

Colored And  
White Workers—  
Unite!

# SOUTHERN WORKER

Don't Starve—  
Fight for Social  
Insurance!

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

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## CRISIS DEEPENS --- MORE STARVATION

### 120 DELEGATES AT ANLC CONVENTION

#### PLAN NATION FIGHT FOR NEGRO RIGHTS

By CYRILLE BRIGGS  
LOUIS, Mo.—After militant reports and thorough discussion the National Anti-Lynching Convention called here by the American Negro Labor Congress has gone on record for mass violation of all jim-crow laws, for liquidation of debts, and mortgages of the Negro poor farmers, and for infliction of the death penalty for lynchers.

The convention was electrified by the demands for the right of self-determination and confiscation of the farm land in the "Black Belt" as the only solution for lynching and oppression of the Negroes.

**South's Delegates Report**  
Delegates besides reporting the unprecedented terror waged against Negro workers and farmers spoke of the growing revolt of Southern Negroes against starvation. Mary Peavey, Southern Negro delegate, denounced the preachers and other leaders, saying "We must be willing to die if necessary for the cause of Negro liberation."

Delegates numbered 120, representing 18 states and 17 organizations. There were 73 Negro and 47 white delegates. A new name was adopted by the convention, League of Struggle for Negro Rights. The National committee will contain 25 members, with an executive committee of seven.

**Protest Atlanta Case**  
The convention called for mass protest against the Atlanta case, where Negro and white workers face death for organizing in trade unions. A resolution for the defense of the Soviet Union was passed as well as a resolution supporting all colonial struggles as well as a fight against the war danger.

The centenary of Nat Turner's execution on Nov. 11th, 1830, was commemorated.

The Communist Party, thru its representative, Earl Browder, pledged support in mobilizing the white masses for Negro struggles.

Many of the delegates had been forced back or delayed by authorities in the towns they passed thru. The delegates came mainly by hiking, or with cheap autos, and many were de-

(Turn to Page 2)

#### BANK CRASH IN TENN. REVEALS RULE OF BOSS

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Corruption in the government of Tennessee equal only to the corruption of the federal government and the Tammany machine, was revealed with the crash of Caldwell & Co. bankers, and the closing of the Bank of Tennessee, its subsidiary.

The facts that stand out from this swamp of corruption and decay are: that the real political bosses of the state are Col. Luke Lea and Rogers Caldwell, bankers, whose machine

(Turn to Page 2)

### Runs From Farm To Escape Starvation --- Same In Mines

By a Worker Correspondent  
Birmingham, Ala.

I was born and raised in Dallas County, Ala., on the farm. My mother and Dad had to work for the boss. For our living the boss would promise them \$10 a month, but he always would take it for our food, and when Christmas came we would get nothing for our part but the scraps left from the killing of the hogs. On Sunday I would have to mind the cows.

And when I was 15 years old I told mother I was tired of that. My father was dead and we were naked. The boss promised me \$3 a month but paid nothing. So at the end of another year I said I was coming to Birmingham. So the boss put me in jail for breaking contract. I was sent to prison to serve six months and when that was out I came to Birmingham and went to work for the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Co. in 1904 and worked for them until now in 1930.

I find that they treat us just the same. In the mines we have to do our part and the company's part, too. When there is no pay and we see the boss about it, he tells us if we can't do to get the hell off the job. They always promise one thing and pay another, and if we can't do something in Alabama, we will starve.

So let us join the Communist Party and fight for our rights.

—A Miner.

#### Evictions!



Evictions, Starvation, is the bosses' answer to 9,000,000 unemployed.

#### Do Workers In U.S.S.R. Starve?

Do the workers in the Soviet Union starve?  
Do they eat their lunches at the machines, or on the scrap heap in the back yard, or in some two-by-four lunch wagon?

Here is an answer:  
A large electric power plant in Moscow provides hot dinners of soup, meat or fish, bread, vegetables and dessert for the day and night shifts at a total monthly cost of \$5. Three or four thousand workers are fed in this large dining hall at one time, without delay or standing in line to give their orders or receive dinner checks or pay for them. The workers' management committee of the plant says:

"It takes our workers an average of 12-17 minutes from the time they enter the dinner hall to their exit thru the door on the opposite side. We apply the conveyor system: maybe you have heard of it. Our workers have three-quarters of their dinner hour for games, conversation or reading. What is more, we have an orchestra playing during meal time, and flowers on the tables.

The same system is in effect in hundreds of the large plants in the Soviet Union. Some factory kitchens feed the entire family. In the Soviet Union it is the private tradespeople and what is left of the old ruling class which finds it hard. The workers have the best of what there is.

#### SHOOTS SLAVE DRIVER

AGUADA DE PASAJEROS, Cuba.—Rafael Gonzalez, official of a large sugar central at Convandonga, was shot and killed by Jose Rodriguez, afterwards committed suicide. The most miserable slave conditions prevail on these sugar plantations.

### EXPOSES A.F.L. IN DANVILLE GETS 60 DAYS

DANVILLE, Va.—The striking Danville textile workers are putting up a militant fight in spite of the treacherous leadership of the A. F. of L.

**"Slander" or Truth?**  
William Murdoch, national Secretary of the National Textile Workers Union was found guilty of "slandering remarks" against A. F. of L. officials. Altho Murdoch produced evidence that the "leaders of the United Textile Workers, Gorman, McMahon and others came into Danville to organize the workers so as to bring about greater efficiency in the mills" the judge ruled the evidence out. The A. F. of L. misleaders in conjunction with the boss men's judges succeeded in sentencing Murdoch to 60 days in jail and \$100 fine.

In addition to the betrayal tactics of the A. F. of L. misleaders the Danville strikers must now contend with the Red Cross as a strike-breaking agency. Textile mills in Ala Vista having closed down, the numerous unemployed were told by the Red Cross to go to Danville to scab or else they would be refused relief.

