



IL GLADIATORE

V. E. MAZZARA, Editor



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

Subscription \$2.00 Per Year—Single Copy 5 Cents

PUBLISHED BY IL GLADIATORE PUBLISHING COMPANY

Editorial Office: 1215 6th Ave., So. Phone 7-3304—Birmingham, Ala.

ANNO XXVI.

ENSLEY-BIRMINGHAM, ALA. 12, APRILE, 1934.

NUMERO 32

Pregetti di Legge per l'Immigrazione e Naturalizzazione Introdotti nel 73mo. Congresso

Il solito numero di progetti di legge riguardanti all'immigrazione e naturalizzazione sono stati introdotti al 73mo. Congresso e sono stati riferiti ai Comitati Congressionale che hanno supervisione di questi progetti.

Il piu' importante progetto di legge sul quale l' "House Committee" sull'immigrazione e naturalizzazione ha, senza emendamento, raccomandato la considerazione e l'immediata inserzione sul calendario, e' l'aproposta del Rappresentante Dickstein, di estendere a tutti gli stranieri che sono entrati illegalmente o che sono rimasti illegalmente, fra il 3 Giugno 1921 e il 1 Luglio 1924, il diritto di legalizzare la loro residenza con ottenere un "record of registry" come e' concesso dalla legge del 2 Marzo 1929. Viene calcolato che se questa proposta legge verra' passata, sara' di beneficio a piu' di 10,000 stranieri, che ora non possono divenire cittadini americani.

Riduzione de Costo della Naturalizzazione.

Un altro progetto di legge Rappresenta Dickstein e' stato riportato favorevolmente dal "House Committee". Questa proposta legge provvederebbe la riduzione dell'onorario necessario a dottere la cittadinanza. Considerato il fatto che l'anno dopo l'aumento dell'onorario, l'entrata netta del Servizio di Naturalizzazione aumento' piu' del 749 per cento, mentre vi fu una forte riduzione nel numero di stranieri che richiedevano la cittadinanza, il Comitato non trova desiderabile che il Governo continua a considerare la naturalizzazione come un mezzo di reddito Federale. In conseguenza della "tendenza di discriminare contro gli stranieri non naturaliz-

zati, in materia di lavoro" il Comitato e' dell'opinione che sarebbe una "degn opera pubblica di aiutare gli stranieri meritevoli a divenire cittadini americani col ridurre l'impedimento finanziario, che e' rappresentato dall'onorario eccessivo necessario ora ad ottenere la cittadinanza. Percio' il Comitato raccomanda una riduzione del 50 per cento di questi onorari. Se la legge viene adottata, l'onorario per il certificato di arrivo, per la dichiarazione d'intenzione o "prima carta" e per rilasciare un duplicato della medesima sarebbe \$2.50, e l'onorario per la domanda per la cittadinanza e per il rilascio del certificato di cittadinanza sarebbe \$5. L'onorario per il duplicato di una prima carta che e' stata smarrita o distrutta o per il duplicato della seconda carta sarebbe anche ridotto di 50 per cento o da \$10 a \$5.

E' interessante notare, in questo riguardo, che la Legislatura dello Stato del Wisconsin ha recentemente passato una risoluzione che domanda al Congresso di temporaneamente ridurre o cancellare l'onorario che deve essere pagato per la cittadinanza, perche' molti stranieri non possono pagare l'alto costo della cittadinanza, a causa disoccupazione.

Proposti Cambiamenti nei Regolamenti dei Marinai Stranieri.

Il Comitato della Camera dei Rappresentanti ha anche approvato e riportato per la votazione un "bill" proposto dal Congressman Bland dello Stato del Virginia, il quale riguarda i marinai stranieri impiegati nella marina mercantile degli Stati Uniti o nelle navi da pesca americane. Sotto la legge attuale, questi marinai, dopo aver servito tre anni in

un vascello americano, se sono in possesso della "prima carta" vengono considerati come cittadini americani per lo scopo del servizio nella marina mercantile e per la protezione sotto labandiera americana.

La proposta legge toglierebbe questa sezione della legge di naturalizzazione. Se questa legge viene passata, non andra' in vigore per 90 giorni per dare tempo ai marinai che vengono affetti di completare la loro naturalizzazione.

Altre Proposte Leggi.

Varie altre proposte di legge sono state riferite all'"House Committee" on Immigration and Naturalization.

Fra questi si trova un "bill" presentato dal Congressman Bacon di New York, il quale darebbe il diritto di registrazione sotto la legge del Marzo 1929 a tutti gli stranieri che sono entrati negli Stati Uniti illegalmente prima del 1 Gennaio 1933 "ma che prima di questa data non potevano essere deportati ad una nazione dove era legale di deportarli". E' ovvio che questa legge mira di aiutare i rifugiati politici delle nazioni che non erano riconosciute dagli Stati Uniti prima del 1 Gennaio 1933.

Il Senatore Copeland di New York ha proposto una legge che ridurrebbe il costo del passaporto americano do \$10 a \$5.

Sono stati proposti due "bills" contraddittori che riguardano le qualificazioni educative per la cittadinanza. Una di queste, proposta dal Congress prima del 5 Febbraio 1917 "Un durebbe i requisiti educativi man Lanzetta di New York ripre chi venne negli Stati Uniti altro "bill" del Congressman Strong del Texas richiederebbe che ogni persona che fa domanda per la cittadinanza sappia intelligibilmente parlare, leg-

gere e scrivere la lingua Inglese e provvederebbe l'iscrizione compulsoria alla scuola per questo scopo. Lo stesso "bill" verrebbe escludere tutti gli immigranti sia di quota che fuori quota che non sanno parlare, leggere e scrivere la lingua Inglese.

Il Congressman Taylor del Tennessee ha offerto una proposta di legge che assoggetterebbe alla deportazione a tutti gli stranieri che sono eleggibili alla cittadinanza e che per un periodo di 5 anni o piu' non hanno fatto passi necessari per essere naturalizzati.

