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"FORCES OF LAW" IN ALABAMA ARE PARTIES TO SAVAGE LYNCHINGS

Toilers Demand Arrest for Murder of Tuscaloosa Sheriff and Deputies

TUSCALOOSA, Ala.—Two young Negro boys, framed for a murder which they did not commit, have been foully and brutally lynched. A third is dangerously wounded.

The lynchings are now at work in grand-jury session, leaving no stone unturned to whitewash the outrage.

On Saturday night, Aug. 12, Dan Pippen, Jr., Elmore Clarke and A. T. Harden were taken from the Tuscaloosa county jail by the sheriff and put into a car going to Birmingham. They were sent with only two deputies and a private detective in the face of a certain attempt at lynching.

Was There a Lynch-Gang?

According to the press, the car was met by a lynch-gang near Blocton, Ala. It was by no means certain that there really was such a lynch-gang. But even according to their own official admissions, the deputies made no resistance, but cheerfully handed over their charges to the lynchers. The bodies of two of the boys were found next morning, riddled with bullets. The third, Elmore Clarke, was betrayed by a Negro physician called to treat his wounds, and is now in the Montgomery jail.

The terror that murdered these boys, began some days before with an attempt to lynch Alan Taub, Irving Schwab and Frank B. Irwin, attorneys hired by the International Labor Defense and retained by the defendants or their

nearest-of-kin. So great was the fear of the rulers that the I. L. D. would expose the frame-up, and raise issues of Negro rights, that they whipped up lynch sentiment against the attorneys and drove them from the county.

The officials are now trying to blame the I. L. D. for the lynching. They hope thus to clear themselves, and to crush the struggle for the rights of Negroes and white workers.

Knight in Charge of White-Wash
At the head of the official white-washing body—the Tuscaloosa County grand jury and prosecutors—stands Attorney-General Thomas E. Knight, who leads the forces determined to burn the innocent Scottsboro boys in the electric chair.

All over the country, including hundreds of points in the South, the white and Negro toilers are meeting in furious protest against the Tuscaloosa lynchings and the white-wash now in progress.

The International Labor Defense, Southern district, has raised seven

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THESE THREE MEN ARE PARTIES TO A FOUL MURDER! DEMAND THEIR ARREST!



Here are the three men who admit that they turned over the Tuscaloosa Negroes to the lynch-mob, without any resistance at all. It is an open question whether there was any lynch-mob or whether these men, with the assistance of Judge Foster, Sheriff Shambelin and Attorney-General Knight, invented one to cover up the cold-blooded murder of these boys. In either case, these men are parties to a foul murder. Working-masses of the South, white and Negro, demand their arrest!

Left to right: Deputy Murray Pace, Deputy H. W. Holeman, and Private Detective W. E. Hall.



M. C. ELLIS, nominated by the workers of Birmingham on the ticket of the Communist Party, for President of the City Commission.

T. C. I., Center of South's Industry, Closes Rail Mill

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—The Ensley rail mill of the T. C. I. has closed down. Two furnaces were carried down with it.

The T. C. I. is the heart and center of Southern industry. The closing of the Ensley rail mill has great significance for the Southern workers.

Some weeks ago, every boss-class paper in Alabama spread over its front page the "great news" that the T. C. I. was once more taking on men. This was hailed as a sure sign of returning "prosperity."

Hide News of Closing
In striking contrast to this ballyhoo, is the following tiny paragraph, tucked away some time in the last couple of weeks in an inside page of the Birmingham Age-Herald:

"The rail mill of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company, having completed the orders on hand, will close Saturday closing the rail mill will carry two furnaces down with it."

During the few weeks the men worked, the T. C. I. took from their meager pay, deductions for the little groceries advanced to them while they were out of work.

Production Increase Brief
When the T. C. I. first began to re-hire, the Steel and Metal Workers Industrial Union warned the workers that this employment would be for a very short time. Not only in the T. C. I. but in all factories, mines and mills, there is a short spurt of production, because the employers know that prices will rise when real inflation sets in. Production is for the warehouse, not for the market.

Workers of other industries and factories should take warning from the experience in the T. C. I. Allow no deductions from your pay-checks while working! Above all, there must be no slackening of the struggle for unemployment insurance because of the false promises that jobs will soon be plentiful.

T.C.I. WORKER TO HEAD CITY TICKET OF B'HAM. COMMUNIST PARTY

Negro to Run for Associate; Jobless Aid is Chief Demand in Platform

Raising as their chief demands: CASH RELIEF TO THE UNEMPLOYED, THE UNQUALIFIED RIGHT TO ORGANIZE, AND EQUAL RIGHTS FOR NEGROES, the militant workers of Birmingham have nominated, on the ticket of the Communist Party, M. C. Ellis, a T. C. I. worker, as their candidate for President of the City Commission. The elections take place October 9.

W. D. James, Negro worker, will run on the ticket with Ellis for the office of associate commissioner. A third candidate will be nominated by the Communist Party within the coming week.

In his campaign, Ellis, 40-year-old machinist who has been active since the World War in the struggles of the working-class, will bring forward the burning issues that face the Birmingham masses today.

"The candidates that stand for the big employers' interests," says Ellis, "including Jones, Robinson, and others, never mention the real issues that face us in this election. They talk about repeal. They talk about city ownership of the power plants.