**Workers Fighting**  
At the same time the government has its unemployment agency at Greenville, S. C. hiring scabs to ship into Danville.

With a bitter hurricane sweeping down from the hills around Danville, not a single one of the more than 300 pickets scattered at some 30 stations in a 10-mile range, deserted his post. Not was there a single absence reported in the continuing storm.

**City Cuts Out Gas**  
About 450 scabs are going into the mill. This includes the office force, supervisors, etc.—out of 4,000 regularly employed. Gas is being cut off by the city owned works to strikers in town and there is talk of cutting off lights and water also.

Openly the A. F. of L., Red Cross, and government are making a united front with bosses against the workers. The only way to combat this is for the workers to organize their own strike committee, kick out Gorman and Kelley and put up a winning fight against wage cuts, long hours, race discrimination, speed-up and general worsening conditions of the workers.

The land for the users.  
Cancellation of mortgages.

### BANK FAILURES MEAN SHARPER MASS MISERY

The mounting number of banks closing their doors in Tennessee, N. Carolina, Kentucky, Missouri, Louisiana, Arkansas, Mississippi and other Southern states shows the growing intensity of the economic crisis. Altho most of the banks were located in an agricultural area, a number were in large industrial centers.

In the state of Arkansas alone, 57 banks closed their doors in two days. Arkansas is chiefly a farming state with cotton its principal crop. The crash of Rogers Caldwell, the leading investment banking firm in the South, has already forced a large number of banks in Tennessee, North Carolina, and Kentucky to close their doors.

In Asheville, N. C., thirteen banks followed the closing of Central Bank and Trust Co.

In Louisville, Ky., nine banks closed in one week making fifteen for the state.

In Jefferson City, Mo., the largest bank closed its doors and several others in the state followed suit. Like a fire started in a sun-baked wood, bank failures are spreading throughout the South. Besides indicating the failure of the Federal Reserve System to bolster up the network of financial plutocracy in the South, the bank failures mean renewed attacks upon the already impoverished workers and farmers.

The bosses will take it out on the workers in ever more shut-downs and wage cuts, while the landlords will make the tenant farmers suffer even more, if that is possible.

We must defeat this attack and stave off starvation by a mass campaign for unemployment insurance and for cash farm relief.

#### PEASANTS REBEL

ATHENS, Greece.—Not less than 5,000 peasants have been summoned this year for not paying their taxes. The cases where peasants are refusing to pay is on the increase, as also are cases of collisions between tax officers and peasants. In the village of Asikli the police arrested 20 peasants whereupon the remaining peasants armed themselves with pitchforks and freed their comrades.

Only by open fight against capitalism, in alliance with the workers, can the farmer free himself from oppression.

### WORKERS ASK FOR COMMUNISM

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn.—A Negro preacher came from the town of N— into the Chattanooga Communist Party Hall at 16 1/2 Main St. and said that the workers in his congregation had sent him to find out about the Communist Party, the American Negro Labor Congress and the SOUTHERN WORKER.

He had made a special trip from N— which was 75 miles from Chattanooga, so that he could come back at the next church meeting and tell the workers who the Communist Party was and what it stood for.

The town of N— has about 75,000 inhabitants.

During the last elections the Communist Party polled thousands of votes in the state of Tennessee, hundreds coming from places where no Communist organizers had ever been.

The SOUTHERN WORKER is passed from hand to hand and workers and farmers treasure it as a call to struggle and real emancipation.

This Negro preacher and his congregation represent only one of the many waves of protest against the present unbearable conditions.

Thousands of workers are turning toward Communism, realizing more and more that they can expect nothing but starvation from the bosses.

### STUDENTS TRAINED FOR FIGHT

The first Workers' School ever held in Communism. It has proven to the in the South is over. For five weeks Negro workers and farmers that on white and Negro workers have been training themselves for leadership of the mass struggles ahead, for building the Communist party in the south.

The workers who attended the school held in Chattanooga, Tenn., have come from all over the South! Negro workers from Birmingham, Ala., white workers from the textile mills of the Carolinas and Elizabethton, Tenn., workers in important industries who will go back to build the movement thruout the South.

