

White and
Colored Workers,
Unite!

SOUTHERN WORKER

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Don't Starve—
Fight for Social
Insurance!

2 Cents a Copy

Landlord Mobs of Ala. Attack Croppers, Fighting Starvation

MINERS' CONFERENCE LAYS PLANS FOR NATION-WIDE STRUGGLE

To Spread Strikes In Kentucky, W. Virginia

Program of Unity Against Starvation and U. M. W. Strikebreakers Adopted

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—"Miners, unite and fight! It is high time to put a stop to the starvation of ourselves and our families. Fight for the right to live! Fight for milk for our babies! Fight against starvation and slavery!"

These were the parting words of the Program of Unity of Action unanimously adopted by the miners delegates from many fields at the miners' conference in Pittsburgh on July 15 and 16, which had been called by the Central Rank and File Committee of the 40,000 strikers in Pa., Ohio, W. Va., and by the National Miners Union.

Unites Struggles

It was the greatest miners conference ever held, forming a united front organization that will link up under one leadership the strikes in Kentucky, Illinois and other states with the great tri-state strike. The program, adopted, sets forth the general demands of the miners, and sets up a Miners Unity Committee of Action to unite and lead all the present and future struggles on a national scale.

James Grace, representing the delegation of striking miners from Harlan county, Kentucky, was given the greatest ovation of the conference.

Break Slavery in Harlan

"We've come here to help build a program so that we'll be able to come out from under and break loose from this slavery," he said. "The U. M. W. never really tried to organize us in Harlan county. They tried to keep us back. They kept on promising relief but they've not given us a penny's worth in all the eight or more

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Marching Miners Force Relief In Henryetta, Okla.

HENRYETTA Okla.—Three hundred unemployed miners and their wives marched on grocery stores here last Saturday, demanded supplies for their relief station which they had themselves set up in the City Hall, and got them.

The starving miners, determined not to allow their families to starve to death, said they would take the food if it was not given to them. Previously, they had applied at City Hall, and when they received only vague promises, they entered the City Hall and set up their relief headquarters. Storekeepers were forced to give boxes of food to the station.

The mines in the surrounding area are all shut down. The Red Cross, which had been giving some paltry relief, had cut even that off. The fake relief committee, which Governor Murray had set up, on hearing of this hunger march, said that it would "investigate and if the facts warrant they will take action." The Red Cross representative said that he could do nothing. Demonstrate August 1st!

LONDON MEET PLANS WAR ON SOVIET UNION

Representatives of the leading capitalist powers—United States, England, France, Germany, Italy and Japan—are at present meeting in London, in a desperate effort to save German capitalism from ruin, prevent the Communist revolution in Germany, and form the war alliance against the Soviet Union.

The American capitalists are taking the lead in these negotiations. When Hoover declared a moratorium he took the lead in the efforts to save European capitalism from revolution and in the war moves against the Soviet Union.

After German and French representatives had conferred in Paris, under the eyes of Stimson and Mellon, in an effort to settle their differences so as to be able to enter a world-wide front against the Soviet, the robber-statesmen are continuing their meeting in London. In return for granting Germany a loan to stabilize itself and suppress the revolution there, the imperialist powers demand that Germany join the anti-Soviet alliance.

The world has never been nearer to war since 1914 than it is today. Today the war is being prepared

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FARM HARVEST IS STARVATION

Cash prices for wheat have fallen to 40 cents a bushel, the lowest in history, being a drop from \$1.19 a bushel in 1929, which was then considered low. In Oklahoma and Kansas wheat is selling at 24 cents a bushel. Many farmers are plowing their wheat under, or stacking it on the fields rather than pay the storage charges of one and one-half cents a month.

What is happening with wheat, is also happening with cotton, tobacco and other farm products. When the tobacco markets open in Southern Georgia within a week or two and new cotton begins to sell, records will again be broken for low prices—and mass starvation.

This fall and winter starvation will cut down hundreds of thousands of farm families. That is the only harvest that the croppers, renters and poor farmers have to look forward to.