The Real Issues
"To hear these candidates talk, you would never think that the Red Cross is cutting off relief to the jobless; that hundreds of families are being thrown out on the streets; that light and water and gas are cut off when we can't pay; that we are speeded up in the factories beyond anything we have yet known; that the pay of the skilled workers, especially, is being cut; that food prices are sky-rocketing; that the Negro people are being killed by police and framed by the courts.

"The very fact that the Communist Party has been able to put

forward a ticket in the city elections is a sign of increasing strength on the part of the working-class and its fighting organizations.

Platform of Daily Needs

Ellis and James are running on a platform of demands which cover the bread-and-butter interests of the workers of Birmingham. But, as both these candidates point out, these are demands which cannot be won merely by dropping a piece of paper in a ballot-box. That act is a step forward. But the election is only part of the organized struggle which must be waged, week in and week out, by the workers until the demands are gained. These demands are:

Cash Relief
1. \$7 weekly cash relief for every unemployed family, plus \$1.50 weekly additional for every child.

This money to be distributed, not by high-paid grafting Welfare officials, but by elected committees of workers. Trade union wages should be paid for all relief and government work.

The money for this relief can be raised by emergency legislation. We propose that heavy taxes be placed on high incomes and on big inheritances. We propose a five million dollar grant from the R. F. C. for schools, parks, and the tearing down of slums and building

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M. C. ELLIS, CANDIDATE OF THE WORKERS

Marcus Crawford Ellis, candidate of the Communist Party for President of the City Commission, B'ham, was born July 8, 1893, in Pratt City, Ala. His father was born in Roanoke, Va. His mother came to this country from England.

Ellis went to work at the age of 14, in the Coal and Coke Company of the T. C. I. His father was totally blind, and he was the sole support of a family of six.

Active in Workers' Struggles
Ellis is a machinist by trade. He is a member of the A. F.

of L. Union. He took part in the T. C. I. strike in Ensley in 1918, which lasted several months.

As a member of the Unemployed Council, Ellis has played a leading part in the strike of the relief workers during the past few weeks in Birmingham. He is an active member of the Communist Party.

Note: Pictures and histories of the other candidates of the Communist Party in the Birmingham fall elections will be printed in the next issue of the SOUTHERN WORKER.

Workers in The Lane Cotton Mill Find N.R.A. Means Cut in their Pay

GOVT INVESTIGATOR O. K.'S WAGE-CUTS, STRETCH-OUT; "NOT VIOLATION," HE SAYS

NEW ORLEANS, La.—How the N. R. A. textile code is working out is shown very clearly by the experience of the workers in the Lane Cotton Mills here.

The workers went on strike in August. They were under the impression that the N. R. A. would improve their conditions, and when they found that it didn't, that their conditions were instead getting worse, they charged that the plant was not living up to the government's aims.

New (Raw) Deal in Practice

They soon found that what they thought was contrary to the government's aims, was exactly in line with Washington's policies. Thomas P. Hyland, Conciliator of the Department of Labor (a fancy name for an official government strike-breaker) said that the Lane Cotton Mills were carrying out the code O. K., and managed, with the help of the A. F. L., to break the strike.

What are the conditions under the cotton code in the Lane Mills? The mill workers themselves present the following facts:

Pay-Cuts For Skilled Workers

The higher-paid workers had their pay cut in order to increase the pay of some of the lower-paid workers by just a little. These lower-paid workers, in turn, are speeded up at a terrific pace.

Learners have been cut from \$5.75 to \$5. They are forced to "learn" for six weeks, and at the

end of that time some strikes can be found to fire them. The job really takes only one day to learn. The textile code approves this practice.

Foremen were cut from \$19 to \$14. Lappers were cut from \$15 to \$12.

The skilled, hard-working bobbin-carriers—misnamed cleaners by the boss so as to make it seem that they are unskilled—have been cut from \$9.50 to \$8.

Some rope-makers who used to work one shift for \$9.75, now have to work two shifts for \$12. Their work has been increased 100 per cent, but their pay has been increased only 23 1/2 per cent.

Loom fixers were cut \$4. Some weavers are making \$1 less per week. Those who are making more are forced to work more looms.

New Stretch-Out

Here is the proof that the workers have been speeded up: Hours have been reduced from 58 1/2 to 49, a decrease of 15 1/2 per cent. But the number of new workers hired is less than 200, or an increase of only 10 per cent. Where does the extra work come from? From those who are still on the job, of course.

"Roosevelt's new code doesn't even mention the need for proper ventilation," say the Lane Cotton Mill workers. "Instead of decent ventilation, we were given phoney little hat masks which were absolutely useless."

(SEE EDITORIAL, PAGE 1)

Girls in Fincke Cigar Co., Texas, On Strike For Decent Conditions

SAN ANTONIO, Tex.—Four hundred thirty-five girl workers of the Fincke Cigar Co. went on strike. They rejected the misleadership of the American Federation of Labor and set up their own union, with a militant strike committee.

Now the A. F. of L., cooperating with the city authorities, is trying to break the strike.

The Fincke Cigar Company has long been known as one of the most oppressive employers in this city. The girls work on a piece-work basis. They are subjected to all sorts of embarrassing and humiliating restrictions. They are given only ten minutes to change their clothes in the morning, and can't change at all for lunch, although their clothes become stained with tobacco. If a girl goes to the dressing room during the day and stays over four minutes, she is broken in upon by Fincke, the proprietor, or Mangold, the general manager.

Foreman, Departs Workers' Leader Adolfo Savendra, foreman of the factory, is trying to break the strike with jokes and pretty words. Savendra had Raoul Garza, a militant worker, deported, when Garza began to organize the cigar workers some time ago.

