

VOTE COMMUNIST!
In Alabama Write in the
Ballot—
Walter Lewis for Governor
Seaton Worthy for Senator

SOUTHERN WORKER

Issued Weekly by Communist Party of U. S. A.

VOTE COMMUNIST!
North Carolina
Dewey Martin for Senator
J. A. Rogers and W. C.
Binkley for Congress

Don't Forget—
Write in Names
On Ballot!

Tennessee
Sam Borenstein for Govern-
or
Sherman Bull for Senator

Volume I, No. 8

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. Oct. 11, 1930

2 Cents a Copy

CALL ANTI-LYNCHING MEET FOR CAROLINAS

JOBLESS TO DEMAND REAL RELIEF NOW

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn.—According to official statistics of the Social Service Bureau of this city, which is subsidized by the Community Chest and the city, an average of \$5.08 worth of food and clothing has been charitably doled out by that organization to each of an average of 400 families per month. Of this \$5.08 only an unemployed worker, his wife and three children are supposed to live for a month.

To organize the workers of the city to demand real relief in the form of unemployment insurance, the Workers' Social Insurance Conference, headed by the Trade Union Unity League, will be held Sunday, October 19, at the Union Hall, 177 1/2 Main Street. The Workers' Social Insurance Bill for which the T. U. U. L. is fighting, provides that a minimum of \$25 a week be paid every unemployed worker.

How the Social Service Bureau and similar institution work is shown by the story of an unemployed worker who came to the Union Hall after being discharged from the Bureau. This worker has been out of work for six months and worked last in a pipe shop where he got \$13.20 a week and later cut to \$13.00 a week. He lived in Chattanooga for 12 years and has four children aged 6, 8, 11, and 14. His six-year-old girl and one-year-old boy do not go to school because they have no shoes. His 14-year-old boy worked after school at a box factory for \$12 a week and supported the family until a few weeks ago when the box factory closed down. His wife is sick and he has no money to pay his rent and taxes.

For the first time in his life this worker went to ask for a bit of charity at the Social Service Bureau. He was given a voucher for \$1 with which to buy groceries for his whole family for a week. To make sure that the voucher does not feed on chewing gum or soft drinks the voucher contained the following notice to the dealer:

"This is good only for staple articles, and not good for tobacco in any form, soft drinks, chewing gum or candy."

Against such insults and crumbs from the bosses' luxurious table the workers of this city must organize. The Social Insurance Conference will be the first step in a mass unemployed movement in this city.

Arkansas Cotton Pickers Strike

KENSETT, Ark.—Cotton pickers here have gone on strike refusing to pick for 50 cents a hundred pounds and demanding a higher wage scale. Some plantation owners have already been forced to advance the wage to 80 cents a hundred and others to 75 cents. Pickers also refuse to enter poisoned fields.

An average of 200 pounds of cotton a day can be picked by an adult worker, earning him \$1 at the 50 cent wage scale for 12 or more hours of work.

They Planned Clark Lynching---Now They Plan Death For Atlanta Six

Lynching has become the order of the day in the South. The two lynchings in Thomasville and the lynching of John Will Clark in Cartersville have brought the total of lynchings in Georgia this year to 16, with seven taking place during the last two months.

Georgia is not only a lynch state, but it is also the lynch capital of the South. While the ruling class of Georgia has done to John Will Clark, Willie Karkland, Larry Mitchell, George Gray, and others it will attempt to do in a brief way at the end of this month when Herbert Newton, national organizer of the American Negro Labor Congress, Henry Street, Atlanta Negro Community, Mary Dalton, Ann Porter and Joe Lane, organizers of the Trade Union Unity League, and M. H. Pevsner, Communist organizer, will face the gallows under the new lynch law of the "lapse days." The press now demands the death penalty for these comrades, who were organizing Negro and white workers together when they were arrested.

How Clark Was Lynched
These six organizers were fighting against the very conditions which make lynching possible and against that lynch law which has already taken 26 victims this far this year.

Jennie Cooper, organizer of the Southern District of the International Labor Defense—the organization which is defending the Atlanta six, and is supporting the conference against lynching called by the American Negro Labor Congress for November 9 in Chattanooga, sent to Thomasville and Cartersville immediately after the lynchings to investigate. Her investigation and the events that have followed prove without the shadow of a doubt that in Cartersville the Sheriff and city officials were part of the lynching because with about the same holding true in the lynching of

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The picture of John Will Clark, hanging from a telegraph pole, being sold in Cartersville on postcards. The "Southern Gentlemen" presently put them on their office desks. Notice the smile of satisfaction on the Sheriff's face beside the body.