Bisogna tenere in mente che l'introduzione di un "bill" o proposta di legge non vuol dire che questa sara' passata o diventare legge; Molti "bills" muoiono di una morte naturale nelle mani dei Comitati senza neppure mai arrivare ad essere riportati ed elencati nel calendario della Sezione. Ma anche dapa che un Comitato Congressionale ha approvato un "bill", questo ha lungo viaggio da fare: deve prima di tutto aspettare il suo turno per essere discusso e dibattuto; se viene passato da una Camera deve essere riferito all'altra che lo manda anche questa ad un Comitato. Se questo Comitato le rapporta favorevolmente e susseguentemente viene passato, allora deve essere sottomesso al Presidente per la sua firma o per il suo "veto".

Durante la prima sessione del 73mo Congresso non fu passata nessuna legge per l'immigrazione o naturalizzazione. Vi sono, pero' molte buone speranze che la presente o seconda Sessione passera' alcune delle proposte leggi che sono state riportate favorevolmente dal Comitato della Camera dei Rappresentanti.

F. L. I. S.

C. J. GRIFFITH CANDIDATE FOR CIRCUIT JUDGE No. 3.



C. J. GRIFFITH

C. J. Griffith who is opposing Judge H. P. Heflin for Circuit Judge Number Three, states that reports form all over the County assures his election to this important position over the incumbent.

Mr. Griffith is requesting the people to consider these questions: Should a Judge of the Circuit Court be qualified to try cases assigned to him? Should a Judge of the Circuit Court cooperate with the presiding Judge to the extent of trying any cases assigned to him? Should the Judge of the Circuit Court use the office and his influence in minimizing the costs of the courts for the tax payers? Should a Circuit Judge be willing to give a full days work every day for his days pay? Should a Circuit Judge be a servant to the people? Should a judge who refuses to cooperate with the presiding Judge by using his office and influence in reducing the costs of the courts and who refuses to try cases other than the cases set on his docket, and one who waits more than a third of the tax payers time, be longer retained in office?

Mr. Griffith in answering these questions says that any man aspiring to this important position should be capable of trying civil and equity cases as well as Criminal cases, that any Circuit Judge should cooperate with the presiding Judge, not only to the extent of trying any cases assigned to him but should hold himself ready and willing at all times to take care of any litigation arising wherein the tax payers are being penalized by delays and congestions of our courts. A Circuit Judge should have the interest of the citizens at heart, and should exert his influence and use his office in every reasonable manner in reducing the costs of the court to the tax payers by expediting the business of the courts. He should be willing to work a full day every day inasmuch as he is elected to preside over the courts and dispatch the business brought therein. He should always consider himself a servant of the people and should never use the office nor the people as his own servants, and the people should no longer retain men in office who are unwilling to cooperate in reducing the costs of the government and transacting the business of our courts as expeditiously as is reasonable.

Mr. Griffith charges the present incumbent with refusing to try Civil cases, and as a result is idle more than one-third of his time while thousands of cases remain on the Civil side of our courts awaiting trial, and that he refuses to serve the people by declining to assist the presiding Judge in the clearing of the Civil docket and the expense of several thousand dollars per year can be eliminated by electing to this office a man who is capable and willing to cooperate and serve the people.

Mr. Griffith further states that he has been practicing law in Jefferson County since graduating in law from Cumberland University in 1916, and during this time he has tried hundreds of Civil and Equity, as well as many Criminal cases, and he feels that from both study and experience he is qualified to fill this important position and promises to cooperate with the presiding Judge in every manner possible which will assist in giving to all persons a speedy, fair, and impartial trial, at the lowest possible cost to the tax payers.

(Pd. Pol. Adv. by C. J. Griffith)

STATEMENT BY W. FITTS

"Mr. George Lewis Bailes, Candidate for re-election to the office of Solicitor, has, during the campaign made several inaccurate and misleading statements. There are worthy of particular attention.

"In an obvious effort to start a stampede to a band wagon that at the present time is stalled and shows no signs of moving, Mr. Bailes has repeatedly made the statement that in the primary of 1930 he defeated each of his opponents by a margin of two to one. The result of that election has no bearing whatsoever upon the issues in this campaign, but since Mr. Bailes insists upon discussing it, he might reveal the full truth. The record shows that Mr. Bailes did not receive a majority of the votes cast in that election. He was elected to office by a minority vote. The anti-Bailes vote in 1930 was greater than the Bailes vote. If that primary had been held under our present system of majority rule, Mr. Bailes would not have been elected in the first primary, and of course no one can say what the result of a run off would have been. The simple fact it that Mr. Bailes has never received a majority of the votes cast in this County, and there is no reason to believe that he can ever do so.

"Mr. Bailes bases his claim to re-election upon the statement that his record convictions is the highest in the history of the County. This bare statement is worse than meaningless, it is positively misleading. One of the recognized authorities upon the subject of the administration of the criminal law has published a book in which he makes a statement that fits the situation so perfectly that it seems to have been written especially for this campaign. I refer to Prof. Raymond Moley's book, "Politics and Criminal Prosecution". On page 158 in that work the following enlightening statement appears: "In such records as most prosecutors make of their work, a plea of guilty of any sort is counted as a conviction. When he goes before the voters for re-election, he can talk in big figures about the number of convictions secured. In reality these "convictions" include all sorts of compromises. Such records of the work of courts are almost wholly worthless, for a conviction upon plea usually means an entirely different thing from a conviction by jury. This misrepresentation probably explains why so little public attention has been given to this important and critical factor in criminal law administration". So we find Mr. Bailes indulging in exactly the kind of misrepresentation of which Prof. Moley speaks. The exact figures are readily available to Mr. Bailes and not to us. We asked him to enlighten the public as to just what percentage of his record number of convictions properly belong in the compromise-pleas of guilty column. So far, he has not done so.

One other important question has been completely ignored by Mr. Bailes to date. We have called attention to the fact that the bombing of of he Pure Milk plant was obviously the act of hired racketeers and that the only persons brought to trial in connection with that outrage were obviously but tools of some one else. We have asked why it is that no steps have been taken to bring to justice those who conveyed the outrage. To date that question remains unanswered.

(Pd. Pol. Adv. by W. Fitts)

NOTICE!

Professor Doozebutts is very busy investigating the different candidates and because of this fact his article will appear in the next issue reporting his and his assistant investigator's results.

Vote for JIM BRADFORD Candidate for Senate



JIM BRADFORD

Made a good record in the Legislature.

