

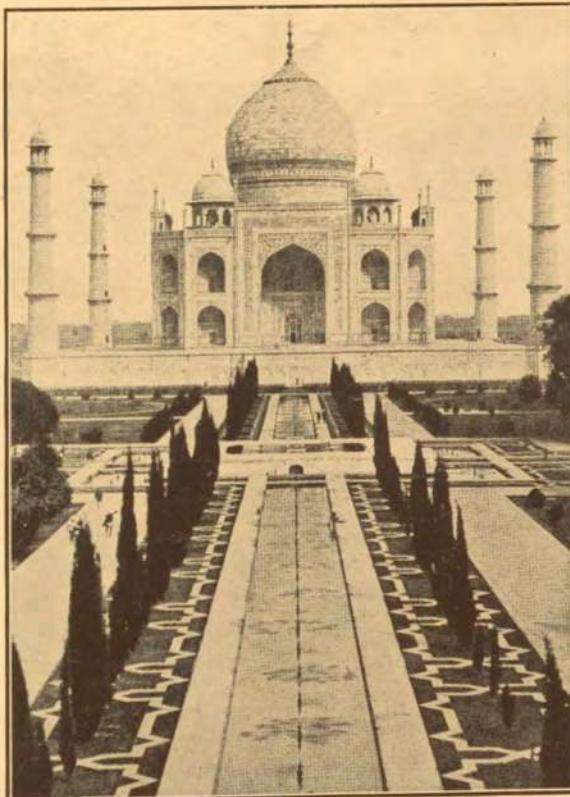
Columbus-Balbo Review

Elviro Di Laura, Editor

Birmingham, Alabama, April, 1938

Vol. 5—No. 4

Easter





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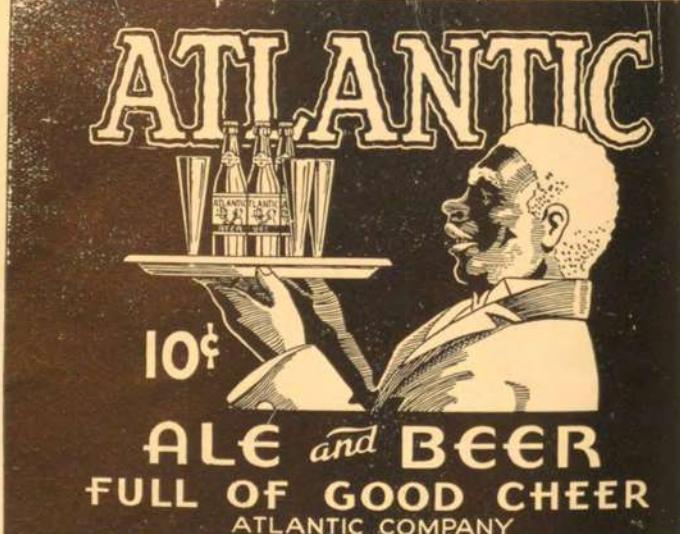
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Greetings From

Mr. A. H. Berg

COLUMBUS-BALBO REVIEW

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MRS. CARMEN E. DI LAURA.....Associate Editor

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EDITOR'S PAGE

SHOCK TO INTERNATIONALISTS

The negotiations of the British and Italian statesmen in an effort to reach a common understanding in Spain, in the Mediterranean and on Italian expansion in Africa continue apace. Just how it will all turn out, nobody at this time can foretell. Some statesmen believe that negotiations will make war less likely.

One fact stands forth in clarity and that is the complete demoralization and disillusion on the part of our internationalists in the United States. They have been constantly seeking to align the United States with the so-called democratic nations of Europe for a fight against the two Middle European dictators. They were greatly encouraged by the Chicago speech of President Roosevelt and its suggestion that the dictatorships ought to be quarantined "in the interests of democracy." So profound a sensation did this speech make that there are statesmen in Congress who believe that part of the proposed expansion of our navy is not for defense but to assist in a coming attempt at quarantine.

Be that as it may, the sudden decision of the British cabinet to deal with Mussolini completely stunned the professional internationalists in our own country. Their demand for cooperation with the democratic nations of Europe had reached its highest pitch. Secretary Ickes had prepared for delivery a short wave radio speech to England demanding that the "democracies" stand together against the dictators. But even as this speech was being put in final form, and before Mr. Ickes could get it off his chest, Mr. Chamberlain had definitely agreed to try to "make a deal" with Mussolini and Hitler. The British cabinet assented.

