

There are near four thousand Italian families in the state of Alabama, averaging from three to seven members to each family, thus forming an aggregate population of about twenty thousand people, most of them residing in the Magic City—Birmingham. Our newspaper reaches each and every one of said families. This is the best advertising medium for any merchant wishing to take advantage of this wonderful field.

IL GLADIATORE

V. E. MAZZARA, Editor

A WEEKLY PUBLICATION—OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE ITALIAN COMMUNITIES, OF THE STATE OF ALABAMA.

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The Italian Cultural Society Forum

Edited By J. J. Fiore

FRIEND OR OTHERWISE

The word "friend" is badly misused. Very often, because of constant usage, you hear the expression: "Meet my friend, so and so".

It is a sure bet that the person presented as "friend" is not a friend at all; though on the face of acquaintanceship he may be willing to do some little favor for you now and then. You could raise your bet and expect the performer of the favor to turn to you and expect favor from you in turn. The reciprocation of favors is a good and civil act but what if you refuse to grant the favor? Would his interest in you continue on a friendship basis or would it chill to the interest of any ordinary acquaintance.

Friendship means more than acquaintance and association. It is not the result of jealousy, bigotry, egotism selfrighteousness, or factitiousness.

Friendship is the result of affection, congenial tastes, good-humor, broad-mindedness, mutual sympathy and loyalty.

All in all, it is the deep understanding developed between those who are blessed with it.

A real friend is a fighter; a protector; one who believes in you; is jealous of your reputation against destruction; one who would take off his coat, fight, and if necessary die in the attempt to protect you. How many such friends can you name off hand? Remember that a face can cover a multitude of traits, which do not stand the test of time.

We all need friends — people to whom we turn to and confide our worries and share our happiness, people who will listen understandingly. No friend is possessive. No friend will take undue advantage of his companion.

If you can truthfully number your friends, stick to them until the end as you would have them stick to you. There is nothing more precious in ones' life than a good friend.

Their selection? Friends are not selected like purchasing bargains at a counter. A mad rush. Money passed from hand to hand. A bundle tucked under your arm. No! Friends are selected differently. You do not have to rush headlong into sudden friendships which may end soon or later in a violent quarrel or in concealed but smoldering hatred.

You can take as much time as you desire to analyze the qualities of the people from whom you make your friends. Time and association only will permit you to know something about their tastes, something about their characters, something about their dispositions, something about their dependency under adverse circumstances.

After a thorough analysis you can judge rather accurately whether or not they are willing to take you as you are, faults and all, and stand by you when the "whole world" is against you, or when you reach the "top" and need their protection, to keep you there.

UN APPELLO AI GENITORI DI ORIGINE ITALIANA

L'avvenire dei figli e' il problema fondamentale di ogni famiglia. Se noi acquistiamo una posizione sociale, se vediamo

ATTENTION!

All matter for publication must be received, at our City Office 1910-A 5th Ave., North, before midnight, on Tuesday of each week.

—The Editor.

Il Governo Provvede Piccole Farme Per I Farmaiuoli Ed Altri

Parete dei 15,000,000 acre di terra che e' usata per la produzione di cotone il governo ha intenzione di affittare, sara' messa da parte per l'uso, probabilmente gratis, per certi farmaiuoli i quali saranno dispossessati a causa del programma.

Col programma suddetto la produzione di cotone sara' molto meno di quest'anno e il risultato sara' che molte famiglie di farmaiuoli dovranno lasciare la loro terra.

Nei ranchi dell'amministrazione "Farm Adjustments" si disputa il parere se i proprietari delle farme devono, o non, mantenere lo stesso numero di famiglie inquiliniche hanno quest'anno.

Ufficiali dicono, che nel sud, non credono di incontrare molta resistenza perche' molti dei farmaiuoli che piantano cotone sono negri.

In Texas, pero'; e in parti di Oklahoma vi sono riporti che i proprietari i quali, vivono lontani dalle loro farme, cominciano ad agitare e fare propaganda per proteggere le famiglie inquilini, che occupano le loro terre.

Pronta Azione Promessa Per I Progetti D'Alabama

Un appello e' stato fatto, agli ufficiali della "Federal Public Works Administration", Venerdì; sollecitando pronta azione in riguardo all'applicazione d'Alabama, dall'onorevole Senatore Hugo L. Black.

Il Senatore e' stato assicurato da Col. E. G. Clark, dell'amministrazione intenzione di allocare in fondi dei lavori pubblici, proporzionati fra gli Stati e che l'applicazione d'Alabama riceverà pronta azione.

Tre differenti dipartimenti, studiano l'applicazione di Birmingham, per un prestito per "drainage System" per il quale bonds sono stati autorizzati dagli elettori, e pronta azione e' aspettata.

NOTICE!

Early in the spring the papers carried a notice that I would probably be a candidate for Congress; following this notice a great many people manifested favorable interest in my candidacy with assurances of support, so much so I felt confident of election. It was my firm purpose to be a candidate as in my judgment this district has not been fairly represented for many years. The President deserved the whole hearted support of every democratic congressman in the last Congress, but he did not receive it from the congressman from this district. As it stands this district is at a decided disadvantage. In 1930 I was honored by the votes of nearly 11,000 voters out of approximately 27,000. I owe it to my friends and others to now definitely express myself. Since the foregoing newspaper notice I have been elected to the head of and to a considerable interest in an established steel fabricating business which with my law practice I cannot afford to give up even for the honor and wonderful opportunity presented of representing this district in Congress in thoro accord with the President in progressive legislation tending, as never before in modern days, to elevate the welfare of man above the welfare of money. Hence I will not be a candidate for Congress next May.

Yours very truly,

F. D. McARTHUR.



STEADHAM ACKER

Steadham Acker, manager of Birmingham's million dollar airport, a potential candidate for congress against George Huddleston, the present incumbent. Mr. Acker has not officially announced his candidacy, but his friends have been assured that he will make the race.

Acker has been a resident of Birmingham for more than 35 years, having been born in Gadsden, March 31, 1896. He is well known in this district and has many good friends.

His father was a carpenter, and his early days were full of toils and struggles. As a boy, he sold newspapers on the streets of this city helping himself to get through the public schools here. As a newsboy, more than 20 years ago, he won first prize in a carrier contest and was sent to Washington to witness the first inauguration of President Woodrow Wilson, and met him personally in the White House two days later.

When he finished High School, he determined to complete his education and he worked his way through college firing the steam heating plant at the University of Alabama, going to work at 3:30 in the early morning so that the other students could have warm rooms when they arose. He graduated with honors, and immediately offered his services to his country as a volunteer in the Naval Air Service.

He had a brilliant career in this service, in which he was a flight instructor, and organized and commanded the first night flying division. He was severely injured in airplane crash, in which his comrade was killed, and after the war he returned to his native Birmingham, where he engaged in the real state business. He has taken a very active part in the civic affairs here at all times.

When the City of Birmingham built the Municipal Airport, he sent to Washington for his record and presented it to the City Commission with an application for the position of airport manager. He got the job.

His wonderful record and national fame since taking over the Airport, is known by most of the citizens of this community. His accomplishments have been extraordinary. Under his management, the airport has received the highest rating awarded by the Federal Government, and Acker has become one of the nation's outstanding men.

He was strongly recommended for a place in President Roosevelt's "Little Cabinet", and was endorsed by 14 Governors, 12 Senators, and more than 20 Congressmen, was unanimously endorsed by the Alabama State Legislature, was editorially endorsed by many newspapers throughout the country. The position was finally filled by a close friend of the Roosevelt family, and Acker was approached for some other appointment which he declined. He is well thought of by the present administration.