Experienced, Capable, and honest.

A fair representative for all the people.

(Pd. Pol. Adv. by Jim Bradford)

LEIGH M. CLARK

Candidate for Circuit Judge No. 10

Honest government demands that the administration of justice be divorced from politics. A judge who studiously "plays to the galleries", and who uses his high office primarily as a vehicle to publicize his own professed righteousness with the single motive of perpetuating himself in office is a positive menace to the administration of justice.

I announce my candidacy for Circuit Judge of Jefferson County, tenth division, sincerely resolved that, if elected, considerations of personal popularity or notoriety will be without influence upon my decisions.

The consolidated court system now obtaining in this county contemplates that a judge should cheerfully cooperate with his associate judges whom the people have chosen. This is indispensable to the achievement of the most efficient and satisfactory functioning of the courts. A judge who has demonstrated that he is so constituted as to be always out of harmony with a program looking to the administration of the judicial system as a unit, a judge who is incapable of working in cooperation with others, a judge who is an inveterate nagger and faultfinder, is a misfit. I will do everything within my power to dispatch business speedily; and at the same time work in harmony with the other judges whom the people choose.

COSMOPOLITAN POLITICAL CLUB

The Cosmopolitan Political Club will meet in special session next Sunday at 2 P. M., to consider the different candidates for Political Office. All members are urged to attend.

Location: 3rd Floor New Court House Bldg.

The spirit of fair play prevailing in America would condemn a judge for manoeuvring in the clerk's office for the assignment to him of particular cases which may be easily and quickly tried, with a view of misleading the people into believing that he has dispatched more business than his associate judges who take cases just as they come. Never shall I do this; nor shall I ever be so destitute of moral courage as to jump out of a case which I have started, and attempt to "pass the buck" to my associates.

I faithfully promise always to be courteous and considerate of jurors, witness, litigants, and counsel, and others having business in the court. I will see that witnesses are always accorded proper respect. I will require the clerk and the bailiff to be courteous and accommodating to all who have business in the courts. A judge must always remember that the courts were created to serve the litigants, and not the litigants to serve the courts.

The competency of a trial judge cannot excel his record in the higher courts. The good people of this

county will not permit a judge to hide his miserable record of reversed cases behind a smoke screen of self-praise, and fault finding of the system under which he operates. If my record in the Supreme Court should not prove to be at least above the average for other trial judges of the State, I will confess my incompetency and resign.

I promise to select as attaches of the court competent men. I will not place men in these positions every few weeks in order to build up for myself a corps of paid campaigners, political propagandists and literature distributors, and thus hazard justice at the expense of the taxpayers.

If the people see fit to choose me, I give my word that I shall endeavor to the best of my ability and strength to be conscientious, studious, diligent, courteous, punctual and just; that I will not be swayed from the path of duty by public praise; that I will not use the office for the purpose of advancing personal ambitions or increasing my popularity, but at all times do my best to administer justice according to the truth and the law.

IL GLADIATORE

A Weekly Publication

Official Organ of the Italian Lodges and Associations of the State of Alabama. Published by IL GLADIATORE PUBLISHING COMPANY, 722 Nineteenth Street, Phone 6-7843, (Ensley) Birmingham, Alabama. Editorial Office: 1215 6th Avenue, So. Phone 7-3304—Birmingham, Ala.

Entered as second class matter at the Post Office, Birmingham, Alabama. Under the Act of March 3, 1879.

V. E. MAZZARA Editor

Subscription Rates

U. S. and Territories, One Year	\$2.00
Canada and Philippine Islands	2.00
Foreign Countries	3.00
Single Copy	.05

All contributions and other communications are accepted free and without obligation, unless otherwise agreed upon by the Editor.

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

ENSLEY-BIRMINGHAM, ALA., APRIL 12th, 1934.

Editorial

ITALIANS SHELLS CONTRIBUTE TO THE WORLD'S CIVILIZATION

(By H. E. Wheeler)

Civilization owes so much to Italy that many of its worthy contributions are likely to be overlooked in any story of its creative arts. A carefully developed Museum exhibit often elucidates educational and cultural values that might easily be discounted by popular imagination, and so it was in the recent exhibit of shells in the Birmingham Public Library.

In this exhibit so much Roman mythology and history emerged that the whole story of the Molluscan world could have been predicated on the forms of shells which were known to the ancient world, and which are still found and used in Italy.

In the palmy days of Ancient Rome, the making of Tyrian purple from murex shells, such as Murex, Purpura, etc., was an important industry. With this far-famed blood-red dye mariners stained their sails. The garments of the nobility were dyed in purple and the robes of the ladies were of the same rigin Tyrian purple was costly and beautiful, but because it was not altogether agreeable in odor, perfumed cosmetics were essential. From the same source came the rich inks which the master penmen of the classic ages and the monks of the middle ages used so lavishly with gold in the illumination of their manuscripts.

Who does not know the legend of the Golden Fleece which Jason succeeded in bringing back to Orchomenus? But how many that there is a true story of a cloth of gold, of animal origin, which the ancient fishermen of Palermo manufactured? The facts are full of thrilling interest.

The homely pinna, a shell quite abundant in the Mediterranean Sea, was primarily an article of food. The shell is covered with many tubular protuberances, and its valves, unlike other shells, are plated and flexible. The pinna spins a golden thread, or byssus, by which it attaches itself to the bottom of the sea, on rocks or other shells, withdrawing to a considerable distance from its moorings. The fisherman rake up the shells and save the thread, sometimes great tangled skeins of it.

After these golden-brown are combed out and treated, they yield a silk finer than silkworm ever spun. A pair of gloves made from pinna silk can be packed in the shell of a walnut. The wearer of royal garment made entirely of this famous material could easily dray it through the ring which she wore on her finger.

There grew up many stories of the origin of this sea-silk, or vegetable wool, as it was sometimes called. Strange accounts of sheep that were rooted to the earth by their umbilical cords were told by travelers. Other versions recounted animals that lived in the sea similarly attached. To capture these animals it was necessary to frighten them and make them rupture these cords in such a manner as not to cause their death.

