PLANT

The Editor has heard many stories pertaining to the size of Wofford Oil Company's mammoth oil plant at Birmingham, but had never taken the opportunity of looking over this plant, until a few days ago, when he was not only surprised at the size of the plant, but amazed at the method of handling oils, greases and motor fuel.

When you enter the large warehouse of the Wofford Oil Company, your first impression is cleanliness as there is a floor mat at the door and you are requested to wipe your feet, then, as you gaze around the warehouse, you note that every barrel or drum of oil is in its place, the floors and walls are spotlessly clean, and when you examine closely the large battery of steam mixing kettles, used for compounding oils, you will note the same care is taken in the cleanliness of these tanks and mixing kettles as is taken by a chef in a modern sanitary kitchen. The oils are put in these tanks and heated to certain temperatures and blended together to meet certain specifications. Then, from these blending kettles, the editor went into the Grease Department, which was probably more interesting than the Oil Department. Here was a large kettle, spotlessly clean, and different oils and compounds were placed in the kettle and heated to certain temperatures. The operator, testing the mixture, frequently with scientific instruments so that no mistake could be made with regard to the temperature and the mixtures, which reminded the editor of the chef in his kitchen preparing food for human consumption, as every detail, in the making of the greases, was checked and care was taken to see that no foreign matter of any kind could get into the mixture. The Lubricating Engineer explaining to the editor that the finest motor oil or grease would not properly lubricate if it contained grit or foreign substance, therefore, special care had to be taken in seeing that the oil and grease was kept free from any foreign substance as the least bit of dirt or other abrasive materials might cause serious injury to bearings.

The Editor was astonished to find such cleanliness existing around an oil plant, as he had always believed that while the oil companies kept a clean place, he never believed that an oil plant, where they blended oils and manufactured greases, could be kept as clean as a good housekeeper's kitchen where food is prepared for human consumption. The trip through the entire Wofford Oil Company's plant was both interesting and instructive and if those, interested in the lubrication of machinery, would avail themselves of the opportunity to visit the Wofford Oil Company's plant, their trip would be an education within itself.

THE QUEST

When the curtains of night are pinned back
By the stars I promise, my love, that
I will wait in silence until
I hear your voice—soft and real.

And while I wait the moon will watch me,
Only till you come, my love, for thee—
And dewdrops will be falling
On every flower of Heaven's calling.

And sweet fragrance will enchant the night
As you approach in the moonlight,
Then, sweet love, you can take
One little kiss for old love's sake!

And after I've lingered in your arms
We'll stroll into your canoe,
And gaze about night's mysterious charms,
Dreaming dreams lovers usually do!

—LUCA MUSSO.

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COLUMBUS DAY IS NATIONAL HOLIDAY

Finally the 73rd Congress of the United States of America in Joint Resolution by Senate and House of Representatives have recognized the celebration of Columbus Day as a National Holiday.

With this noble act by Congress to honor the great deed of Columbus, the discoverer of the Western hemisphere, also put an end to those who have tried to becloud the heroic figure of Christopher Columbus, and make him appear mercenary and of little importance.

We rejoice to our hearts content and congratulate all those who have taken an active part for many years, working incessantly for the recognition of "Columbus Day" as a National Holiday.

The resolution follows:

"Joint Resolution H. J. Res. 10

"Requesting the President to proclaim October 12th as Columbus Day for the observance of the anniversary of the discoverer of America:

"Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States is authorized and requested to issue a proclamation designating October 12th of each year as Columbus Day and calling upon officials of the Government to display the flag of the United States on all Government Buildings on said date and inviting the people of the United States to observe the day, in schools and churches, or other suitable places, with appropriate ceremonies expressive of the public sentiment befitting the anniversary of the discoverer of America. Approved, April 30, 1934."

The first Columbus Day in the United States was passed in the State of Colorado in 1907, sponsored by Mr. Angelo Noce, a Genovese, who died in Denver, Colorado in 1922.