He was recently called to Washington to draft a Code affecting more than 30,000 workers in the aviation industry, which included aviation repair shops, airports, and flying schools. He is National Airport Chairman, and holds many other national honors. He has been asked to officiate at every large aviation event in the United States during the past two years.

And with all the above honors and reputation which he has justly won, he is still just plain Steadham Acker.

Le Industrie D'Acciaio, Ordinate Di Ridurre Il Prezzo A \$35 Il Tonno

L'amministrazione degli Stati Uniti ha promulgato un ultimatum cosicche', le industrie dell'acciaio, riducano il prezzo a \$35.00 il tonno, o sottomettersi ad una esamazione dei registri, di spesa e guadagno, da parte del governo, per piu' proteggere il programma di ricovero, come pure per la creazione di impieghi, per i lavoratori di ferrovie al presente disoccupati.

L'amministrazione ha notificate le compagnie di acciaio che almenochi', il prezzo sara' ridotto, come sopra, le Compagnie di ferrovie saranno privi di Governo credito.

VICE PRESIDENTE ITALIANO

Nella Lega delle Nazioni e' stato eletto vice presidente, alla quasi unanimita' di voti, il capo della delegazione italiana Barone Pompeo Aloisi.

In Italia e' stato appreso con visibile compiacimento questo atto della Lega in favore della delegazione italiana.

PRECAUZIONI ITALIANE

L'Italia ha diramato contingenti di truppe lungo i confini nordici austriaci, in avviso alla Germania che essa e' sempre pronta a difendere l'indipendenza austriaca.

Il cancelliere Hitler ha comunicato a Mussolini che la Germania non ha nessuna idea aggressiva, e che rispettera' l'indipendenza dell'Austria.

Ciononostante i nazi danno sempre a sospettare; ed i loro movimenti confermano i sospetti.

L'Europa non permettera' la fusione dell'Austria colla Germania, nuovo focolare di future discordie, ne' l'Austria accetta di ritornare l'ancella tedesca.

Il pangermanismo deve andar registrato tra i sogni di un sepolto passato.

E per prevenire qualche sorpresa l'Italia mantiene presso il Brenno forti contingenti di truppe, in pieno assetto di guerra, pronti a sbarrare il passo a qualche tentativo dei nazi tedeschi.

LA POLITICA RIVOLUZIONARIA DI ROOSEVELT

(Copied from Italo-Canadese Bulletin).

La politica di Roosevelt e' cosi' nuova per gli Stati Uniti, come per il resto del mondo che il popolo americano la chiama fascista, malgrado autorevoli personalita' neghino questo carattere. "Fascista, d'un fascismo adatto per noi," diceva un prominente professore di storia.

Il fascismo italiano e' stato pervalentemente contro il socialismo: quello tedesco antisemitico; quello americano e' antiplutocratico.

Il popolo americano avverte sensibilmente il cambiamento di rotta inferto dal Presidente a la tradizionale politica del

Continued on page 4.)

MUSSOLINI'S GOVERNMENT BUILDING ATHLETIC SYSTEM

Italians Furnish Champs In Almost Every Branch Of Sport

(By G. N. LONGARINI—Copyright, 1933, by Notizia Publishing Co.)

The threat of foreign supremacy in sports has often been used to make Americans put forth their best efforts.

In the 1928 Olympics we were told to look out for Germany; the Germany was the coming nation in track and field. In 1932 Japan was supposed to be a dangerous newcomer, largely because no one knew much about what the Japanese could do.

Now that the Europeans are on the war-path to beat America in the next Olympics the question arises as to who will do it.

Again we hear echoes of Germany, England, Canada, Finland, and so on. Nobody seems to have paid attention to Italy, yet we respectfully suggest that the Italians are the most dangerous sports rivals of the Americans.

The reason why Italy has not shown any remarkable activity in the field of sports until recently, lies in the fact that after the fall of the Great Roman Empire, the Italian peninsula suffered many set-backs at the hands of foreign invaders.

Not until 1870, after the wars of independence, did the Italians succeed in overthrowing foreign domination, annexing Rome and the Papal States to the new Italian nation. Lack of good political leadership, however, still kept Italy in the background. Since the ascendancy of Mussolini, the Italians have come into their own. He has continually reminded them that they are the direct descendants of the Romans who conquered and civilizing the world, and whose exemplary virtues of discipline and virility they should cherish.

Mussolini believes that sports will advance Italy by improving the physique and competitive spirit of the Italians. He is building a great athletic system throughout Italy Stadiums, coaches, and traveling expenses are subsidized by the State. Italian officials did not expect great things of the 1932 Olympic team, but were busily building for 1936. It is only fair to point out that the team of which they did not expect very much came in second to the United States, in spite of the fact that it had no women to aid its point total.

The Italians, for instance, were first in fencing, cycling, gymnastics and many other events ranging from skillful activities to those requiring great stamina. The Italian eight-oared crew came so close to upsetting the favorite California combination that American rowing partisans were left in daze. The little boat-shaped peninsula has been giving other nationalities the boot in more sports than one.

VOTI DI PROVA, FAVOREVOLI A LA GUARDIA

Per determinare, in qualche modo, il sentimento pubblico in riguardo ai tre maggiori candidati a sindaco di New York, parecchie votazioni di prova sono condotte in New York dai giornali. La prova piu' autorevole e' quella che vien fatta dal Literary Digest, una rivista settimanale, che ne ha condotti altri simili nella nazione, tanto nelle elezioni presidenziali quando in riguardo al proibizionismo, indovinando il risultato.

(Continued on page 2.)

Avviso

Il Comitato per la celebrazione, dell'armistizia Italiana, c'informa che la commemorazione non avra' luogo per ragione non espresse.

QUESTO GIORNALE E' DEDICATO ALLO SVILUPPO DEL SIMPATICO E GENTILE CARATTERE DELLE NOSTRE ITALIANE TENENDO SEMPRE IN MENTE E NEL CUORE IL MIGLIORAMENTO FISICO, MATERIALE E SPIRITUALE DEI COMPONENTI LE NOSTRE COMUNITA'.

U. S. SPENDE MILIONI IN ALABAMA

Grande Contratto Per Ferrovia, Quasi Sicuro

Ottimismo, pervade, nelle strutture d'industria e Commercio d'Alabama, perche' il governo degli Stati Uniti, con immense risorse finanziarie intende di aumentare l'opposizione, contro le forze di depressione.

La, sopra, espressa opinione, si e' conclusa dopo aver studiato le espressioni di persone rappresentanti le differenti strate sociali.

Esponiamo, in modo breve, le differenti cose che in poco tempo saranno di beneficio per Alabama:

1. st. Approssimatamente \$12,000,000 per costruzione. pubbliche.

2. L'avanzare di \$45,000,000 per cotone e per pagare i farmaiuoli i quali parecparono nel governo programma di campagna.

(Continued on page 3.)

JAMES ROOSEVELT RICEVUTO DAL DUCE

James Roosevelt, figlio del President degli Stati Uniti, e' stato ricevuto in udienza, al palazzo Venezia, dal primo Ministro d'Italia, S. E. Mussolini.

IL SISTEMA FASCISTA SEGUITO IN AMERICA

Considerazioni Di Un Giornale Svizzero

ZURIGO—Secondo il giornale "Zuercher Zeitung" ed un'altra dozzina di quotidiani europei internazionalmente famosi, che lo stesso organo cita in un suo articolo odierganizzarsi a regime fascista, modellato su quello d'Italia.

"Cio' si rileva",—scrive il giornale svizzero,—"dalla grande somiglianza del NRA con lo Stato corporativo di Mussolini.