NTWU PUTS UP REAL DEMANDS IN DANVILLE

DANVILLE, Va.—For mobilizing the textile workers of Danville against the betrayal methods of the A. F. of L. officials leading the strike, William Murdoch, national organizer of the National Textile Workers' Union, was arrested here and charged with "inciting to violence."

Another worker, Marvin J. Mahan, whom the police say urged dynamiting the mill, was also arrested on the same charge.

Spread Strike

The National Textile Workers' Union, which has a local in Danville, is urging the strikers to spread the strike, keep the scabs out of the mills by mass picketing. It points out that the officials of the United Textile Workers are only interested in increasing the efficiency of the mills and having the A. F. of L. union recognized so that they can collect dues. No other demands have been raised by the U. T. W. officials.

The N. T. W. U. is urging the strikers to fight for the following demands: return of the 10 percent wage

lacking in Thomasville.

Taken by Sheriff
From a prisoner who was in the Cartersville jail at the time Clark was taken out and lynched it was learned that three men, James Clark's cell with the key, opened the door and told him that they were all right and wanted to speak with him. Clark did not utter a word and went with them. The sheriff was experimentally out of the jail when these men walked. During this time Clark was held in a cell with two other men. A few days later Clark was found hanging from a telegraph pole.

What were the circumstances of the arrest of Clark on September 17 and the shooting of the chief of police? Jennie Cooper reports: "Clark, who came to Cartersville to find a job, was standing near some headquarters happened to be the name of the chief of police and was talking to another worker in a factory building. A man came out of the factory and called out 'Hey, you nigger, get the hell away from here.' The boys did not pay any attention and continued with their conversation. The chief pulled out his gun and attempted to fire at the two men. Clark grabbed his hand and wanted to take the gun away from him. In the scuffle that followed a shot was fired from the gun and the chief of police was killed."

Lynching Planned By Officials
The authorities at Cartersville openly state that they planned the lynching and as openly declare that they will not seek to punish anyone. County Commissioner A. Clark to Page 2)

Protest Clark Lynching Thurs. In Chattanooga

The intensity of the workers' battle against lynching increases with the mounting ferocity of which they are the mounting toll of its victims.

In addition to the Anti-Lynching Conference to be held in Chattanooga on November 9, the American Negro Labor Congress will distribute another Anti-Lynching Conference to be held in Chattanooga, Tenn., on October 27 to 29 delegates from the states of North and South Carolina and Virginia.

The Chattanooga Anti-Lynching Conference for the South of the A. N. L. C. will be held at the White Swan Hotel, 124 E. Main Street, on October 27, 28 and 29. The purpose of the conference is to spread the Anti-Lynching Conference to all parts of the South and particularly the West. The main speaker will be John Will Clark, national organizer of the A. N. L. C. who was lynched at Cartersville, Ga., on October 17. The purpose of the conference is to spread the Anti-Lynching Conference to all parts of the South and particularly the West. The main speaker will be John Will Clark, national organizer of the A. N. L. C. who was lynched at Cartersville, Ga., on October 17. The purpose of the conference is to spread the Anti-Lynching Conference to all parts of the South and particularly the West. The main speaker will be John Will Clark, national organizer of the A. N. L. C. who was lynched at Cartersville, Ga., on October 17.

The Anti-Lynching Conference in Charlotte will be held at the White Swan Hotel, on Main Street, near Biddle University, on Monday, October 27, at 7:30 p.m. It will elect delegates direct to the National Convention of the A. N. L. C. at St. Louis on November 15 and may also elect delegates to the Chattanooga Conference to be held on November 9th.

The Chattanooga Conference, which will have delegates from Tennessee, Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana and other states, will be held at the Odd Fellows Hall, 124 E. Main St., at 1 p.m.

Send Delegates to the Social Insurance Conference on October 19.

Your Help Wanted

Funds are needed to carry on the work for the Anti-Lynching Meeting in Chattanooga, Nov. 9. Rush funds to Frank E. Wallis, Secy. Treas. Box 219, Chattanooga, Tennessee.

EXPOSES THOMASVILLE LYNCHING

By Jennie Cooper (International Labor Defense Organizer, who investigated the lynching of Willie Kirkland, 20, in Thomasville, Ga., on Sept. 25.)

A raging mob consisting of about 100 middle class farmers and business men paraded thru the entire colony of the colored workers in Thomasville, Ga. from early in the morning until Thursday evening looking for a colored man who "pretty nearly attacked a nine-year-old girl."