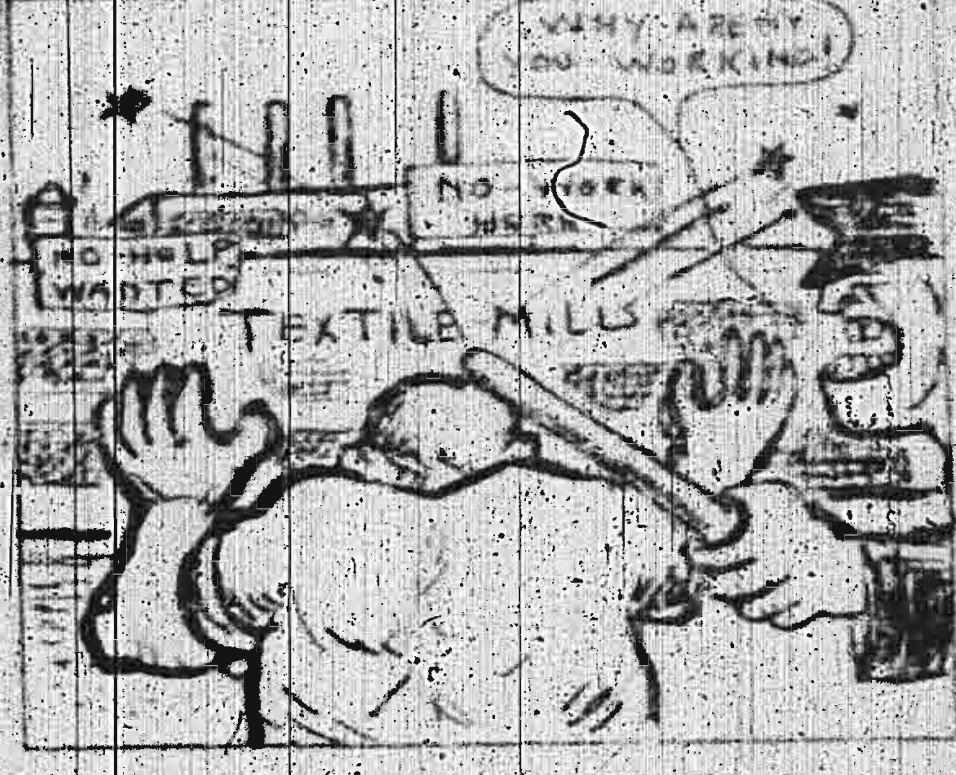
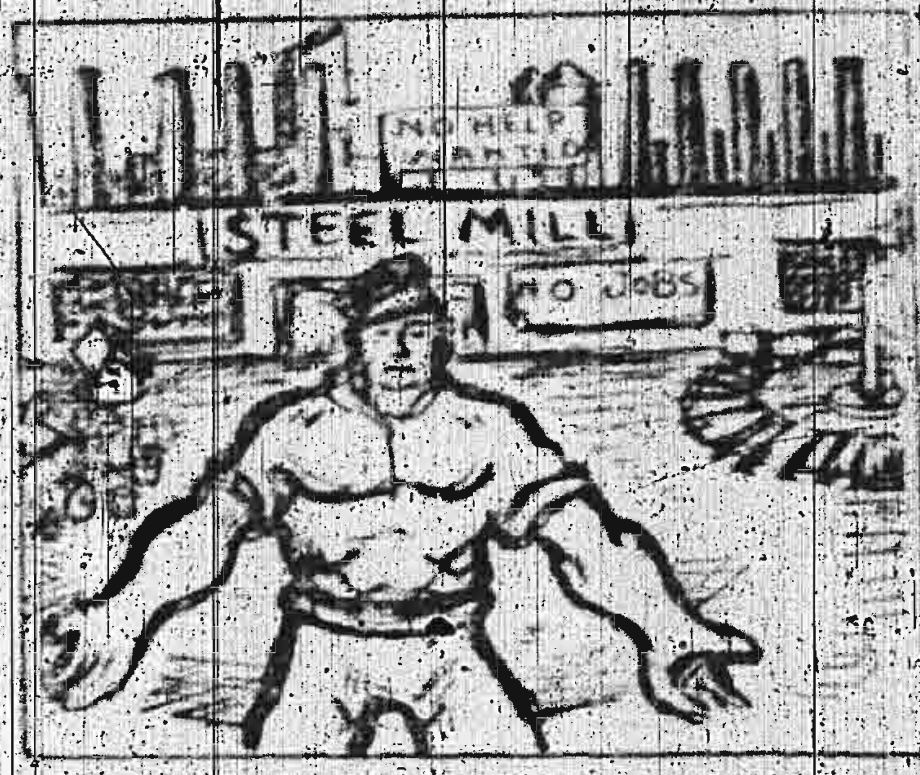
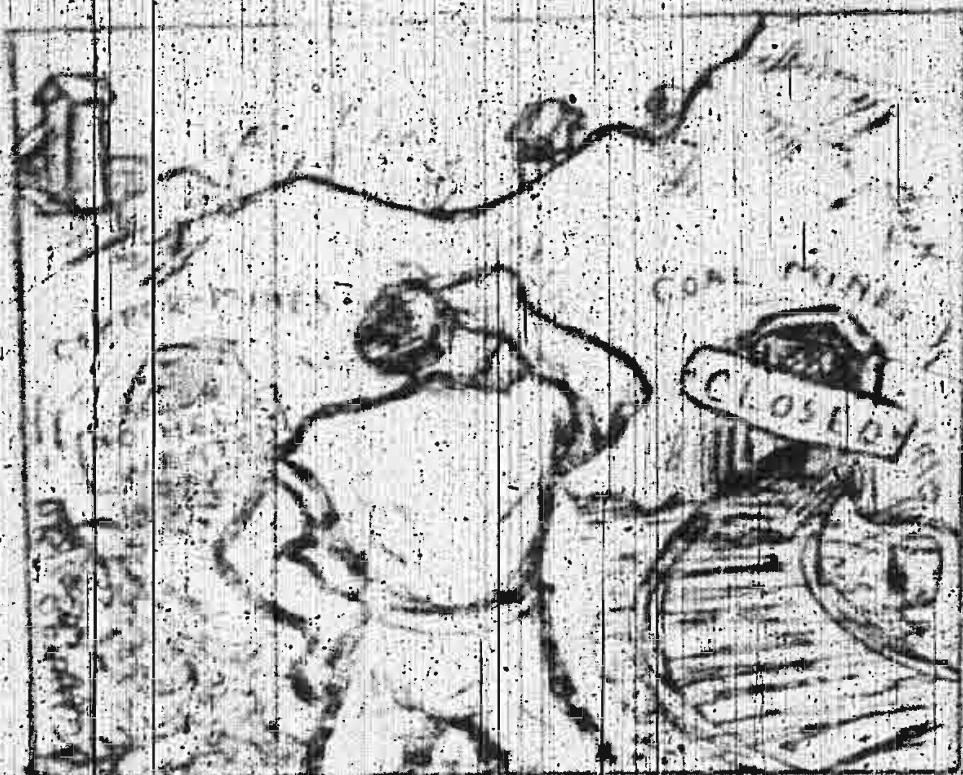
The school has given to the southern workers their first trained leaders.

full rights for Negroes up to the point of throwing the best fighters of the race in the revolutionary methods necessary to become free from their white boss oppressors.

This will not be the last full day training school of white and colored workers. With the growth of strikes, and counter attack of the workers, more schools will train more workers, will produce more leaders to direct the struggles. The South is taking its proper place in the developing of the class struggle in America.

ARRESTED FOR VAGRANCY

A Story About Bill Toiler.