Of the forty-eight States in the Union only 13 states had not yet recognized the Columbus Day. Alabama passed the Columbus Day in 1911, but in 1919 saw fit to abolish it, and not until 1931 did the Alabama Legislature see fit to re-establish it. Columbus Day as a State Holiday and Fraternal Day was introduced by Lewey Robinson and sponsored by Elviro Di Laura.

A NEW LADIES' STORE IN GADSDEN OPENS

Under the management of Mr. Louis Clein, Gadsden has a new store, opened on its popular business thoroughfare, Broad Street. The new firm is Moore & Clein, and specializes in ladies' ready-towear. For 17 years this firm had a store at Carrollton, Georgia.

The new store is in the heart of the city and you will find the best quality of material for your wife and daughter's dresses.

You must not miss the opportunity to visit this new store, where you will find the manager and the clerks very courteous and the merchandise the best at very economical prices and of the latest style.

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LETTERS OF COMMENDATION FROM HIGH OFFICIALS AND PROMINENT MEN OF THE UNITED STATES

My dear Mr. Di Laura:

I have before me your letter of the 14th asking my support of H. J. Res. 10, which requests the President to proclaim October 12th as a national holiday for the observance of the anniversary of the discovery of America.

We in Louisiana already observe Columbus Day and it will be my pleasure to support the bill when it comes up in the Senate.

Yours sincerely,

HUEY, P. LONG, U. S. Senator.

* * * * *

Mr. Elviro Di Laura,
Birmingham, Alabama.

My dear Sir:

Your letter of January 11th to the Postmaster General, suggesting the issuance of a special postage stamp in honor of Christopher Columbus and Amerigo Vespucci, has been referred to this Office.

Your interest in the matter is very commendable, but the Department will not be in a position to give favorable consideration to your recommendation. Only a very limited number of stamps of a special nature can be provided this year if the revision of the designs on the regular series of postage stamps, as now contemplated, is finally approved.

In this connection, you are advised that a special series of postage stamps was provided in honor of Columbus in connection with the celebration of the 400th anniversary of the discovery of America. This set of stamps embraced 16 denominations, and was known as the Columbian Series. In view of this distinct contribution, the issuance of additional stamps at this time in honor of Christopher Columbus appears unnecessary.

Very truly yours,

C. B. EILENBERGER,
Third Assistant Postmaster General

* * * * *

October 1, 1934

Mr. Elviro Laura, Editor and Publisher,
Columbus-Balbo Review,
Birmingham, Alabama.

Dear Sir:

Allow me to most heartily congratulate you over the splendid and worthwhile Magazine, Columbus-Balbo Review, that you are editing and publishing. It is full of literary merit showing your ability as an editor. It is deserving of success and the patronage of the public. It is an excellent exponent of the American-Italians and it should be their mouth piece on all public questions here in the South.

Allow me also to congratulate you over your constructive work in helping to secure the adoption of a bill in Congress making October 12th a legal holiday in honor of Columbus. It should have been done long ago. Hope the day will be widely celebrated this year, and that each year it will grow more popular and recognition given to Columbus for the great discovery of America.

Wishing you continued success with your magazine, I am

Very truly,

J. A. ROUNTREE, Director-General, United
States Good Roads Association, 3200 Cliff
Road, Birmingham, Alabama.

* * * * *

Mr. Elviro Di Laura, Editor,
Columbus-Balbo Review,
Birmingham, Alabama.

Dear Sir:

I have your letter of the 14th relative to H. J. Res. 10.

If the Committee reports the resolution and it comes before the Senate, I shall be glad to support it.

Very sincerely,

J. H. BANKHEAD, U. S. Senator.

Mr. Elviro Di Laura, Editor,
Columbus-Balbo Review,
Birmingham, Alabama.

My dear Mr. Di Laura:

Your letter of the 14th, has been received, relative to House Joint Resolution 10, which proclaims October 12th as Columbus Day, for the observance of the anniversary of the discovery of America.

