



IL GLADIATORE

V. E. MAZZARA, Editor

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

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NUMERO 28.

Statement By Sidney W. Smyer

Government was founded among men for the sole purpose of protecting life, liberty and property. In order to protect life, liberty and property, we have a fire department, a police department, the army, a health department and school departments. These are necessary departments of government, and the taxpayer's money should go to pay for these necessary departments.

In recent years, the office holders, in his greed to protect himself and his friends, has created a lot of offices or jobs for his friends, and is taking the taxpayer's money to pay these friends. By so doing we do not have enough money to provide for the necessary departments as above set out. I am basing my fight for election to the State Senate largely on the ground that it is unfair to tax our people to give money to the friends of the politician that renders no service to our people. Instead of taxing our people further, we should reorganize our government and eliminate these useless offices.

I oppose deficiency judgments being taken where the value of the property is equal to the amount of the debt. This law is the only that can be passed that is constitutional that would abolish deficiency judgments.

I am opposed to any form of increased taxes, including sales tax. I

a min favor of reorganizing our State educational system.

I am a native of Alabama, having been born in Checokee County, Alabama, in 1897. My father moved to farm in the lower end of West End, in 1899, where he engaged in the truck farming and dairying business, until recent years. I assisted my father from the time I was very small child until the time I went off to college, in peddling milk and vegetables in Birmingham. My father and mother were able, by much self denial, to give their children a college education.

I joined the regular army during the World War as a private, and was afterwards sent to the officer training school and was commissioned second lieutenant, in which capacity I served during the remainder of the war.

Several years ago, realizing that taxation had reached its limit, I assisted, with other good citizens of this State, in forming the Economy League of Alabama, which fought against any increase in taxation, and for reorganization of our State Government. I was chairman of this organization.

I have never joined any secret organizations, but have confined my activities to the Methodist Church, Sunday School, and civic work.

(Paid Political Adv.)

YOUR BANK AND MINE

The Banker's Viewpoint on Loans

By Gordon Lewis

There can be no question but what the average man is honest. He may make errors in judgment, but if so they are generally the result of human characteristics or influences around him, rather than any desire to be unfair.

When it comes to bank relations, I am afraid that many of us allow personal desires to affect our viewpoint to a degree where we pass our fair judgment. Talking with a banker friend, he gave me what I felt was a very fair picture of the contradictory attitudes of many men in dealing with the bank. Said he:

"As a depositor, a man expects the bank to throw every possible protection around his money to insure its constant safety and security. As a borrower, the same man wants money for a business or personal situation, and the all important consideration is... He wants the money. Can he expect us to break down for him, the borrower, the very safeguards which he asks us to erect for him, depositor?"

Certainly, this is a fair indictment of an unreasonable attitude which might well create unfounded prejudice.

I asked this same banker to sum up for me the factors which he, as (Continued on page 4.)

Battiamo Il Chiodo?.... Tassati E Tartassati

By Jake G. Guercio.

La tassa sul reddito (income tax), che pareva principalmente colpire i ricchi, in grazia di tante esenzioni concesse dalla legge, non da' piu' quel gettino che era da aspettarsi: donde la necessita' di altre tasse che gravano in gran parte sui poveri, che sono stati sempre i piu' sicuri e fedeli contribuenti.

Anche la proposta tassa sulle vendite che ha fatto buona prova nel Miss. e che nell'Alabama ha molti sostenitori, graverebbe principalmente sul popolo, sotto forma di aumento nel prezzo delle merci, specie se quelle di prima necessita' non godranno il beneficio di una provvida esenzione.

Insomma siamo in un circolo vizioso dal quale e' difficile uscire. Gli interessanti rilevano che non e' giusto mettere a peso di pochi le spese governative fatte a beneficio di tutti; e dimenticano che quei pochi sono appunto quelli che accentrano nelle proprie mani quasi tutta la ricchezza della nazione.

Negli ultimi anni hanno pagato la tassa sul reddito soltanto due milioni e mezzo di cittadini, mentre gli elettori assommano a circa trentanove milioni. Il Governo nazionale che nel 1929 riscosse circa un miliardo di dollari di "income tax" l'anna passato non riuscì a ricavare che la meta' di quella somma: i ricchi si erano difesi accusando perdite vere o fittizie e comprando i "bonds" governative, che sono esenti di tassa e danno un profitto piu' sicuro e meno lavorativo della industria e del commercio.

Naturalmente chi ha danaro disponibile preferisce dormire sonni tranquilli, appoggiando il capo ad un cuscino bene imbottito di bonds, di cui il governo paghera' con sicurezza il capitale e gli interessi. Si dice inoltre che la tassa scoraggia gli industriali e i commercianti, fa diminuire eccessiva l'impiego (Continuazione in pagina 2)

Partenza Per Italia

E' partito da Birmingham, il 21 Febbraio scorso, il nostro amico signor Francesco Mazzara il cui desidera far sapere ai di lui molti amici che se arrivando in Italia non trova le condizioni come lui desidera, fara' presto ritorno in America.

Vuole ringraziare i detti amici per gli accompagnamenti e i di loro addii.

Informazioni sulle norme per la domanda delle decorazioni possono essere ottenute presso qualsiasi Sezione Combattenti o presso gli Uffici Consolari.

Tutte le applicazioni dovranno essere trasmesse al Dipartimento Nazionale della Associazione Combattenti e debbono portare il Visto Consolare in data anteriore al 30 Giugno 1934.

New Orleans, La., 6 Marzo, 1934 - XII.

Il Presidente Della Sezione,

Dott. J. C. Menendez.

AVVISO

Come abbiamo avvisato prima ripetiamo un'altra volta, questo ufficio non terra' conto di nessuno articolo per pubblicazione almeno che non sia scritto colla macchina da scrivere (Typewriter).

As has been advised before, this office will not accept any articles for publication, unless typewritten.

MAJOR GENERAL SMEDLEY D. BUTLER



Major General Smedley D. Butler, United States Marine Corps, retired, who will speak here under the auspices of the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States. General Butler is one of America's most distinguished soldiers and a noted and picturesque orator.