Poor farmers, organize now and join the struggle against starvation! Demonstrate on August 1st, for relief and against war preparations on the Soviet Union for which the bosses are preparing you by lies about Soviet dumping!

Workers, black and white, demonstrate on August 1st, against the war preparations of the bosses, who want us to fight for them against the Soviet Union!

Deputies Murder One, 6 Wounded, 4 "Missing"

Croppers Union Fighting Against Cutting Off Food, For Cash Settlement at Picking

I. L. D. To Defend 35 Croppers Held in Dadeville Jail

"Terror cannot smash our Union," declared the organizer of the Croppers' Union of Tallapoosa and Lee counties of Alabama to a representative of the SOUTHERN WORKER.

The organizer had succeeded in evading a lynch mob of 600 deputies, landowners and white businessmen of Dadeville, Camp Hill and surrounding towns, after Ralph Gray, Negro cropper was murdered in cold blood by a gang of deputies, 6 others wounded,

A LETTER FROM DADEVILLE

By a Farmer Correspondent
Dadeville, Ala.

I got one of the papers about fighting starvation. Will you all help me? I am in need just now. I have not got a dollar. I have seven children and a wife, and no job and my landlord said he could not let me have nothing else.

If you all will help me please help me at once because I am in need. It is an appeal against starving to death.

I don't know what I will do if I don't get some help somehow.

—A Cropper.

This letter received from a cropper at Dadeville, Ala., shows why the croppers of Tallapoosa and Lee counties were organizing. They are organizing to fight starvation, to obtain something to eat.

A Fight Against Starvation

"The landowners would not fight against us so viciously if the Union was not for us and fighting against starvation," continued the organizer, who had at last reached a place of safety after being sought for by the mob and bloodhounds from Wednesday to Saturday of last week.

"We had already won our first demand and forced the owners to continue giving us croppers food advances. The landowners and storekeepers had decided to cut out all food advances to the croppers from July 1 to August 15. By the strength of our organization of 800 members and by a wide distribution of the SOUTHERN WORKER, which called upon the croppers, renters and poor farmers—black and white, to organize and demand the continuation of the food advances, the landowners were forced to continue the food.

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POOR WHITE FARMERS JOIN FIGHT

That the white croppers and poor farmers are joining with the Negro croppers in the struggle against starvation in Tallapoosa County, is shown by the following letters received from poor white farmers on the day the fighting began at Camp Hill and Dadeville.

Camp Hill, Ala.

The white bosses of this place have got a gang of Negro boys and men working in the white bosses cemetery to pay off the landlord's street taxes. They do not have anything to eat or a job.

There are three bosses over these Negroes seeing that they don't get any rest until 12:30. They only give them 30 minutes to try to find something to eat.

Is there any law to work in

the cemetery to pay street tax? I have been living here quite some time and have never heard of it before.

—From a white farmer who is looking after the condition of the working class because he knows that he will soon be treated the same way. We workers must get together.

Camp Hill, Ala.

I want you all to know how the white bosses do. It was very bad in 1930. I had a little farm, didn't make anything on account of the drought. Mrs. Connie, a big landowner, took everything I had for house rent, even my little furniture. That leaves me nothing but my family, and noth-

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National Miners' Conference

(Continued from Front Page)
weeks we've been striking. They say they'll send it after the International Board meets but's that's never, I guess.

The first real basis for organization was laid by your representative three weeks ago. Nobody has any use for the U. M. W. after how they've done us in Harlan. Everybody is wanting to join the National Miners' Union. We haven't enough cards. We're building the best organization in the history of Harlan county.

"While Senator Sackett was making a speech in Germany last February asking them not to cut wages," Grace said, "right in his own mine in Kentucky they were putting over a wage-cut at the very same time. And as to hours—we work eight hours before dinner and eight hours after dinner! We're striking against these terrible conditions and against starvation!"