Therefore we had the picture of the nation which was relied on most for aid by our internationalists actually seeking to come to an understanding with the dictators. Our internationalists called it a "surrender" to the dictators, a charge which is doubtless premature. But no matter whether it was armistice or surrender, it had the effect of completely pulling the foundation from under our "quarantiners" in the United States. With John Bull walking out on them, it seemed that their best friend had deserted.

The lesson for America is plain. George Washington told us there was no such thing as permanent friendship or enmity between nations and that we should therefore watch our step. The advice is as good now as it was at the close of the eighteenth century.

Every real American is adverse to dictatorship, whether it is of the communist, the fascist or the nazi variety. The national sympathy is with individualism everywhere in favor of racial and religious toleration, or individual initiative against autocratic regimentation. This does not mean, however, that the American people would go so far as to engage in another general war to protect the political and economic interests of any European nation. What they want most of all is the chance to work out their own destiny on this side of the At-

lantic. In the meantime, let us not forget the lesson in European politics which the recent action of Mr. Chamberlain has prepared for us.

THE AMERICAN WAY

On many sides today we are apt to hear reference to "The American Way" or "The American System." Lest familiarity with this phrase dulls its meaning for us, let's pause once again to examine what we mean by "The American System."

Socially this system preserves freedom of opportunity for the individual to strive, to accumulate and to enjoy the fruits of his accomplishments. Politically, it is a rule of limited powers granted by individuals through written constitutions to state and federal governments.

Nowhere is the individual man more secure in his personal liberty than in the United States. By and large, as it affects 130,000,000 people, the American system functions with the greatest liberty for all the people. Nowhere else are so many human beings included in the realm of human rights.

To suggest that the American system is perfect would be to expect of it something that other systems may offer but never achieve. It is a growing, changing system with imperfections which correct themselves by evolutionary processes.

But as this evolving, growing, constantly changing system moves within its limits, it justifies itself by comparison with other systems. It alone recognizes that the essence of real civilization is the retention and growth of the liberties of the individual. In that it is unique.

HOOVER AND ROOSEVELT

As a sane antidote to the wild statements of President Roosevelt and Secretary of State Hull, we have ex-President Hoover's words:

"If we join with the two other democracies, Great Britain and France, we are engaging ourselves in an alliance directed against Germany and Italy and all the satellites they can collect. But we are doing more than this. Great Britain has her own national and imperial problems and policies. Any commitment of ourselves will mean that we are dragged into these policies. France has her own special alliances and her own policies, including an alliance with Communist Russia. We would be supporting Stalin."

Yet only recently the President was speaking of quarantining the aggressor and evacuating Jews from Germany and Austria. These are unfriendly statements on matters which are not our business. We cannot expect to keep on talking and doing nothing about it for there are no half-way measures when it comes to interference in foreign affairs. Will we or will we not fight?

Hoover is right when he says all the questions of Europe are not worth the concern or blood of a single American.

UN-AMERICAN AMERICANIZATION

By Pasquale Seneca

How happy were these modest parents at the arrival of their first-born! What joy they experienced at the arrival of the others! For every one of their children they dreamed a rosy future, in spite of their humble circumstances. Years passed and little by little these children strayed from the protecting influence of their mothers and began to spend the greater part of their time not with the family, but in a new environment. Their playmates spoke another language, dressed better, ate different foods, and lived in homes much more comfortable and much better furnished than theirs. It was poverty in contrast with comfort and plenty. To the impressionable minds of these youngsters, the new environment appeared like a higher civilization. They saw it with their own eyes, and it was brought home to them by their companions who often humiliated them. Result: the said children immediately acquired an inferiority complex with respect to their playmates and consequently, an attitude of distrust towards their parents. Then came the school. Here one would expect that the small barrier already risen between parent and child would be leveled, instead we discover that the school has unwittingly become a partner in the work of undoing the home by bringing to it confusion and anarchy.

The mother who took her child to school for the first time either did not speak English at all, or spoke it so poorly that she could not be understood. She found herself, therefore, in an embarrassing position.

Let us bring the home closer to the school by utilizing the many facilities that our school system can afford. This spring the University of Pennsylvania, actuated by the same spirit that prompted its annual Schoolmen's Week, and quite in keeping with its inspiring educational policy, is sponsoring a series of literary events to which it has given the very interesting name of Cultural Olympics in which all sister institutions are to take part. The events are to take the form of dramatics and the like. It might be interesting to point out that we have been doing something along the same lines with our Italian-American students in this city. Our Cultural Olympics are sponsored by the Federation of Young People's Clubs which was founded four years ago. Annually every club that belongs to this organization gives a public performance of a play chosen from the most representative works of Italian literature; a jury of five, after attending each performance, awards prizes to both clubs and individual actors according to their merits. Last year's distribution of prizes took place in Mitten Hall at Temple University on the occasion of a commemoration in honor of Luigi Pirandello, and in the presence of University authorities and other distinguished guests.