"In America si e' per qualche tempo scherzato intorno a questi rilievi gia' fatti da altri giornali, ma e' un fatto che l'ordine sociale negli Stati Uniti si sta rapidamente trasformando, e che il Governo si avvia a copiare in tutto e per tutto le istituzioni nuove create da Benito Mussolini.

"In America si minacciano sanzioni contro i capitalisti e le organizzazioni di lavoratori che non collaborano col Governo, come in Italia ed anche in Germania".

IL GLADIATORE

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V. E. MAZZARA Editor

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Articles and other writings bearing the name of the author do not reflect the opinion of the Editor.

An American Who Prefers Citizenship In Fascist Italy

In recent years, particularly in the "boom" period, several Americans of more or less prominence attracted attention by expatriating themselves from the United States and going abroad to live, saying in effect that they found life unsatisfactory, if not unendurable, in this country. Most of them went to France, although a few took up their residence in England and other countries. Writers and artists were conspicuous among them.

In most cases, they were persons who had made their pile in the United States and who thought they could spend it with more pleasure to themselves abroad than here. So they hid themselves off to France, or somewhere else, to enjoy life. The reason they generally gave for renouncing American citizenship was that they found the United States lacking in liberalism. They wanted freedom.

Some, after giving life abroad a trial, changed their minds and decided that the old U. S. A. was good enough, after all. Their return was usually quieter and less publicized than their departure. Others, however, stuck it out. Presumably, they found the new freedom they were seeking, or at any rate the kind of freedom they wanted.

Another American, a member of the old and distinguished Virginia family, has broken into print with the announcement that he intends to renounce his American citizenship. He is George Nelson Page, a cousin of the late Thomas Nelson Page, author and diplomat, and a grandson of Thomas Jefferson Page, who was an officer in the United States Navy at the outbreak of the War between the States and who served as a captain in the Confederate Navy.

The interesting thing about Mr. Page's renunciation of his American citizenship is his reason for it, and his choice of a new national allegiance. He is going to Rome to become a citizen of Fascist Italy. Before departing, he plans to deliver several addresses at Richmond, the home of his ancestors, on why he prefers Fascism to American "liberalism."

Thus, while the expatriates of a few years ago were going abroad in search of more liberalism than they could find in this country, Mr. Page is to become one of Mussolini's subjects because he objects to American liberalism.

His views are stated in a newspaper interview. "I believe in Fascism," he says, "because I believe in discipline of all activity in a nation, commercial, political and cultural. The liberalism that is obtainable in this country, and so highly thought of, does not seem to me to be important.

"I'm talking about the right to say what you think, even about the president, and so forth. I do not think that is very important. This liberalism is the only form of government in which individual capitalistic enterprise is given full freedom, and I think, for that reason, that it becomes absolute capitalistic futility."

In this connection, a famous saying of Mussolini's may be recalled. More than once, the Italian dictator has said, "Men are tired of liberty." That, in essence, is Mussolini's justification for his Fascist program. He believes that men have grown tired of liberty, and that they want instead substantially what Mr. Page prefers, a discipline of all activity in a nation, commercial, political and cultural. It is debatable whether men are "tired of liberty" or not. Perhaps Mussolini is right, so far as Italy is concerned. The Italians seem to have given up their liberty under his rule without serious objections. At any rate, Mr. Page is tired of liberty, and has become an

ardent disciple of Mussolini.

If Mr. Page's conversion to Fascism seems strange to Americans, at least his liking for Italy itself is readily understandable, for his family connections with that country have been extensive. At the outbreak of the War Between the States, his grandfather's family went from Richmond to Italy to live. When Capt. Thomas Jefferson Page resigned from the United States Navy to become a Confederate naval officer, he sent his wife and two children to Florence. After the war, he himself went first to England, and then to Florence to join his family. It is said that he remained until his death an "unreconstructed rebel," but nevertheless a technical citizen of the United States.

Mr. Page's father, George Blunt Page, also retained his American citizenship, although most of his life was spent in Rome, where for many years he was the manager of the Banca Commerciale Italiana. Another link in the Page family's connection with that country is the fact that Thomas Nelson Page served as United States ambassador to Italy.

The present Mr. Page himself has lived much in Italy some time ago he came to America and, among other activities, worked for various newspapers.

When Mr. Page speaks of preferring a discipline of activity in a nation, however, there may be some who will wonder if he has been keeping up with the times. For has there not been a comparison in some quarters between our government's recovery program and the Fascist scheme in Italy, and has not President Roosevelt been likened, in some respects, to Il Duce himself?

Aquariums For Adriatic Fish

A feature at the Fish Fair of Ancona, in the first half of Oct. was the aquariums stocked with rare fish from the Adriatic Sea.

Italy Travel Figures Break Many Records

Statistics are clear to the least mathematically-minded when it comes to doubling the number of visitors to a country from one year to the next: 50,000 newlyweds or rather 25,000 couples took advantage of the special honeymoon rates in the past year; the port of Genoa handled 2,400 more passengers a month during the first five months of 1933 than during the same period in 1932; and according to a United Press despatch, "nearly twice as many tourists are visiting Italy this year as in 1932."

World Famed Italian Spa To Get New Station

Montecatini, famous the world over for its mineral springs and charming hotel life, will soon have one of the finest railway stations in Europe, to cost 14,000,000 lire. The work began October 1st. The Italian tourist Information Office in New York has on hand for free distribution a fine booklet on Montecatini and all the other 300 or so Italian spas and health resorts.

Italian-Chemical Industry

The industries specializing in the production of such heavy chemicals as sulphuric acid, phosphatic fertilizers, electrolithic soda, nitric acid, boric acid, etc., date back to prewar days and their activities now cover an extensive field. While the output of some of these products has declined as compared to that of past years, for others, such as bromides, iodine, nitrogenous fertilizers, aluminum, paint-media, etc. of prime importance for Italian economic activity.

(Continued on page 4.)

ROMAN AROUND

By PHIL CAPRA

The other nite, your columnist attended one of the Halloween festivities, keeping one eye on the behavior of the lads and lassies, and the other on a bottle (just keeping an eye on it, thass all). The morning after, for no good reason at all, finds the scribe with a dull headache, and no recollection of what happened the night previous. But twas a grand affair, I'm sure.

With the deadline a few hours off, and being in no happy state of mind, I shall harp on the moronic pastimes of modern civilization.

Take the Walkathon (you take it, I don't want it - although its my pet subject); why, the streets are so congested around that joint, you have to walk a mile after parking your car, to get there; and then find standing room only. Are the theater managers of this town sick? Oh my, oh my! And they tell me it going to run for 2400 hours. Oh my - 3 times.

Another fad that has recently caught the popular fancy is the burlesque show (fan dance to you, J. G.) Even the best people attend this.

Concerning "rassing" matches, they are now playing to packed houses. To add spice to the program, the combatants are wrestling with the referees. Such is the way of all flesh, I guess.

These and other amusements of similar nature have captured the average imagination. Which is well and good for this reason: anything that diverts the mind from the depression, en masse, is a good sign of a return to normalcy.

The "Briscola" club held its regular meeting at the home of John Giardina, last Sunday night. This club consists of a group of men, who are devotees of the grand old Italian card game, Briscola. The reputed champs are Chas Barranco, and Jos Maggio. But at the last session, they received the biggest tronping ever recorded in the history of the club, by the J. P. Lombardo and Jake Guercio team. As a reward, the victors were dutifully served with an epicurean delight; a bowl of tripe each. Yes sir, there's nothing like a bowl of tripe after a hard fought Briscola game.