Speaking of the Black Mountain battle between deputized mine gunmen and strikers in which the strikers succeeded in disarming the gunmen to the extent of five machine guns, 19 high-powered rifles and 300 pounds of ammunition, he said:

"They got one of our men with a bullet in his heart, but 13 of their worst gunmen were killed at the same time. Now the soldiers are there but soldiers or no soldiers, mark my word! We're a-going to organize Harlan county, and we're calling on you to help because it's only possible to do it under the National Miners Union. We're fighting for the right to eat the bread we've earned by the sweat of our brows!"

From the Panhandle section of West Virginia, the miners reported that a "Red Man Act" is being used to jail pickets and active strikers.

"In our county," said Alec Dorsey, Negro miner, "the sheriff isn't satisfied with arresting women on the picket line. I saw them throw one woman down and beat her with a mace while she was down. The sheriff goes to the stores and tells the storekeepers not to contribute to relief. They do that to starve us back, but no danger. We West Virginians are loyal strikers, fighting against starvation, loyal to the National Miners' Union."

Seven States Represented

The conference had a total of 685 delegates, representing seven states: Arkansas, Alabama, Illinois, Kentucky, West Virginia, (two districts) Pennsylvania, (three districts, including the anthracite) and Ohio. The delegations represented 270 mines, a total of 35, 279 miners working and 15,491 striking. There were 583 delegates who belonged to the National Miners' Union, 65 delegates who belong to the U. M. W. A. and 34 delegates from other groups.

The Program adopted points out that all the strikes now going on are a struggle against starvation and that in every one the U.M.W.A. came in to betray them. The program assails the government conferences held in Washington with fake remedies of trustification at the expense of the workers and the strike-breaking plan of recognizing the U.M.W.A.

The Demands

The general demands are:

General increase in wages.

Unemployment insurance, paid for by the government and bosses, and immediate relief for all unemployed miners.

The six hour day without reduction in pay.

Establishment of check weighmen and union conditions.

Recognition of mine committees elected by all the workers.

Abolition of company towns, company stores, evictions and payment in scrip.

Abolition of the speed-up.

Protection of the health and safety of workers.
Abolition of the check-off.
The right to organize, strike and picket.

No discrimination against Negro, foreign-born and young workers.

Unconditional release of all workers arrested in connection with strike or union activities.

Withdrawal of armed forces from the striking areas.

Abolition of the labor injunction.

A national collective agreement for the whole coal industry.

Spreading the Strike

The program provides for setting up a Miners' Unity Committee of Action, to lead, and unite all the present and future struggles on a national scale, and to spread the organization according to the following outline:

1.—The spreading and strengthening of the present strikes in Pennsylvania, Ohio, West Virginia, Illinois and Kentucky.

2.—The initiation of new strikes upon the basis of partial demands to be formulated locally, these strikes to be conducted by broad rank and file strike committees.

3.—The development of local and district relief committees to support the existing strikes.

4.—The systematic organization of locals of the National Miners' Union.

5.—The building of minority groups in the U.M.W. and in the West Virginia Mine Workers' Union. (Frank Keeny's union.)

6.—The establishment of unemployed councils in the various mining centers.

7.—The linking together of all these organizations into local Miners' Unity Committees of Action.

8.—The organization of hunger marches of unemployed and employed miners in all sections of the mining industry.

10.—The holding at once of a whole series of local and district conferences and mass meetings to popularize the program of this national conference and to organize the miners for struggle in support of it.

Harlan Conference August 1st.

The Kentucky delegation reported through Dan Brooks that it was returning to Kentucky with 4,000 blank membership cards in the National Miners Union, which it expected to use within the next few weeks. It decided to call a meeting of the general district strike committee of Harlan county and introduce to it the tactic of mass picketing. It will prepare a state conference on August 1 at Wallins Creek and will also report on the Pittsburgh conference at mass meetings throughout Kentucky, at the same time broadcasting leaflets explaining the program of the Unity Committee of Action and of the National Miners Union. The Kentucky delegation requests that its relief organization be added to that of the Pennsylvania, Ohio, West Virginia Relief Committee, and announced that it is planning soup kitchens and sectional and state-wide relief organizations. It proposed a series of mass demonstrations throughout Kentucky and Tennessee and Virginia for the release of the 131 Harlan strikers held in jail, many of them being charged with murder. In making the report, the Kentucky delegation expressed thanks to the International Labor Defense and confidence that with the support of all the workers, these men can be freed.