The demands of the girls include: Removal of the bad cigar penalty (deduction of the price of three good cigars for every bad one called). The company sells the bad ones to independent jobbers.

Placing of the fans so that when the girls go for material

they will not be drenched with water.

Abolition of the cent-per-minute fine for lateness, with more time to dress in the morning.

Lockers in the dressing room, with permission to change clothes for lunch.

Each girl to have as much time as necessary in the dressing room when she has to leave work.

Each girl to leave the factory when she finishes her work instead of remaining until 1:30.

Mr. Mangold to stay in his office.

No firing for trivial offenses. The hiring of sweepers for janitor work.

Recognition of the Union.

ACIPCO PIPE SHOP IS TURNING OFF WORKERS NEARING PENSION AGE

(By a Worker Correspondent)

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—The Acipco Pipe Shop is turning off all the old employees, who are within one to two years of being of age to get the pension. The company is hiring new men to take their places.

The men who were carrying \$1500 insurance with the company have been cut to \$500. Some who carried the insurance were cut off completely and paid \$50 to "retire."

BARE PLOT TO KILL CROPPERS' UNION LEADERS

DADEVILLE, Ala.—The Share Croppers Union has uncovered a bare plot of the landlords to murder Thomas E. Gray, brother of Ralph Gray, Negro farmer who was shot down and killed on July 17, 1931, while on guard at a meeting of the union. Thomas Gray is himself an active leader in the struggles of the poor farmers and share-croppers. The plot also involved the murder of all leaders of the union.

Charles Harris, stool-pigeon who was sent into the Share Croppers Union as a spy for the landlords, went to the creek on August 5 where Gray and another man were fishing. Harris fired at Gray, who was saved by jumping quickly behind a tree.

The Share Croppers Union immediately set up a committee to investigate the matter. It was found that for several weeks before the attempt on Gray's life, Harris had been going to town to have long private conversations with members of the Ku Klux Klan in Camp Hill.

Spy in Pay of Landlords

It was found that Harris is in the pay of Mat Wilson, former policeman, of Camp Hill, of Lynn Miners, rich landlord and Klansman, and of Policeman Gahbett of Camp Hill. According to arrangements made with these persons, Harris was to get \$50 as soon as he had killed Gray and then go to Camp Hill. Next, he was to kill the organizer of the union, and then two other important leaders. A price of \$200 had been placed on the heads of the four leading members.

The Share Croppers Union has warned its members against the plotters, and has declared that it will defend its members and leaders against the attacks of the landlords and their agents.

"FORCES OF LAW" IN ALA. ARE PARTIES TO SAVAGE LYNCHING

(Continued from page 1) demands in the Tascaloosa lynchings. These are:

1. For the immediate removal, arrest and prosecution for murder of Judge Henry B. Foster, Sheriff B. L. Shandlin, Deputies Holleman and Pate, Detective Huff, and all connected with the lynching.
2. Death penalty for the lynchings.

3. Cash indemnity to the families of the lynch-victims, to be paid by Tascaloosa County.
4. A public hearing with the participation of representatives of the I. L. D. and of Negroes on the grand jury conducting the investigation.

5. Immediate disbanding and disarming of the K. K. K. lynch-gangs. For the right of the Negroes and their white supporters to bear arms in self-defense.
6. For a united front of the Negro masses and white toilers against the common enemy—the landlords and capitalists and bankers, and their K. K. K. agents, against the "new deal" starvation terror.

7. The formation of committees of action against lynching in the neighborhoods, mills, plantations, schools and around the program of self-defense against lynching and terror by police and K. K. K.

Misleaders of U. M. W. of A. Sidetrack Walker County Mine Strike

"WAIT FOR CODE" SAY UNION HEADS; BUT CODE MEANS WORSE CONDITIONS

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—The first official action of the misleaders of the United Mine Workers of America since it re-organized in Alabama, has been the withdrawal of the strike of the Samost and other mines to Walker County.

In protest against the firing of members of the union, the miners of the Samost, Hill and Empire mines went on strike. The miners of several other mines had voted to strike. Sentiment in the Alabama coal fields was strong for a state-wide strike to gain the right to organize and better conditions.

Officials Call Off Picketing

As soon as the strikes were called, officials of the U. M. W. of A. met with the men and urged them to "stay away from the struck mines and avoid trouble"—in other words, not to picket, or take any of the other action necessary to win a strike.

At the mass meetings called to discuss the question of the strike, the U. M. W. of A. officials, brushing aside the desire of the rank and file for struggle, urged the miners to wait for the N. R. A.

coal code. The misleaders had the assistance of Federal Conciliator Richardson, who has been active for many weeks in breaking strikes in the South, particularly among the textile workers.

"Wait for Code" Say Strike-Breakers

"Wait for the code" is the slogan of all the employers, government strike-breakers and labor misleaders today when workers show a desire to struggle. What the N. R. A. really means is shown only too clearly in the textile fields where the code has already taken effect.

Miners of Alabama! When the misleaders tell us to "wait for the code," they are telling us to wait for an official O. K. on lower wages for skilled workers, no increase for others in the face of rising prices; for speed-up and for official government strike-breaking.

Act now! Form rank and file committees and grievance committees in every mine. The National Miners Union, run by mine workers, their own interests, will support you in your struggle!