Major General Smedley D. Butler will be in the City Monday March 19th, as a guest of Kelly Ingram Post No. 668 Veterans of Foreign Wars and will address a mass meeting at the City Auditorium that night at 8 o'clock to which every one in the City and vicinity are invited. There will be no charge to attend the meeting and reserved seats will be set aside for all Veterans and their families.

The General is known as the "Stormy Petrel" of the United States Marines and will make a stirring address on the occasion of his appearance here. You are urged to come and bring your friends with you. A dinner is being arranged for 6 P. M. at the Tutwiler Hotel this being a stag affair. Make your reservations at office of the Tutwiler hotel not later than noon of Monday.

ASSOCIAZIONE NAZIONALE COMBATTENTI

Sezione di New Orleans

DISTINZIONE ONORIFICHE DI GUERRA TERMINE PER L'INOLTRO DELLE DOMANDE.

Agli Ex-Combattenti,

si rende noto a tutti gli ex-Combattenti che con Circolare No. 515 del Giornale Militare 1933, il Ministero della Guerra ha fissato il termine ultimo perentorio per l'inoltro delle domande, in quei casi eccezionali per i quali e' ancora consentito di sollecitare le distinzioni onorifiche di guerra.

Tale termine e' fissato non oltre il 30 Giugno 1934.

Le distinzioni che tuttora si possono sollecitare sono:

a) "Medaglia Commemorativa della Guerra 1915-18.

b) "Medaglia Commemorativa della Guerra 1915-18.

William C. Fitts, Jr., Candidate For Solicitor

William C. Fitts Jr., who is asking the voters of this county to provide him the opportunity of serving them as Solicitor, is a grandson of Colonel G. W. Hewitt, who for many years represented this District in the Congress at Washington. His other grandfather, the Rev. Phillip A. Fitts, was the organizer of the first rector of the Prestant Episcopal Church of the Advent.

His mother was Miss Nora Hewitt, who was one of the first children born in old Elyton, where she spent her girlhood. She was a member of the first graduating class of the Birmingham High School.

His father, Colonel W. C. Fitts, Sr., is one of the most distinguished members of the Alabama Bar. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1901. Subsequently he served eight years as Attorney-General of Alabama. When the lamented Woodrow Wilson was elected President, Colonel Fitts was made principal assistant to the Attorney-General of the United States, in which place he served with rare distinction and handled some of the most delicate cases confronting the American Government prior to and subsequent to America's entry in the World War.

When Franklin Delano Roosevelt

wanted a good and true friend in charge of his affairs in Alabama prior to the Convention, he placed his interest in the hands of Judge Fitts, who headed the delegation to Chicago, rendering yeoman service to Mr. Roosevelt in Alabama. He is at this time one of the principal attorneys of the R. F. C.

Mr. Fitts, Jr., who is offering for the solicitorship, is a graduate of Princeton University and of the Yale Law School. In the latter he recorded the highest marks in the history of that institution. He was admitted to the bar in 1929 and has been engaged extensively in law practice. He is well known among attorneys and others for his learning and skill as a lawyer and his ability and fearlessness in the conduct of cases.

He is married and resides in Birmingham.

If Mr. Fitts is elected Solicitor, the voters may feel certain that they have an alert, honest and fearless public servant and criminals will be well advised to omit this county from their activities. He has battled as a private soldier in the ranks for Roosevelt and he will bring to the Solicitor's office just as absolute a New Deal as Franklin Roosevelt has carried to Washington. (Paid Political Adv.)

BROWER ON THE FIRST BALLOT!!!

Chapters in the Life

of

WALTER BROWER

CANDIDATE for CONGRESS

from JEFFERSON COUNTY



Born on a farm in Eastern Mississippi, 45 years ago.

Lived on a farm in Mississippi and Texas, doing all sorts of farm work until age of fifteen, during which time he attended county schools.

Left home at age of fifteen with twenty-five cents and telescope suit case.

During first three years away from home worked as office boy in doctor's office, delivery boy in grocery store, waiter and cook in restaurant, cabin boy on Mississippi River steamboat, and worked his way through prep school, graduating with first honors and winning scholarship to the University of Texas.

At the age of eighteen became brakeman and flagman on L & N. Railroad in Birmingham and remained such until the age of 20, during which time he joined the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, of which he is still a member in good standing.

Between the ages of 20 and 22 he studied law at the University of Alabama, paying his expenses by waiting on tables and acting as Assistant Secretary of the Y. M. C. A.

Graduated from law department, University of Alabama, with degree of LL.B. at the age of 22.

Began the private practice of law in

Birmingham, June 11, 1911, at age of 22.

Appointed assistant solicitor of Jefferson County by Solicitor (now U. S. Senator) Hugo L. Black, at age of 25, and served as such for two years, resigning at the age of 27 to re-enter private practice of law.

Upon declaration of war against Germany in 1917, he immediately offered his services to his country. Remained in army more than two years, rising from rank of private to that of major, serving 15 months in France.

Re-entered practice of law in 1919 and was appointed special council for City of Birmingham, holding this position for two years.

Marr'ed, in 1920, to Miss Elizabeth Mae Jordan, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. William Mudd Jordan and granddaughter of Judge Henry A. Sharpe, an niece of Capt. Mortimer Jordan.

In 1921 he was appointed Trade Advisor to the Netherlands Government.

Elected State Senator from Jefferson County in 1922 for term of four years.

In 1932 he was elected as a "ROOSEVELT" delegate to the National Democratic Convention, being one of the leaders in the Chicago Convention for President Roosevelt.

Friend of the President and Supporter of His Policies

(Paid Political Advertisement by Dr. W. M. Jordan, Birmingham, Ala.)

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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.

ENSLEY-BIRMINGHAM, ALA., MAR. 15th, 1934.

Editorial

THE PEOPLE TO DECIDE ABOUT THE SALES TAX

The action and announcement by Commissioners Downs and Robinson, that on the twentieth day of the current month the people will have the opportunity to express by their vote if or not we shall have a general sales tax is to be commended.

The above mentioned Commissioners, as we mentioned before, are against any new form of taxation, but it is imperative that the city should have some form of added income in order to pay its overdue obligations or face disaster.