STARVING FATHER KILLS HIS CHILDREN

Joseph Weatherly, 37 year old father of four young children shot them to death and then cut his own throat when he found that he could no longer give his children food to eat.

Two weeks ago he had been arrested for the theft of a pig and although the government was ready to send him on the chair gang, the neighbor from whom the pig was stolen refused to prosecute him when he learned of his plight.

11,000 Wisconsin Farms Abandoned

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—In the past 10 years 11,000 farms have been abandoned in the State of Wisconsin. It is a fact that thousands of farmers cannot pay the taxes on the farms and are forced to abandon them and go into tenant farming.

Stagger W. Va. Glass Workers

FAIRMOUNT W. Va.—Though Hoover's hunger committee has stopped talking about the "stagger plan" for solving the unemployment situation, the bosses are putting it into action.

Reporting on the drought situation in Colbert county, Probate Judge N. P. Tompkins of Tusculum, advised Seth P. Storrs, commissioner of agriculture, that 478 families in the county, facing the winter in destitution must be clothed and fed by charitable or public agencies at least for the three months of winter.

Negro Seaman Tells of His Trip To The Soviet Union

By a Worker Correspondent Houston, Texas. Mack Toussiant, who was at the World Congress of the Red Unions held in Moscow, and was in time for general membership meeting of the M. W. U. Mack Toussiant gave a rousing speech on the R. I. L. U. in Leningrad.

NEGRO MOTHER TO HER CHILD

By V. JEROME Quit yo' waitin', honey boy, I aint no use to cry, Rubber nipple, many's breast, Both have gone gone dry.

Bank Crash In Tenn. Reveals Boss Rule

(Continued from Page 1) put and kept Governor Horton in office; that close to \$5,000,000 of state funds and securities were turned over to Caldwell & Co. by Governor Horton and the State Funding Board to help the bankers out of difficulties.

Fight Planned For Negro Rights

41st DAY FOR FARMER

NO RUBBISH, PLEASE!

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you're diagnosis improving, very few of the patients come out of these institutions with a discharge slip marked cured. And another item, lest I forget, a seaman that dies in one of these hospitals will never be buried alive, as the M. D.'s take him to the hospital morgue and to make sure of his complaint they butcher his body up so they can send a true diagnosis to their bosses in Washington, D. C.

NEGRO MOTHER TO HER CHILD

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(Continued from Page 1) layed by breakdowns.

Economic, Organizational Reports

The economic report was delivered by Otto Hulswood. The organizational report was made by Herbert Newton, Negro worker and one of the six organizers held for a death trial in Atlanta.

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"Serves Him Right" Is Super's Answer

By a Worker Correspondent Birmingham, Ala. I read the SOUTHERN WORKER every week and I like it better than any paper that I know of.

BROKE—FARMER HANGS SELF

RUTHERFORDTON, N.C.—Clifford Dysart, poor farmer, hanged himself in his barn at his home near Lenoire. What with mortgages to be paid, with below cost for his products, and starvation facing himself and family during the coming winter, Dysart broke down completely.

A BOSS OSTRICH

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Two applications for permits to establish breadlines in Birmingham have been rejected by the City Commission.

41st DAY FOR FARMER

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Despite the colored and lying report of the chamber of commerce we learn that "The Alabama farmer realized even less this year than last. Last year his profit for the year was \$250."

NO RUBBISH, PLEASE!

JASPER, Ala.—Well, well, the dear old Community Chest is certainly serving the poor! They have gotten the Boy Scouts to pick up smashed toys from the garbage cans of the rich and are mending them to give to the "deserving poor".

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CHARLOTTE NOTES

By W. C. B. Three Negro boys, 12, 13, and 14, and the other 18, have been charged with shooting a woman. The three Negroes have been taken to Raleigh for safe keeping.

About the same time every store have been broken down. The Charlotte police decided that there is a crime wave, so 20 new police are added to the force to make 1,000 and their property. The chief has announced that all "respectable business" may carry guns, notwithstanding the law against carrying concealed weapons—but this provision is limited strictly to the "respectable."

The other day a Negro was arrested for petty larceny and afterwards handed over the police who made the arrest fired twice in the air. This was in the business section of town and a great mob soon gathered, thinking someone had a battle with the police—this is one of the methods used to stir up lynch spirit and race riots.

The hard times are due to the day preachers. One sky pilot has built up a good business, built a tabernacle seating about two thousand, within the last three months by his healing pocus cure. He is still at it and flourishing. He can cure anything from itich to pellagra, he says. Most of his patients are pellagra stricken. Now don't laugh. This is no joke. Numerous people take him, quarters, and dimes and ask to be cured of pellagra when they do not have a loaf of bread in the house and haven't eaten a meal for days.

Three policemen were riding down Mint St. one night about 10 o'clock. A negro was standing on the corner by himself. Two of the heavy fellows jumped out. One shouted, "Where do you live and what are you doing here?" "Right there is where I live," he replied, pointing to a shack about three houses away. "Why in hell don't you go there?" shouted the cop and with that he knocked him down with a terrific blow and jumped on him with both feet—beating and kicking him unmercifully. This is how the whites demonstrate their superiority in the Sunay South, the land of Lily White Supremacy.

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# FROM THE MILLS, MINES AND THE FARMS

## NEW MACHINES MEAN SPEEDUP CUTS, LAYOFFS

By a Worker Correspondent  
New Orleans, La.

Wages cuts? Wages cuts? All over the city and country. That's all over these days of the capitalist class, during which the bosses are piling all the burdens, all the expenses, onto the shoulders of the workers.

Only one small instance, is the announcement made last week by the Lukens Steel company of a 20 per cent wage cut affecting nearly 200 workers, including the white collar men in the office who have always considered themselves as being above the ordinary working class. Rationalization and displacement of workers by new mechanical inventions work hand in hand with the bosses in increasing the misery of the already unbearable working conditions. It is not because new inventions are bad in themselves, but only because they are in the hands of the bosses for the purpose of better exploiting the workers in order to pile up bigger profits for the bosses.