Could not our schools play host to young organizations of this sort just as the University of Pennsylvania does? We are confident that the benefits resulting from an initiative of this kind would be manifold.

Let us try to convert the hundreds of cheap dance clubs and other breeding places of vice which infest our community into educational organizations. Let us fire the hearts of these young people with enthusiasm and a will to do good things, for in so doing we will convert the present drifting youth into citizens that will be an honor to their parents and a source of pride for the nation.

THE FOREIGN POLICY

The latest feature performance of the European war theater staging the annexation of Austria gave our State Department a good idea of what politics abroad are, and the Polish-Lithuania sideshow ought to give even more proof that we should mind our own business.

For some time Mr. Hull and Mr. Roosevelt have been toying with the ideas of "international cooperation", "support of the League of Nations", "quarantining of aggressors", etc., but not once have either come out with a direct assertion that we will let European nations simmer in their own nasty stew. To England still, the hope is suggested that we will rush to her aid when things get too tough. We make this clear by having Harold Ickes make a special broadcast on short waves to Great Britain banning dictatorships and suggesting the old hooey of being brothers in democracy. In return, England is working the old propaganda pump with special news bulletins and orations to this country.

It ought to be plain by now that the troubles in Europe were caused at Versailles by Lloyd George trying to grab everything unnailed for England and Tiger Clemenceau trying to grind Germany as low as he could, with Italy frozen out by Woodrow Wilson who played the part of a fool president without the support of his people. Indeed, ratification of the Versailles treaty was passed in this country only after bitter wranglings in the Senate. England and France are paying now for their injustices and the deliberate chopping up of Europe into small nations that could be more easily kept under their thumbs. We should not help them.

ELECTRIFY

NOW!

***Electricity is Cheap
in Alabama***

**ALABAMA POWER
COMPANY**

THE T. V. A. MESS

According to the mutterings of discontent and the rumblings among the commission members themselves, it is becoming evident that the TVA, that prize project which was to revolutionize certain conditions in the United States, ought to have a thorough and complete airing. The differences inside the board involve the chairman, Arthur E. Morgan, an engineer of national reputation, and on the other side, the two members of the board, David A. Lillienthal and Dr. Harcourt A. Morgan.

Chairman Morgan has not hesitated to criticise the policies and conduct of his two fellow commissioners, on various occasions, and he is now demanding a congressional investigation of the TVA, for its own good, so he says. Not long ago Lillienthal and the other Morgan demanded that Chairman Morgan resign. Chairman Morgan said he would not do so and countered with a letter to Congressman Maury Maverick which, to put it mildly, is "bristling."

Among the charges which Chairman Morgan hurls against his fellow board member are "conspiracy," "waste," "lack of planning," "evasion" and "intrigue." He declared that the so-called Berry marble claims were "an effort at a deliberate, bare-faced steal," and added laconically that "the public and the Congress do not yet know to what extent that was improperly handled."

After stating that the dam construction program was above board, speaking of the fertilizer business, he added: "The land grant college organization with the county agent system is a powerful political bureaucracy. By holding the TVA purse strings by making grants of TVA money to land grant colleges in the TVA states and by paying the salaries of a very large number of county agricultural agents with TVA funds, Dr. H. A. Morgan is one of the most powerful figures of the South, though he nearly always chooses to be behind the scenes. By invariably voting on all matters with Mr. Lillienthal, he gives Mr. Lillienthal a free hand in power while he has a free hand in the fertilizer and agricultural programs. I have been unable to make a real inquiry into the fertilizer program. It is his own private confidential field just as power is for Mr. Lillienthal."

As to the power program itself, Chairman Morgan confessed that he can't find out much about it, and he added:

"In my opinion, the TVA power policy has never been fully and publicly stated and cannot be learned by any formal action of the TVA Board."

Certainly TVA has departed from its original purpose, which was constructing dams for flood control, with power production incidental. Evidently it has gone into various kinds of business, even into agricultural "education."

A thorough investigation seems in order. Some rabid partisans of the TVA suggest an investigation by the Federal Trade Commission. Those who want the project completely aired say a Congressional investigation is the way to do it. The Federal Trade Commission is an administrative body only equal in authority to the TVA and would be handicapped from the start, while a Congressional committee could get at the facts of the case and afford the public the same opportunity. But perhaps some of the friends of the TVA want to avoid publicity rather than to seek it.