I appreciate your courtesy in giving me your views with reference to this measure. I want to assure you that the matter shall have my careful consideration when it reaches the Senate for a vote.

With kind regards and good wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

HUGO L. BLACK, U. S. Senator.

0

A LETTER OF APPRECIATION FROM AUBURN STUDENT

Dear Mr. Di Laura:

I deeply appreciate the copy of the "Columbus-Balbo Review" that you sent me, and I hope that your readers are enjoying reading their copy fully as much as I did mine. I found your magazine very instructive with many timely and interesting articles. The magazine should make a favorable impression on other readers aside from Italian-Americans. There is a wealth of instructive material contained in your last issue that should appeal to readers of a cultured interest.

If I were to pray for a taste which should stand me under every variety of circumstances, and be a source of happiness and cheerfulness to me through life, and a shield against its ills, however things might go amiss and the world frown upon me, it would be a taste for reading. Give a person this taste and the means of gratifying it, and you can hardly fail of making him happy. You make him a denizen of all nations, a contemporary of all ages. I read for three things: First, to know what the world has done during the past twenty-four hours, and is about to do today, second, for the knowledge that I specially want in my work; and third, for what will bring my mind into a proper mood.

I was especially interested in your article "Random Thoughts On Education," and hope you will continue to publish articles of this type. The aim of education should be to teach us rather how to think, that what to think—rather to improve our minds, so as to enable us to think for ourselves, than to load the memory with the thoughts of other men.

We have in America the largest public school system on earth, the most expensive college buildings, the most extensive curriculum, but nowhere else is education so blind to its objectives, so indifferent to any specific outcome as in America. We can advance and develop democracy but little faster than we can advance and develop the average level of intelligence and knowledge within the democracy. That is one of the problems that confront modern education. I wish every immigrant could know that Lincoln spent only one year in school under the tutelage of five different teachers, and that man still could be the author of the Gettysburg address.

Education commences at the mother's knee, and every word spoken in the hearing of little children tends toward the formation of character. I wish parents would always bear this in mind. Then too, there is also to be remembered that dull boys are more likely than others to get into difficulties, largely because they want, and need, more work with their hands and less intellectual work, but do not get it.

I would like to express more of my thoughts to you, but my time is very limited. I hope you will continue to maintain your present high standards in your journalistic efforts, and with this letter you have my best wishes for a full measure of success.

Sincerely yours,

SAM CANZONERI.

HISTORICAL MISSION OF THE UNITED STATES GOOD ROADS ASSOCIATION



*J.A. Rountree
Director General ~
U.S. Good Roads Assn.*

Recognizing the location, building construction and maintenance of inter-state and trans-continental highways in the United States, have been fostered mainly by highway associations until their number has become large. And most of these, in fact nearly all, have addressed themselves to a particular road as an memorial epoch in the history of this country.

The United States Good Roads Association has had as its primary object the developing of all highways as well as educating the people of the United States to support Congress in making appropriations annually to aid in highway construction. It is important to have an association that can act as a Clearing House of medium of exchange of ideas and developing work, believing the general interest will be promoted thereby. The United States Good Roads Association offers that medium of exchange with no thought of taking away from other associations their individual labor and development of plans for the future. Having this as its object the association has met for the past twenty-one years in different cities, and promoted the building of national and inter-state highways, and urging Congress to make appropriations.

At every meeting of the association many national highway are represented and delegates come to present their claims and urge the support of the United States Good Roads Association. The United States Good Roads Association was organized twenty-two years ago under the leadership of the late United States Senator John H. Bankhead, who served ably and well for eight years until his death. Under his leadership the United States Good Roads Association is responsible for the good roads movement in the United States. It led the fight to organize the counties, districts and states to work for good roads and secure appropriations.

The United States Good Roads Association secured the first Federal Aid appropriation for building roads under the leadership of Senator Bankhead, who won the title in the United States Senate as the "Father of Good Roads." The Association has advocated, labored and helped to secure the increase of federal aid ever since the Bankhead Federal Aid bill was adopted.