There's a limit to everything. I hope they round up "The Roundup" and make it the last roundup. Like every good thing it has had its day.

Roman around—who was the Italian lass that kept her mask on during intermission, while in the company of a young buck. Smart gal Mike Trippi Jr. starts off early in life to capture laurels for himself—to the delight of his proud papa and mamma. At a recent baby contest he came away with the blue ribbon for being the prettiest and healthiest baby there. Bravo! . . . a reader wants to know when the editor of the I. C. S. Forum is going to write about culture. Seems like Joe Fiore's fan mail was misdirected . . . Overheard:—"We'll save this for our bathroom," says the young man. "No-o-o" replies Miss C. Fiorella, with emphasis. Not knowing what the subject of discussion was, I can't comment. But beware, kind reader, R. A. is all ears, and eyes, and nose (no smartie, I don't smell, I niff) . . . Helen Maria seems to be torn between two loves, or is it three? And can she walk? Like Mae West, she can . . . To the one guessing the number of attendants in Nick Grafefo's wedding, this columnist will give away a brass keyhole. And then you can be a columnist, too.

On Thurs, Oct 12, the Joyettes held their regular meeting at the home of Miss Scotch, with 100% attendance. It was decided to have a party on Friday Nov. 3, at the home of Miss Tenute, and preparations have already begun for same. The meeting over, the girls enjoyed a few minutes of dancing while the hostess, Miss Scotch diligently applied herself to the serving of refreshments. And so on into night they chattered, until true to feminine tradition they "just barely made the bus", leaving Miss Scotch to wash up the dishes. The Joyettes wish to welcome their new member, Miss Napolitano into the fold.

(news item from the "Bollettino Italo-Canadese" in Toronto, Can.)

"Our charges are 18 shillings for a room on the first floor, 15 on the second, 12 on the third and 10 on the fourth."

"H'm. Your hotel isn't quite high enough."

Century of Progress

Chicago's Mammoth Fair

Part II.

By A. R. Passavant

THE ITALIAN PAVILION

Naturally, of primary interest is the Italian Pavilion; a stately building erected in the shape of an aeroplane with a large metal propeller in front, highly polished and discernible for a great distance. The approach is one of the best in the fair grounds, a short distance from the main entrance and right on the Avenue of Flags. (These flags are flown only on special occasions).

The name of the pavilion ITALIA stands out very prominently on the side of the building near the top.

On the side of the staircase leading to the main entrance of the building are several large bronze statues. Up this staircase, into the massive portal and onto a platform elevated some twelve feet above the main floor of the exhibit from which a general view is obtained; a stairway on either side descends to the exhibit proper.

In the center of this salon is a large model of the REX in a glass case with cards giving details of its construction and size and records of travel. The walls on the east side show photographic enlargements of modern Italian development, artistically arranged behind transparent glass and given a bas-relief appearance by giant reflectors in the back. On the south side is the office of the ENIT from which are distributed booklets of "Ten Years of Progress" in Italy; while on the north side is the office of the Italian Filatelic organizations selling postage stamps to collectors. The rest of the hall is decorated with a few bronzes, marbles and photographs. Beneath the staircase leading to the exits, immediately under the entrance, are many little booths selling souvenirs of Italy and the World's Fair; close examination shows that these souvenirs were made principally in Germany, Czechoslovakia and Japan and similar to those sold in all other parts of the fair grounds.

This covers the entire exhibit of the Italian Pavilion. It is reputed that this exhibit cost the Italian government well over a million dollars and we regret to state that the entire affair is highly disappointing. To our knowledge, millions of booklets for distribution have been diverted to other Italian centers in the United States because the Chicago exhibit could not possibly handle any more. Such wanton waste can hardly be reconciled with the present efficient and capable government of the Fascists.

To some extent, it does not seem right that so much should be so carelessly spent in a large carnival when really beneficial and worthy efforts in Birmingham, Tampa, Houston and other places have been so poorly aided by the powers that be.

This phase further proves that the "Chicago World's Fair" is not an exposition of a "Century of Progress". astwjedjss' etain etain etain etain

Part III.

The crowning achievement of the World's Fair.

The \$75,000,000 dollar Art Collection.

GRAN LOGGIE DEI FIGLI D'ITALIA

Leggiamo, in diversi giornali Italiani, che molte delle Gran Loggie dei Figli d'Italia, e specialmente in Philadelphia, nel mese di Novembre e Dicembre, daranno balli di beneficenza per soccorrere degli Italiani in bisogno del vero pane.

Non abbiamo noi, nella nostra comunita' degli Italiani privi di denaro sufficiente, o privi assolutamente, di far fronte alle severita' dell'inverno prossimo?

Non abbiamo noi delle Societa' abili di venire al soccorso di detti Connazionali in bisogno?

For Sale

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Birmingham Loan Co., Inc. 2009 Second Ave., North

VOTI DI PROVA FAVOREVOLI A LA GUARDIA

(Continuazione dalla pagina 1)

tato con una precisione dal novanta al novantacinque per cento.

Nel momento attuale il Digest ha gia' pubblicato il risultato di quarto settimane di votazione con queste cifre:

La Guardia ----- 217,599
McKee ----- 169,715
O'Brien ----- 51,562

Il voto e' stato raccolto nel modo che segue, nei differenti borghi di New York:

Manhattan
La Guardia ----- 57,838
McKee ----- 40,271
O'Brien ----- 18,919

Bronx
La Guardia ----- 39,983
McKee ----- 35,428
O'Brien ----- 7,354

Brooklyn
La Guardia ----- 84,261
McKee ----- 60,446
O'Brien ----- 17,743

Queens
La Guardia ----- 26,582
McKee ----- 26,107
O'Brien ----- 5,200

Richmond
La Guardia ----- 6,319
McKee ----- 5,587
O'Brien ----- 1,527

Parti Sconosciuti
La Guardia ----- 2,616
McKee ----- 1,876
O'Brien ----- 819

Quanto ai due giornali Brooklyn Eagle e Daily News,

questi sono entrambi favorevoli a McKee, per cui i loro lettori ne subiscono l'influenza.

Il totale di tutte queste votazioni mantiene La Guardia in testa, cosi':

La Guardia ----- 172,743
McKee ----- 143,147
O'Brien ----- 47,192

A meno che ci sia un cambiamento di sentimento nelle ultime due settimane precedenti all'elezione, tutti i segni indicano la vittoria di La Guardia con McKee secondo e O'Brien terzo a lunga distanza. Pare che questa volta ne' la resistenza di Tammany a presentare O'Brien ne' il colpo di Roosevelt nel mettere avanti McKee potranno impedire la elezione di quel fiero eoraggioso, intelligente, capace, attivo e fattivo fratello nostro che porta un nome glorioso e che puo' glorioso ancora rendera il suo nome nell'avvenire.

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ALABAMA POWER COMPANY

BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA

To the Customers of Alabama Power Company:

An increasing interest in municipal ownership and operation of electric utilities in this state has been evinced recently, owing largely to general economic conditions which have prevailed.