THE HIGH GRADE BLUFF

The present economic depression suggests the wisdom of confining expenditures to less than two-thirds of the income. People have been fed with the misconstrued issue of the American standard of living and have pauperized themselves in the attempt to overdo the extravagance of their friends.

A person who is compelled to work for a living must realize that employment is always uncertain. Sometimes the employee may disagree with his employer. Some other time the employer may feel that he does not derive sufficient profit from his employees.

Then there may be sickness, accident, or other inevitable misfortunes. There are also a number of other contingencies which may happen to the employee. In each one of them the conclusion would be loss of wages, or salary, and the necessity of relying on savings for maintenance and support. When anyone of the many contingencies occurs, the victim must be prepared to meet it. And to ward off emergencies of such a kind, there must be a generous reserve fund, sufficiently large, in fact, to meet forced idleness and increased expenditures. Physicians and lawyers are very expensive, even when they are willing to charge the minimum for their services. The best remedy in such an emergency may be found in sufficient savings, and sufficient savings do not exist when the victim has been devoted to the principle of extravagance in expenditures. The victim may drag along for a while living on wit, and then be forced to give up his efforts and look somewhere else for relief.

We have been complaining persistently about the work done by women. They have to dress well and, as a rule, are attached to fashion. When they go to work, they have to have good clothes, especially in view of the fact that every other woman has. Good clothes cost considerable money and carry with them, some of the time, the necessity of keeping up the practice of wearing them. Most of the money earned by working women or girls goes to satisfy their vanity. They refrain from it only when they have no more money to spend. And when they lose their position for one reason or another, they are not only pauperized but addicted to a system of extravagance which makes curtailment of expense almost impossible. The American standard of living, so persistently invoked by our so-called patriots, is no longer capable of protecting the workingman or working woman unless they have an additional income from other sources.

Some people believe that by displaying their new clothes they acquire more importance than they would otherwise have, but do not realize at what price they have established that would-be importance. Those who have fed us with the talk of the American standard of living are interested in the sale of unnecessary articles to working people who belong to modest social classes. They have aroused their vanity, not their consciousness. No person, in fact, would spend more than he can afford and deny himself the protection of sufficient savings to take care of emergencies.

We believe that good clothes are food for the eye but fail to realize that such a food should be bought at a price within reason. The situation in this country is dissimilar from the situation which controls in every other country. In other countries people are hardly able to save much, but they are also under the protection of a system which stands for equality without insulting logic. In most all foreign countries workers are incapable of saving anything. They live from hand to mouth and are lucky when they are able to make both ends meet. Their

life is carried on in a monotonous and uniform way. Only a calamity, or a miracle, can modify the situation created by lack of resources and poorly remunerated employment. People who are forced to live under such permanent guide, or restraint, acquire the habit of spending as little as they can. They cannot spend any more than they earn without sinking into debt. Moreover, their credit is less generous than it is here. Merchants in this country are the most persistent wooers of customers and have adopted an installment system which permits them to dispose of almost anything and succeeds in keeping debtors at their mercy.

Usury is multiform. One may sell a suit of clothes at an exaggerated price and give the customer the opportunity of paying for it by means of small installments. Before the former suit is paid for in full, the necessity of another presents itself, so the customer and the seller are tied to each other by the chain of prosperity on the part of the seller and of slavery on the part of the buyer. Most of the contents of the pay envelope is insufficient, in fact, to take care of the many obligations incurred by the worker. And if he remains in good health, he is forced to keep his nose to the grind-stone all the time.

The present depression would not have occurred had workingmen been more considerate, or less extravagant, with their earnings. They would be better off if they had not been forced, or induced, to trade their peace of mind and their independence for the vanity of wearing clothes they are unable to pay for. And they would display not only more peace of mind, but better health and greater prosperity were they able to become independent by keeping away the usurer and the scheming merchant who use the installment plan as a weapon to subdue and to enslave.

We have millions of women who work in offices or in factories and are practically unable to save a few dollars. Often they are even unable to pay adequately for their board and lodging. If they live at home, their parents are forced to carry them on their backs until they marry. Even when they marry, everything they buy is on credit and happiness is marred by worry, and, often, lack of necessities.

Capitalists, or merchants, play the game through the public press. It preaches prosperity, perhaps because distress is looked at with reversed field glasses. As long as distress appears far away, people take chances. But the moment the illusion is removed, the truth appears in its inflexible and appalling gravity.