The latest refinement of the story was that of a man so bound to earth. These legends carried far away from Italy and far back into pre-historic times but the fact remains that the people of Palermo are still collecting Pinna shells for food and Pinna silk for making cloth of gold, and that this cloth remains the most beautiful and the most durable of all textiles known.

The genius of Italian artists turned to good account the wonderful patterns which nature reserved for favorites in the kingdom of the seas. Among the great paintings whose motif and inspiration was a shell, are: Bellini's "Allegory of a Shell"; Botticelli's "Birth of Venus"; and Leonardo da Vinci's "Leda". The lovely tresses of Da Vinci's marvellous conception represent a long-continued series of studies of the spirals of many shells. Benvenuto Cellini—master craftsman of Italy and all the ages—expressed his idea of beauty nonpareil in the celebrated Rospigliosi Cup, the most highly valued object of art in the Metropolitan Museum. The central motif is a sea shell.

The Ionic column owes its beauty to the curve which is unfolded naturally from the whorls of the common Volute. Leonardo da Vinci devoted years of study to spirals, principally those of shells. As we know he was left handed and this left-handed complex accounts for his use of sinistral shells in the designs which he worked out for such celebrated staircases as that in the Palazzo Contarini in Venice and the Convent of San Domenico at Fiesole.

Il Candidato Per Gli Italo-Americani PER COMMISSIONER



L. A. WHETSTONE

Candidate for County Commissioner Democratic Primary May 1, 1934

Whetstone ci assicura che se lui sara' eletto italiani saranno impiegati nel suo dipartimento.

(Pd. Pol. Adv. by L. A. Whetstone Italian-American Campaign Com.)

WHETSTONE'S TWELVE POINT PROGRAM

1. Consolidation of offices of Tax Assessor, Tax Collector, Treasurer, and License Commissioner into a Comptroller's department.
2. Elimination of the requirement for the annual assessment of property for taxation.
3. Adoption of thrift plan of tax payments.
4. Formulation of an intelligent highway program.
5. Institution of an effective budgetary control of County finance.
6. Creation of a centralized purchasing department.
7. Elimination of private use of county cars.
8. Installation of a sustained program of economy.
9. Election of all members of County Commission simultaneously.
10. Operation of Hillman Hospital for charity cases only at much less expense, through non-political control.
11. Restitution to the State of County convicts, giving our highway work to free labor at far less expense.
12. Retention on the Board of Review of an official thoroughly experienced in tax matters—one who has, through his years of service as assessor, proven himself sympathetic with the tax payer.

GIUDICE ROGERS SNYDER



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

(Paid Political Adv.)

THIS MIGHT BE A FRIEND OF YOURS

By R. E. Simmons, DISTRICT MANAGER

SOUTHERN BELL Telephone and Telegraph Co.

Recently a telephone subscriber, while paying her bill, gave us the name of a former subscriber and asked us to try and induce her to put her telephone back in. "They are friends of ours," she said, "and we and their other friends miss having them at our social gatherings. When they had a telephone we called them frequently but now we can't. If you telephone people," she said, "can make them realize how anxious their friends are for them to have a telephone, I believe they will. I'm sure they can afford one. In fact, I don't think they can afford not to have a telephone."

Telephone users everywhere are anxious for their friends to have telephones, too. Some people doubtless had their telephones removed without stopping to think about what it would mean to their friends. Now they are finding that in doing without their telephones they have been sacrificing too much in happiness in addition to the resultant inconvenience to both them and their friends. They have learned also that being without telephone service isolates them, narrowing the scope of their social activities. Others have had it brought home to them that the lack of a telephone near at hand in emergencies can easily prove to be expensive and even endanger life.

It is not surprising that we are so often told that the pleasure, comfort, convenience and protection that a telephone in the home affords far outweighs the small cost of the service. So much so, in fact, that it really doesn't pay to try to get along without a telephone in the home.



STEADHAM ACKER CANDIDATE FOR CONGRESSMAN

"I believe the voters should elect a capable and aggressive man for public office who can be depended upon to do the right and just thing at all times. A platform should be



STEADHAM ACKER

in his laudable efforts to restore this county to economic normalcy."

I favor the following things, which I shall endeavor to have made a part of the New Deal program:

1. Federal Aid to public schools, without Federal Control,
2. Old Age Pension,
3. Stabilization of employment through a permanent Federal employment program.
4. Immediate payment of soldiers adjusted service Certificates.
5. More stringent laws to prevent Wall Street stock manipulations.

IF ELECTED, I WILL USE MY INFLUENCE AND OFFICE AS A CLEARING HOUSE TO ATTRACT INDUSTRIES TO JEFFERSON COUNTY. THE NATIONAL CONTACTS OF A CONGRESSMAN COULD BE VERY HELPFUL IN THIS RESPECT AND RESULT IN MORE EMPLOYMENT IN HIS DISTRICT."

"Mr. Huddleston has stated that he is running on his record, but I have been unable to find a single outstanding accomplishment for this district during his twenty years as Congressman. If he has accomplished anything worth while for Jefferson County, I think the people are entitled to know it."

(Pd. Pol. Adv. by S. A. Acker Campaign Committee)

When you advertise, make it pay Il Gladiatore offers satisfaction—both in rates and results.

considered as next of importance.

"I have been identified with the New Deal in Washington, having been widely endorsed last year for a sub-cabinet appointment, and also having drafted a Code for nearly 30,000 workers in the aviation industry.

"I can be depended upon to do my part in assisting the President

PLATFORM OF Walter Brower Candidate for CONGRESS from JEFFERSON COUNTY



WALTER BROWER

WALTER BROWER is opposed to and will vote against any consumers' Federal sales tax. It is a matter of record that Mr. Huddleston voted and spoke in favor of the sales tax in the last Hoover Congress.

WALTER BROWER will vote for the repeal of the one cent Federal Consumers' Sales Tax on gasoline.

WALTER BROWER believes in and will seek to have adopted a system of Old Age Pensions.

WALTER BROWER favors a short working day and a short working week so as to "spread the work."

WALTER BROWER is an enthusiastic and sympathetic supporter of President Roosevelt's New Deal. He is not a new convert in his support of the President's Recovery program. He was one of the original Roosevelt men in this State, and as such was elected by the people of this Congressional district to represent them as their delegate at the convention in Chicago, where he aided in nominating Franklin D. Roosevelt for President.