There are in Alabama fifteen municipalities that own and operate their electric systems. The following table presents the monthly billing for varying typical uses of electric service in the homes of these towns compared with the cost in the towns served by this company:

Municipal Operations	Monthly Billing (5 Room House)			
	Minimum or Very Small User 5 KWH	Lighting and Small Appliances 30 KWH	Lighting, Small Appliances & Refrigeration 105 KWH	Lighting, Small Appliances, Refrigeration and Range 255 KWH
Alexander City	\$2.00	\$3.00	\$8.15	\$12.05
Athens	1.50	2.25	5.06	8.44
Cullman	1.00	2.70	5.06	9.11
Dothan	2.00	4.50	7.45	9.77
Evergreen	1.00	3.00	5.80	10.25
Fairhope	1.25	2.94	6.74	12.44
Hartford	1.00	3.00	4.52	8.27
Lafayette	1.50	3.00	7.50	9.75
Lanett	1.00	2.60	7.45	14.40
Luverne	1.50	3.00	5.25	9.47
Opelika	1.00	2.80	5.80	9.00
Piedmont	1.00	2.50	4.86	8.84
Silver Hill	2.00	3.30	7.65	14.10
Sylacauga	1.00	2.70	6.45	9.11
Troy	1.50	3.25	6.12	10.75
Weighted Municipal Average	\$1.35	\$2.97	6.26	\$10.38
Alabama Power Co. State-wide Rate "A-2"	\$1.00	\$1.80	\$4.18	\$ 7.93
Saving by A. P. Co. Rates	\$.35	\$1.17	\$2.08	\$ 2.45
Per Cent Saving by A. P. Co. Rates 26%		39%	33%	24%

These 15 municipal electric systems pay no taxes. Out of each dollar paid for electric service by customers of Alabama Power Company living in 483 municipalities almost 15 cents will be paid back during 1933 to the cities, counties and the state to support the schools and other governmental agencies. Approximately \$880,000 of our taxes go directly to education.

There are 42 municipalities in Alabama having populations averaging from 2,000 to 10,000. Of these, 8 operate their own electric systems and 34 receive service from private utilities. Of the 8 municipalities which operate their own electric systems, 6, or 75 per cent, have by special amendment increased their ad valorem taxes above the \$5.00 constitutional limit. Of the 34 towns with private utilities, only 17, or 50 per cent, have increased their ad valorem levies above the \$5.00 limit.

Municipal electric properties are exempt from all taxes (including the 3 per cent Federal tax on residential and commercial electricity). Notwithstanding these exemptions, municipal rates in Alabama are higher than those of Alabama Power Company.

Yours very truly,
THOMAS W. MARTIN,
President.

Letter No. 2.

The BUILDERS of AMERICA

By A. PUCCIARELLI

Chapter VI.

FRANCESCO VIGO

It is a great pleasure to turn from men of Spanish and English birth in this week's article, "The Builders of America, and present to the readers another Italian who has rendered a worthy service in the progress of the United States. I am indebted to Mr. G. A. Firpo, Royal Italian Vice Consul, who secured material for me for this article.

The United States owe an immense gratitude to Francesco Vigo for his service for the possession of Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Detroit, Indianapolis, and many more cities and bourgs in the Middle West. It is with regret that so little is known of the life of a man who made such an incomparable contribution to the building of our nation.

Francesco Vigo a pioner of the Piemontese type, was born at Mondovi in Piemont Italy, the year 1740. He was better known by the name of "The Spanish Merchant". How did he acquire the title of "Spanish Merchant"? Signor Bruno Rossi tells us there are many causes by which Vigo acquired that title, and one especially, that is: At the time when there was no Italy, it was necessary for Italians to adopt some other country when they went out in search for New Worlds. Such was the case of Columbus, who sailed the seas in the name of Spain. Also the case of the brave John Cabot who discovered the North eastern Atlantic and part of the Dominion of Canada in the name of England. It is also probable Vigo was called the "Spanish Merchant" because of his long residence in the city of New Orleans which at the time of Vigo was under the Spanish dominion.

Vigo for a while like a good Piemontese followed the military career, then, engaged himself in business penetrating the interior of the country inhabited by various tribes of Indians. Thus Vigo was moving northward along the Mississippi, and preparing himself to give an empire to the United States.

The fatal date of 1776 was rapidly approaching. The 13 colonies were rebelling, proclaiming independence from England. The task of the colonies was to free themselves from the yoke of England, and their influence in the territory along the Mississippi. Out on the Western front there were three patriots, Clark, a soldier, father Gibault, a missionary priest, and Francesco Vigo, the Spanish merchant of the three patriots according to reliable information Vigo played the most important part. In fact, President Harrison solemnly commended the nobility, the sense of honor, and the kindness, and never luke-warm patriotism of our Italian Hero. He played the most important part in the struggle between England and the United States, and resulted with the annexation of the vast territory which contains six great states; Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Wisconsin, Michigan, and Minnesota, the wealthiest region of the country.

As a recognition for his service to his adopted country a street in the city of Vincennes was named for him (Vigo street), a city, (Vigo Indiana: a large county, Vigo county,) whose sit is the important city of Terre Haut, several commercial houses have adopted the name of Vigo, among them is the Vigo Bread Company which published a pamphlet with the title, "The story of Vigo"

He died leaving no children of his own, immediate relatives were the relatives of his Irish wife, who soon forgot Vigo after his death. He died in the city of Vincennes, Indiana,

BREVE NOTE DI Cronaca Coloniale Da JAKE G. GUERCIO

IL 4 NOVEMBRE DEL 1918 PUNTI DI STORIA DELLA NOSTRA GUERRA

Il Proclama Della Nostra Guerra

Soldati di terra e di mare; L'ora solenne delle rivendicazioni nazionali e' suonata. Seguendo l'esempio del mio grande avo, assunto oggi il comando supremo delle forze di terra e di mare con sicura fede nella vittoria che il vostro valore, la vostra abnegazione, la vostra disciplina sapranno conseguire. Il nemico, che vi accingete a combattere, e' agguerrito e degno di voi. Favorito dal terreno, dal sapiente apprestamento dell'arte, egli vi opporra' tenace resistenza, ma il vostro indomito slancio sapra di certo superarlo.

SOLDATI: A voi la gloria di piantare il tricolore d'Italia sui termini sacri che la natura pose ai confini della Patria nostra.

A voi la gloria di compire finalmente l'opera con tanto eroismo iniziata dai padri nostri.

Quartiere Generale 24 Maggio 1915—Vittorio Emanuele.

Il Bollettino Della Vittoria

La guerra contro l'Austria Ungheria, che, sotto l'alta guida di S. M. il Re Duce supremo l'esercito italiano, inferiore per numero e per mezze, inizio' il 24 Maggio 1915 e con fede incrollabile e tanace valore condusse ininterrotta ed asprissima per 41 mesi, e' vinta, la gigantesca battaglia ingaggiata il 24 delle scorso ottobre ed alla quale prendevano parte 51 Divisioni Italiane, 3 Britanniche, 2 Francesi, 1 Ceco-Slovacca ed 1 Reggimento Americano, contro 63 Divisioni Austro-Ungariche, e' finita.

La fulminea arditissima avanzata del 29 Corpo di armata su Trento, sbarrando le vie della ritirata alle armate nemiche del Trentino, travolte adoccidente dalle truppe della 7a armata e ad oriente da quelle della 6a, e 4a, ha determinato ieri lo sfacelo totale del fronte avversario.

Dal Brenta al Torre l'irresistibile slancio della 12a, dell'8a, della 10a armata e delle Divisioni di cavalleria ricaccia sempre piu' indietro il nemico fuggente.

Nella pianura S. A. R. il Duca d'Aosta avanza rapidamente alla testa della sua invitata 3a armata, anelante di ritornare sulle posizioni da essa gia' gloriosamente conquistate, che mai aveva perdute.

L'esercito Austro-Ungarico e' annientato; ha subito perdite gravissime nell'accanita resistenza dei primi giorni di lotta e nell'inseguimento; ha perduto quantita' ingentissime di materiale di ogni sorta e pressocche' per intero i suoi magazzini ed i depositi; ha lasciato finora nelle nostre mani circa trecentomila prigionieri con interi Stati Maggiori e non meno di cinquemila cannoni.