T. C. I. Worker to Head City Ticket Of Communist Party in Birmingham

(Continued from page 1) Birmingham jobless sentenced to jail for demanding unemployment relief. Freedom for Willie Peterson, Negro victim of a vicious frame-up. Freedom for the Scottboro boys, Tom Mooney, Angelo Herndon and all other victims of boss-class oppression. Against police terror. Abolition of the chain-gang.

Jobless Insurance

2. Federal unemployment and social insurance, which will pay us full wages when we are unemployed. This to be paid by the government and the employers. Social insurance includes maternity, sickness, accident and old-age insurance. Not a penny for war preparations. All war funds to the unemployed.

Cancel Debts to T. C. I.

3. Cancellation of all debts to the T. C. I. and other companies, incurred by the workers while they were unemployed.

Higher Wages For All

4. Increased wages, to guarantee decent living to all employed workers. Against the Roosevelt Recovery Act which means a lowering of the workers' standards hidden by fake promises and hallyhoo. Against the N. R. A. codes, which set low wage standards in the face of rising prices, which result in cutting the wages of skilled workers, which establish lower wages for the South than the North, and which agree to lower wages for the Negroes than for the whites. We demand no discrimination against any race. No speed-up on the job.

Freedom To Organize

5. For the right of the workers to join any trade union, and to strike and picket for better conditions. For the right to meet and speak without hindrance by employers or their agents, the police.

Free Burke, Taylor, Peterson & Freedom for Alvin Burke and Wirt Taylor, organizers of the Bir-

mington jobless sentenced to jail for demanding unemployment relief. Freedom for Willie Peterson, Negro victim of a vicious frame-up. Freedom for the Scottboro boys, Tom Mooney, Angelo Herndon and all other victims of boss-class oppression. Against police terror. Abolition of the chain-gang.

No Evictions Or Foreclosures

7. No foreclosures on homes or repossession of personal property of unemployed or part-time workers, or small business people and professional people honestly unable to meet their obligations. No evictions of the unemployed.

50 Per Cent Cut in Utility Rates

8. 50 per cent reduction in all utility rates, whether these utilities are owned by private companies or by the city government. Free gas, light, water and rent for all unemployed workers, and for all part-time workers earning an average of less than \$10 a week. 5c fare on all car lines.

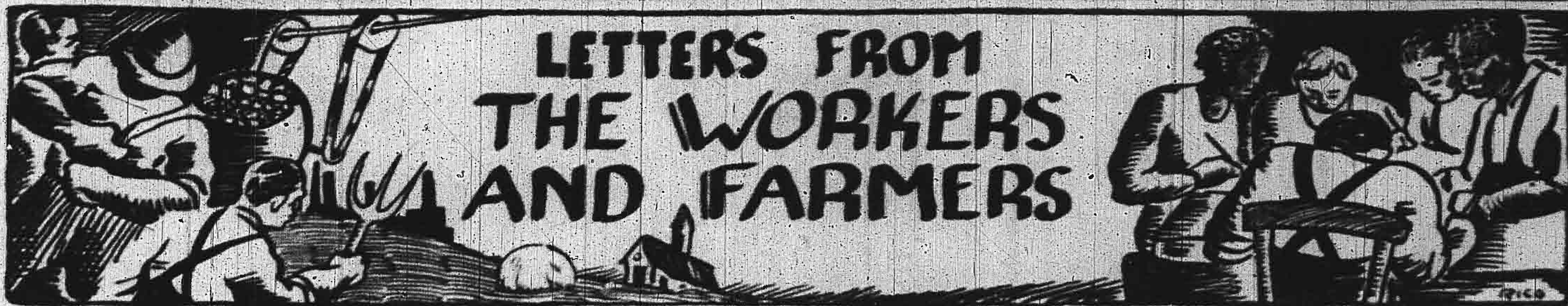
Equal Rights For Negroes

9. Abolition of the poll tax. Abolition of property qualifications for jury service. Complete equal rights for Negroes. For the right of the Negroes to vote and sit on juries. Against all forms of discrimination, segregation, Jim-crowism, lynching and police terror.

10. 25 weeks for young and single unemployed; cash relief in place of U. C. C. camps, which train the youth for the bosses' wars. Equal pay for equal work and the right to any job for the youth.

Nine Months School

11. Nine months school term. Five books, lunches and car-checks for children of the unemployed. Regular pay for teachers, with no pay cuts.



LETTERS FROM THE WORKERS AND FARMERS

CROPPERS WHO PLOWED UP COTTON GET JUST ONE LOOK AT GOV'T CHECKS; THEN LANDLORDS POCKET THE MONEY

CUT OFF ALL RELIEF WORK IN CHARLOTTE

(By a Worker Correspondent)
CHARLOTTE, N. C.—The city of Charlotte has condemned thousands to starve. All relief "chain-gang" work has been cut off in Mecklenburg County.

R. B. Wilson, acting relief director for North Carolina, explains that "this ruling (that relief workers get 30 cents an hour) will throw relief work completely out of gear." Fifty cents a day is the price that has been paid for relief work here.

Also, as Mr. Wilson very frankly says, 30 cents an hour is more than the farmers would pay for hired labor.

By these statements, Mr. Wilson shows very plainly whom he is defending. He is all for the textile and tobacco barons.

Unemployed Council Leads Struggle

At the same time, the Charlotte mills are doing everything they can to lower the wages of the workers. Workers who have been working at textile jobs for 20 years and more, find themselves rated as "learners" and "helpers" and their pay cut to as low as \$7 or \$8 a week.