The workers in the community were warned by the mob not to dare make a move or "we will kill the entire bunch of you." Everybody was ordered to remain in their homes.

Shoot Kirkland
A middle-aged woman was mercilessly beaten up by the mob because she did not know the name of the man they were looking for or where he lived.

Towards Thursday evening the mob descended upon the chain gang camp, took out Willie Kirkland (or "Kirk" as he is known here) asked him some questions and began beating him. The father of the supposed to be victim took the first shot into Willie's face. After that every member of the mob took a shot at him until he was riddled with bullets. Then they dragged the lifeless body thru the main street of the town, shouting and cheering. The street was red with the blood of the worker.

Workers Enraged
The procession came to Normal Park, and there they hung the body from a tree, while the workers—both Negro and White—looked on horrified, their blood boiling. But they found themselves faced with an organized mob which was well armed.

(Turn to Page 2)

Expose Lynching In Thomasville

(Continued from Page 1)
"Come on, you niggers, take him!"

"We have not got him there, and we will not take him off" came the reply.

"Give Us Cash"

"How much do you want?"

"How much do you want?"

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Officials Admit Part In Lynching

(Continued from Page 1)
Neal publicly declared "I believe I am safe in saying the action of the men who took the Negro from the jail is not only condoned, but has met with practically unanimous approval."

The lynching was coldly planned by the sheriff, officials and business men of the town and just as coldly carried out.

Let To Be Cheated

A previous article had both read Clark of September 12 when he was brought to Cartersville after he had been wounded in the strike.

He was taken to Atlanta for safekeeping and then through the back door was lynched. The attitude of the town was to let him be cheated.

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On The Chain Gang



Work on the chain gang. Here is the kind of job the government gives the whites. Unemployed workers are looking for jobs and pay three slave gangs.

Building The Southern Worker

San Quentin Prison, Calif.
Dear Comrades:

The SOUTHERN WORKER is an achievement that the southern industrial and the Communist Party can both be proud of.

The work of this committee is a large percentage of the 1500 inmates here. Not only do we have this magnificent voice from our homeland stretched out and such terror, but we look upon it as the only fit voice that champions the cause of our friends and relatives that remain behind the bars.

Your greetings of solidarity to the political prisoners are being transmitted as fast as conditions allow me to speak with each of them, and as for the reflection would do your whole soul.

Comradely yours,
Thomas M. Hendrix

A comrade in the sanitarium at Lovat, Colorado, writes us as follows: "As to your question of how the comrades like the Southern Worker, well here are some of the remarks: 'It is a wonderful step forward for the workers down South. It sure is a great little paper. The workers in this country must keep it alive. And a young sympathizer in bed said: 'If I had to borrow the dollar I would not have been without the Southern Worker. Yes, Comrades, but the work has only begun so, more power to you.'"

NTWU Fights Fakers In Danville Strike

(Continued from Page 1)
ent stolen from the workers last February. An end to the stretch-out system and return to 1928 production; unemployment insurance of at least \$25 a week to be paid for by the millowners; a minimum wage of \$25 and a 7-hour day, and 5-day week, no discrimination against Negro workers.

Show Treachery
At the very beginning of the strike Gorman, A. P. official in charge of the strike, showed his treachery by accepting the proposal of Governor

and we are on our way to where our dad is."

Is it any wonder that the boss class is constantly encouraging lynching? For this is the only way for the boss class to keep the workers in slavery and submission.

With a little concentration we will have delegates from here to the anti-lynching conference to be held in Chattanooga, November 2.

LYNCH LAW AT WORK

THOMASVILLE, Ga. — Larry Mitchell who was shot by masked men in his house to prevent him from testifying against two white men who attacked a Negro woman, died here on Sept. 28.

BUNTSVILLE, Ala. — G. H. Burdison and Ray McCoy were lynched here on September 17. Burdison was lynched in the Birmingham jail. It is now announced that Burdison had nothing to do with the guards for which he was held.

DARIEN, Ga. — Still another Negro General Robinson has been arrested in Beaufort, S. C. and returned to jail here in connection with the shooting of the chief of police who has already resulted in the lynching of George Grant and Willie Bryan. Burdison was taken away from Darien at the time of the shooting and was placed up in Beaufort for safety when he went here to look for a job.

SUMMER, S. C. — Frank Goodman, 17-year-old Negro farm hand, was lodged in jail charged with a rumored attack on a 3 year old white girl. The father of the girl Goodman's boss, turned him over to the police.

GREENVILLE, S. C. — Amos Ross, Negro, was shot in the back by a white man when the Negro approached him for a match.