It is impossible to think of a reduction in the police force or in the fire department unless we are willing to suffer the consequences due to insufficient police protection and are also willing to pay an increased premium on fire insurance.

There has not been a suggestion of a definite, adequate or concrete method submitted to the above Commissioners as substitute to the general sales tax.

The people are now called to decide the issue.

We have faith in the intelligence and foresight of the people of this fair city and we know that they will decide this issue in the wisest and fairest way, but if they decide against the general sales tax, the city will have spent hundreds of dollars of the people's money for no purpose. Our City fathers do not know any other way out. We suggest that the City Commissioners should first call fifteen or twenty men, real representatives of the masses, and not of capital only, and together study this vexing problem and reach a decision, which in unison with the general sales tax should be submitted to the electorate for a final and lasting decision.

Acker Endorsed By Woodlawn Democratic Club

At the regular meeting of the Woodlawn Democratic Club last Friday night, Steadham Acker was unanimously endorsed for Congressman from the Ninth District.

The Congressional Committee which was appointed six weeks ago to investigate all congressional candidates made the following report:

"The Congressional Committee of the Woodlawn Democratic Club, after weeks of study has considered the platforms, qualifications, and abilities of all candidates in the race for this important post.

We wish to recommend for particular consideration of the club and the voters of the community the peculiar qualifications of Mr. Steadham Acker.

Mr. Acker is a young man, and a man of foresight, and progressive ideas, who has a record of accomplishments in the face of great odds. Mr. Acker has had executive, business and governmental experiences that should prove helpful to a representative in Congress, and yet he has his ear and heart to the needs and desires of the masses of people. The ideal Congressman should be a man who considers and understands the needs of business and labor and who is in active touch with all classes of citizens whom he represents.

In the field of aeronautics and National Air Defense, Mr. Acker's experience should be most useful in Congress. We are living in an age that is air-minded and we should have some representation in Congress that understands this great and important development.

Mr. Acker is not a politician, nor is he a lawyer, and with his experience in business, in the field of aviation, and in his understanding of the common needs of the citizens, he should be well qualified to fit in the New Deal at Washington.

Therefore, we, the Congressional Committee, of the Woodlawn Democratic Club, most respectfully and earnestly recommend for endorsement



STEADHAM ACKER

by this organization Mr. Steadham Acker for Congress.

The Woodlawn Democratic Club was organized last year for the purpose of bettering civic affairs of the community and the promotion of the best qualified men for political office. Its present membership is past two hundred and is expected to reach a thousand before May 1st. (Paid Political Adv.)

CANDOR AND GOVERNMENT

Candidates for office of every kind should be fair enough to tell the people in advance, what they intend to do to the people in the event of their election.

The first concern of voters should be to ascertain what their rulers intend to do to them. At least such is the experience of voters under their rulers.

—Editorial Montgomery Advertiser.

BATTIAMO IL CHIODO ? TASSATI .. E TARTASSATI.

(Continuazione dalla pagina 1)

della mano d'opera cioè fa aumentare la disoccupazione, limita la produzione e il consumo, perché la massa che non lavora non spende, e in una parola ostacola il ritorno della prosperità che è sinonimo di lavoro continuo e di salari remunerativi.

Tutto ciò dimostra che il problema delle tasse deve essere affrontato con criteri diversi e col coraggio delle frandi necessità. Quando una amministrazione pubblica cerca i fondi necessarie al suo funzionamento, se non può colpire la ricchezza in misura proporzionale deve colpire la miseria senza alcuna proporzione. Le tasse a larga base popolare sono sempre le più tentatrici e le più redditizie. Ci saranno sempre ottimi motivi per denunciare i danni del principio "soak the rich" (speimi il ricco) ma non se ne trovano egualmente buoni per denunciare i danni del principio sprime il povero" spinto fino all'assurdo di "sprime la pietra". Intanto, ricorrendo all'esempio più tipico e più significativo, il povero deve pagare parecchie tasse sulla modesta casa di abitazione: e se non può pagarle ne viene l'espropriata, cioè quanto di più ingiusto, di più inumano, di più antisociale sia concepibile nel nostro sistema tributario.

Come si vede il difetto è nel manico, ma nessuno ha avuto ancora il coraggio e la onestà di confessarlo. Quel che è peggio, nessuno si preoccupa di far conoscere al popolo la via d'uscita da questo circolo vizioso, in cui le pubbliche amministrazioni, costrette a imporre tasse insegnano i contribuenti, che alla loro volta tentano tutti mezzi, buoni e cattivi, per non farsi raggiungere.

Non pensiamo certo di condurre i nostri lettori nel garbuglio delle ragioni economiche e morali che militano pro e contro ciascuna tassa e i modi di applicarla. Piuttosto, semplificando, posiamo il fatto che in quella corsa che ha garretti più fermi non è mai raggiunto, e i più astuti trovano comodi trabocchetti in cui nascondersi e abilissime scappatoie per sfuggire l'inseguimento; chi non ha buoni garretti e non ha buoni garretti e non trova scappatoie e il popolo minuto, la grande massa, che si lascia più facilmente raggiungere e più docilmente spremere. Ora per questo popolo minuto è giunto il tempo di fermarsi e fronteggiare l'avverso destino con calma e con risolutezza, contrapponendo il buon naturale alle dottrine astruse dei sociologi, la semplicità del rimedio eroico alle complicate panacee degli specialisti che non ne azzeccanace, degli specialisti che non ne azzeccana, una sola e non merita non più alcuna fiducia.

Purtroppo è vero;

Il buon senso, che già fu capo-scuela, ora in parecchie scuole è morto affatto: La scienza, sua figliola, L'uccise per veder com'era fatto

Ma il popolo è sempre in tempo per trarre profitto dal miglior dono avuto da madre natura: il buon senso, che può suggerirgli rimedio semplice e radicale contro le tasse, la cui azione funesta sull'organismo sociale è paragonabile a quella del bacillo della tubercolosi sul corpo umano.