For instance, the Lukens Steel Works only 3 or 4 days a week, but its productivity has gone up, more work is being sweated out of each worker than ever before. The newest profit-increasing machines to be installed are the steel beam laying machines, the automatic driller, etc., which have helped to run up the riveting to as high as 160 per hour. In some operations 3 men do the work formerly done by 12 men. Following out the bosses' method of keeping the workers divided among themselves, a foreman stands by the riveters and keeps the score of two young workers who are competing for the praise of their class enemy, the boss.

Under workers' rule as in the Soviet Union, machines are welcomed by the workers, instead of being cursed as here in America. For, ever since they are used to shorten the hours of labor, put more men to work, increase wages and help to feed, clothe and shelter all the workers better, more quickly, more uniformly, and at a lower cost.

—A Worker.

## Cutting Cane at 75c A Day, Slop For Food, No Shelter

By a Worker Correspondent  
New Orleans, La.

The sugar cane cutting season is now on. Which means another wage cut. Wages have been cut from \$1.50 a day to 75 cents a day. What a life! Slave like a dog from 4 a.m. to 7 p.m. in these cold winter days, which means from before sunrise until after sunset, 15 lousy hours a day.

For what? For the rottenest, spoiled, poisoned left-over a worker has ever had the opportunity to die from. For breakfast a piece of sausage the size of a child's little finger, and a little raw molasses. Dinner is made of the cheapest, red beans and stew. Supper consists of stew and red beans. The bread is of the most inferior flour and is baked only half way. You can imagine the stomach trouble such garbage causes. Together with being forced to work and eat your dinner in the rain out in the fields.

No shelter, no rest. The workers' quarters are the crudest beds made of planks and hay. The boss provides only one thin small filthy blanket for each worker for two reasons: one is to keep down expenses and the other is to keep the workers fighting among themselves. Freezing almost to death they are forced to resort to stealing each others' blankets, which keeps them fighting all the time, and the boss just looks on and laughs, and laughs and laughs.

Workers! Stop the bosses' laughs at your misery by joining in the revolutionary unions at 308 Chartres Street, New Orleans.

—A Worker.

## NEW STRETCH OUT SCHEME IN TEXTILES

By a Worker Correspondent  
Charlotte, N. C.

The stretchout in the Louisville Textile Company is getting worse. Since about five weeks ago the company invented a new scheme whereby they cut back the hands' work faster, and make more profit. They have raised the stretchout to 46 looms. This has driven the wages of many of the workers where we people could hardly make a living. The work was so fast hard where the company was forced to cut down looms per man, which is about 25 looms per man.

Some of us sick and tired of this will get somewhere, but others are joining the National Textile Workers Union and getting ready to fight back.

—A Mill Worker.

## Greetings From U.S.S.R., Tells of Work On Farm

Yes, Dakota is my "homeland." My parents were pioneers in the Dakota territory. I was raised in Brown County, north of Frederick, near the N. D. border. Later I learned several years near Brockton, N. D.

Looking back to my childhood years, twenty-five to thirty years ago, I recall years of sweat and privation in the richest soil in America.

Now I am a farmer in Russia, north of Leningrad. And farming is very different from what it is in America. Land is not bought and sold. It is collective property. The individual farmer is taboo. Our farms consist of about 1000 acres or more of land and a number of buildings. We do not pay one kopek for land. Originally we had one estate of 500 acres of land and buildings. Later members joined our Commune from the surrounding villages and the lands of these peasants were joined to our farm. This spring the government gave us another estate of 600 acres of tilled land and some timber.

Peasants Join Commune

We have now 105 milk cows, about 70 head of young stock and calves, three bulls, 30 horses (will buy more this spring), some sheep and pigs. We have four tractors, one sawmill, a planing mill, a shingle mill, a blacksmith shop, a carpenter shop, etc., a threshing machine, a soil filler and other farm machinery and equipment including a high speed autotruck for hauling milk to Leningrad and freight back home.

Our family consists of about 120 adults, 70 school children and children of kindergarten age. These figures are not accurate because they are not stable. We are growing. More peasants are joining and along with them come more land and livestock and farm implements, such as they have.

In my next letter I shall tell you how our living conditions and working hours are arranged and managed in our Commune.

—Selma Jankel.

## After Elections More Lay-Offs

By a Worker Correspondent  
Charlotte, N. C.

I want to call your attention to some of the schemes used by the Savona Mill managers to get more profit out of the mill hands.

Right after election day they laid off one shift and made two shifts do the work of three. Then they lengthened the working day from 8 to 10 hours, but that didn't satisfy them. So last Monday they announced that we will have to run two looms instead of two. This makes the work mighty hard on us.

We work harder and make much less than we did before. The average wage that a family man earns is about \$12.00 to \$14.00 a week.

—A Savona Worker.

## Demands Rent On Honk of Horn -- No? -- Evicted!

By a Worker Correspondent  
Charlotte, N. C.

I am a colored worker and want to tell you something about how we colored folks are being treated in the segregated neighborhood here. I live in a house which belongs to Louise Russell on Seventh Street. This lady owns the whole block of shacks in which we Negro workers live. Some of the shacks are over 50 years old and have never been painted, and have no lights, no toilets and are as dark as some of the basements. For this wonderful palace, we Negro workers pay \$2.50 a week rent.

His Method

But this isn't all. Mrs. Russell has an agent who does the collecting and renting. This white gentleman (?) himself, Morris E. Trotter. He collects rent every Tuesday morning and has what he calls rules on this rent collecting business. He drives up on the street corner and blows his horn. Every tenant must then step up to the front door with the rent ready in his hand. And as he drives along each fellow must walk out and hand him the rent. If we refuse to do this we are evicted next morning. In one case last summer, Mrs. Cunningham, a Negro woman, was sick in bed and could not walk out. So next morning she was carried out with her bed into the street.