CHARLOTTE, S. C. — Julia Sellers, crippled Negro woman, was attacked and roughly handled by two city policemen when they entered her sister's home looking for another Negro.

FORT VALLEY, Ga. — Negro women arrested for misdemeanors are put to work on the prison street gang here.

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — A new city ordinance provides that Negroes and whites must be separated on two different floors in all places of amusement. Counterman Elkins, who introduced the ordinance, which was passed unanimously, deplored the "free and friendly way in which both races were mingling in pool rooms and declared that such associations would eventually lead to social equality."

KNOXVILLE, Tenn. — Florence Johnson, 18-year-old Negro girl, was shot to death by a white collector because she failed to make her payment on a stove. Florence Johnson is the second victim of a payment collector.

ST. LOUIS, Mo. — Mary E. Beard and Beatrice Hendrix were thrown off a Missouri Pacific Transportation Co. bus in a driving rain because they refused to occupy the back seat to which Negroes are segregated. The seat was wet from the rain and there were many vacant seats in front.

Fight for Social Insurance! Vote Communist!

not Pollard to mediate on solely the question of recognition of the union and by permitting scab labor into the hickery to save money for the boss. The true color of the A. P. of L. officials is shown by the attitude taken towards them by the Charlotte Observer, vicious enemy of the workers. In an editorial on the Danville strike, it declares: "The workers of the mill have the right to become members of the textile union of the American Federation of Labor, which has been the chief foe of bolshevism and communism in this country." That men like Gorman are friends of the boss is recognized by the Times and their spokesmen alike.

BUILD THE SOUTHERN WORKER DRIVE

1500 Paid Circulation by Nov. 7 1930 13th anniversary of the Russian Bolshevik Revolution

Into Workers' Homes Into Farmers' Houses TO WORK

SPREAD OUR PAPER

PRIZES

Revolutionary competition. The drive is now in progress. Any working class person who works who states their subscriptions in a letter to the editor of this paper obtains at least 12 yearly subscriptions or 24 half-year subscriptions. A SOUTHERN WORKER percent to every SOUTHERN WORKER agent who reaches 25 goals.

THE QUOTAS

DISTRICT 17

	Sales	Surp
Birmingham	500	50
Chattanooga	500	50
New Orleans	200	20
Atlanta	150	15
Elizabethton	100	10
Whitney, Ala.	50	5
Total	1400	140

DISTRICT 16

	Sales	Surp
Charlotte	500	50
Winston Salem	300	30
Bessemer City	100	10
Gastonia	50	5
North Belmont	50	5
Greenville, S. C.	100	10
Charleston, S. C.	100	10
Richmond, Va.	100	10
Norfolk, Va.	100	10
TOTAL	1400	140

HOUSTON, TEXAS 200 50

Watch our progress in the SOUTHERN WORKER!

Comrades, Workers, Help Build Our Paper

Become An Agent for the SOUTHERN WORKER

Southern Worker Box 85 Birmingham, Ala.

Pipe Line Strikers Are Forced Back To Work

CRYSTAL SPRINGS, Miss. — After the arrest of three strikers, instead of calling out the state militia with deputies watching them, they are on the natural gas line now.

After the strike on October 1 have been forced back to work.

The wages paid by the Roger Bacon Construction company to the strikers is 25 cents an hour and the workers struck for higher wages. They were promised that their demands would be taken up by the officials of the company and were arrested when they urged the company to strike.

Child Worker Slaughtered

GOLDSBORO, N. C. — Eight years old coffee picker was found murdered to death in a pile of cotton, at his father's farm.

FROM THE MILLS, MINES AND THE FARMS

CUT TEXTILE WORKERS \$7 IN ELIZABETHTON

Worker Correspondent, Elizabethton, Tenn. were recently informed today...

daughter's house is a good place for their working place. I've just carried out of their nearby...

worker gets hurt, he may not be able to get his job back. I was thrown into the Birmingham City Jail...

Won't Sell Bargain Food To Negroes

By a Worker Correspondent, Birmingham, Ala.

Local groceries, notions and department stores that give special sales on different days of the week in Birmingham sell such as sugar and coffee and other necessary articles at lower prices. They flatly refuse to sell the low price merchandise to Negroes.

Two unemployed Negroes walked from North Birmingham to town to buy some of the 5-cent a pound sugar because they had only 50 cents. When they went to one of the counters to get the sugar the clerk said "No more sugar," but kept selling sugar to the white people. So they had to walk back to North Birmingham and save the carfare to get something to eat with the little change they had.

Workers, Farmers! Write about your conditions for the Southern Worker.