We have, by this method, created in the general public the impression that we are highly prosperous while we are living from hand to mouth without the opportunity to save for rainy days, or to provide for inevitable emergencies. People who look at their neighbor fail to realize that there is in his eye more concern for the burden he is carrying than hope for the happiness or prosperity he has been promised. Spasmodic changes are always on the way and, when they strike us, we realize our predicament without being able to escape the worries and sufferings of a protracted period of economic depression. Lack of stability is as much detrimental to the poor as it is to the rich. Millions may be easily accumulated on paper but more easily eaten up. Our prosperity has been, most of the time, artificial. We have tried to make people believe that sporadic outbursts of prosperity were of a permanent kind and have forgotten that economic depression is as inevitable as destiny as soon as the period of adjustment, when reality must be balanced with dreams, is at hand.

Reputed multi-millionaires have been pauperized in

a few years, often in a few weeks. Paper profits are not tangible and a little change in the wheel of the stock market often transforms people from enormously rich to pitifully poor.

We cannot cash dreams. Stability is needed and to secure it we have to keep our industries and our economic pursuits at a uniform rate of speed. The machinery of a great nation requires considerable care. If we keep it going at full speed without lubricating it properly, disaster shall be inevitable. The history of the last forty years is full of examples which we should have mastered or kept in mind. The American standard is an attempt to make people believe that the only thing they need is to spend money. We have substituted bluff to reason. Prophets of high finance may think that we are talking nonsense, but if they put aside their poise for a moment and devote their time to a review of the past, and to a study of our present economic problem, they will discover that contrasts furnish the very proof that a life of convulsions is considerably worse than a life of uniformity and modesty.

The present distress may be an unforgettable lesson and help to make future economic depressions impossible. The element of unrest is present in every occasion and makes difficult the enjoyment of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, also the necessary stability in government. The old adage that people, who are suffering in a sick bed, find it a relief to change sides from time to time, is sounder than ever. Patriotism and sentiment are great inspirers, but real suffering and distress can turn them into despair with lightning rapidity.

Those who love their country and their fellow beings should keep these self-evident truths in mind. Modest prosperity is to be preferred to sensational convulsions of the stock exchange. Reality and smoke screens are poor partners, and the success of gamblers is generally short lived.

BIRMINGHAM WATER WORKS CO.

EYES EXAMINED

OPTICAL SERVICE



PUNTI PUNTINI E SPUNTONI

A secondo i preparativi che il comitato di ricevimento di S. E. l'Ambasciatore il quale doveva giungere nel prossimo Giugno con Areoplano nel Municipal Airport, una bomba doveva scoppiare per dare l'annuncio del suo arrivo nella nostra città.

Ora però! ci sembra che tale bomba è scoppiata prematura, non già per il Suo arrivo, ma che l'Ambasciatore non viene più in Birmingham.

* * *

Una informata di nomi per promuoverli a Cavalieri, sono stati inviati al Console di New Orleans. E di parer nostro che il Regio Console di New Orleans dovrebbe prendere un microscopio per una minuta inspezione di ogni neo—Cavallie—rato prima di appiccar gli la corce.

* * *

Due delle più vecchie società locale sciolsero il loro comitato per non voler far più parte anessun ricevimento, e una terza voto' 14 contro este per la medesima cosa. Poi vogliono far intendere che vie l'unità'

* * *

Se L'Associazioni Italiane e la messa non simpatizza col il Comitato, ha delle ragioni a tenersi lontani. Gira e Rigira sono sempre le stesse appostamenti di Gabare il pubblico. Il fetore viene sempre dalla testa.

THE GLIDDEN PAINT CO

The spring time is here, and your home should be repainted to look like a new home. Your rooms will need new paper. Why not start now to paint and paper your house?

You cannot find a better store which can furnish you with the quality products you need so economically.

We recommend that you visit the Glidden Paint Store at 2016 N. 1st Avenue, and you will find just what you want. Do not wait until tomorrow.

PHILIP COSTA

We have the pleasure to present in our community a young Italian who has been elevated to quite a position as a district manager of the Atlantic Ale-Beer, one of the large breweries in the Southern States.

Mr. Costa was born at Athens, Ga., and graduated in the Athens College. He has a very pleasant disposition. We congratulate him and hope that all our friends who come in contact with him will show him all the courtesy and cooperation. With the Atlantic Brewery Company is another young Italian, whom we have introduced before—Mr. Alfred Vella; he is a salesman for the company, and we express our congratulations and will do all in our power to cooperate with them.

THE DRENNEN MOTOR CAR CO.

One of the largest houses in this district and the only house having more young Italian salesmen. Mr. Jo Butera is the most popular Italian salesman in the automobile business among the Italian-American citizens. Also with this company are J. Virgilio, and Mr. Mike Schillicci for the Ensley district, and Angelo Salvaggio for the Bessemer District Angelo Salvaggio.