WALTER BROWER stands for justice and economic equality for farmers, war veterans and wage workers.

WALTER BROWER is in favor of Federal aid for our schools. He will, however, always insist that with management and operation of our schools in the hands of the state authorities.

WALTER BROWER is in favor of the continued operation of either the C. W. A. or the P. W. A. so long as there are men or women in this country who want work and cannot get it in private industry.

WALTER BROWER is in favor of a national system of flood control.

WALTER BROWER is in favor of a general plan or system of reforestation by the Federal Government.

WALTER BROWER is in favor of a program on the part of the Federal Government to control or limit soil erosion. This program is already advocated by President Roosevelt. Soil erosion is slowly but surely becoming a serious problem involving the waste of billions of tons of fertile top soil which are washed into our rivers and out into the Gulf of Mexico every year. The filling up of river and harbor channels and the pollution of streams is merely a suit of soil erosion.

WALTER BROWER believes in the conservation of our wild life resources, including fish and game. For this purpose, he favors the adoption of the program recently submitted jointly by the President's Special Committee appointed to study this question and the Senate Committee headed by Senator Walcott, as well as the bill regarding fish and game sanctuaries introduced by Senator Joseph T. Robinson. The providing of fish and game reserves for the public use in lands that have been taken out of cultivation under the N. R. A. work is a part of this program. Walter Brower will see that the Birmingham District gets its full share under this plan. Inasmuch as there are a vastly greater number of people interested in fishing in this district than in any other section of this State and probably in the entire South, Walter Brower will advocate the construction of a Government fish hatchery in Jefferson County.

(Pd. Pol. Adv. by Dr. Wm. M. Jordan, B'ham, Ala.)

WALTER BROWER is wholeheartedly in favor of the brilliant work of Senator Hugo Black in exposing corruption in Washington and when elected he will join hands with Senator Black in an effort to drive corruption out of public life. (When Senator Black was Solicitor of this County, Walter Brower was associated with him officially in the prosecution of crime.)

WALTER BROWER is in favor of the Bankhead Cotton Control Bill. This bill recently passed the House and is now before the Senate. Mr. Huddleston was the only member of Congress from Alabama who voted for its defeat, though its passage was urgently desired by the President.

WALTER BROWER, both from the standpoint of justice to the veterans and as an aid to business by quickly increasing the purchasing power of the people, favors the immediate cash payment of the Adjusted Service Certificates, otherwise known as the "Soldiers' Bonus." This only means that the I. O. U.'s of the Government now held by the soldiers will be made negotiable. It will not add one cent to the amount of the obligation due the soldiers. On the other hand it means twenty-nine million dollars of new money in Alabama, more than five millions of which will come directly to Birmingham to be spread among our people.

In addition to the question of justice to the veterans and of speeding Economic Recovery, payment of the bonus at this time would represent a very large saving to the Government, owing to the recent devaluation of the dollar to about 50 cents. Hence, the balance, if paid now, could be liquidated at 40 per cent less than previous to last January. Furthermore, there is no guarantee that the dollar will not return to its former value by the time the Certificates fall due, when by existing law they must be paid, regardless of the value of the dollar at that time.

WALTER BROWER favors the changes in Federal criminal procedure advocated by Attorney General Cummings in order to speed up the operation of the laws against kidnaping and similar crimes.

WALTER BROWER will advocate and vote for Federal Aid for mosquito control and elimination of malaria, to be carried out in cooperation with our state and county health authorities.

WALTER BROWER will, if elected to Congress, always be found on the firing line fighting for fair freight rates for the South. Discriminatory freight rates have done more to stifle progress in the South than any other one thing and has made it impossible for the Southern people to compete with their competitors in the North and East, as a result of which the South each year faces an enormous deficit in its trade balance.

ITALIANI!

MEMBRI IN BUONO STATO CORRENTE CON L'ORGANIZZAZIONE DELL'UNIONE ARTIGIANA IN ALABAMA E CHE SONO AFFILIATI CON LA FEDERAZIONE DEI LAVORATORI DELLO STATO, VI INVITANO DI FARE AT-



TENZIONE AI FATTI SOTTODETI; LORO DOMANDA NO IL VOSTRO ONESTO, CONSCIENZIOSO, GIUSTO ED IMPARZIALE CONSIDERAZIONE DEGLI ACCOMPLISHIMENTI IN FAVORE DEI LAVORATORI DEL GIUDICE.

LEON McCORD

Loro si appellano a voi ed alla vostra giusta intelligenza come uomini di sapere a non essere avviati e ingannati a vostro futuro danno, dalle false promesse del detto signor BIBB GRAVES. Voi avete intelligenza abbastanza di pensare da voi stessi e da votare in accordo colla vostra coscienza.

I lavoratori sono tutti in favore del programma del Presidente degli Stati Uniti ed e' percio' che se vogliamo nel futuro avere, un'altra volta ancora, dei buoni e prosperi tempi dobbiamo eleggere per nostri rappresentanti delle persone che sappiamo di certo di essere in favore al Presidente, ed e' percio' che noi dobbiamo votare ed eleggere come nostro GOVERNATORE DI QUESTO STATO il giudice signor LEON McCORD, cosicche' noi possiamo aiutare nella politica del "NEW DEAL".

Mr. McCord ha pubblicamente espresso ed ha indorsato l'adozione della sezione 7A del N.R.A. Codice nelle legge dello Stato. Questa sezione da al lavoratore il diritto di organizzare e di discutere i loro diritti con i di loro padroni. Senza questa sezione e diritto i lavoratori sarebbero senza protezione sotto la legge Nazionale.

Mr. McCord promette, e sinceramente vi assicura, come uomo d'onore e come padre di famiglia, che l'unione dei lavoratori sara' sempre da lui chiamata in consultazione per aiutarlo e nel maneggiamento posto di Governatore.

Vi promette pure che lui formera' un Dipartimento del Lavoro dello Stato.