STEVEDORES



Negro Longshoremen, who do the hardest work for the lowest pay. Join the Marine Workers Union!

More Than Half New Orleans Dock Workers Jobless

By a Worker Correspondent, New Orleans, La.

Worse than conditions are reported throughout seven thousand of New Orleans dock workers are without work and other thousands are on part time.

The two hundred and twenty-five employed workers are being forced to work for the employer if not more than those employed during slavery days. For the workers are forced to keep up with the cutting speed of the new machinery such as the steam hoists, the hand conveyors and increasing machinery loaded with all the forms of petty persecution, rough handling, pinching and general insulting.

One of the methods of the bosses is, of course, to keep the workers divided among themselves. For instance I was working at a car-chamber, doing extremely light work, merely jolting down the number of barrels on sack, being loaded, and I was paid \$4.14 per day. The cargo handlers, however, are forced to labor through mud and are heavily loaded and made to keep the part of a motor truck, many nearly half from steel expansion and 90 percent life away before they time due to the same like labor. And yes, they are paid less than I was paid.

Also, if I am not needed the next day, the foreman jitters me the night before saying me the number of barrels to be taken to the job. Not so with the cargo handlers. They are made to come down at 6:00 every morning, whether there is work or not, even in the coldest, rawest and darkest winter during the winter.

Because I'm white and the other black. And in order to keep us workers from organizing together with the black fellow workers, the boss browns whites a few more cents. But there are white workers who will refuse to be bribed by his class enemy, and who will fight shoulder to shoulder with his fellow-workers whether they are white, black or any other color, nationality, religion or trade.

State Slave Driver The Alabama State Board of Administration is at present engaged in bidding for work on road construction, for which \$3,610,000 have been appropriated. The state, by its use of convict labor, will be able to underbid private contractors and make the prisoners bear the brunt of the low costs.

Elect delegates in your organization to the Anti-Lynching Conference!

MUST PICK 1 BALE COTTON TO GET FOOD

By a Farmer Correspondent, Texas, Ala.

Just after a century we have been in this soil and soon about picking cotton for us with a hard day and longing misery is felt.

In the morning you get up to your waist in the dew. It is like sweeping a carpet and longing misery is felt. In the morning you get up to your waist in the dew. It is like sweeping a carpet and longing misery is felt. In the morning you get up to your waist in the dew. It is like sweeping a carpet and longing misery is felt.

It don't fall for us to make fall for the bosses and not get even a cent back in return for our labor. We don't like that kind of justice and that is why the farmers here are going to vote for Communist this fall.

USE FINES TO SPEED WORKERS

By a Worker Correspondent, Birmingham, Ala.

Just met a fellow who worked in the U. S. Mine in Chattahoochee. He tells me the Metal Workers League is carrying on organization work. He says we must also start organizing here. He talking with him he said look around see what your working conditions and wages are like. Then let us know what you want kind of help. These matters are all your own. We workers paper the SOUTHERN WORKER, let's unite to pass out your shop get the workers organized in the Metal Workers League, that is the only way to better conditions.

In the stock yards the workers handle 15 tons a day more than before. Our pay is the same. They used to have a yard gang of 10 men to clean up and help out on heavy jobs, but the gang has been laid off. We who are still working do our work and the clean up work too.

Besides speeding us up the company has some clever ideas how to cut wages by fining us workers. Not long ago a worker handling 10 inch pipes in order to catch up because he was held up while the crane broke down, hooked two pipes together. But the hooks are only made to hold one. The pipe fell off and he was fined \$1.00. This goes on in all departments. For instance, in rebarbing if a worker don't do a smooth job he is fined 25 cents for each rough job.

Robert H. Nash, 14-year-old Pioneer.

A "Russian Heathen" Tells B'ham Jailers About "Ism"

By Eugene Braxton

I was thrown into the Birmingham City Jail in September 1 and later I was transferred to the county jail. There they took my finger-prints. When they put me in the city jail they put me in "523.C" where they put murderers or very dangerous criminals.

The county jail is a burning hell for the Negro workers. The same day I was released they took a Negro worker to the man killing chain gang for 32 days without a trial. When this worker told the sheriff that he had not had a trial the sheriff said "To hell with you!" When the worker refused to go the sheriff got his gun and said "Get the hell out of here before I kill you." That is what the bosses and jailers do.

The Dog House In this county jail they make the workers have church services on Tuesday night and Sunday. If they

start the morning and here is anyone who doesn't feel like singing they will put him in the dog house. In this dog house you can't get any air and they pour water on the cell and you have to stand up all night because they won't give you no bed to sleep on. If you sleep any you have to sleep on the water.