I resti di quello che fu uno dei piu' potenti eserciti del mondo risalgano in disordine e senza speranza le valli che avevano disceso con orgogliosa sicurezza.

the year 1838. There remains for his memory only an inscription on his grave: "Here lies Francesco Vigo Patriot, whose devotion to the cause of the liberty of the United States made possible the seizure of the Fort of Vincennes the 25th February 1779.

4 Novembre 1918 Il Proclama Della Vittoria Diaz, Soldati, Marinai

Mentre gli estremi lembi della Patria invasa accoglievano dopo un anno di strazio, i fratelli liberatori, su Trieste e su Trento era innalzato il tricolore d'Italia. Così in un medesimo giorno, si compiva il sogno dei nostri padri, il voto dei nostri cuori.

Il ciclo delle guerre, iniziati dal mio Proavo sempre contro lo stesso avversario, oggi si e' chiuso. L'epoca svoltasi per tre quarti di secolo con memorabili eventi non poteva avere piu' fulgido coronamento di gloria.

E' appena un anno che una immeritata avversita' si abbattiva sulla Patria. Oggi, a si breve disatna di tempo, tutte le citta' di una Patria piu' grande fremono nella esultanza del trionfo. Se così prodigioso svolgimento e' avvenuto, e' opera vostra. Nei giorni che piu' parvero minacciati, una sola fu la vostra decisione: resistere per la salvezza della Patria, fino al sacrificio, fino alla morte. E quando la resistenza fu rinsaldata, non vi infiammo' che un dovere solo: vincere per la grandezza d'Italia, per la liberazione di tutti i popoli oppressi, pel trionfo della Giustizia su tutto il mondo.

Voi raccogliete oggi il vostro premio. Le mille eroiche prove da voi superate per la terra, per il mare e per il cielo; la disciplina orsevata fino alla devozione, il dovere compiuto fino al sacrificio, tutte queste virtu' di soldati e di cittadini salvarono la Patria, e dopo di avere salvata ora la glorificano col trionfo.

L'Italia ormai ricostituita nella sua intangibile unita' di Nazione, vuole cooperare ferreamente per assicurare al mondo una pace perenne, fondata sulla Giustizia. Perche' questa nobile speranza si compia, bisogna che sia abbattuto quanto ancora esiste di prepotenza e di orgoglio; mentre la Vittoria di tutti i popoli liberi si avanza irresistibile, il nemico comune non vorra' a ritardarla. Ma intanto i soldati e Marinai, gia' vi benedicono i Martiri antichi e recenti, e i Commilitoni che caddero al vostro fianco, poiche' per Voi non fu sparso invano il Loro sangue; e la Patria intera vi esalta, poiche' per voi fu raggiunta la sua meta; e il vostro Re con profonda emozione di affetto vi esprime la parola di graditudine che si deva o voi dal cuore di tutto il popolo d'Italia.

Comando Supremo, 9 Novembre: Vittorio Emanuele.

In Commemorazione Dei Defunti Membri Della Societa' U. S. P. P.

In conformita' del nuovo statuto sociale quest'anno la benemerita Societa' U. S. P. P. fara' reverenza ai suoi membri defunti.

Domenica 5 Novembre nella chiesa Italiana di East Thomas con alla testa l'affabile Socio fondatore e onorario, Rev. padre Giovambattista Canapa, alle ore 9:30 A. M. precise si celebrera' una messa solenne di Requiem per i Soci morti. Indi tutti affila con i loro automobili si recheranno al Camposanto. Sociale, dove la cerimonia avra' compimento con discorsi commemorativi.

La cerimonia sara' aperta per tutti coloro che vogliono intervenire e specialmente si fa appello ai Soci della Societa' d'essere presenti e portare le loro famiglie e amici.

La cerimonia sicuramente riuscirà splendida perche' il comitato incaricato fece tutte

le dovute preparative. Il comitato e' composto dei seguenti: Joseph Maggio Chairman, Joe Schilleci, Michele Verra, Filippo Gialombardo, Giovanni Cefalu'.

Condoglianze

E pervenuta da Sutura Sicilia, la notizia della morte della signora Buzzanca, madre del nostro connazionale Giuseppe Buzzanca, molto conosciuto e stimato nella nostra colettiva italiana, all'amico e lettore Buzzanca e alla sua famiglia vadano le nostre piu' condoglianze per la morte della sua cara mamma.

Il Nuovo Club Politico

Cosmopolitano

Si fa noto a tutti i membri che si sono gia' iscritte a questo Club, che la prossima riunione avra' luogo Domenica 12 Novembre al palazzo della Corte, alle ore 2:30 P. M. si prega a tutti i membri di non mancare, che vi saranno affari molto importanti da discutere. Gia' in questa Club vi sono iscritte sei cento Membri. e i politici incominciano a vedere l'importanza di questa nuova Organizzazione.

11mo. Anniversario Fascista.

Questanno la commemorazione della marcia su Roma non fu celebrata come l'anno scorso, causa per la lunga malattia e la morte della Signora Firpo Consorte del nostro Vice Console G. A. Firpo. E molto curioso che tutto questo lavoro deve essere sempre instigato e organizzato dal nostro vice Console, quando in questa Collettiva Italiana visono circa venti cinque Societa' e Clubs Italiani. Nesuno dei Signori presidenti si e' mosso per questa commemorazione; S e m b r a che il solo a fare celebrare queste date e' il nostro rappresentante d'Italia, mentre che dovrebbe essere il sacrosanto dovere delle Societa' Italiane di farsi avanti, e poi invitare il Console, invece che il Console invitare alle Societa': Speriamo che in questo periodo di lutto da parte del nostro Console, noi Italiani, possiamo dimostrare a lui il nostro patriottismo celebrando quest'anno il giorno dell'armistizio italiano e il giorno onomastico del Re. D'Italia.

U. S. SPENDE MILIONI IN ALABAMA

(Continuazione dalla pagina 1)

3rd. L'annunziamento di spese, da fare, dal "Public Work Administration" dell'approssimata somma di \$26,000,000 in differenti progetti in Alabama.

4th. Il prestito di centinaia di migliaia di dollari, ai proprietari di "Real Estate" per pagare i creditori, pagare tasse e fare le necessarie riparazioni.

Come pure, il Distretto di Birmingham sara' avvisato, nel prossimo futuro, da Washington, d'un immenso contratto per acciaio di ferrovie che il governo fara' e che una buona proporzione del quale sara' manufatturato in Ensley.

In addizione a tutto cio', molti milioni di dollari saranno rilasciati dalle banche le quali sono state chiuse dal primo di Gennaio.

Tenendo in considerazione il sopradetto, si conclude, che praticamente tutte le industrie e affari nell' intero Stato saranno benefitte.

AGGRESSIONE ANTIFASCISTA

In un publico ristorante di Marsiglia furono, giorni fa brutalmente aggrediti alcuni marinai italiani.

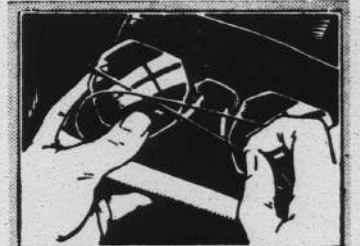
I marinai del piroscalo "Ga-

mboni", ancorato in quel porto furono fatti segno ad una scarica di pietre, e dopo furono aggrediti a colpi di rivoltella.

Tre del numero, Sergio Correnti, Pino Libero, e Pierino Gerini, furono trasportati all'ospedale gravemente feriti. Il Gerini cesso' presto di vivere.