The mantle of the distinguished father who did so much for the cause of good roads as President of the United States Good Roads

Association, has fallen on the shoulders of Senator John H. Bankhead, Jr., who is serving the people of Alabama as well as the nation so faithfully and well in the United States Senate. Senator Bankhead is deeply interested in the cause of good roads as well as the work of the United States Good Roads Association, which is the oldest, most influential civic good roads organization in America.

Senator Bankhead is ably assisted in carrying on the work and policies of the Association with an official roster of forty Governors; forty-two United States Senators; seventy Congressmen as Vice-Presidents; forty-eight leading business men as Mem-



JOHN H. BANKHEAD, U. S. Senator

bers of the Board of Directors; twenty-five Members of the Advisory Board; fifty Members of the National Highway Beautification Commission and Director-General, J. A. Rountree, who was one of the founders of the Association and who has served in that capacity for the past twenty-two years.

The United States Good Roads Association has met annually for the twenty-two years in various sections of the United States, and each year has had an attendance of representatives from more than three-fourths of the states, including Governors, Senators Congressmen, Highway Officials and representative business men and women in every walk of life.

The 1935 Convention will meet in Nashville, Tennessee. It is the desire of President Bankhead and the officials that this meeting shall be the greatest in the history of the organization. Plans are already being worked out for the event.

Each year a limited number of citizens that are interested in good roads, civic affairs and the work of the Association are elected members. These selections are made on account of the prominence of those who manifest interest in the great cause of good roads. It is an honor anyone should appreciate.

Members are not solicited, but are nominated and elected by the Executive Council, composed of: Senator John H. Bankhead, President; Ex-Senator W. B. Pine of Oklahoma; Senator J. E. Erickson, of Montana; Congressman W. B. Bankhead, of Alabama; Senator Kenneth McKellar, of Tennessee; Ex-Governor W. W. Brandon, of Alabama; Congressman Wilburn Cartwright, of Oklahoma; Senator James J. Davis, of Pennsylvania; Governor B. M. Miller, of Alabama; Judge J. O. Lindsey, of Oklahoma, and Director-General J. A. Rountree, of Birmingham, Alabama.

(Continued on Next Page)

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Chestnut at Fifth St.

Gadsden, Alabama

The following is some of the achievements of the United States Good Roads Association:

The United States Good Roads Association initiated the federal aid movement, which resulted in the federal aid act being passed in 1916 under the leadership of the late United States Senator John H. Bankhead, Sr.

The United States Good Roads Association aided in securing trans-continental highways. It actively advocated the building of the Bankhead National highway, the Lincoln highway, the Victory highway, Old Spanish Trail highway, Coastal highway, Jefferson Davis highway, Lee highway, Old Trail highway and other national highways.

To the United States Good Roads Association is due credit for the incorporation into the appropriation bill that section which provided for distribution of equipment of trucks and material of an approximate value of \$300,000,000 to the 48 states by the War Department to be used in highway construction.

The United States Good Roads Association was one of the chief supporters of that part of the postoffice appropriation bill which provided for the use of trucks in parcel post work.

The United States Good Roads Association is responsible for the good roads movement in the United States. It led the fight to organize the counties, districts and states to work for good roads and secure appropriations.

The United States Good Roads Association has led in the advocacy of increased federal aid appropriations at each session of congress.

The United States Good Roads Association took the lead in the fight to defeat the bill in congress to amend the constitution to place a tax on road and street improvement bonds.

The United States Good Roads Association advocated and helped secure the passage of a bill to permit states having less than ten people to the square mile to use federal aid funds 100 per cent to complete roads on primary system.

The United States Good Roads Association was first to advocate and secure passage of the measure to permit the expenditure of more than \$15,000 per mile federal funds where in mountainous or swampy land, preparation for pavement exceeds \$10,000 per mile.

The United States Good Roads Association was the first national organization to advocate and secure gasoline tax for building and maintaining highways and opposed the use of the same for any other purpose.