Too Much "Ism" The second day I was in jail the officer who arrested me came over and asked me to tell him about my religion. I was just disgracing myself by fooling with the Reds. Then they told me "See you have been in jail twice and you never were in jail until you started fooling with them Russian heathens." I told them "Never did I fool with the right thing until I started fooling with the Russian heathens. And I told them it was no disgrace to go to jail when you go there for the right thing. After they saw they could not buy me off they said they just wanted to talk with me and try to get some of that "ism" out of my head. I told them that what was the matter today was that we all have too much "ism" in our heads, anti-capitalism at that.

We white and colored workers must organize together in strong masses and break down this damn rotten system which is oppressing both Negro and white.

thing went fine until the Humble Oil Co. was mentioned. Then a notice of diminishing of spirit was evident. The only help given by this servant of the U. S. Bureau Government was advice to see Mr. Taylor of the Houston Seaman's Institute. By this time the worker's foot was in very bad condition. It was swollen and the bandage was getting dirty from dirt and sweat and immediate rest was necessary. Again Taylor was begged and pulled for a bed. He waited until there was a crowd so he could show the workers how big hearted he was in letting a disabled seaman go to bed in a dirty lousy cot that is usually sold to the seamen for a quarter. This same Taylor makes it his business to tell the police where the seamen are sleeping in box cars and empty houses. The malmed seaman had to burn his mouth and sleep wherever night overtook him for eight days with a foot that needed absolute rest.

compensation Burrows flatly refused to advance cash or any aid until he heard from three New York office, making the statement that it will be at least eight days before he could expect any assistance.

This seaman, discouraged and disheartened checked his gear in a hotel and secured a night's lodging in the city. The next morning he came down to Port Houston, expecting aid from the Seaman's church institute. Mr. Taylor, the manager, volunteered the information that the institute was not functioning for the benefit of crippled seamen or any other seamen in distress. He said this worker that the institute was run on a strictly business basis. However he did offer himself to call Burrows to verify the worker's story. His attitude when talking to Burrows was a slave originating before his master. After speaking over the phone to Burrows, Taylor turned to the worker with a silly grin on his face and remarked "Sorry Mr. Burrows refuses to corroborate your statements."

Again the seaman left to go on the streets hungry, alone and hungry. He was abandoned. He went to see the U. S. Shipping Commissioner, Burrows.

Disabled Seaman Sent From One Faker To Another--In Vain

By a Worker Correspondent, Houston, Texas.

A seaman was injured aboard the Standard Oil Company ship, James McGhee. He was discharged to Bay Town, Texas with a discharge for a hospital in Houston. He was paid off with eleven dollars.

Bay Town is thirty miles from Houston. This seaman not being acquainted with the transportation to Houston had to use some of his meager pay and had to hire a taxi to take him from the ship to the hospital. When this worker got to the hospital he was told that his disability was not bad enough to let him enter as a bed case and he was shoved onto the Public Health Service for out treatment. The injury was a deep gash on the bottom of his left foot. After suffering intense agony from the pain in this foot it was finally dressed by the U. S. Public Health Service. He did not know the way about Houston so he had to use taxis and had to pay special rate of three with the street and taxi fare he was soon home.

He then went to see Mr. Burrows, the district manager, alone and hungry. Burrows again refused to corroborate his story. He went to see the U. S. Shipping Commissioner, Burrows.

Pioneer Sees That Workers Must Vote Red

Chattahoochee, Tenn.

The floods are coming this winter. Last winter there was a flood for about four weeks. The flood happened in February. There were houses floating on the river.

There came a mattress floating down the river with a little baby on it. It passed by the boat landing. One of the boat drivers saw the baby and took a rowboat and saved her.

The houses and trees and beds and clothing floating down the river. People standing on the bridge looking down. It was a very bad flood.

They had a very bad flood in Buck Town, (East Chattahoochee). It washed the houses and trees and wagons away. The people had to stay anywhere they could. Some of them stayed at their friends house. Most of them had no place to stay.

The Government is doing nothing for it or vote for the Communist Party and organize for better conditions, better houses, and to have food to eat and clothes to wear.

Robert H. Nash, 14-year-old Pioneer.

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Jim Allen, Managing Editor
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Wipe Out The Lynchers!

"We take pleasure in writing it down for the whole world to read." That is the brazen sentiment in an editorial in the Carterville Tribune in which the lynching of John Will Clark is both approved and praised. County Commissioner A. V. Neal of Bartow County places the official stamp of governmental approval on the lynching in an official statement in which he says among other equally revealing things: "I am safe in saying the action of the men who took the Negro from the jail is not only condoned, but has met with practically unanimous approval."