The Drennen Motor Car Co has always cooperated on every occasion in furnishing free cars when the circumstances have presented.

DOMANDA AL SIG. REGGENTE CONSOLE

Nel tempo della Guerra Italo-Etiopian un comitato si organizzò sotto la direzione del Reggente Console, una somma di \$644,15 fu raccolta e spedita parte all'Ambasciatore Italiano in Washington, e parte al Console in New Orleans, come risultano dalle cheks distaccate dal Tesoriere. Le somme spedite furono anche pubblicato con lista dei nomi di ogni contributore nei giornali di New Orleans.

Una somma \$9,50 fu rimasta nella bank nel mese di Ottobre 1936. Da informazione apprendiamo che detta somma senza l'autorità del l'intiero consenso del comitato, e senza chiedere l'autorità ed il consenso di detto comitato, il Signor Console si fece staccare il check dei \$9.50—a secondo come siamo stati informati—e spedita detta somma ad un istituto di beneficenza in New Orleans, La.

Noi, apprezziamo la nobile idea del Sig. Console, ma non possiamo far di meno a domandarci: quale autorità il Sig. Console aveva di spedire detta somma senza chiamare in riunione il comitato che lavorò con molta assiduità e zelo per tale nobile iniziativa? Era il Sig. Console il solo Padrone di fare e disfare di detta somma? E perché poi mandare la detta somma fuori della giurisdizione di questo distretto per altri scopi senza l'autorità ne del comitato ne di coloro che contribuirono?

E' inutile di parlarne, il lupo perda il pelo ma non il vizio. Quando hanno bisogno vogliono tutta la co-operazione per il lavoro e la bella riuscita. dopo che tutto è stato preparato si dimandano di coloro che più di tutto hanno dato tale co-operazione e divendono loro i soli padroni.

Fino a quando mie cari connazionali vi fate sottomettere da cotisti pavonati di autorità? Non vedete che cotesti signori lo fanno per il loro tornacondo di una vanagloria personale e non già per il vero spirito di patriottismo. Molto dobbiamo da dire ancora, e lodiremo a tempo debito. Siamo nemici delle polemiche, ma santo Dio, non possiamo far di meno perché si credono che noi siamo fuori di combattimento e manca ha noi lo spirito, ma essi si sbagliano.

S.E. L'AMBASCIATORE D'ITALIA NON VIENNE IN BIRMINGHAM

Da più di due mesi eravamo stati bene informati, che S.E. L'Ambasciatore d'Italia a Washington, non avrebbe venuto in Birmingham nel prossimo Giugno, come gli Araldi del ricevimento avevano annunciato ai quattro venti.

Noi, non volessimo dare la notizia prima, per non scoraggiare i nostri vari amici dei quali facevano parte al comitato ricevimento. Ma ora non possiamo rimanere nel silenzio, e dobbiamo dimostrare a coloro che si credono di essere più importanti, a saperne di più, che la nostra voce e la nostra influenza non è stata ne soffocata, ne eliminata, come hanno fatto credere.

La causa che S.E. L'Ambasciatore abbia cambiato l'idea di rimettere la Sua vista ad Ottobre? in vece a Giugno, è stata colpa delle varie divergenze che esistono nella nostra comunità causata dalla poca diplomazia del nostro bene amato Reggente Console locale.

S.E. l'Ambasciatore, è bene informato da parte del Regio Console di New Orleans, e da altre autorità di tutto ciò che è accaduto in mezzo a noi, e non è, da maravigliarsi se S.E. abbia cambiato idea.

Nel prossimo numero di questa Rivista noi daremo pubblicazione di tutte le comunicazioni tra le autorità Diplomatiche e noi, a dimostrarremo una volta ancora, al pubblico tutto il marco del dramma Coloniale.

INNO DEI FIGLID'ITALIA

Domenico E. Lucozzi

Da una madre gloriosa ed altera
Che la prole più eroica die' al mondo,
Da quel genio più vasto e fecondo
Che il civile sentiero chiari,

Da onorata e più nobile schiera
Di scienziati di grande valore,
Dov'è sacro l'affetto e l'amore
Di famiglia e di Patria il destin.

Siam degna progenie
Di stirpe onorata
Con fronte elevata
Coperta di allor.

Siam figli d'Italia
La patria diletta
D'origine schietta
Di Gloria e di onor.

Il leone del bianco orizzonte
Ci ricorda l'orgoglio più fiero
Della stirpe di Roma, il sentiero
Che nel mondo non ebbe confin,

Il prestigio dell'era moderna
Piu splendente del tempo passato,
Che distrugge avversioni del fato
E prosegue nel chiaro cammin

Siam degna progenie

Da quest'alta progenie discesi
A te, America, lindo decoro
Noi rechiam, con l'onesto lavoro
Vita sobria di buon cittadin

E il tuo inno di "Spangled Banner"
Unirem a quel di "Giovinezza"
Canteremo così la grandezza
Di due madri d'un mutuo avvenir.