Death Penalty for Murderer of Ralph Gray!

Release Tallapoosa Croppers!

Prepare Aug. 1st. In Charlotte

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—The United Front Conference in preparation for August 1st demonstration was attended by twenty-five delegates. The delegates came from different working-class organizations and from two Negro fraternal lodges.

A good discussion followed the report of J. Carson for the Communist Party on the danger of war and attack against the Soviet Union.

Plans for a demonstration were laid. The demonstration will take place on Saturday, August 1, at 4 p.m. at the corner of 5th and College streets.

A request for a permit for the demonstration was sent to the City Council of Charlotte. The answer from the City Council, signed by Mayor Lambeth, reads as follows: "Your request of July 14 is denied. We do not allow any mass demonstration on the streets or sidewalks of the City of Charlotte, or city property."

The workers of Charlotte will demonstrate on August 1st in spite of this decision of the workers' enemies, the City Council, controlled by the Charlotte bosses, and the fakers of the A. F. of L.

Mill Thugs Beat Greenv. Worker

GREENVILLE, S. C.—Last April the Ku Klux Klan told L. C. McCurry, active member of the Greenville Unemployed Council, to leave town. On July 13, 2 mill deputies, members of the K. K. K., beat him up in broad daylight, in town on Pendleton street.

John F. Guest, mill deputy, of 44 Seth St., Mills Mill, spoke to Fellow worker McCurry on Main street, in the center of town, telling him to stay off Mills mill village, and threatening to beat him up there. After McCurry had walked several blocks, a car drove up and Guest and Merritt Knight, another Mills mill pimp and night watchman, jumped out and started beatning McCurry up. He was so badly beaten that a doctor had to be called. "I have a gun," Guest said, "and can use it." Both times that Guest threatened McCurry a member of the Ku Klux Klan, a man named Birchell, from Marietta, was present, evidently to be sure a good job was done in the name of the K.K.K.

500 At Charlotte Scottsboro Meet

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—An open air mass meeting to demand the release of the Scottsboro Nine was held here July 9, with five hundred colored and white workers attending.

This was one of the most enthusiastic meetings the workers in Charlotte ever held. Speakers of the Scottsboro Defense Committee, Neighborhood Defense Committees, Communist Party and Young Communist League pointed out why the white ruling class of the South are framing up Negro workers and that only through organization of black and white workers for a militant fight can we secure the freedom of the Scottsboro nine and put up a successful fight for the rights of the Negro masses in the U. S., that only through such organization can we fight for better working and living conditions for the workers, both white and colored.

CROPPERS FIGHT STARVATION

(Continued from Front Page)
Are For Cash Settlement

"We are continuing to fight for our next demands. We are fighting for cash settlement when the cotton is picked, our right to sell our crops to whoever and how we please. We are fighting for a nine months Negro school with a free school bus. We are now paying \$5 school tax and 75 cents bus tax for three months school, and there is no bus."

Our comrade organizer gives us an account of what happened in Tallapoosa county, when the landowners decided to use every means to smash the union, and he relates the true facts of how Comrade Ralph Gray was murdered by Chief of Police Wilson of Dadeville. His story which exposes the lies of the boss newspapers, is as follows:

Raid Meeting

Wednesday night, July 15, was a regular meeting of the Croppers Union in a vacant house near Camp Hill, at which there were about 80 present. The meeting was raided by an armed mob of landowners and deputies, led by Sheriff Young, with the purpose of capturing the organizer, who was speaking at the meeting. The speaker held back the mob with a gun, while he made his get-away. They arrested one cropper in the house, who was armed, and seized about 20 SOUTHERN WORKERS and a few pamphlets. The newspaper reports that the mob found Union records and a complete list of members of the Union, is a lie by which they hoped to terrorize the croppers by making them think that they knew everyone in the Union.