We do not need these open statements to convince us of the complicity of sheriffs and government officials in lynchings. The 36 lynchings that have taken place during this year especially in nearly every case involve so-called officers of peace. In no case have any lynchists been punished although they were well known in the community. In this case the Carterville Tribune, the County Commissioner, the sheriff practically openly admit themselves as lynchers. No step is being taken nor will be taken to punish them. It is an open declaration of houses' race law policy "Put the nigger in his place. Lynch him." To this both white and Negro workers must oppose the policy of militant action. We will not permit members of our class—whether Negro or white—to be strangled by lynch law because they refuse to submit to oppression and poverty. If any worker is not yet convinced that his greatest enemies are the houses, their courts, their police, their government, their entire lynch law system, than the rope and gun used on starving workers' bodies, the death sentences planned for our organizers in Atlanta should convince him of this.

Our first answer to this brutal onslaught must be laying the basis for effective mass organization against lynch law by making the two conferences called by the American Negro Labor Congress—one in Chattanooga on November 9, the other in Charlotte, N. C., on October 27—as widely representative as possible, a concrete basis right in the center of the lynch law domain from which to wipe the lynchers and mobbists out of our way.

Farmers Must Organize Immediately

A sixty-year old tenant farmer of Dothan, Ala., killed himself because of the crop depression last week. A Negro tenant farmer at Mexit, Texas, shot his wife to landlord in a quarrel over his crop and then shot himself to avoid the brutal torture of a lynching. Add to this that cotton is selling at nine and ten cents a pound and tobacco sold at seven to nine cents a pound and you have a glimpse of the mass misery that goes stalking over the countryside and spells starvation for tens of thousands of farmers this winter.

The farm crisis did not begin with the industrial crisis. It had definite beginnings back in 1929. According to official figures of the Department of Agriculture for the years 1922 to 1927 inclusive, an average of \$3.34 an acre per year was lost by farmers raising the four principal crops of the country—corn, wheat, oats, cotton and hay, totalling 87 per cent of the total average. These figures include big landlords, small farmer, and tenant; and in calculating the average the income of the big farms and better crops offset the deficit of the small farmer and tenant and does not give a true picture of the conditions of the small farmer. The millions of small farm families are much worse off today. At the end of this season their entire crop will go to the landlord and they will still remain in debt with nothing put away for the winter. The banker and the landlord take theirs first, for the farmer they leave starvation. The poor Negro and white farmer cannot object singly—they are robbed, cheated, bullied and if necessary, shot down and lynched.

But when thousands upon thousands of farmers starve this winter there will be an insurrection on the land. For the farmers not to fight aimlessly, not to be massacred by landlords and troops because they refuse to starve, they must begin organizing themselves now. They must organize township committees of black and white farmers together. They must refuse to pay rent, taxes and interest and demand immediate and complete relief from the government.

For this the Communist Party is fighting. Its candidates will carry on the fight in the election campaign. Drop the Democrat and Republican demagogues from your back! Vote Communist!

WHAT IS THE A. N. L. C.?

The American Negro Labor Congress is a national organization with branches throughout the country. To it are affiliated many white and Negro labor bodies, fraternal organizations and other working class groups.

The A. N. L. C. is a workingclass organization. Every worker, regardless of color, age, sex or union affiliation is eligible for membership. It is not based on Negro workers and farmers alone for it realizes that the only way an effective fight can be carried on against lynch law system is by united and organized might of both white and Negro workers.

The chief purpose of the American Negro Labor Congress is to carry on a fight against lynching and all forms of lynch law, against segregation, Jim-crowism, and poverty. It proposes to do this thru the organiza-

tion of Negro and white workers together and supports and directly aids in the building of the unions of the Trade Union Unity League, to which it is affiliated.

The American Negro Labor Congress differs from organizations like the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in its white program. Organizations like the latter are composed mostly of upper class Negroes who are chiefly concerned with getting more concessions from the white ruling class for themselves, for which they stoop to the lowest degree of humility. It cares nothing about bettering the conditions of the mass of colored people who are doubly and viciously oppressed by the houses and landlords. The A. N. L. C. fights for full economic, social and political equality for Ne-

While Hoover Talks About Confidence



"No Help Wanted"—You see that everywhere. Unemployment grows worse daily. Fight for the Workers' Social Insurance!