ROBERT J. WHEELER CANDIDATE FOR CIRCUIT JUDGE



ROBERT J. WHEELER

Robert J. Wheeler, candidate for Circuit Judge No. 2, is a strong advocate of the principle that every Circuit Judge should be qualified to render the greatest measure of service. And in order for such a judge to be able to render this character of service, Mr. Wheeler insists that a Circuit Judge should be qualified to try Civil, Criminal and Chancery cases indiscriminately, whenever his duties require him to do so.

Mr. Wheeler holds that since the addition of Judge No. 11 to the Circuit Court of Jefferson County (which judgeship is now occupied by Judge J. Russell McElroy) the three Judges sitting in the Criminal Division of the Court, should have much time at their disposal, after adequately attending to the trial of Criminal cases; and that this additional time, which is now being lost to the County, should be employed in aiding the other judges in the trial of Civil and Chancery cases.

Attention is called to the well-known fact that Judge McElroy finds much time to devote to the trial of Civil and Chancery cases. The Civil and Chancery dockets are badly crowded; and by strict and efficient attention to their duties, the Criminal Division Judges can greatly aid clearing up these two badly congested dockets.

(Paid Political Adv.)

A New York poet, worried about the lack of market, suggests that poetry be included in the domestic allotment plan along with hogs, wheat, and cotton. It might be a good idea if the poets also would promise to reduce their acreage.

(St. Joseph News-Press)

The Dissertations of

Professor Doozlebotts

ON TO NEW YORK

Following up our repeated statement of investigation, personally, the conditions existing at the Weekly Dance of the Nudist Cult in New York, we have engaged the services of the well known hero of the Abba-tor, Lt. Tonigior; and so, together with our little Sports-caster, we take our selves to the Municipal Airport to start on our venture. There we are greeted by Manager Acker who informed us that thousands of people had assembled to wish us a "Happy Landing". We looked around and imagine our surprise when we noted that all the members of the Cosmopolitan club were there together with all their friends. It seemed to us that the entire populace was there, thousands of people, millions, almost. But we regret to state that one little lady was very conspicuous by her absence. She is the little lady who was seen in the company of the Midget Oozler on Tuesday afternoon driving a little car up Third Avenue. Her face is still red. However, many tears were shed, many handkerchiefs were waved many cheers cheered and finally we stepped into the cockpit of the observation plane with Lt. Tonigior at the controls, ourselves in the rear pit and the Little Oozler in between. Contact! And off we go with a perfect take off, gradually gaining altitude—we bank to the left make a beeline for the beacon on top of Gate City Hill and follow the beacon line toward Atlanta. There we refuel, receive the weather forecast and with the further well wishes of the officials of Candler Field, we hasten on our way. We gained altitude to about 5,000 feet, visibility fair and a high ceiling; but suddenly the Little Oozler reported the accumulation of alto-cumulus clouds ahead indicating approaching rain. Not wishing to be delayed by a matter of so little importance, we decided to go ahead but dropped to 2,000 feet as a precaution, until we had cleared the storm. Being in a high speed observation plane, it took us but a few hours to reach Washington. We first sighted the Capitol Dome, then the Washington Monument, dipped in salute to all the Doozlers at the Capitol and proceeded over Philadelphia to Floyd Bennett Field. We arrived at 8.49 p. m. and were immediately encompassed by multitudes of political luminaries representing the Fusionistic movement and the decrepit Tigers Hall, unwillingly we allowed ourselves to be subjected to all the honors and glories usually bestowed upon our National Heroes; being in New York for the purpose of gathering information of a subject not well known to Alabamians, we were granted the egreter honor of being the first guests of the Metro-

poli to be given a torch parade. Through the streets of the city millions of people lined the route of our march shouting to the world that the famous Professor Doozlebotts was in town. The procession took us to the Aldorf Castoria where an elegant suite of rooms had been reserved for us. We dressed hastily and were then royally entertained in the Cardinal Room of this famous hotel. Music by the great My Bombardo — our cerche—created an atmosphere of sensuous delight; and during a brief stay in the festivities, the P. M. general Carli presented us with the keys to the P. O. boxes. While discussing Airmail projects with this high dignitary, we were approached by the Nudistoozler who informed us that the Dance we should be attending was on the 13th floor and to make haste lest we might overlook something of importance. We excused our presence very diplomatically and as we were leaving the Cardinal Room we opened the door unexpectedly upon Roman Around who has been roamin' around the great city for material for his column. And so here we were again together. We must remind you here that Roman Around had left the Ham by train because his observations from a plane would be somewhat restricted whereas by train he could find much more material in studying the phases of Berth Control in a Pullman. Lt. Tong-o, Little Oozler, Roman Around and ourselves approached the gancton: of the Nudists and gently tapped on the door in the manner suggested to us by our dependable Nudistoozler and almost immediately we were surrounded by Cultists clad in grey jumburs which are worn only on the occasion of the arrival of someone who has not been properly initiated into the secret and sacred order. We presented our credentials and upon explanation of the purpose of our mission, we were ushered to a partly concealed balcony where we might see for ourselves the exemplification of the rites and rituals of their more or less famous organization. We heard much commotion behind us and turning, we found that our good Lt. Tonigior had lost his control while focusing his binoculars on the assemblage below and our Little Oozler was rapidly divesting himself of these things which the well dressed man wears. He explained, however, that he found the air rather close and he only wished to adjust himself to atmospheric conditions and then Doozler made her grand entrance.

(Continued in our next.)

When you run out of jig-saw puzzles you might take all the things out of the bathroom medicine-chest and while away a few minutes wondering what the heck about three-fourths of them were doing in there.

(Macon Telegraph)



At the age of sixteen he joined the Marine Corps to serve in the Spanish American War. He retired from the Corps in 1932



Gen. Butler has been under fire more than 120 times.

Gen. Butler is one of only four officers ever awarded two Congressional Medals of Honor.

MAJ. GEN. SMEDLEY BUTLER

The man Theodore Roosevelt said is the ideal American soldier.



HO-HUM-The Monotony

He has little respect for swivel chair Admirals.