After the meeting the mob broke into a cropper's home and beat up the entire family, fracturing the wife's skull, in an effort to obtain information. Ralph Gray was present at the beating and forced the sheriff to stop the beating at the point of a gun.

Murder Gray

On Thursday, the mob grew and rode thru the country firing their guns into the croppers' houses. A carload of mobsmen, with Chief of Police Wilson and Sheriff Young in it, passed Ralph Gray on the road, stopped and opened fire on him point-blank, smashing his legs. From the ground, Gray returned the fire, which only wounded the sheriff, who was in the car, and forced the car to rush off.

A Negro cropper carried Gray to a house, where he was found by Chief of Police Wilson and a gang of deputies. They murdered him in cold blood while he was lying defenseless in bed. They arrested everyone in the house. The house was burned to the ground on Friday morning.

Croppers Defend Themselves

Short skirmishes took place between the mobsmen and croppers who defended themselves, during which two other deputies were slightly wounded and 8 croppers received wounds. They were thrown into jail without treatment.

If it were not for the defense put up by the courageous croppers of

Tallapoosa who were fighting against starvation, the lynch mob would have found dozens of victims, burning and pillaging right and left.

I.L.D. Defends Croppers

The International Labor Defense has sent a lawyer to defend the 35 croppers at present held in the Dadeville jail. Quick action by the I.L.D. in sending protest telegrams to Gov. Miller and Chief of Police Wilson demanding a stop to the mob terror and holding them responsible for the safety of the prisoners, undoubtedly saved the croppers in jail from a wholesale massacre. The telegrams demanded the "immediate cessation of the reign of terror and murder by landowners and officers of croppers organizing against starvation and for better conditions. We demand the right of the Negro and white croppers to organize, meet and defend themselves against lynch mobs. We hold you responsible for terroristic actions reported planned against croppers and their leaders."

The preliminary hearing of those arrested will be on July 28. Dosier Miner, T. Patterson, Willie Crabb, John and Tommy Fitch, Negro croppers are charged with assault to murder. The last three are also charged with conspiracy to murder Sheriff Young, Deputy Thompson and Chief Wilson. Twenty-four others are charged with conspiracy and the remainder with carry concealed weapons.

Cutting Stovewood

Chief Wilson said that four of the Negroes who had been wounded and placed in jail "went to cut stovewood," and when asked when they would return, answered, "They had lots to cut." The saying "cutting stovewood" is an American Fascist password which means the same as "being taken for a ride." It seems probable that these Negroes have been beaten or lynched.

This bloody reign of terror is not stopping the Croppers' Union, which also has white croppers in its membership. Workers throughout the country are rising in mighty protest against the landowners' terror. Protest this new outrage in the State of Alabama which is also trying to legally lynch nine young Negro boys! Demonstrate on August 1st!



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FROM THE MILLS, MINES AND THE FARMS

Miners Begging For More Papers Help Send Them

Harlan, Ky.

Dear Friends:
Since my husband has been in jail it has been very hard for me to get the SOUTHERN WORKER. I would like to see it and read it every week.

It was the SOUTHERN WORKER that the dirty sheriff, John Henry Blair, and four other thugs, found in the house when they searched it and then arrested my husband and charged him with criminal syndicalism.

While Judge Jones lives in his mansion, I have to sweat over the wash tub to get a bite for my children and myself. Now the International Labor Defense is helping us and all the other families of the men in jail.

I hope you will send the SOUTHERN WORKER to me every week as I can read it and show it to my friends.

Very Truly,
Mrs. L. F. Perkins.
* * *

(NOTE: As soon as the SOUTHERN WORKER reaches Harlan it is immediately grabbed up by the miners and there is hardly enough to go around. We need donations from workers and friends, so that we can ship many more hundreds of copies to Harlan and numerous other places where the workers and farmers are demanding our paper. Help spread our fighting weekly. Donate as much as you can! —Editor.)