Gli aggressori si dice che fossero antifascisti italiani coadiuvati da marinai francesi.

La proverbiale longanimita' francese ha incoraggiato, e continua ad incoraggiare le aggressioni antifasciste.



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Tastes Good—Acts Better
Guaranteed for Constipation
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Vetch, Austrian Peas, Lawn Grass
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Fatte in un minuto—ogni minuto. Qualunque Chiave per qualsiasi catonaccio.
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Special Week-End Sale Of McKesson's Toilet Preparations

Milk of Almond Cream 35c size, 19c; 65c size.....29c	Cream Shampoo, regular 50c tube.....19c
Hairtone (in tubes) Pomade, 25c size.....11c	Hairtone Brilliantine, regular 50c size.....21c
Theatrical Cold Cream, 25c size.....15c	Soothe Skin Lotion, regular 25c size.....14c
Bay Rum, 45c size.....23c	
Lorathol, 35c size.....19c	
65c size.....29c	
Baby Talcum, 25c size.....9c	
Coco Olive Shampoo, regular 50c size.....21c	
Eau-de-Quinine, 50c size 24c; \$1.00 size.....47c	
Hand and Skin Lotion, 25c size 14c; 50c size.....27c	
Yodora, regular 25c size, 13c 2 for.....25c	
Lilac Vegetal, 50c size 24c \$1.00 size.....47c	
Hairtone (in jars) Pomade, 50c size.....21c	

Cold Cream Regular 50c Jars
Cold Cream, Lemon Cleansing Cream, Vanishing Cream and Cocoa Butter Cold Cream—EACH.....23c
In Handy Tube Sizes Regularly sold at 25c each
Cold Cream, Lemon Cleansing Cream, Vanishing Cream and Cocoa Butter Cold Cream—9c EACH.....25c
3 FOR.....25c

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SPIRAL Permanent WAVES \$2 and up
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Finger Waves, 35c, Manicures, 35c
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Illgen-Finn Beauty Shoppe
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\$5.50 for 3 months—Low monthly rates.
Boy's rates according to age as low as \$2.50 for 3 months.

Sportcast

By Frank Romeo

Just like Bing Crosby's song about all the world going boo-boo-boo, the great contest between Primo Carne- ra and Paulino Uzcudun received its justly share of the old familiar razzpazooks in Rome recently. Before 65,000 of his compatriots, the Man Mountain put up a sorrow- full exhibition and like the village plumber who forgets his tools, Primo left his great uppercut, which unseat- ed Jack Sharkey on the heavy- weight throne, somewhere along the Tiber. Carne- ra received the decision over the cut and bleeding 34-years old Basque, but failed to floor him, let alone knock him out—the outcome which so many of his countrymen hoped for and a great number in this country thought would happen.

Whatever possessed the giant to want to go home and do this minstrel act, unless he was requested by high- er-ups in his own country, still has the smart, boxing folk here puzzled. Primo's only comment was that no- body else ever knocked out the Bas- que, but he forgets that his failure to knock out the tottering Uzy will not help his gate power in this coun- try next Summer.

Primo received nothing for his work outside of traveling expenses and a commandship in the Order of Crown of Italy. Da Preem fractured his right hand from hitting the Basque on the elbow, which is about the only spot Paulino leaves un- covered besides his brows. The latter were also cut and bled profusely through- out the match, in fact so much that the battle was stopped for a short time to enable his seconds to wipe his glims so he could see Primo. Max Schmelin, who was in Primo's corner, was one of the committee that recommended plenty of lefts which kept the short Spaniard from landing not more than a half a dozen blows on the Man Mountain.

Dr. J. Vincent McCarthy will be boss of the New York Yankees for the next two years. The job will be Joe's for the simple reason that he has signed a contract with his em- ployer, Col. Jacob Ruppert, which won't expire until the end of the 1935 baseball season.

Nor is it likely that McCarthy will be sacked if the Yankees win the American League pennant next Sum- mer and the world's championship the following season, although some very strange things frequently hap- pen in the best baseball circles.

But in the event the New York per- formers are highly successful during the unexpired part of Joe's term, conducting themselves in such a dis- pirited and incompetent manner that customers will remain away from their exhibitions in vast droves, then what will happen?

I'll tell you— George Herman Ruth will be ap- pointed manager of the team he help- ed make famous!

That is, the celebrated captain of the home run industry will succeed McCarthy provided he doesn't be come impatient in the meanwhile and identify himself with some other club, either as manager or owner.

Col. Ruppert has changed his views about the lustrous Bambino. It wasn't many years ago when the eminent brewer-baseball magnate would have raised his arms in horror if some one had suggested that he appoint Ruth manager of a team in which he has invested several mil- lions.

Col. Jake knew as well as anybody that Herr Ruth was having one hel- luva time managing himself, al- though he found time during the afternoons to smack baseballs long distance.

What has Col. Jake got to say about the Babe today?

"Do you know," he declared only recently, "that fellow, Ruth, is going to make a great manager." I've watched a great change come over him in the last several years. He's cut out all his clowning. In his talks with me he has been serious. His conversations have been sensible. Certainly no one knows more about playing baseball than sport Ruth. I'm sure that the Babe, now that he's mellowed, would be able to teach the game to others, and I really believe he would handle players well, getting everything out of them that's pos- sible."

If Herr Ruth wants to wait around in a Yankee uniform to see what happens he'll have to do his waiting for considerably less pay that he's been receiving, he is no longer the huge asset that once he was. Perhaps the Bam will take the gamble.

Saturday was a great day for some

of the Italian players who performed on the gridiron. In the intersectional game between Fordham and Alabama the man who was responsible for Alabama's downfall was little Ame- rino Sarno, stocky little Italian who blocked one of Millard Howells kicks to give Fordham a 2 - 0 victory. After the game the Ala. squad gave many praises to the little Italian say- ing that he performed like an all American. Ferrazzi center for Florida was on of the spark plugs in helping Florida to defeat it's opponent.

Ferrera was instrumental in the victory of his teammates. Buonanna a great back from Bro- wn was in there 60 minutes of the game helping his college cinch a great victory.

M. Q. Romeo, Frank Agrimi, Pat Galligher, and Henry Goodman de- parted Tuesday at midnight on a deer hunt, which will take place at York, Ala. The boys departed in good spirits and vowed they would not return without one of the antler specimen's.

When the Magnates meet in De- cember another attempt to rule radio out of the ball parks will be made. And this year there is a good chance of the moguls putting through this legislation. Everyone who has an investment in a ball club seems to be opposed to the continuing of broad- casting baseball games.

ITALIAN CHEMICAL INDUSTRY

(Continued from page 2.)

ties, the output shows satisfactory growth.

The smaller output of 50-52 Be sulphuric acid (1,100,000 metric tons in 1929 and 660,000 in 1,300,000 metric tons in 1929 and 660,000 in 1932) and of bone glue (7,680 metric tons in 1929 and 5,200 in 1932) is offset by increased quantities of nitric acid (39,000 metric tons at 36 Be' in 1929 and 110,000 in 1932), new obtained synthetically and mostly used in the preparation of nitro- genous fertilisers, especially nitrate of lime, the output of which has risen from 9,850 metric tons in 1929 to 65,186 in 1932. Likewise the output of bi-ammoniacal phosphates, started in 1930, rose to 11,000 metric tons in 1932. The output of other nitro- genous fertilisers has varied but little: sulphate of ammonia, 140,000 metric tons in 1929 and 123,000 in 1932; calcium cyanamide, 68,300 metric tons in 1929 and 77,900 in 1932; the output of ammonia nitrate has however fallen from 12,500 metric tons in 1929 to 6,300 in 1932.