Under the leadership of the Unemployed Council, the workers of Charlotte are hitting back, fighting for relief, food, clothing. The Unemployed Council is demanding the immediate opening of all relief jobs, and pay of 30 cents an hour, with a minimum of 35 hours per week.

WAGES OF GIRLS IN 5 AND 10 DON'T PAY CARFARES

(By a Worker Correspondent)
JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—At the McCrory five-and-ten-cent store, the girls work all week for a very low wage. Some of the girls start at 5 a. m., the next day they have to come at 11 a. m. and are only paid half a day on those days.

At the end of the week they only get \$3 or \$4 for the week's work—scarcely as high as \$5.

One girl told me she had to quit because she was not making enough to pay carfare to and from work, so she would save if she stayed at home. At the other ten-cent store it is almost as bad.

Jack Nelson

**WORKER-
PHOTOGRAPHERS**
THE SOUTHERN WORKER will pay 50 cents apiece for all pictures which it uses (not, however, for all pictures it receives.) Send pictures to Box 572, Birmingham, Ala.

Cropper Gyped Out of \$50 For Destroyed Crop

(By a Farmer Correspondent)
LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—Gyped out of his cash payment after plowing under 18 acres of cotton, a Negro share cropper of Pulaski county filed protest against his landlord with state officials. The landlord told his share cropper that he had \$12 coming, and this should be taken out in groceries at inflated prices. Actually he has \$50 due for his share of the crop. This share cropper was told to go back and settle with the boss, but he feared the boss would kill him.

Rob Croppers As Before

This is the "new deal" in practice. Thousands of Negro and white share croppers are being robbed as before. And the administration encourages it because officials state that the division of cash payment is one for landlords and their tenants or croppers to decide. The boss decides as always.

Our only way out is through organization. Join the Share Croppers Union! It holds the rich landlords, bankers and capitalists, and the government which they control, responsible for the miserable conditions of the poor farming masses. For information write, Box 1813, Birmingham, Ala., or H. Fredericks, 205 Louisiana St., Little Rock, Ark.

"SO HARD TO SIT IN THE OFFICE," SAYS RELIEF HEAD

(By a Worker Correspondent)
MIDDLESBORO, Ky.—I thought I would write a few lines in regard to the "relief" in this section.

There has never been any real relief here; only a little Red Cross food. The rest has been given for forced labor for a \$1 grocery order per day. But there is the worst form of discrimination, some getting two days a week and some three and some four, and some none.

So under the N. R. A. the question arose whether the "paupers" would get their \$2.40 per day in August, or not. The relief officials said this does not in any way affect the paupers. But when we began to raise a howl about it, they paid off for one week at \$2.40 per day. But now that is completely cut off. There is a petition being got up for quick relief.

Relief Head Has "Hard Time"

Mr. McGiffory, the relief head, complains that it is so hard to sit in the office with hundreds of people coming in wanting work and something to eat. But if Mr. McGiffory would try building bridges he wouldn't think it was so hard just to sit in the office.

LANDLORD KEEPS CROPPER'S CHECK FOR "OLD DEBTS"

(By a Farmer Correspondent)

SELMA, Ala.—The poor farmers and croppers have been made to plow under their cotton. They are getting paid \$6, \$8 and \$14 an acre for this cotton. But the big white farmers are getting \$20 to \$25 an acre for cotton that is far inferior to some of the cotton of the Negro and poor white farmers. These facts are true; they have been investigated.

Checks of the government have been paid out to the croppers by some of the landowners, but have at once been collected again by the landowners for old debts.

Workers Buy 50% Less Milk, As Cost Sky-Rockets

(By a Worker Correspondent)

ATLANTA, Ga.—The price of milk has been raised sky-high in Atlanta, Ga. The new code was approved in Washington. The wholesale price of a gallon of sweet milk used to be 25 cents; now it is 48 cents in pint bottles and 42 cents in quart bottles. Buttermilk used to sell wholesale for 15 cents a gallon; now it sells for 28 cents.

Retail prices are up too. We used to pay 5 cents a pint and 10 cents a quart for sweet milk. Now the prices are 13 cents per quart sweet milk delivered to home; 12 cents per quart sweet milk cash paid at store; 8 cents per pint sweet milk delivered to home; 7 cents per pint sweet milk cash at store; 5 cents per quart buttermilk cash at store; 9 cents per quart delivered at home.

The milk producers have been raised a little, but not nearly as much—15% to 20 cents a gallon. But the large dairies deduct 10 pounds for the weight of the container which actually weighs 6 pounds, and make other deductions in every possible way.

Milk Sales Drop 50 Per Cent

After the price of milk went up the milk sales dropped fully 50 per cent. The workers are not able to buy their small wages and impossibly small relief checks make milk a luxury for their children.

One of the big sales managers of the Rogers chain stores recently stated that the milk sales had decreased 50 per cent in their stores. A Modern Dairy milk driver said that half the trade was gone on his route.

The big dairies, such as the Modern Dairy, and the Pedigree Dairy, which have a wholesale chain all over the country, are the ones who profit by the new arrangement.

Cotton Price Is Up, But Only the Landlord Gains

(By a Farmer Correspondent)

AUBURN, Ala.—I am a share cropper. From 1922 up to now I worked for Mr. W. M. Dick.

In 1932, I made four bales of cotton, which was 2228 pounds of lint cotton. He told me to let him pocket my cotton until it would go up and pay my debts.

Cotton went up in June and I asked him to sell and he claimed my cotton was sold at 9 1/2 cents a pound. But I know that cotton was 9 1/2 cents then.