Chatta. Cuts Off Workers, Wages

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn. — While the federal government is making its fake moves for the unemployed by sending L. B. Lowe down here to open an unemployment office, the city and county governments are cutting off their men and cutting wages 10 percent.

In only one week, 1500 unemployed workers registered at the government unemployment office in a vague hope that maybe they would get a job. No jobs were found. All the city employees have been cut 10 percent, on top of the 12 1/2 percent cut for the city laborers last December. At the same time the city is cutting off all its laborers for a period of two weeks—"a vacation in the hot weather." More factories are closing down, after working only part time.

Demonstrate on August 1st for cash relief from the city, for unemployment insurance, against bosses' war! Not a cent for war—all war funds for unemployed relief!

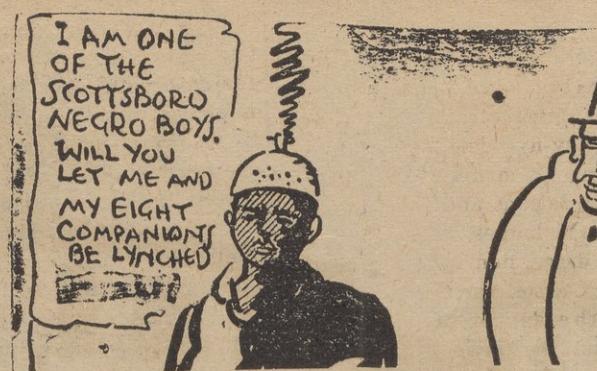
Pants or Food—One or Other for Farmers

By a Farmer Correspondent
Thorsby, Ala.

I cannot describe myself as a farmer, but as a wage-slave. I have 10 acres, half paid for, balance \$85, but about seven and one-half acres are in sod, trees and brush. It goes too slow to break ground with a hazel hoe, and it is hard work, too, living on a scant ration of ryebread, and sometimes water is scarce.

This past week I got a pair of pants that I needed, but I got no bread, as the pants took every penny. It is tough, with about four to six days work a month at 20 cents an hour.

—A Farmer.



PLAN PEONAGE CHILD FARM IN AUSTIN, TEX.

By a Worker Correspondent
Austin, Texas.

Working class children of Travis county will be placed in virtual slavery, if the plans of County Judge Roy C. Archer and Probation Officer Lyman J. Bailey are realized. Archer and Bailey have hit upon the scheme of establishing a county farm for "delinquent children," announcing that they want to keep the Austin youngsters out of the State Reformatory at Gatesville.

But, in reality, the farm is being established as a means of "making money for the enterprising Archer and the sanctimonious Bailey. Any worker's child may be haled into Archer's court by Bailey and declared delinquent. Forthwith, the farm and peonage, with the eminent officials collecting the profits from the sweat of the children.

The possibility of their children being sent to the farm can also be used to intimidate members of the Trade Union Unity League. Bailey is local commissioner of the Boy Scouts. The young prisoners can also be filled with the slave-doctrines of religion. Bailey is a prominent Methodist, Archer a prominent Campbellite.

Class-conscious workers know that the church is their enemy, the forger of the chains with which capitalism keeps them bound. The church wants to get hold of the young workers to make them think the way the boss wants them to think.

—A Worker.

Kona Mines Cut Wages 5c on The Ton

By a Worker Correspondent
Thornton, Ky.

I received your papers and was glad to get them. I got one little bawling out by one fellow when I gave him a SOUTHERN WORKER. He said I might get put in jail but I told him I had just as soon be in jail as to be imposed upon by the operators like I am.

I am sending you a little donation to help carry on the work.

The mines at Kona, Ky., gave a five-cent cut on the ton July 6th, which means a cut from 42 cents a ton to 37 cents and 40 cent coal was cut to 35 cents. It takes a man all day to load five cars which means 12 to 14 tons.

—A Coal Miner.