Il Passato Parla Da Perse' Stesso "Ai lavoratori dello Stato di Alabama:"

Come lavoratori noi crediamo in giustizia e cosicche' i lavoratori di questo Stato saranno messi a conoscenza del passato "labor" record del signor McCORD come pure quello del signor Bibb Graves, cosicche' voi possiate votare intelligentemente;

E' il costume della Felazione dei Lavoratori e dell'Alabama Federazione dello Stato di basare le loro azioni verso candidati per uffici, e specialmente per color che occupano posizioni ufficiali, o che a qualunque tempo hanno occupato posizione ufficiale, di basare in accordo con il loro passato e cio' che hanno compito in riguardo alle promesse fatte al tempo di elezione.

Tutto si e' tenuto in considerazione e nel caso che tutto cio' si e' trovato in buono stato allora la Federazione avvisava le file dei lavoratori per dare supporto a tale candidato.

Non miglior testo si potrebbe applicare verso i candidati che il sopradetto.

E se i lavoratori d'Unione e le masse intere applicano il testo sopradetto onestamente e religiosamente cio' sara' per loro futuro beneficio. Ma se loro deviano dalla giusta strada, come sopra, sara' disastrosa per il loro interesse.

Bibb Graves fu Governatore una volta non molta re-

mota. Al tempo di elezione lui fece molte e diverse promesse, ma mai durant il di lui tempo come governatore, messe lui a compimento nessuna dell promesse fatte.

E' facile a far promesse e di incorporarle nel programma quando non vi e' la minima intenzione di portare a compimento dette promess.

Mr. Graves recordo nel NEW DEAL e' tanto debole che il recordo verso i lavoratori:

Questo "NEW DEAL" ebbe principio quando Roosevelt fu candidato per Presidente.

Dove era ex-Governatore Graves a quel tempo?

Lui non dava supporto a Roosevelt!

Avete mai sentito dire che ex-Governatore BIBB GRAVES disse una parola in favore di Roosevelt o del "NEW DEAL"? MAI!

Avete mai sentito che lui ha manifestato interesse per i poveri lavoratori? MAI! Nemmeno una volta.

Solo quando lui e' divenuto candidato per governatore ha mostrato un nonsoche' di interesse nel "NEW DEAL" e non con molto cuore.

Questo e' il migliore record di Mr. Graves.

Lui ora dice di essere per il "NEW DEAL", cosi' pure disse nel passa quando fu candidati per governatore, che lui era pei poveri lavoratori ma mai compì nessuna cosa in di loro favore.

Risultati contano e con cio deve lui essere giudicato.

Nessuno altro uomo ha migliore recordo di Mr. McCORD in riguardo a "NEW DEAL" e cio e cominciato dal principio e continuera' alla fine.

Lui e' un forte avvocato nella causa del "NEW DEAL" dal principio quando un gruppo di reazionari cercavano di opporre Mr. Roosevelt.

Lui e' in favore di tutte le provisioni a favore dei lavoratori e per il loro diritto di organizzare collettivamente e di avere il diritto di scegliere i loro rappresentativi.

Lui promette pure di cooperare con Mr. Roosevelt nel mettere in effetto un "OLD AGE PENSION PLAN AND AN UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE FUND."

E' pure favorevole per il passaggio di una legge la quale provvede esenzione di tasse sulle propieta' di case della valuta di due mila dollari.

E' pure in favore della revisione della legge sul POLL TAX cosicche' di far possibile che uomo abbia il diritto al voto pagando non piu' di due anni di poll tax se per lungo tempo non avra' potuto pagare.

Noi sottomettiamo questa e' l'informazione che i lavoratori vogliono e che a uno diritto ad avere.

Judge McCORD e' giusto e amichevole ai lavoratori. Lui non vuole essere messo in falsa luce ed e' percio' che abbiamo assemblato questo rapporto.

Lui ha desiderio che il di lui recordo sia paragonato con quello dell'ex-Governatore Graves ed ha fede nella giusto decisione dei lavoratori dello Stato intero.

RESPECTFULLY SUMMITTED,

- MITCHELL LEITH, Carbon Hill, Local No. 5803, United Mine Workers.
- OSCAR PRUETT, Carbon Hill, Local No. 5803, United Mine Workers.
- J. O. PARSONS, Sayreton, Local No. 5840, United Mine Workers.
- W. W. JONES, Pratt City, Local No. 5795, United Mine Workers.
- W. H. HUEY, Seluca, Local No. 6155, United Mine Workers.
- LOYD C. HATHCOCK, Adamsville, R. F. D. 2, Local No. 6088, United Mine Workers.
- W. W. GRAMMER, Adamsville, R. F. D. 2, Local No. 6088, United Mine Workers.
- M. L. HUGHES, Adamsville, R. F. D. 2, Local No. 6088, United Mine Workers.

- RALPH W. HAWELL, Pratt City, Local No. 5795, United Mine Workers.
- CARPENTERS
- R. G. ANDERSSON, Local No. 103, Birmingham, Ala.
- W. T. CARTER, Local No. 103, Birmingham, Ala.
- JOHN WEST, Local No. 103, Birmingham, Ala.
- WM. F. TEEL, Local No. 103, Birmingham, Ala.
- W. H. WALLACE, Local No. 103, Birmingham, Ala.
- BRICKLAYERS
- J. FOSTER, Local No. 1, A.L.A., Birmingham, Ala.

- GUY HANES, Local No. 1, A.L.A., Birmingham, Ala.
- OSCAR E. WOODS, Local No. 1, A.L.A., Birmingham, Ala.
- ELBERT E. ALLEN, Local No. 1, A.L.A., Birmingham, Ala.
- PAINTERS
- GLENN ROCK, Local No. 57, Birmingham, Ala.
- C. F. CUNNINGHAM, Local No. 57, Birmingham, Ala.
- ELECTRICIANS
- OLIVER SIMPSON, Local No. 157, Birmingham, Ala.
- PLUMBERS
- C. M. ANDERSON, Local No. 91, Birmingham, Ala.

Italiani Votate Per Giudice Leon McCord Per Governatore D'Alabama

HERMAN J. DOWNEY



Candidate for LEGISLATURE FROM JEFFERSON COUNTY

Liberal Progressive

Subject to Action Democratic Primary May 1st and June 12th, 1934.

Your Vote and Influence Appreciated

(Pd. Pol. Adv. by Herman Downey)



ITALIANI ELEGETE

C. D. (Doc) Carlisle

Candidato Per STATE LEGISLATURE

Il candidato che merita il voto. E il riconoscimento di tutti gli italiano

(Pd. Pol. Adv. by J. D. Carlisle.)