No Accounting

He will not give me an accounting for 1933. He told me February 25, 1933, that my 1932 account was \$83.73. I have asked him twice for my 1933 account. The first time I asked him he told me he did not have time to run it up with me, he was sitting doing nothing. The second time I asked him he told me he would let me know when he got ready to give it to me.

CHARITY AND BOSSES COMPETE IN WAGE-CUTTING

(By a Worker Correspondent)

HOUSTON, Tex.—As the actual organizing of workers in Houston continues, things are being learned about the conditions of workers on the job that can be learned in no other way.

One big contractor here has a number of foremen who sell jobs to the workers. He charges them a dollar a week to stay on the job and puts the money in his own pocket.

In a barrel factory, workers only work two days a week for from 22 1/2 to 40 cents an hour. Some of the workers get help from the Social Service. The boss knows it and uses that fact to cut wages. The official of the Social Service knows that the fellows are working part-time, and uses that as an excuse to reduce the order of groceries.

5 1/2c An Hour For Girls

Workers on the section gang work four days a week for \$2.25 a day. In a foundry, workers draw from \$7 to \$25 a week. Negro workers are not allowed to work at skilled trades and are forced to work at the lowest wages. Girls are working in a peanut butter factory for 5 1/2 cents an hour.

The school children of the unemployed Negro workers search through the city dump for paper and pencils to use in their school work.

N. C. FIRMS "DO THEIR PART" BY CUTTING WAGES

(By a Worker Correspondent)

WINSTON-SALEM, N. C.—P. H. Hayes, the famous knitting company, have adopted the eight hour day, but have abandoned the day pay and have put almost all hands on piece-work in order to beat the \$12 minimum wage. They have also adopted a task system, with the task so high that the workers can't make it.

When a worker becomes experienced and makes the task, he is changed to another job where he can't make it.

Work For Nothing

The Arista cotton mill has been hiring inexperienced hands with the understanding that they are to work two weeks free, while learning. After the workers have worked two weeks, they are put on the pay-roll, given one or two days of work, and then laid off or fired.

The Federal Relief, which is handled under the Forsyth County Welfare Department, has made some drastic changes. In order to "save", it has cut off all men not able to do a full day's work. For almost nine months these men have been working for \$1 a day and getting only one-and-a-half to four days work, working 5 hours per day. Now that they are supposed to pay 30 cents an hour, the ones getting four days are cut to two days and those getting two and three days are cut to one day. The men are given to understand that they have to "put out". All foremen are given orders to lay off all who fail to work hard.

Farm Workers Get No Relief

All relief workers connected in any way with farming, are cut off. It does not matter what their living conditions are.

So you can see that all the firms and government agencies here are "doing their part."

FOOD WORKERS PAY FOR OWN MEALS UNDER "NEW DEAL"

(By a Worker Correspondent)

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—One example of how the "New Deal" is working is the swell case workers of the Stevens Sandwich Shops, Inc., a chain of Memphis restaurants, are getting. They've been getting \$8 a week and meals for 12 hours a day, 7 days a week. But from now on they're going to get shorter hours, more work, and \$15 a week. Hooryay!

But from now on they also have to pay the boss \$1 a day for food, leaving \$8 a week. The bosses can afford to cooperate with Roosevelt at that rate!

THE SOUTHERN WORKER

The Paper of the Telling Names of the South
Official Organ of the Communist Party of the United States

JIM MALLORY, EDITOR

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**Rise In Mighty Protest Against the
Savage Tuscaloosa Lynchings!**

A wave of anger is sweeping the masses of the South, white and Negro, against the beastly and terrible lynchings in Tuscaloosa. Who is responsible for these lynchings?

The boss-class press shrieks that the International Labor Defense is responsible, because lawyers of the I. L. D. dared to come into Tuscaloosa to represent these boys, who had retained them.

This accusation is a lie! There were thousands of lynchings in Alabama before the I. L. D. came on the scene. What the officials of the law and the press which voices their opinions, mean to say by this accusation, I simply this: "We know that the I. L. D. exposes these frame-up cases for what they are. We know that the I. L. D. fights for the rights of Negroes. We will therefore lynch innocent Negroes to prevent the I. L. D. from exposing our frame-ups from leading this struggle."

Who, then, is responsible for these lynchings?

We make this answer: All the forces of the government and the law, representing the interests of the big landlords and employers, are responsible for the Tuscaloosa lynchings, from President Roosevelt in Washington down to the judge, sheriff, and deputies in Tuscaloosa.

The terror that murdered these boys, began with an attempt to lynch the lawyers for the I. L. D. Judge Foster, Sheriff Shamblin and others cooperated with the lynch-gangs of Tuscaloosa to drive from the county the I. L. D. lawyers.

Even according to their own story, the sheriffs who took the three Negroes to Birmingham made no resistance to the lynch-mob, but handed over their prisoners at once.

Was there any such mob? Or did the deputies, with the approval of Judge Foster, Sheriff Shamblin and Attorney-General Knight, intent that mob?

This we do not know—as yet. But if there was a mob, it is plain that it found good allies in the three deputies. We charge that Holman, Huff, and Pate were accessories to the murder of those Negroes. We charge that Sheriff Shamblin and Judge Foster sent the prisoners on their way, practically unprotected, knowing that a lynching was almost certain. We therefore demand the arrest of the deputies, of the sheriff and of the judge.