Siam degna progenie

ENGLISH-ITALIAN PACT

Mr. Chamberlain again has won a victory in the House of Commons. The critics of his foreign policy obtained 152 votes against 359 in favor of the government.

According to the opposition, composed of Laborites and followers of Eden and Lloyd George, the days of the Chamberlain cabinet were counted. A revolt both with the ministers and the parliament, against an understanding with Italy, against the failure to help the Reds in Spain, against the curb imposed on the French government, anxious to place itself against Italy in Spain, and against Germany in Czechoslovakia.

Mr. Chamberlain, instead, followed a straight line of conduct, and has never gathered a more conspicuous majority since he has been in power. Evidently two reasons facilitated his success: the general impression that the Reds in Spain was now a lost cause and not worth while to overturn Europe in a war in order to assure the domain of Spain to the Bolshevik bosses at Madrid, at Valencia and at Barcelona, and the evidence that the pact

with Italy, without any insurmountable obstacles, can now be considered an accomplished fact, completely satisfactory for London and for Rome.

What grave contrasts divide these two countries, who in the past were friends and allies? Substantially none, after the pact summarily sanctioned in the preceding "agreement" for the Mediterranean, the "vital" lung for Italy, the "essential" connecting route between London and the Empire. It wasn't a question of extending this agreement to the Red Sea, with a relative reconfirmation of free passage of the Suez Canal in case of peace or war, but it was proper to find a suitable formula to settle the two difficult problems of today, the recognition of the Italian Empire on the part of England; the withdrawal of Italian volunteers from Spain.

For the African conquest, the formula devised is the following: The League of Nations to release her associates from the promise of not recognizing the Italian conquest. Afterwards, England would proceed in her behalf to recognize the Italian conquest, without plucking promises from the members of the League.

As for the volunteers in Spain, it is a known fact that Italy is ready to withdraw them, providing all other volunteers fighting with the Reds would also be withdrawn. The latest developments facilitated this part of the pact, that that was very much at heart, for reasons of internal policy of the English government (also for the French government). With the successive victories of Franco from Belchite to Alconiz, at Gandesa and at Tortosa; from Huesca to Lerida, from Teruel to Morella, the war for the Nationalists has virtually been won; the foreign legionnaires are on the run; while the Italian phalanx victoriously reached the sea, and according to newspaper rumors, would soon return to Italy. It is a known fact that Il Duce has no territorial aim in Spain; and also the danger of the Spanish question is disappearing as a cause of Anglo-Italian misunderstanding.

It is understood the imminent announcement, the signing of the pact, under the auspices of Il Duce and of Chamberlain, Count Ciano and Lord Perth in Rome, and Lord Halifax and Count Grandi in London.

We have repeatedly shown that such a pact is for the peace of Europe. A situation with opposed forces is bound to happen in Europe an intermediate axis, if by respecting the existing ties between England and France and between Italy and Germany will tend to facilitate a better understanding with collaboration and peace.

It has been seen with both the Spanish and Austrian crisis that France cannot move if England stands still.

Hitler realized his dream of the reunion of the Reich with Austria only because Italy was faithful to the Italo-German axis. No matter how powerful Germany may be, she cannot attempt other adventures if she lacks the friendship of Italy, or if Italy should go in the opposite camp, with the reconstruction of the Stresa Italo-French-Anglo front.

For this reason a peaceful Anglo-Italian understanding represents a formidable pressure upon any country, whose ambitions may be to put in danger both the European or World peace.

The fact that London has informed Paris of her negotiations with Rome, and that Rome has informed Berlin of her negotiations with London demonstrates that both Paris and Berlin are not against this intermediate axis, which has been recognized as a peaceful intent, useful to the tranquility, equilibrium, the economic reconstruction, and the political readjustment of the old Continent.

Such being the case, how can the English Laborites explain their hostility, who profess extreme pacifism? How can it be explained, above all, the persistent bitter-

ness of the American press for having taken the position against Mr. Chamberlain in favor of Captain Eden, war-breeder, in perennial contrast with the naval and military authorities of Great Britain, up to this date not prepared to meet a war with an assurance of victory?

Certain men, and also the press, put above all personal, party and sect interests, to supreme national and international interests. But their lies up to this date have been frustrated, and it will continue to be so, until at the head of governments of the great nations we have men with an acute brain, sound heart and foresight.—Il Progresso.