POLITICS

JAKE G. GUERCIO

LUNGA LISTA DI NOMI SARA' PRESENTATA PER LE PROSSIME ELEZIONI

Una delle piu' lunghe schiere di nomi di candidati sara' messa d'fronte ai votante per le prossime primary democratic del 2 Maggio. Molte di questi candidate non anno a posizione, e per il bene dei nostri cari lettore noi pubblichiamo la schiera

GOVERNOR

Bibb Graves, Montgomery. Frank M. Dixon, Birmingham. Leon McCord, Montgomery.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

Thomas E. Knight, Jr., Greensboro. Thomas W. Wert, Decatur.

ATTORNEY GENERAL

Coleman D. Shepherd, Jasper. Albert A. Carmichael, Geneva. L. A. Farmer, Dothan.

AUDITOR

Chas. E. McCall, Montgomery. SECRETARY OF STATE

D. H. Turner, Camben. G. E. (Gil) Davis, Gordo. Fred A. Gibson, Birmingham.

TREASURER

L. Taylor, Birmingham. John Brandon, Montgomery.

SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION

R. Jones, Eclectic. J. A. Keller, Andalusia.

Oscar S. Caugey, Birmingham. John W. Abercrombie, Anniston.

COMMISSIONER OF AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRIES

R. J. Goode, Gastonburg. CHIEF JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT

John C. Anderson. ASSOCIATE JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT No. 1

Lucien D. Gardner. ASSOCIATE JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT No. 2

Arthur B. Foster. COURT OF APPEALS

Judge No. 1—Charles R. Bricken. Judge No. 2—William H. Sanford.

Judge No. 3—James Rice. PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

No. 1—Ceel G. Brown, Hurlburton. Fitzhugh Lee, Montgomery.

No. 2—Harry T. Hartwell, Mobile. Frank P. Morgan, Montgomery.

James M. Bowman, Birmingham. CONGRESS

First District John McDuffie, Monroeville.

Second District Lister Hill, Montgomery.

Third District Henry B. Stegall, Ozark.

Fourth District Sam Hobbs, Selma.

Lamar Jeffers, Anniston. Fifth District

J. Thomas Heflin, LaFayette. Joe Starnes, Guntersville.

Miles C. Allgood, Gadsden. Sixth District

Thomas H. Maxwell, Tuscaloosa. W. B. Oliver, Tuscaloosa.

Pete B. Jarman, Jr., Livingston. Seventh District

W. B. Bankhead, Jasper. Eighth District

A. H. Carmichael, Tuscumbia. J. Fred Johnson, Jr., Florence.

Ninth District M. B. Grace, Birmingham.

Walter Brower, Birmingham. Steadham Acker, Birmingham.

George Huddleston, Birmingham. CIRCUIT JUDGES

Tenth Circuit J. Fritz Thompson, Birmingham, No. 7.

Yelverton Cowherd, Birmingham, No. 8.

Romaine Boyd, Birmingham, No. 4.

John Denson, Birmingham, No. 9.

Robert J. Wheeler, Birmingham, No. 2.

Roger Snyder, Birmingham, No. 10.

E. M. Creel, Birmingham, No. 1.

John P. McCoy, Birmingham, No. 2.

Edgar Allen, Birmingham, No. 2.

Edgar Bowron, Birmingham, No. 4.

Richard V. Evans, Birmingham, No. 8.

William M. Walker, Birmingham, No. 1.

J. Russell McElroy, Birmingham, No. 11.

John C. Morrow, Birmingham, No. 7.

Gardner F. Goodwyn, Bessemer, No. 5.

C. B. Smith, Birmingham, No. 6.

CIRCUIT SOLICITOR

Tenth Circuit Charles H. Brown, Birmingham.

William C. Pitts, Jr., Birmingham.

Geo. Lewis Balles, Birmingham.

Tenth Circuit—Deputy Solicitor George W. Bains, Bessemer.

GIUDICE ROGERS SNYDER



Rieleggete Giudice Rogers Snyder e sarete sicuri di perfetta giustizia nella di lui corte.

(Paid Political Adv.)

Arthur Green, Bessemer. C. H. Baumgardner, Bessemer.

STATE SENATE

Thirteenth District James A. Simpson, Birmingham.

George Frey, Birmingham. James H. Bradford, Birmingham.

STATE REPRESENTATIVES

Jefferson County

Lee Edmundson, Birmingham. W. S. Welch, Bessemer.

John C. Arnold, Birmingham. O. L. Allen, Birmingham.

Joseph R. Tate, Birmingham. William B. McCullough, Birmingham.

Vernon L. Douglas, Birmingham. J. D. (Doc) Carlisle, Birmingham.

Joh nM. Anderson, Ensley. Wallace C. Johns, Jr., Birmingham.

R. D. Coffman, Birmingham. Fred Martin, Birmingham.

Robert S. Glasgow, Adamsville. Martin Dillon, Jr., Birmingham.

Henry C. Goodman, Birmingham. John C. Johnson, Birmingham.

A. (Gus) Lewis, Irondale. Glenn R. Messer, Birmingham.

T. L. Webster, McCalla. D. W. (DeWitte) Tittle, Birmingham.

Ben M. Smith, Birmingham. Charles D. Douglas, Birmingham.

Frank B. Lemont, Ensley. J. R. Todd, Trussville.

A. M. Romeo, Birmingham. Peter Bryce Gilreath, Birmingham.

Ed H. Moore, Birmingham. Fletcher Lord, Birmingham.

George G. Menefee, Birmingham. Roy B. Summers, Birmingham.

Wm. H. Burr, Birmingham. John D. Chichester, Birmingham.

H. H. (Baba) Askew, Birmingham. Maurice M. Walsh, Birmingham.

Arthur Greenwood, Birmingham. Herman J. Downey, Birmingham.

Henry S. Hill, Birmingham. Russell C. Luquire, Birmingham.

Willard Drake, Birmingham. Carl Enslin, Birmingham.

J. K. (Jess) Edwards, Bessemer. Sallie Osborne Cooper, Birmingham.

George E. Spencer, Birmingham. Jack Rawls, Birmingham.

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The BUILDERS of AMERICA

By A. PUCCIARELLI

Chapter XIX ULYSSE S. GRANT.