If you are a day late with the rent he makes you pay 25 cents extra. If you fail to pay your rent within a week, he comes up, locks your door and sells all your belongings.

Exists Right and Left

Last summer, Mrs. Terling, a Negro widow, was out of work and could not pay her rent. So, Mr. Trotter locked the door, then took out all her belongings. She never got a thing back. The rest of the landlords around here are about the same way.

Last week this Trotter locked the door on one Negro family because they could not pay the rent. In the evening when the family came home after looking for work all day long and found the door locked they got mighty mad about it and got the hammer and knocked the door open. This made Mr. Trotter mad. He is now looking for the woman that done it, but at the same time he knows that we colored folks can't stand his rules no longer. We are going to fight before long.

—A Negro Worker.

## Jobless Sailor Commits Suicide

By a Worker Correspondent  
New Orleans, La.

A Norwegian sailor paid off a Shipping Board ship about two months ago with a few dollars which he soon spent in food and rent. He found that he could not get another job after slaving faithfully for the bosses. So he had to lum his food aboard ships and have what was left and sometimes nothing.

He used to go regularly to the bosses' houses of prostitution—the missions—to get a shot of dope and then a cup of coffee and a bun after listening for about two hours. This sailor after being weakened by the bosses' tools mentally and physically, really thought he would prefer his pie in the sky at once rather than look for work and pray on an empty stomach. So seeing there are 9,000,000 unemployed in the States, he played into the hands of the bosses and committed suicide.

Fellow workers, that is not the way in which we can get better conditions. Organize into the revolutionary trade unions and help to fight for better conditions. All marine workers and longshoremen should wake up and join the M. W. I. U. which fights for better conditions for everybody employed in the marine industry.

—C. Minn.

## JUNK PILE FOR JOBLESS

CHICAGO, Ill.—Just under the shadow of huge skyscrapers, the homeless and unemployed of Chicago have built themselves shelters among the mass of tin, brick, stone, cement block, board and dirt on the city junk pile.

## Protest Stagger Plan; Get Fired

By a Worker Correspondent  
Birmingham, Ala.

I just got to reading the SOUTHERN WORKER and found it very interesting and I want to let the other workers know about the new rules established at the U. S. Pipe Shop.

On Nov. 4, the new orders came that every worker must have his badge so as the company's cops can see it, otherwise he would be discharged without notice. In the shop they have the stagger system, by which the workers get two and three day's work a week and the first complaint that they cannot make a living is sufficient cause for discharge. The bosses are all related to each other and sure are able to make the men step. They are pitting the white against the colored and make them hate each other to prevent organization.

The workers should respond to the call of the union.

—Pipe Shop Slave.

## Use Race Lies To Cut Wages

By a Worker Correspondent  
New Orleans, La.

Recently a contract for the building of the new marine hospital here was bid in by R. P. Harnsworth, Inc., a local concern and immediately they commenced to cut wages right and left.

I have been informed that this contract calls for union labor on the job. One of the bricklayers on the job told me that this contractor informed the local bricklayers union that he wanted to use union bricklayers on the job, but unless they accepted a wage cut of \$1 an hour, which is a 23 1-3 percent cut in wages, they would employ scab labor. The majority of the bricklayers here being Negroes, the local union brought their race consciousness into play by telling them unless they accepted these terms, the contractors would import white finks. Of course they accepted under these conditions.

Undoubtedly someone high up in the union was materially benefitted by this exploitation of workers. The only way to discontinue this practice is for all workers to become actively connected with the revolutionary movement and force these parasites

## "DANGEROUS CRIMINALS"

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—Four small Negro boys, ranging from 7 to 12 years old, are the great malefactors that the Southern Railway has caught and imprisoned. The luxury of hundreds of thousands of oranges stored in box cars had lured them to the trains to try and take a few. It took Officers Porter, Bell, Pittman, Blackman and Overcash to catch these dangerous criminals.

## Recognize class struggle on land. Sharp reduction in rentals.

No taxes for poor farmers. No foreclosures.

# The Southern Worker

ISSUED WEEKLY BY THE COMMUNIST PARTY, U. S. A.

Jim Allen, Managing Editor  
Box 85  
Birmingham, Ala.

Subscription Rates: \$1.00 A Year; 50 cents a Half Year

## The Poor Farmer Bears the Burden

Cotton is selling at 9 and 10 cents a pound. According to the United States Department of Agriculture, the average cost of producing cotton during the last five years has been 17 cents a pound. Cotton is being sold for half the price of production.

Tobacco, which sold at 17 cents a pound last year was selling in the North Carolina markets last week at 3 and 4 cents a pound. That is not enough to pay the fertilizer bill. Someone has estimated that the price of the entire farm crop in many Southern states is not enough to pay state taxes.

Cotton and tobacco are principal crops of the South. They are the big money crops of the large landowners whose plantations are concentrated in what is known as the "Black Belt"—from South Carolina and Georgia thru Mississippi, Louisiana, and Alabama, in to Arkansas and Texas. Where the big money crops are, there are the masses of enslaved tenant farmers.

The tenant farmers, share croppers and small farmers are bearing the brunt of the crisis on the farms. Most of the tenants and croppers turn their entire crop over to the owner who takes what he calculates to be his due for rent, use of implements, food and other advances out of the proceeds of the sale. The low price of the crop does not pay all the debts of the tenants. Result: the landowner has the entire crop, the tenant is left in great debt with nothing to live on for the winter, the cropper is bound over by contract in many cases becoming a peon. In addition there are thousands of farm laborers who have no work.

For the small farmer and the cash tenant, the situation is hardly any better, with the landowner, the banker and the merchant taking most of the crop. In the areas where cotton and tobacco are grown, the tenant and cropper is permitted to use only a very small part of his land or none at all for truck farming, thus leaving him without any home-raised food. At other times it was possible for the farm tenant to keep bones and flesh together by getting odd jobs in the towns and cities during the winter. This year there is no such prospect, with the army of unemployed reaching 9,000,000.