The total Italian output of nitro- gen has grown slowly from year to year: from an almost negligible figure in 1922, it rose rapidly to about 58,000 metric tons in 1932. This figure clearly shows the level attained by this branch of production in Italy, which now not only ranks with the world's leading producing countries but can also claim the honour of inventing two of the lead- ing systems of production of synthe- tic ammonia, the Casale and Fauser processes, now applied on a vast scale in a large number of foreign countries.

LA POLITICA RIVOLUZIONARIA DI ROOSEVELT

(Continued from page 1.)

suo paese Visto che e' demo- cratico, ne tanto meno repu- blicano o comunista, allora, non vi e' dubbio per esso, e' fascista. Di questo non si duole il popolo, anzi guarda con sim- patia e fiducia l'opera del Pre- sidente, che se pero' si azza- rdasse a dichiarare fascista la sua politica, non finirebbe i suoi quattro anni di ammi- nistrazione alla Casa Bianca.

Dopo la promulgazione della legge sui contratti collettivi di lavoro, chiamati qui codici, il popolo ritiene che Roosevelt sia fedele al democratico mot-

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to adottato durante la cam- pagna elettorale: "Politica per l'uomo dimenticato." Costui sarebbe l'uomo comune. Cioe' contro i cosi detti "malfattore della granue ricchezza" da un lato, contro l'individualismo del suo stesso partito democra- tico che lo ha eletto dall'altro.

Il distacco di Roosevelt dalla tradizionale politica del partit- o democratico americano e' tan- to notevole quanto il coraggio da esso dimostrato contro la potente plutocrazia ch'egli in- tende porre sotto controllo.

La tradizione classica del partito democratico era nell'in- dividualismo di Jefferson di Jackson e Bryan. Individual- ismo spinto spesso all'esaspera- zione, ma che ha dato a gli Stati Uniti i confini del Pacifico. Era il credo d'una maggioran- za agricola, contro una mino- ranza industriale e commercia- le; il credo d'un Ovest semi salvaggio, contro il ricco e po- tente Est; era la proclamazione dei diritti dell'uomo comune, contro il privilegio della ric- chezza protetta. Cessato il pe- riodo romantico dell'espansi- one dell'ovest, la fede democra- tica aveva diminuito di splendere. Specie dopo la Gu- erra Civile (1861-64) il partito democratico aveva perduto il suo orientamento e, salvo la brevi parentesi di William Bry- an, i suoi esponenti hanno sem- pre esitato tra l'assicurare ime- mbri del propio partito di non essere repubblicani e convincen- do i magnati di non essere un radicale. In questa mediocrita' d'ideali, la causa dell'uomo co- mune era perduta. Fu allora che sorsero movimenti popolari Granger, Greenback, Popolisti che quella causa volevano riac- cendere, attenuando l'antico individualismo essendo cessato la forza della spinta per espansi- one verso lovest e subentra- ndo una societa' industriale che lo aveva sopraffatto.

Roosevelt e' andato al potere con questa situazione. Egli non aveva un sentimento positivo di chi lo ha eletto, ne una filosofia coerente che animasse il suo partito. Fu eletto, perche' il popolo era disgustato di Hoover. Oggi si sta formando intor- no a lui un nuovo orientamen- to che non e' democratico e non e' repubblicano: "e' fascis- ta", dice il popolo americano I repubblicani piu intelligenti si vanno schierando in suo favore i democratici piu' intransigenti

si grattano la tessa indecisi.

La democrazia di Jefferson si basava sull'indi... ; quella di Roosevelt si basa sopra la collettivita', abbandonando il germe anarcoide contenuto nel deva di poter sopprimere le fo- rze del privilegio e della ric- chezza; Roosevelt cerca di co- ntrollarle ed usarle a beneficio di tutta la collettivita'. Il capi- tale ed il lavoro debbono sot- tostare ai superiori interessi della collettivita'. Non e' an- cora della nazione, come nel fascismo italiano. Ma la lotta di classe, per gli Stati Uniti si potrebbe dire: l'oppressione di classe—non e' piu' consentita almeno questo si pensa raggiun- gere con i codici del lavoro messi in opera con la Legge Sulla Riscossa Industriale.

Con essa lo Stato avoca a se' il diritto di fissare le paghe, le ore di lavoro ed i prezzi; ab- bandona i vecchi assalti ai Tru- sts e le sostituisce con il diritto di chiudere ogni industria re- calcitrante nel sguirlo su que- ste nuove linee. La Legge sulle Ferrovie completa arditamente la rivoluzione che si va attu- ando nel complicato congegno dell'industria americana, una volta tanto ammirata da tutto il mondo.

Dopo i provvedimenti per le industrie, quelli per l'agricoltu- ra sono i piu' arditi che Roose- velt abbia presi. Gli agricoltori americani languivano nella mi- seria, mentre le banche si gon- fiavano d'ipoteche e di prop- rietaria' che poi nessuno voleva ricomprare. La Legge sul Soc- corso a gli Agricoltori viene a rimuovere le acque stagnanti nel circolo vizioso dell'agricoltura americana, con aiuti diretti, che faranno mettere la mano del contribuente profonda nelle tasche. Le misure adottate—il sollievo diretto per le ipoteche agrarie, la garanzia dei depo- siti bancari fatti dagli agricolt- ori e l'imposizione a gli agenti di borsa di dire la verita' quan- do vendono i titoli—mostrano

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l'imposizione d'una regola la- dove e' stato sino ad oggi piu' tenace l'individualismo. E' l'eccesso di liberalismo, l'ecces- so di "non governo", causa d'una baraonda anarcoide, che liberalismo. Jefferson, come i teorici del socialismo, si illu- viene sostituito con la regola e' ordine e disciplina.

Il programma dei lavori pub- blici e' anch'esso affrontato da un punto di vista affatto nuovo per gli Stati Uniti. Con esso il governo si pone attivamente in concorrenza con i privati, mi- nacciando di sostituirli quando questi non fossero efficienti o non rispondessero alle finalita' del governo. Un tale provvedi- mento e' sempre stato visto dai repubblicani con spavento, per tema di veder crollare una del- le maggiori fonti di rapida e facile ricchezza, dove la corru- zione politica esercita piu' for- te la sua pressione, dove sono coinvolti interessi mastodonti- ci, dove la plutocrazia ha po- tuto gozzovigliare di piu'.

UN APPELLO AI GENITORI DI ORIGINE ITALIANA

(Continued from page 1.)

tutte le nostre ambizioni soddi- sfatte e i nostri figli non rag- giungono il successo, tutto si solve in sconfitta. Per questa

ragione l'educazione e l'istru- zione dei figli e' il problema fondamentale.

Da venti anni noi affermi- amo ed andiamo attuando nel- la pratica un ideale che e' be- nefico alle singole individualta' ed alla comunita' in generale. Noi affermiamo che per le ge- nerazioni di origine italiana l'insegnamento della Lingua Italiana e' necessario; senza di esso e' come fondare l'educa- zione su un terreno sabbioso.

Un piccolo gruppo di uomini volenterosi ha difeso e propa- gato l'insegnamento della Lin- gua Italiana in America. Mol- to si e' fatto, molto ancora si deve fare. Siete voi, genitori degli studenti di origine italia- na, che dovete cooperare in questa nostra campagna e im- porre ai vostri figli che prenda- no nelle Junior High Schools e nelle Senior Schools i corsi di Lingua Italiana.

Venti anni fa gli studenti di Lingua Italiana in America erano poche centinaia. Oggi gl'iscritti ai corsi d'italiano so- no piu' di 15,000. Il progresso e' evidente.

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