ITALIANI IN ETIOPIA

La colonizzazione dell'Etiopia procede metodicamente secondo i piani prestabiliti dal governo di Roma. Per la fine dell'anno in corso 800 famiglie di agricoltori italiani saranno stabilite, sotto la rigida supervisione del governo, nei luoghi loro assegnati. Vengono scelti accuratamente agricoltori dal fisico robusto, dalla salute perfetta e di provata fede fascista, e inviati in una delle più fertili zone dell'Etiopia.

Sono tutti capi di famiglia, ma per ora partono soli: le famiglie li raggiungeranno quando essi avranno costruito le case e si saranno provvisti del necessario per l'esistenza di larghe comunità. Secondo i piani attuali, 15,000 famiglie tratte in numero di mille ciascuna da 15 diverse regioni, saranno inviate in Etiopia nel prossimo quattro o cinque anni. Considerando che una famiglia italiana è composta in media di cinque persone, si calcola che circa 75,000 coloni saranno in Etiopia non appena questo programma sarà completato.

A ciascun colono che si sarà diportato bene e avrà dato prova di saper produrre adeguatamente e di saper valorizzare la terra assegnatali, il governo assegnerà da 80 a 130 acri di terreno che diverranno proprietà sua e della sua famiglia.

Colonizzazione sistematica, dunque, e razionale, che non potrà mancare di dare i frutti che tutti si attendono dalla conquista dell'Etiopia. Niente avviamento in massa di colonizzatori senza mezzi e senza aiuto; niente avventure; niente promesse allettatrici e abbandono crudele come si è fatto in passato per le masse che i governi di una volta incoraggiavano a partire per ogni parte del mondo come un gregge ingombrante e venivano poi abbandonate al loro destino e al vergognoso sfruttamento di accaparratori stranieri.

I tragici capitoli dell'emigrazione italiana nel mondo che costituiscono una delle più dolorose pagine della nostra storia nazionale, sono chiusi per sempre.

L'Italia non esporta più materiale umano che vaga per il mondo in cerca di pane e soffre umiliazioni e tormenti. Da ora innanzi il surplus di manodopera potrà trovare uno sbocco ideal e in Etiopia, sotto l'egida del governo e nella perfetta sicurezza di non affrontare un avvenire incerto e pauroso.

Passeranno degli anni prima che l'Etiopia dà frutti adeguati ai sacrifici di sangue e di denaro fatti per conquistarla? Certo: ma Roma non si fabbrica in un sol giorno e la vita di una Nazione non si misura con gli anni, ma coi decenni e coi secoli. E l'Italia è tanto vecchia di storia e tanto esperta in materia di colonizzazione, che non ha nessuna fretta di riempire di bianchi l'Etiopia per trarne vantaggi momentanei e illusori. L'Italia va cauta, ma va sicura.—Gazette del Mass.

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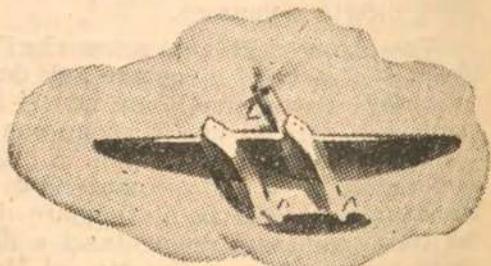
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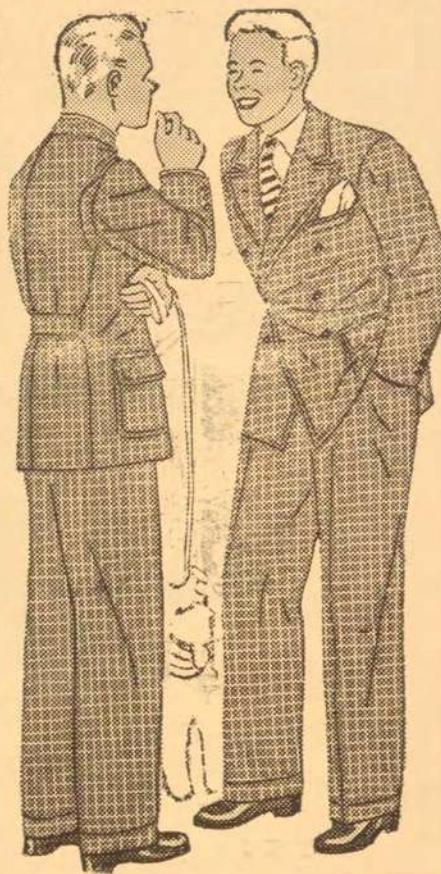


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