That is the desperate situation uncovered by the prices of cotton and tobacco. This winter will be one of great struggles for the farm masses, in the South and also in the wheat and corn belts of the North. In the South the farmer will be faced with the greatest misery he has seen since Civil War day. The choice is a plain one: he will have to starve submissively or struggle for relief. The latter will be the course chosen by hundreds of thousands of farm workers. This struggle must be organized, must take shape under the leadership of Township Committees of small farmers, tenants, croppers and farm laborers. It must demand immediate cash relief from the government, bankers and plantation owners, without interest, without contract, in no form that will tie the farmer in bonds of peonage.

Clearly must the farmer see, that only with the expropriation of the large landowners in the course of revolution, the nationalization of that land by a workers' and farmers' government, and an equal division of it among the farm workers, will the Southern farmer escape from the feudal serfdom which is his lot today.

## The Danville Textile Strike

The fighting spirit of the textile strikers at Danville, remains undampened in the face of the efforts of the mill owners, the government and the Red Cross to starve them back to work. In view of this splendid spirit of the strikers, the treacherous tactics of the A. F. of L. misleaders stands out as one of the most brazen of all their treacherous actions.

The strike would have been won long ago, had the 4,000 militant workers of the Dan river mills been allowed to mass picket in violation of the injunction, and kept out of the mills the 500 men permitted in by the labor fakers to keep the mill in shape for the mill barons. As it is the mill owners can hold out, with their machinery ready to resume operations as soon as enough scabs are herded in by the government employment agencies at Greenville, S. C. and the ones run at Winston-Salem and Greensboro, N. C. for this purpose.

Gorman and Kelley, arch-betrayers, the latter of Elizabethton fame, have done everything in their power to bring about the direct "arbitration" interference of the federal government in the strike situation and force the workers back on the recognition of the A. F. of L. union by the mill owners. Altho the workers struck against the wage-cut, nothing is being said on this by the fakers as a condition for returning to work. Their tactic is evident: force the workers back on the wage-cut under a company union agreement which will bear the name of the A. F. of L.

The recognition of this union will mean nothing to the workers, except the old Dan River Company unionism over the signature of Bill Green and Gorman. After months of courageous struggle—made impotent by the billion-hand tactics of Kelley—the workers will find that, just like in Elizabethton, the results of the agreement will be that they will not be able to get their jobs back in the Dan River mills, and they will instead be filled by unemployed workers herded in as scabs by the government employment agencies. That is the result of A. F. of L. leadership once a strike is forced on them.

In the meantime, William Murdock, national secretary of the National Textile Workers Union, serves 60 days in jail for telling these very evident things to the workers at Danville. The tactics he urged—mass picketing, spreading the strike, cash and file strike committees, ousting of Gorman and the whole lot of fakers—are the only ones which will lead the workers to victory. It is not too late. The workers can still prevent defeat, can avoid the suffering and painful disillusionment of the workers in Elizabethton, Houston and Greensboro, by adopting the right tactics for which Murdock sits in jail.

# Into Shops, Mines, Farms With Southern Worker

One comrade in Atlanta got practically all the workers in his shop to subscribe to the SOUTHERN WORKER. Another worker in Chattanooga sells 15 or 20 copies a week regularly in the pipe shop where he works. There are undoubtedly other comrades in other parts of the south doing the same thing.

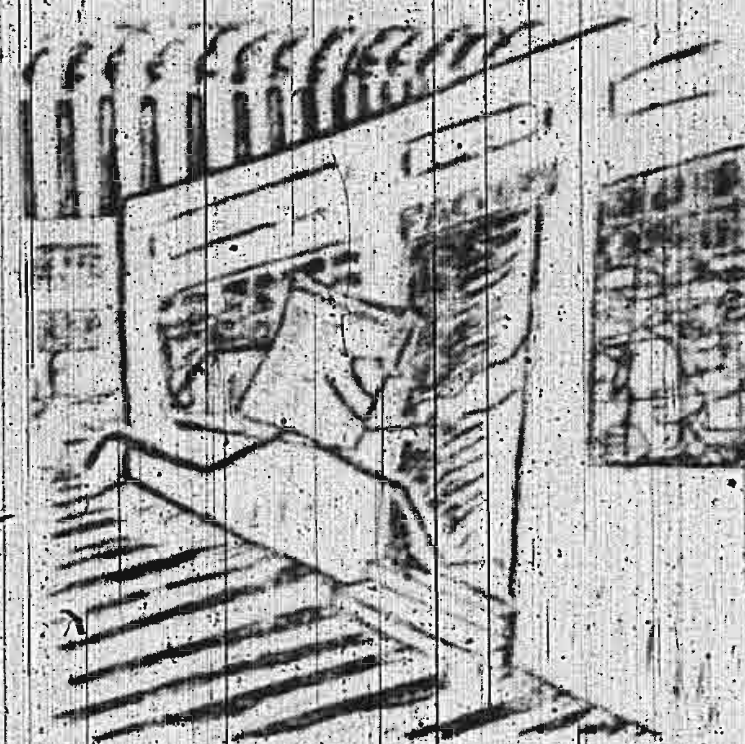
We know that the seamen down at Houston, Galveston and New Orleans are selling the paper right aboard the ships.

That's the right idea. These comrades knew that the most important places to get our papers to and to organize are right where the workers work. Into the factories, shops and mines; into the farms with the SOUTHERN WORKER! That must be the slogan for us to put into action.

The best way to do this is for each Party unit and Union local to assign its members to cover certain shops and factories every week with the SOUTHERN WORKER. Factories should be chosen where organization work is going on. Other big shops in the vicinity should also be covered. The thing to remember is that it must be done regularly from week to week. Or else, by the time a worker gets interested and wants either to subscribe or sign up, there is no one to appreciate it.