MY LIFE

By a Negro Working Woman

The story thus far... The Negro working woman who writes this story was born in Pendergrass, Jackson county, Ga. There were 7 children in the family. The family starved, often eating only bread and syrup or milk. When she was 10 years old her father became a share farmer and they moved to the plantation. The children would pick cotton for other farmers at about 10 to 15 cents a hundred pounds. After the first year's work on the farm nothing was left for the family. Now, continue reading.)

AFTER the Christmas holidays I was not happy at all. I was then eleven years of age. I was a child, but yet I could see I was under a mean boss. He did not want us younger ones to go to school as my oldest sister had run away and gotten married the first year on the farm. There were only four of us at home and the other three sisters were married.

But Mother did put three in school the two boys and myself. I was very apt in school. I learned well. I can say, for the short time I was in school I started when I was six and half years old and I was out of school at least two terms. That left me only three terms and one-half, for I finished up in grammar school when I was about twelve years old.

My brother and I did not have nice clothes like we needed. My father was not a good provider and our boss was so hard on us that we did not have enough clothes to hide our nakedness hardly. But I loved my school

and workers and farmers and for the right of self-determination for the colored race.

The Provisional Organization Committee for the South of the organization has opened up headquarters in Chattanooga, Tenn., and is now seeking affiliations of Negro and white organizations. It has called the Anti-Lynching Conferences in Chattanooga, Tenn., and in Charlotte, N. C., in preparation for the National Convention to be held in St. Louis on November 15. Similar District Anti-Lynching Conferences already have been held thruout the North and delegates elected to the St. Louis Convention.

The Reds Say--

By JIM ALLEN

We read in a Chattanooga newspaper that Governor Horton has dubbed the week from October 6 to October 11 "Prosperity Week" or "prosperity Monday" we took an extra pair of socks to our back pocket and set out for the fair city of Chattanooga. Expecting of course to be met at the gates of the city by the very polite policemen and escorted straight to a N.S.A. work job.

Nothing like it happened. It was just an ordinary Monday and no one seemed to know that they had suddenly become prosperous. There was no always a group of unemployed Negro workers at A street and E Ninth Street, waiting around for work at all odd jobs. We suddenly ran into Police Chief Grant's office. Mr. Grant we, backed under never for fear of being given a job at the job gang. "This is no show, you think I surrender," said Mr. Grant to the lynchers collected in Cleveland. So we followed his advice.

Whatever you may say about Hoover, you know that he is one of the greatest bluffers that ever slept in the White House. A few months ago he counted out almost to the exact minute that in 60 days—no more—no less—we would be overwhelmed with prosperity. When the 60 days came and went and Hoover was embarrassed by the voters he had a new line "Hope, Confidence." He pulled the same stuff at the Cleveland bankers' meeting and will repeat it three times over in his recent campaign speeches. The democrats have a little variation of the same theme. The trouble is, they say, the republicans are in. If we had been there it would have been different. Put us in—have hope, have confidence. The last time the democrats were in they got us in two—the biggest slaughter the world has ever seen. If Hoover doesn't do it by the time he is thru, the democrats will be certain to succeed after riding in on their demagogic promises.

This hope and confidence bunk don't get us. When you get to the point of rubber-empiness, of the stomach with five or six other points in your family—there's just no point to this confidence talk. Hoover's remarks were really intended for the bankers and business men. The meaning is clear—have confidence in the ability of American capitalism to overcome its present crisis and continue with the exploitation of the working class and secure big profits for the exploiters. Don't give up hope, boss man; you will be able to keep that villa in Florida and your yacht as well. No matter if a few more million will be permanently added to the army of the unemployed, if the standard of the workers will be cut down from day to day—that's the workers' affair, and we'll not let the workers mix in with our business. Mind your own business, you Reds.

But the workers just ain't. It's surely our business when we get nothing to eat and a few more million. And there is a very unbohemian sort of confidence that's being justified in the workingclass. It's the confidence in the power of organization, confidence in the ability of the working class to solve its own problems by organized resistance, by overthrowing the present system of exploitation and setting up a new system—a Communist system. Hope and confidence, fellow workers, and action too!

PROSPERITY

There's poverty in the worker's shack.

There's luxury in the manor. The rich have in abundance Everything the workers lack.

—Hearns M. Hatfield.

"Isn't It Gorgeous?"

BERLIN, Germany.—Princess Zehai Tafari, daughter of the emperor of Abyssinia, is on a pleasure tour of Europe and her father is lavishly spending money in preparation for his coronation while the subjects and natives of Abyssinia labor under the worst fiscal conditions under the heel of foreign powers.