The Bill of Civil Rights for the Negro People, presented by the Scottsboro marchers in May, was intended to prevent just such outrages as the Tuscaloosa lynchings. We charge that the refusal of President Roosevelt and of Congress to hear the delegation, or to consider the Civil Rights Bill, gave direct encouragement to the lynchings—encouragement which is in large part responsible for the many lynchings and murders of Negroes since that time, including the Tuscaloosa outrage.

Here is the "new deal" in practice—terror against the Negro people, terror against the whole working-class.

White workers and working farmers of the South! Negro people of the South! Rise in a mighty protest against the savage Tuscaloosa lynchings!

**Wage-Cuts and Stretch-Out —
The Brood of the Blue Eagle**

The workers of the Lane Cotton Mill in New Orleans have had their first taste of the "sweets" brought by the N. R. A. code—and the sweets are pretty sour!

Taken in—for the time being—by the hallyhoo of the boss-class press, the workers of the Lane Mill, like many others, expected fatter pay-envelopes and better conditions in the shop, when the textile code went into effect.

What they got was pay-cuts for all the skilled and semi-skilled workers, and a stretch-out for all, such as was never seen in the mill before.

The workers charged "violations" of the code, and struck. The government sent an investigator. The investigator put his official O. K. on the conditions and wages in the Lane Cotton Mill.

Not only from New Orleans, but from every textile center of the South, comes word of similar results of the code.

The Lane workers found, in bitter practice, that their worsened conditions are not "violations" of the N. R. A. code. These are the RESULTS of the code. What is happening in the Lane and other mills is not "contrary to the spirit of the administration," as many workers mistakenly thought. Pay-cuts, stretch-out and lay-offs are the legitimate brood of the Blue Eagle. It was to these ends that the government codes were designed.

Those who tell us that the codes of the N. R. A. will bring us improved conditions, are liars! Those who counsel us not to struggle for better pay and less stretch-out, are traitors! Only our own struggles, under the leadership of militant unions, can help us.

**THEY FOUND THAT THE "NEW DEAL" MEANS
LESS FOOD!**



These workers in Ensley Park, Birmingham, are part of the crowd that gathered daily at many points during the strike of the relief workers in Ensley, Pratt City and many other sections of Birmingham. Rising prices forced these workers to demand of the Public Welfare Board a work-week of not less than 30 hours, at 30 cents an hour, and cash instead of groceries.

**"EVERYTHING'S LOVELY," SAYS
TENNESSEE'S PRISON HEAD!**

Down in the deep, black hell-hole of Brushy Mountain Penitentiary, Tennessee's prison mine, 188 convict miners, driven to desperation by killing labor, inhuman conditions and constant use of the lash, barricaded themselves underground on August 14 and announced that they would not come out until their demands were granted.

Starve Out Miners

But the rebellion has for the time at least—been broken. In the typical style of Southern prison officials, the Brushy Mountain guards and wardens set about the systematic starvation of the striking convicts. They threatened—and would no doubt have used, had it been necessary to gain their ends—a tear gas attack. In case that failed they planned to cut off the air supply from the miserable strikers crouching in the darkness far underground.

Today the men are back at work. They are to be soundly punished, the Tennessee officials state. Everyone knows that that means—the whip.

Deputy Warden O. C. Hendricks, who instituted in Brushy Mountain a regime unrivaled for sheer brutality, and whose immediate removal was the chief demand of the strikers, has been upheld by the state authorities. The Tennessee prison officials hail him as the "savior of Brushy Mountain."

Railroad Strike Leader To Asylum
The brave young leader of the strike, 25-year-old Joe Morelock, of Johnson City, Tenn., has been sent to the insane asylum at Nashville.

Two guards, praised by the prisoners for their humane and kindly attitude to the men in their care, have been dismissed. "They failed to punish the prisoners often enough," Hendricks explained.

"And all this," adds Hendricks, "is just the beginning."
"Everything's lovely," says Dr. E. W. Cocks, Tennessee's Commissioner of Institutions.

**Third Strike in Bushy Mt.
Since 1926**

The strike which has just ended, was the third uprising of the convict miners at Brushy Mountain since 1926. Brushy Mountain is known as the hell-hole of Tennessee. The fear of being sent to Brushy hangs like a sword over every man arrested in the state.

To give some idea of the conditions at Brushy Mountain, even before the infamous rule of Warden Hendricks began, we quote a few lines from Walter Wilson's book: "Forced Labor in the United States." The revelations made in

this book have never been improved.

Using The Lash For Profit

George Pricker, ex-prisoner in the Brushy Mountain Coal mine prison, spoke of his experience with the task-system. He said: "It has not been told how four strong men are called in to hold a man to the floor while he is lashed with a nine-pound whip for infraction of rules, and infraction of rules usually means failure to get task. I was whipped three times, each time receiving 15 to 27 lashes for 'not getting task'."

The lash draws blood from the miners in Brushy Mountain. That lash helps to fill the pockets of prison contractors and state officials. That lash takes bread from the mouths of the "free" miners of Tennessee, Alabama and Kentucky.

The Career of a Scoundrel

Brushy Mountain was, therefore, a fit setting for Deputy Warden O. C. Hendricks, who arrived in August. Hendricks' nick-name is "Bull Dick." For years he was with the Tennessee Central Railway as a detective—called a yard bull or a yard dick. From that job he was "promoted" to Nashville penitentiary—where young girls are hung by their wrists for hours in a dark cellar. So well did this ambitious young jail official do his job in Nashville, that he was promoted again—this time to Brushy. There, where the majority of the convicts are Negroes, Warden Hendricks—it was no doubt believed—would have full scope for his talents.