Hand in hand with this work at the factories should also go house-to-house work. The best way to do it is the way the Atlanta comrades did it. Distribute copies in a certain block in

## Into The Factories



## With Southern Worker

a workers' section. Do not just leave them on the doorsteps or on the porch. Give the paper right into the hands of the worker or his wife. Talk to them about it. Tell them when you are coming back again. Come back as you promised and write them up for a subscription. When you return they may want to subscribe, but haven't got the money. Come back again on payday. In this way many subscribers will be obtained for the SOUTHERN WORKER.

Many workers are so poor that they will not be able to gather the 50 cents for a half year subscription to the paper, altho they scrap together what they can from what is in the house and from the neighbors. Maybe they can take a three months subscription for 25 cents. If they can't do that maybe they will take one every week and pay for it. In that case, routes should be set up covering certain sections of the city with a comrade in charge of delivering the paper and collecting for it.

There are many other ways that wide-awake comrades can figure out for building the SOUTHERN WORKER. The idea is not only to get the paper to the workers but get yourself to them, too, so that you can talk to them and make a good contact. Only with this sort of hard work, every day, by every comrade, will be able to build our paper to what it should be. Remember a reader for the SOUTHERN WORKER means an added fighter in our ranks.

# The Reds Say--

By JIM ALLEN

Praise be to the Lord! Fifty percent of the country's turkey crop will be ready for marketing on Thanksgiving Day. Add the 200 large wild turkeys killed for the year's Thanksgiving banquet, and smile your lips in savory delight.

But only smooch them. As things general go, 50 percent of the turkey will go to the banquet tables of the rich, one percent to the tables of the board tables of the poor. Don't forget to count the ones that are long to us, too—many turkeys to be found in the garbage pails.

What say? "Charity organizations throughout the land are issuing an emergency created by the depression and are preparing to feed the bill of unemployed on Thanksgiving. Old man Workem utters a sigh of relief from the depths of his pauper and signs his name to a new day of order. Clap, clap—a notice on the bulletin board, right over the time clock: "Notice to our employees: Do not invest any money in stocks, automobiles, new furniture or other purchases beyond your present means since the Manufacturing Company cannot guarantee continuous employment due to the depression." The spirit of charity is still strong in the hearts of men.

But let us not make trifles of a serious matter as the Day of Thanksgiving. Let us all remember the things we have to offer thanks for and lest we forget, let's write them down.

We offer thanks to President Hoover for the "Chicken" in every pot (changed to Turkey for Thanksgiving.)

We thank President Hoover for diminishing the number of unemployed by two-thirds—in his statement.

We offer thanks to our boss for giving us one day's notice of a lay-off.

Praise be to our employer for giving us one day's work in nine, instead of none at all.

Our boss be praised for giving us only three wage cuts in the past two months.

Our deepest thanks to the president of the firm for the waste cloth with which to clothe our children.

Praise be to the efficiency experts for gymnastic training and developing our speed.

Let the boss be praised for leaving enough pickings from the banquet table.

Hail the heroes of the Community Chest who have so kindly developed our spirit of charity by enabling us to give one out of three day's work to a fellow worker.

Our heart-felt praise to the bankers and the merchants who took our crop and saved us the trouble of marketing it.

Glory be to the bosses, who have kept their fortunes intact, and assured humanity of all the benefits of higher civilization.

Praised be the capitalist system, the lavish donor of free meals to the jails and chain gangs, of pie—in the sky when you die.

## GOV'T. OFFICIALS CAUGHT

GAFFNEY, S. C.—Lieutenant Governor T. B. Butler has been charged with a shortage of \$24,000 in his accounts as receiver of the Bank of Blackburg, and C. D. Doolittle, former chairman of the county school fund commission with misappropriating \$3,000.

# MY LIFE

By a Negro Working Woman

The Negro working woman who writes this story marries when she is 13 years old and when her husband gets killed she goes to work on a farm 4 miles away in the country. She works very hard to support herself and her little ones. When she is 22, her Mother dies and is followed a few weeks after by her little baby girl. Now continue reading.

I remained on that farm until after Christmas. I moved to Hoschton, Ga., with my sister and her husband. She was one of my older sisters and they were good to me and my boy, but the boss was not. He was very mean to us. He was afraid of his little money. We worked a great deal for different people doing house work.

When my baby died, my mother was sick but was able to be up and around the house. My sister and I brought her from Pendergrass and kept her with us for a month or two. But she always wanted to be at home where papa and the boys were. But since father would not treat me right I could not stay at home, as I wanted. She went back home in May.

Well, we would work in the fields and on Saturday of every week we would take the little ones, my sister also had one child, and we would walk seven miles to my mother's house and stay there until Sunday evening. In the fall, when the crops were made, we could stay as long as a week. On October 11, 1912, my mother died.

I was left alone again. My husband gone, my mother gone. No one to carry my troubles to.

Mother, husband and all gone. I did not seem to know just what steps to take. As I was yet young, only 22 years old, I decided I would get married again.

But I did not seem to like my home raised boys. In about one year and six months I met a young man from Putnam county. He was a stranger in our town. He had a good time with the girls. His talk always made you think he was an angel. We went out together very often, almost every party we heard of and also to church, and that was all. There was no other place to go. We never knew what a movie was out there in those woods.

He was a good fellow, and real good looking and I felt that I had the best. Not for one moment did I think that he might have another wife in another town, as I found out he did have. So the next March we got married. I had been a widow then for six years. He was very nice to me at first.

He had a very mean boss in Pendergrass county, and about a month after we were married he decided he could not stand this mean boss any longer.

So one night he and one of my brothers-in-law stole away and left town and went to Walton county. My husband's boss tried to make me say that I knew just where they went. He said he'd put me in jail if I didn't tell. (Continued Next Week)