WHAT THE PRESS SAYS ABOUT JUDGE J. FRITZ THOMPSON

(Centerville Press) Hon J. Fritz Thompson of Birmingham was recently appointed, by Governor B. M. Miller, as Circuit Judge of Jefferson County to fill out the



J. FRITZ THOMPSON

ber of the Baptist Church * * * and a citizen of who in the state is proud.

(The Birmingham Post, June 14, 1933.)

JUDGE J. FRITZ THOMPSON
In the person of Eugene Hawkins, Governor Miller gave Jefferson County a probate judge who was later to be overwhelmingly approved at the polls.

There is every reason to believe that his choice of Fritz Thompson to succeed the late Judge Joe C. Hall in the civil division of the circuit bench is equally fortunate.

It is quite fitting that a man of such recognized character and ability should have been selected as Judge Hall's successor.

(The Birmingham Age-Herald, June 14, 1933)
ADMIRABLE

Gov. Miller's appointment of J. Fritz Thompson to the Circuit judgeship made vacant by the death of Judge Hall is altogether admirable. Mr. Thompson is not only a very able lawyer, but he possesses the character and temperament which should make him a most satisfactory addition to the Jefferson County Bench. It is sincerely to be hoped that he will stand for election next year.

Lawyers of Mr. Thompson's standing and practice are frequently averse to assuming the judicial ermine, because that step involves too great a financial sacrifice. Yet men of this sort are the recruits by whom alone the prestige of our courts can be maintained. It is gratifying to this community that Gov. Miller was in a position to know Mr. Thompson's fitness and to prevail upon him to accept the designation.

(The Greensboro Watchman August 3, 1933)

We notice that Judge J. F. (Fritz) Thompson is a candidate for election to the office to which he was recently appointed by Governor Miller, Judge of the Civil Court in Birmingham. We hope that the people of Jefferson County know Judge Thompson as well as the people of Hale know him, for in that case he would have no trouble in being elected to the position to which he aspires. He is among the finest men of our acquaintance and the people of Jefferson would do themselves a distinct service by supporting Judge Thompson.

(Dr. M. E. Lanzenby in Alabama Christian Advocate Of Nov. 9, 1933.)

The Advocate wishes to commend the example of Judge Fritz Thompson, one of the new Circuit Judges of Birmingham, for opening the sessions of his court with prayer. The Judge, following the example of his father who was for many years a judge in Bibb County, invites some minister to open court with prayer. It was the privilege of The Advocate editor to perform this service for Judge Thompson and his court recently. Judge Thompson is a mem-

(The Southern Labor Review, Christmas Edition, 1933)
JUDGE J. FRITZ THOMPSON ASKS FULL TERM ON BENCH

Judge J. Fritz Thompson, member of the Legislature from Bibb County in 1903, is now and has always been a friend of labor; he was the author of the first bill to prescribe a minimum ventilation in all mines; the anti-boycott bill he fought strenuously; and in all other legislation affecting labor the judge was to be found fighting for labor, being looked upon by the legislative committee drafting all labor legislation as the spokesman and leader on the floor of the House. At that time and since then, he has always been for organized labor in no uncertain terms.

Judge Thompson was appointed as Circuit Judge for the Seventh Division of Jefferson County on June 13, 1933, for which job he was not even an applicant. He is now seeking a full term on the bench at the hands of the people.

Judge Thompson is a profound student, learned in the law, and will make a good judge.

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ENTRANZA TUTTE LE SETTIMANE



**A NEW DEAL IN EDUCATION
IN ALABAMA**
Oscar S. Causey
Candidate for
**State Superintendent
of Education**

1. A full length school term.
2. An Educational Council.
3. Reduction of teacher's colleges.
4. A stabilized plan for issuance of teachers' certificates.
5. Lower-priced textbooks.
6. Full recognition of counties and cities.
7. An economical Department of Education in Montgomery.
8. Open doors at Department of Education to newspapers of Alabama.
9. Adoption and application of the Educational Platform.

FAVOREVOLE DI INTRODUCERE
LA LINGUA ITALIANA NELLE
SCUOLE DELLO STATO

(Pd. Pol. Adv. by O. S. Causey Italian-American Campaign Committee)



E. M. Creel

Candidate for
Circuit Judge No. 1

(CHANCERY COURT)

Subject to Action Democratic
Primary May 1st, 1934.

I thank you for your support and
influence

(Pd. Pol. Adv. by friends of E. M. Creel, B'ham, Ala.)

S. R. [Rad] Batson
CANDIDATE FOR
County Commissioner

A
—Graduate Civil Engineer

A
—Practical Road Builder

A
—Man Fitted For the Job Both By
Training and Experience.

You want a new deal? You want trained men
in office? Men who have the education and ex-
perience that qualify them to do work efficient-
ly and economically?

Here is your chance to change your wish into a
reality. Four men are offering for a place on
the County Commission. Three are professional
politicians. One ... only one ... has a degree in
Civil Engineering. Only one has any practical
knowledge of road building and maintenance.
Only one can supervise and direct this important
phase of County Commission stewardship with
planned efficiency and economy.

Batson's career as a practical road builder
began in 1908 with a degree in Civil Engi-
neering at Auburn. Since then he has had
20 years experience in the construction of
roads and bridges. He succeeded, after
four men failed, to bring order and
efficiency into the State program of road
building with convict forces. The election
of such a man to office means the return
of confidence in our public officials.

(Pd. Pol. Adv. by Rad Batson Club)

ITALIANI VOTATE PER RI-ELEGGERE IL NOSTRO AMICO



Geo. Lewis Bailes

Candidate for Re-Election
**10th JUDICIAL CIRCUIT SOLICITOR
OF ALABAMA**

YOU WELL REMEMBER THE RULE LAID DOWN BY
THOMAS JEFFERSON THAT WHEN DEMOCRATS
GIVE A MAN ONE TERM IN AN OFFICE OF PUBLIC
TRUST AND HE KEEPS THE FAITH WITH THE
PEOPLE AND PROVES HIMSELF AN HONEST WORK-
MAN HE IS ENTITLED TO THEIR VOTE FOR A
SECOND TERM.