Grant's ancestors like many others of the first settlers of North America were Scotch. The Grants settled first in Massachusetts. Ulysses was born at Point Pleasant, Ohio. His father lived on the farm, like most of the settlers of those days, so, the boyhood of Ulysses was spent in the country. The educational advantage was only that which the country offered to give the boy more learning school offered. His father being eager secured for him an appointment to the United States Military Academy at West Point, from which institution Ulysses graduated in 1843.

The leading passion of the young Grant was for horses. Horses was the hobby not only of his boyhood days, but it was for his whole life. He could mount and ride horses, and the truth can be verified from the experience he had riding the pony of a ring-master who passed by one day.

After the graduation from West Point, he was commissioned as second lieutenant in the United States Infantry, where he learned the first lessons of the army life. It was not long after that appointment he was joined to General Taylor's Army in the war of Mexico. In that war Grant exhibited his great military genius.

J. W. Hamilton. Tax Assessor, Jefferson County: Ivy J. Gwin. Roy M. Johnson. James W. McLaurin. E. M. Marshall. Lawson Gambill. Sheriff: T. M. (Bish) Gilbert. Fred McDuff. Harry E. Smith. G. C. Keade. J. R. Smith. Conrad W. Austin. Probate Judge Eugene Hawkins. Clerk of Circuit Court, Civil Division: George Whitfield. Osa L. Andrews. Clerk of Circuit Court, Criminal Division: Fordney Brandon. George W. Lacey. Clyde Sullivan. County Board of Education: W. I. Pittman.

He took part in several battles, drumpromotions for his bravery and effing which time he received several ciency. Then came the Civil War.

In the civil war he was second only to Lee, of the Confederate Army in that war promotions to Grant came rapidly one after another. In 1861 he accepted the commission of colonel, and two months after he was raised to the rank of brigadier-general. During the struggle of the Civil War in no front he suffered defeat. He won victories one after another. Two of them ought specially be mentioned here: One was at Vicksburg where he gained control of the river making it the megalus of penetrating into the heart of the Confederacy. This victory gained for him the rank of Major General. The second victory was that he won with the serender of Lee and the city of Richmond which meant the end of the Civil War.

The war was over, General Grant busied himself in establishing peace terms with the Southern States. He opposed every move taken by the government for the prosecution against confederate leaders. He stood by the peace terms agreed between him and the chief of the Southern Army. The nation had made no progress at all following the war, this was the result as no one doubts to the incompetency of President Johnson

In 1868 the Republican Convention mate and unanimously nominated General Grant as its candidate for the presidency. In November the people responded at the pole with no less enthusiasm. Out of a total of two-hundred and ninety-four electoral votes cast, the war hero received two hundred and fourteen. All the people believed that Grant was the man who was able to succeed Lincoln in the great work of reconstruction. was rewarded by his citizens with the and as a proof of his good service he thfully during the first term, he did,

Ed Norton. County Commission: W. E. Dickson. S. R. (Rad) Batson. Dr. R. P. McTyeire. L. A. Wetstone. STATE DEMOCRATIC EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE Ninth District George F. Bondurant, Birmingham. Ted Cottrell, Birmingham. C. D. Comstock, Birmingham. Louise C. Charlton, Birmingham. Clint F. Allgood, Birmingham. Raymond E. Thomason, Tarrant. David S. Anderson, Birmingham. Robert E. (Bob) White, Birmingham. Stewart W. Pendleton, Birmingham. Bob Bell, Birmingham. Dr. E. P. Pruitt, Birmingham. Malcolm Beatty, Birmingham. Jim Gibson, Birmingham. William B. McCullough, Homewood. Mrs. Lucy Wideman, Birmingham. Hugh Denman, Birmingham. Dave Birmingham, Birmingham. A. D. Maddox, Bessemer. J. P. May, Jr., Birmingham. Charles E. Rice, Birmingham.



SIDNEY W. SMYER

ECONOMY IN GOVERNMENT is the only hope of permanent relief from Excessive Taxation.

It shall be my duty at all times to consider what is for the best interest of the most people.

Our American ideals and institutions are based on the principle of the majority rule.

I favor a reorganization of our State and Counties by consolidating various tax collecting and assessing departments into one.

I have never before sought public office. (Paid Political Adv.)

Grant did not serve his country faithfully. There is no question that President second term of President of the Union is among the few of the Presidents who have had the honor to receive the third nomination.

But even great men cannot live forever. It is written that all men must once die. So Grant with his great ness like all men, came to his end

The Household

By LYDIA LE BARON WALKER

IT IS interesting to note that the vogue for ultra-modernistic furniture is passing. This does not mean that it is gone, nor that no more pieces will be made. Far from it, but that a new style of furniture is beginning to put in its appearance with no uncertain sound and as this style advances, what we have termed modern no longer will be the latest thing. It will become a past vogue, and finally be old-fashioned. This is the fate of all pronounced styles. The modernistic has had a full-time run.

While the vogue termed "modern" features simplicity of line, it is an austere simplicity. In which straight lines and sharp angles are characteristics. In it, is a grand gesture of eliminating curves. But now that curves are again finding favor, as so notably instanced in individual costume, these graceful lines are coming into their own in furniture also. In art the curve is known as "the line of beauty." So it is with an assurance of a rightful place in decoration that the rounded lines return.

Canning Cider To preserve sweet cider by canning, pour it into clean glass jars, adjust the rubbers and covers, and place the jars in hot water bath. Keep the water at 165 degrees Fahrenheit for 25 minutes. Then remove the jars and seal them.

How to Pick Fresh Fish In picking fresh fish make sure that the gills are bright red, the eyes bright and full, and the flesh firm and springy.

In New York, where the final ceremonies were held, hundreds of thousands gazed upon the face of the dead hero, while the body lay in state at the city hall. Both North and South mourned the death of Grant. All that had gone amiss was forgotten. All that was remembered was the man's immortal deeds in the hour of his country's gravest peril.

Nella Contea . . . Promotate IVY GWIN Per Assessore Delle Tasse. Il solo uomo candidato per assessore che ha servito per capo uffici. Dodici anni come scrivano e ragioniere. Non ha mai chiesto pubblico ufficio. Lui e' onesto capace e fedele ai lui doveri. Votate per IVY GWIN per assessore della Contea. (Paid Political Adv.)