Steal Prisoners' Savings

Those talents came into play at once. Almost immediately after

his arrival Hendricks conducted a general "shake-down." He went through the prisoners' lockers, took away their underwear and their extra clothes, and pocketed their tiny savings. Willie White, Chattanooga Negro, had \$2.50 in his locker that went, too.

For some time the men had not been whipped for infraction of rules. Hendricks changed all that. The lash worked overtime. Willie White told reporters how he was given twelve lashes across the back by Captain Hodge, mine guard, while he lay on the ground under the pistol of Deputy Warden Hendricks.

"Jerked, Sworn At and Abused"

Young Joe Morelock, the strike leader, summed up the case in an interview with the press: "The deputy warden is too hard on us; he kicks us around, curses us. We get jerked, sworn at and abused."

**Miners Barricade Themselves
In Mines**

On Monday, August 14, the men would hear it no longer. They barricaded themselves in the mines and refused to come out. They demanded the removal of Hendricks. A strike committee was elected—Joe Morelock and Earnest Tweed, white prisoners, and Willie White, a Negro prisoner.

For 34 hours the men remained in the mine, without food. "We'll starve them out," said Hendricks cheerfully. "If that doesn't work, we'll use tear gas." The officials planned to use a 25-foot fan to carry the gas to all sections of the mine. They also consulted, quite coolly, about the possibility of cutting off the air supply. After 34 hours of starvation and threats, all but 17 of the prisoners began the mile-long walk to the mouth of the mine. Some hours later the others came out, too.

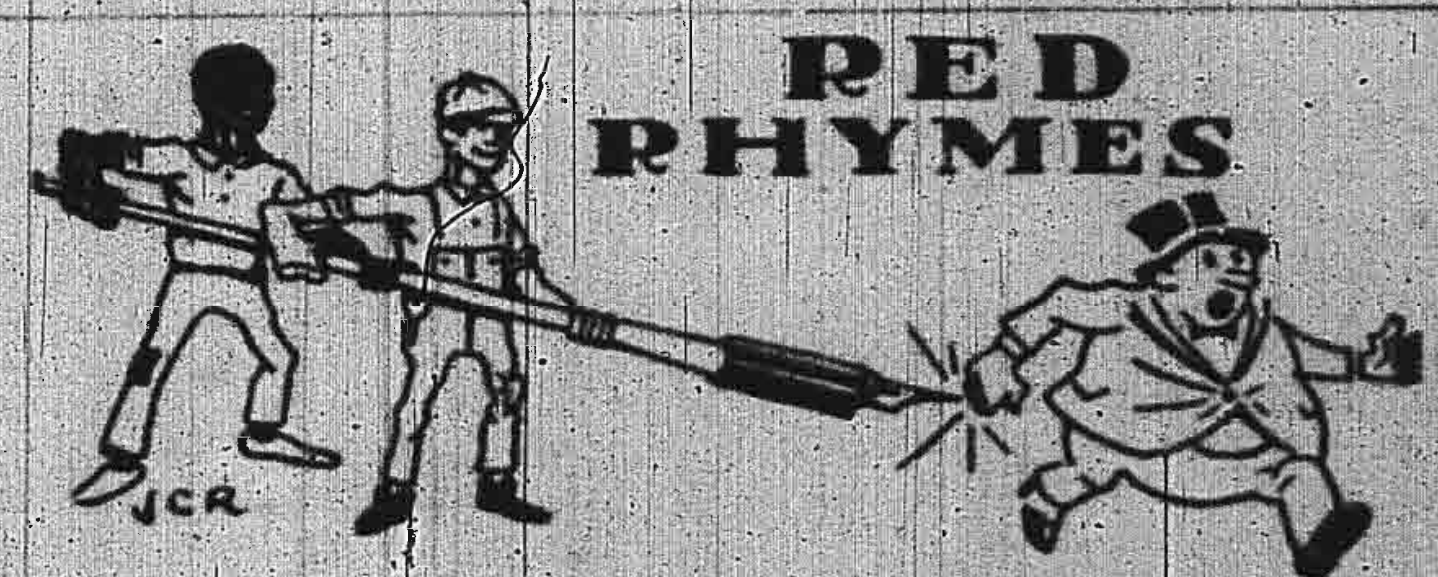
Miners Have Not Given Up

The men have not given up. "There is still plenty we can do", they say, "even though we know the lash is waiting for us."

Warden Hendricks is feeling pretty good over the whole affair. He's been upheld. He can go right ahead with his plans for a more inhuman treatment of the prisoners than they have yet known. He kicked out those two fool guards who "failed to punish the prisoners often enough." With the help of Dr. Cocks, he had the heroic boy, Joe Morelock, railroaded to the insane asylum.

Just the Beginning

"And this," says Hendricks, "is just the beginning."
"And Dr. Cocks chimes in, "Yes," he says, "Everything's lovely."



By BILL MORTON

There ain't no need for poverty nor children lackin' bread. In Russia there is plenty for the working-class to eat. It's our millionaires who rob us of a roof above our head, and who plow up all our cotton and who corner all our wheat. When we do as Russian workers, and get rid of all our Cags, our Morgans and our Vanderbilts, our Fords and all the rest, we won't walk and starve and hunger when there's food and motor-cars. We won't see our children suffer while our bosses hog the best. Let us fight against this system that is grinding to the grave, that is striking down our wives and friends and children starved and gaunt. Let us banish every parasite and punish every knave. Let us organize together to abolish boss-made want!