GEORGE LEWIS BAILES

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sion—Not a man or woman who can show that any breath of scan-
dal has ever touched an official act of Geo. Lewis Bailes.

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Debbono Votare Per**

**Yelverton
Cowherd**

**PER GIUDICE No. 8
(Jefferson County)**

Uomo di carattere e di cuore.
Attivo nell'interesse del lavo-
ratore. Difensore del deboli e
di onesta' indiscussa. Fervente
Democratico.

(Pd. Pol. Adv. by Yelverton
Cowherd)



McCoy Continues To Sling Mud At Wheeler
Shameless Tactics Resorted to By Circuit Judge

John P. McCoy, Circuit Judge, now stands stark before the voters of Jefferson County as a veritable
mud-slinger. This man, who holds high office at the hands of the electorate of this County, has developed
such an excessive degree of affrontery that he no longer has any respect for the election CORRUPT PRACTICE
ACT, though he occupies the office of JUDGE.



ROBERT J. WHEELER

Be it known to the people of Jefferson County that there are now
being circulated over this County slanderous circulars, by means of
which one of my opponents, Judge John P. McCoy, is seeking to be-
smirch my reputation and to destroy my good name in the estimation of
my fellow citizens. This Judge, who has been so signally discredited by
your County Grand Jury and by the Birmingham Bar Association,
is entirely too cowardly to assume responsibility for his scurrilous litera-
ture, by proper identification marks at their foot, as is required by the
election Corrupt Practice Act, SEC. 597 of the Code of Alabama, which
constitutes a part of the Corrupt Practice Act, reads as follows:

"BILLS, PLACARDS, ADVERTISEMENTS, ETC., MUST
BEAR NAME OF COMMITTEE.—Every bill, placard, poster, pam-
phlet, advertisement, newspaper advertisement, carton or other
printed matter, having reference to an election, or to any candi-
date, shall bear upon the face thereof the name and address of the
person or committee causing the same to be published. The failure
to place thereon the name and address of such person or commit-
tee, or the printing or publishing, or circulating of any such printed
matter without same bearing upon the face thereof the name and
address of such person or committee, is a corrupt practice."

Is not this dastardly conduct on the part of this official mud-sling-
er and discredited judge, in keeping with his long career of procuring
the money of his fellow citizens—who had honored him with high
office—by means of worthless post-dated bank checks; and treating
them with indifference and even scorn, when they sought to have him
repay them? This, be it remembered, is none other than the man who was the subject of a Grand Jury in-
quisition because of his prolonged system of obtaining other people's money by false promises and tokens,
until it had become a veritable public scandal! And be it further borne in mind that this official is the
man who was "unconditionally" condemned by the Birmingham Bar Association for his unethical behavior
and moral delinquencies, while occupying the office of Circuit Judge and is McCoy still plundering his fel-
lowmen by his post-dated check that is so reported.

And now permit me to state the cowardly statements and insinuations contained in Judge McCoy's un-
lawful, clandestine and anonymous publications and circulars, which he is employing among others, his
clerk and bailiffs to circulate, are slanderously false and libelous. The Harvill case referred to was, at my
urgent request, investigated by the Grievance Committee of the Birmingham Bar Association, by your Pro-
bate Judge, Hon. Eugene Hawkins, and the pertinent facts were presented by me to Hon. R. H. Scrivner, of
counsel for the A. G. S. and Southern Railroads. I request that you discuss the case with these gentlemen,
ask these gentlemen whom they are supporting in this race. Miss Ada Marshall (now Mrs. Ada Marshall
Merrill), referred to in McCoy's circular as a fictitious person, was my stenographer at the time; she is the
sister-in-law of a well-known citizen who is one of the chief clerks for the Jefferson County Board, and re-
sides at No. 215 North 76th St. Ask her for the facts.

The Preston divorce case alluded to in McCoy's circulars, was handled by me entirely upon informa-
tion furnished me, as attorney, by Mr. Preston, whom I had never known or seen before he employed me
in the case. As was the custom, and as the law provides, I made the affidavit of non residence as to Mrs.
Preston's non residence as Preston's attorney upon the information furnished me by Preston. Ask your at-
torney if has not often done likewise.

I have already, by the circulation of ten thousand handbills, and by publications in newspapers, an-
swered McCoy's slanderous anonymous leaflets as to the Etowah County case. As to the facts involved in
that transaction all persons interested are referred to Honorables Hugh Morrow, now President of the Sloss
Company; Borden Burr, attorney; J. T. Stokely, attorney; Judge J. B. Aird and J. A. Smith, and other
equally prominent citizens whose names I will be glad to furnish.

And is this the best McCoy and his paid investigators can do, after carefully checking over the hun-
dreds of cases I have handled over my 32 years' practice law?

I now respectfully invite my fellow citizens to investigate the record of my professional standing; con-
fer with my fellow practitioners of the Birmingham Bar; talk with any of your judges whether Federal,
Municipal or State—with the lone exception of my unfair opponent, Judge McCoy. And after you have
done this, if you do not think me worthy, by moral character and professional attainments, to be one of
your Circuit Judges, then I do not ask for your support.

WILL JUDGE MCCOY DARE TO DO AS MUCH?

(Pd. Pol. Adv. by Wheeler Campaign Committee)

**ITALIANI VOTATE PER
Leigh M. Clark**

**CIRCUIT JUDGE No. 10
(Jefferson County)**

Leigh M. Clark is equipped for the office by diligent
study, training and experience.

He has engaged in the active practice of his profes-
sion for eleven years.

He has never before sought public office.

He asks a chance to make good as a public servant.

Compare his qualifications with the record of his
opponent.

(Pd. Pol. Adv. by Leigh M. Clark, Massy Bldg.)



ITALIANI VOTATE PER

Harry E. Smith

CANDIDATE FOR
SHERIFF
OF JEFFERSON COUNTY

Subject to action of Democratic Primary
May 1st and June 12th, 1934



HARRY E. SMITH

**SE SMITH SARA' ELETTO, ITALIANI SARANNO IMPIE-
GATI NEL SUO UFFICIO**

(Paid Pol. Adv. by Harry E. Smith, B'ham, Ala.)