The United States Good Roads Association was the first organization to advocate building of highways to help the unemployed and to break the depression.

The United States Good Roads Association advocated the passage of \$400,000,000 P. W. A. fund to build good roads and help the unemployed.

It is advocating a bill of \$400,000,000 annually for road building. It advocates the beautifying of highways throughout the Nation.

THE REOPENING OF THE SELMA MANUFACTURING CO. AND THE AVONDALE MILL

The stacks of the Selma Manufacturing Company and the Avondale Mills are puffing again to the gentle breeze, after six weeks of standing still.

The doors of these two manufacturing companies were closed and thousands of workers, man and women were forced to remain idle.

The Avondale Mill reopened its doors last Monday, September 27, and the Selma Manufacturing Co. reopened its doors to part of the workers October 1st.

The conditions are the same as they were when closed, in wages and hours, according to the Code.

Asked if they were glad to return to work, the answer was with a smile of gladness on their faces.

The workers had to make application, giving their name, address and kind of work and where last employed.

The Selma Mfg. Co. is one of the largest and most perfect manufacturing plants in this district, with all modern machinery and sanitary conditions, beautiful surrounding on the Vanderbilt road. It is under the management of Mr. Charles E. Estes, superintendent, a man with ability and a pleasant manner to all.

The Avondale Mill is also second to none, and there reopening was accompanied with music. We congratulate them both for for their action to bring to an end the strife between capital and labor and the community will benefit both morally and financially.

I. ROSEN

"THE STORE AHEAD"

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BUREAU OF INFORMATION

Brumiti Costantino—born in Rome, Italy on July 26, 1805, a great painter, was a pupil of the Academy of fine arts at the age of 13 in San Luca, Italy.

He came to the United States of America in 1852. He secured his naturalization papers in Washington, and there became inspired by the possibility of the Capitol as adapted to fresco.

His first work was the decoration of the Agricultural Committee Room, where he selected as his subject: "Cincinnatus at the plough" This was painted in 1855, being the first example of Fresco in America.

His work in the Capitol at Washington, from then on extended over a period of thirty years. In the corridors of the capitol are; "Washington at Valley Forge," "The Battle of Lexington," "The Death of General Wooster," "The Storming of Stone Point," and the "Boston Massacre," which are all graphically portrayed.

In the Committee Room, Brumiti painted symbolic figures, typifying History, Geography, Arts and Science, Mechanics, Commerce, and War.

Brumiti also painted portraits of Robert Fulton, Franklin Morse and John Fetch. The decoration of the Rotonda was the great ambition of Brumiti. He was three years in this work at the time of his death at the age of 70 years.

He was married to a Washington woman, said to be a great beauty, Lola V. Germon. Brumiti died on February 19, 1886, leaving one son who also became an artist.

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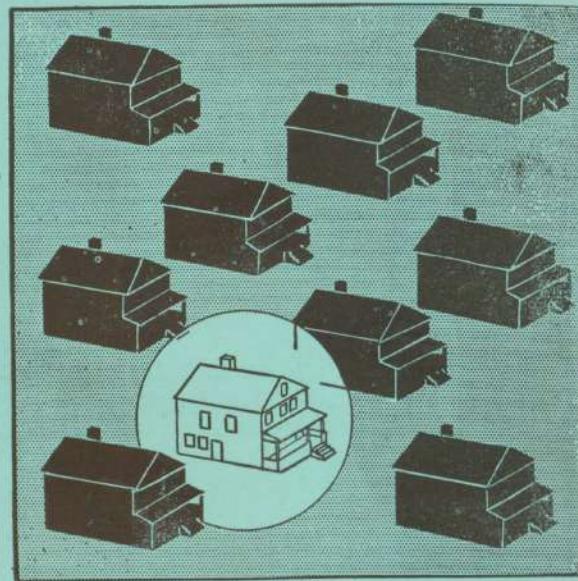
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