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A NEW DEAL Roy Johnson For Tax Assessor. A comptent man who has never been on the State County or City payroll, and is not a professional Politician. (Paid Pol. Adv.)

"Come In" INVITE THE TELEPHONE to come into your home. Every member of the family will enjoy it. With a telephone, it is so easy to get in touch with your friends—to order that article you forgot while shopping, or, indeed, to do all your shopping by telephone—to talk with almost anyone, anywhere, in a matter of seconds.

SOUTHERN BELL Telephone and Telegraph Co.

Sportcast

By Frank Romeo

Now that the campaign is warming up, it may as good a time as any to publish the experience of an Arkansas candidate for sheriff which has been "going the rounds of the press" for several years, the latest version being as follows:

Last four months and 20 days canvassing; lost 1,360 hours of sleep thinking about the election; lost 40 acres of corn and whole lot of and a lot hair in a personal encounter with sweet potatoes, lost two front teeth with an opponent; donated one beef, four shoats and five sheep to barbecues; gave away two pair of suspenders, calico dresses, five dolls and 15 baby rattles; kissed 26 babies kindled 14 kitchen fires; put up eight stoves; cut 14 cords of wood; carried 24 buckets of water; gathered seven wagon load of corn; pulled 475 bundles of fodder; walked 4060 miles; shook hands 9,080 times; told 10,001 lies, and talked enough to make 10,000 volumes; attended 26 revivals; was baptized four times by immersion and twice some other way; contributed to foreign missions; made love to nine grass widows; got dog bit 39 times, and then got defeated.

Fene Corri, the most famous of all English boxing referees in the last thirty years, who died recently, was a man of very fine personality and unblemished reputation, and article in the Sydney Australia, Referee, states.

In his days of youth it was intended that he should become a professional singer and join the Carla Rosa Opera Company. But fate decreed differently.

He took up a business career in London became a member of the Stock Exchange.

An athletic youngster, he played cricket, football, and the usual games. He was accustomed to walk into London from his suburban home, seven miles every morning and back again, after his business labors ended for the day.

Later he was drawn into the vortex of boxing, and one night he filled and unexpected gap as a referee. Being a success, he was induced to continue with what result fistic history tells vividly.

Ten years ago Corri wrote a number of boxing stories. Among these was included the impromptu fight between Tommy Burns and Joe Beckett, the English Heavy-weight champion.

Tommy had forsaken the ring for journalism, and when big Joe was beaten by Frank Moran in three rounds, Tommy, in his newspaper story of the fight, declared that Beckett had a "yellow streak" and "quit cold". This naturally did not commend itself to Joe.

"It led up to the great fight," Corri wrote, "in which the two fighters who fight for big purses when gloves are used, fought for nothing with the knuckles. It happened in this way: "A big charity show had been organized in Leeds, quite the biggest affair of its kind, and as usual at charity functions, the Mayor and Mayoress were the leading lights.

"All the champions, past, present, and to come, were on the bill, including Carpentier, Bombardier Billy Wells, Jimmy Wilde, Jim Driscoll, and two other prominent pugilist Tommy Burns and Joe Beckett.

"We were all gathered in the reception hall of the hotel, and a number of ladies were present. Enter Joe Beckett, who was immediately spotted by Burns. Now Tommy had not actually spoken to Joe since the business of their contest at Albert Hall. He therefore, extended his hand cordially, to say, "How Do, Joe?"

"With an oath, Beckett contemptuously refused the proffered hand. "See!" warned Burns, "there are ladies here." And the looks were a little unparliamentary, to say the

least about Beckett's choice of words for the occasion.

"Burns very diplomatically withdrew, and went up to his room. But Beckett was in a pugnacious mood, and evidently out for blood. At any rate he yello wstreak. Take that!"

"Beckett caught Burns a frightful crack on the jaw and floored him. While he was down Beckett jumped on him, and the fight waged furiously on the floor.

"Of course, it would happen right outside my bedroom," continued Corri.

"There was a fine uproar. The manager came to me in a terrible state. Wringing his hands he implored me to stop the fight.

"Can't you stop them, Mr. Corri?" he asked, thinking, I suppose, that all I had to do was to say "Break!" and the pair would separate, just as if they were in the ring. Fancy saying "Break!" to two desperate fellows fighting tooth and nail for dear life on the floor in the hotel.

"It was terrible fight. Burns never uttered a sound. He wrestled himself on top of his adversary and then bashed Joe's face with innumerable blows until Beckett yelled, "Take Him off somebody!"

Burns was dragged off. When the pair stood up Burns rushed in with a wrestling grip just below the waistline and threw his man head first, on the hard mosaic flooring with a sickening thud.

"This performance was repeated several times until all the fight was beaten into submission under the all-in rules.

"Now, will you shake hands?" asked Burns, and Beckett had to comply.

"When they came down to dinner afterward they looked a terrible pair, and I was asked on all sides whether I would Burns to leave the company when Beckett was present.

"Not on your life," said Tommy when the question was put to him. "That big stiff will thing I am afraid of him. No. Where he goes, I go too!"

"And he did."

Sex appeal is largely a matter of geography in this world. If you have feet like canal boat, ears that flop in breeze, eyes that aren't mates, and no teeth worth mentioning, you may not rate as a raving beauty on Park earth where these varied handicaps Avenue, but there are places on are quite opposite.

Out in Hollywood there is a brisk demand for artificial eye-lashes, but in certain Brazilia n tribes it's a mark of beauty to have no eye-lashes at all. So the girls yank them out by the roots, and give the boy friend a very naked wink.

In several places over the map, the ears have it. Dansels in the Moluccas Islands once had their lobes so elongated that they touched their shoulders. In Indo-China, young girls pierce their ears with a bamboo rod and hang weights in the holes to increase the length of the lobe. This practice was still going strong in America in your grandmother's time. Only the piercing was done with a needle and nothing weightier than a pair of ear-rings inserted.

Madison Square Garden officials declare that boxing is just a side-line and a fill in now. And Kid Howard of Chicago had to close his gymnasium because of a lack of interest in boxing. But Lou Stillman, who runs a New York training gym for boxing has moved to larger quarters because more boxers are demanding more space.

"Boxing certainly is not on the wane," says Stillman. "I am looking forward to the biggest year in boxing that we have knowin in some years.

pose for which the money is to be used; earning power and ability of the applicant in the conduct of his business; duration of the loan; safety behind it; conviction as to how the loan will be repaid. The fact that credit is refused need be no reflection on the applicant. His intention, and integrity are probably of the finest, but unless the proper safety is assured, we must refuse the loan because a sound bank cannot gamble with other people's money."

As reasonable people who have placed our money in the bank, we must admit that these are undoubtedly the principles which keep sound banks sound.

Their Telephone Service 102 Years



Upper: R. P. Pryor. Lower: F. J. Hanley

When Richard P. Pryor retired from his work with the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company last fall, he had completed 52 years and seven months of telephone service and had established a new employment record in the telephone service in New England. Mr. Pryor started his telephone career in 1881, when he got a job as office boy with the Telephone Despatch Company in Boston. During the early years of the development of the business he served at various times as operator, installer, switchman, lineman, inspector, foreman and manager. In later years he supervised many of the mechanical improvements which have been introduced.

A record which may yet equal Mr. Pryor's is that of Frank J. Hanley, of the New Jersey Bell Telephone Company, who last fall received at the hands of Chester I. Barnard, president of the company, a diamond-studded emblem symbolizing a full half century of service. Mr. Hanley started as a messenger boy in Newark, became an operator—operators were boys in those days—and then chief operator of the Newark exchange. Later he became wire chief for Newark and Orange, and for a number of years has been a test deskman for that area.

This country needs the courage to spend its cash, states one of these here business economist. All right mister—if you'll put up the cash we'll put up the courage. (Atlanta Journal.)

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GIUDICE FRITZ THOMPSON

Comparate le qualificazioni di giudici nelle corte cause civili con il di lui opponente.

Domandate a coloro che hanno avuto cause nella di lui corte, avvocati, giurati come pure le persone che appaiono alla di lui corte.

Loro vi diranno che il giudice Thompson e' capace giusto e cortese.

(Paid Political Adv.)

There is lot of discussion these days about a national tree, and about all we have to suggest on the proposition is that it must be some kind of a nut-tree.

(Ripley Bee.)

LABOR'S RIGHTS UNDER THE CODE

The miners of Alabama have surprised the nation in that they have refused to work any longer under the coal code until they are given definite rights that belong to them under the provisions of the coal code. The right to organize and bargain collectively is guaranteed. The miners have organized and continued to work since the code was effective without being granted any semblance of bona fide collective bargaining. There is an apparent vast difference of opinion as to what is the meaning of collective bargaining. The employers hold that to meet and discuss a question with no apparent desire to solve the question would be bona fide collective bargaining or to meet representatives of the men and discuss a grievance and not settle same, which has been the general situation and has been the conception of most operators of bona fide collective bargaining.

Bona fide collective bargaining is a well defined and understood procedure. Where bona fide collective bargaining exist in other states, agreements have been entered into between the employer and employee and employee's rights, and the fact that he is an employee gives him a property right, are guaranteed and properly considered by bona fide collective bargaining.

Strikes or lockouts should not be necessary, and it is unfortunate that this situation existed in Alabama. Yet Alabama is the only state in the union where collective bargaining has not been entered into and now the coal operators generally are still holding to their narrow conceived viewpoint relative to collective bargaining and they want individual bargaining instead of collective bargaining. Many misunderstandings can be averted. In fact, machinery can be

set up so that all disputed questions can be handled under the provisions of bona fide collective bargaining.

Apparently the Divisional Coal Labor Board in Division III has never been able to grasp the situation relative to the spirit and intent of the Industrial Recovery Act and the coal code. The general viewpoint in considering the various disputed questions has been as to what was the condition that existed in this state in years gone by. And the message of the President of the United States, interpreting the N. R. A. as issued to Congress on January 3d. states as follows:

"Recovery means reform from many of the old methods, a permanent readjustment of many of our ways of thinking and, therefore, of many of our social and economic arrangements. In the Industrial Recovery program we have created a permanent feature of our modernized industrial structure."

Therefore, we cannot, of course use as a basis for making decisions under the N. R. A. or the codes the old antiquated property rights idea versus human rights that has existed for so many years in the past. The time has come when human rights must be considered and that is the spirit of the N. R. A.

In the statement from General Hugh S. Johnson, National Administrator of the N. R. A. in his speech to the Code Authorities March 7th. in addition to making it known that wages must be increased and hours must be shortened, he state that:

"We have got to accord labor the rights guaranteed by this Act." meaning the National Recovery Act. That is what the coal miners are demanding in the State of Alabama.

WILLIAM MITCH, President District 20, United Mine Workers of America.

ALABAMA POWER COMPANY
Is Alabama's Largest Taxpayer

ALABAMA Power Company, by harnessing falling water, by transforming latent energy in coal into electricity and by constructing a statewide transmission and distribution system, has created taxable wealth where scarcely any existed before.

In 1914, the year the Company placed in operation its first power plant on the Coosa river, its tax bill was only \$5000. In 1933 this bill had increased to \$2,000,000., which amount is greater than the entire taxes paid into the State Treasury by the Tax Collectors of the 43 counties shown in black on the above state map.

If the Company should be relieved of taxes, the tax bill of every other Alabama taxpayer would have to be increased or the schools and municipal and state governments would have to operate at less cost. Yet this is the effect when privately owned electric systems are replaced by municipally owned systems which thus become non-taxpayers.

ALABAMA POWER CO.

YOUR BANK AND MINE

(Continued from page 1.)
a banker, must consider when reviewing a loan request.
"First of all he must consider our depositors", was his emphatic reply. "Money placed in the bank is there for safekeeping and our customers very properly demand that we shall surround it with every possible safeguard. They give us the privilege of loaning it out, because that is the only way the bank can pay the cost of operation, but in so doing they demand that we shall exercise the utmost care as to whom we loan which it shall be repaid.
"We must consider many factors among the most important of which are character of the applicant; pur-