Mrs. Paterson In Ambridge

AMBRIDGE, Pa.—Two hundred workers gathered in a meeting called here by the International Labor Defense, heard Mrs. Patterson, mother of one of the Scottsboro victims, Nathan Liss Anna Damon and L. Horvat, and passed resolutions to send a letter to Governor Miller of Pennsylvania demanding the release of the nine Negro boys.

—A Farmer.

Wage Cut Half By Docking At Winston-Salem

By a Worker Correspondent
Winston-Salem, N. C.

I am working at the Arista mills and am supposed to make about \$16 a week, but as a matter of fact I only make about half that much. The docking system is what cuts my wages down. They claim not to have any docking system. But here is how it works: They claim to make only first grade cloth. For weaving this we get paid 30c per "cut." but the boss comes around and says our weaving is bad and the cloth is second grade so for this we get 15c per cut.

Second grade cloth! Maybe, when the weavers weave it and get paid it is second grade, but one ever heard of the Arista mills selling anything but first grade cloth. This is just a lousy way they have of docking us and stealing our meager wages.

Last week nearly all my cloth run bad. So I just got half pay. The boss said it was bad cotton. So we get docked for the farmers raising bad cotton. I suppose the next thing will be to dock us for the boll weevil.

Maybe they can get by and maybe they can't. We workers have been enslaved so long and let the boss run over us they think we will continue to do so. But, let me tell you one thing. Our stomachs are beginning to pinch and a hungry stomach speaks out loud. We are watching the workers in the other parts of the country and we like the way the National Textile Workers are doing in Rhode Island, and other places up north.

We workers must do something for ourselves and the National Textile Workers' Union is the only union that fights for us workers.

Let's hear from other workers in Winston-Salem.

—A Worker.

Let's Fight Starvation Instead of for Bosses

By a Worker Correspondent
Ruskin, Fla.

Harder times is ahead. The capitalists are preparing for war and that means you will have to fight. So why not line up with your fellow-workers and fight off starvation and protect our loved ones against starvation instead of leaving them to be widows and orphans and to starve.

And the bosses are cutting off their labor while you fight in a war to make them millions. So, yes, line up, boys, both black and white, and fight for OUR rights.

—A Worker.

DEMONSTRATE AUGUST 1st!
AGAINST BOSS WAR; FOR DEFENSE OF THE SOVIET UNION;
FOR SCOTTSBORO BOYS; FOR TALLAPOOSA CROPPERS; FOR JOBLESS RELIEF AND INSURANCE; AGAINST WAGE-CUTS AND SPEED-UP; FOR THE STRIKING MINERS AND TEXTILE WORKERS!

MAYOR LIED TO NEW ORLEANS JOBLESS - NO JOBS, NO MONEY

By a Worker Correspondent
New Orleans, La.

A committee, supposed to be representing the unemployed of New Orleans, consisting of Isaac Heller, lawyer for the Civil Liberties Union and also injunction lawyer for the shipowners during the Longshoremen's strike and who helped get Harvey and Hynes of the Marine Workers' Industrial Union, put in jail; Harry Armstrong, who peddled the oranges for the unemployed, Mandot, president of the Building Trades Council, and four workers who nobody elected, called a meeting in front of the City Hall.

Two thousand workers showed up bright and early and when the police saw the workers were not so peaceful and quiet as the fakers had advised them to be, they got out their machine guns. The speakers must have got cold feet. None showed up. Mayor Walsmley tried to pipe the workers town when they tried to enter City Hall to demand relief. He lost all his blustering attitude when the workers hollered, "There is that fat-bellied s--- o--- a b---," and his knees were very shaky. He promised everybody a job and \$250,000 for relief by Monday, but so far, no jobs and no \$250,000, but instead increased terror by the police, who are picking the workers up right and left, increased evictions, arrests for vagrancy and more lay-offs and wage-cuts.

On board the U. S. Invincible 10 of

the crew were cut off for good and the Alton Mill shut down. But the workers of New Orleans will not starve. They will organize and fight.

—J. J.

Uncle Toms In Chatta. Act As Stool - Pigeons

Chattanooga, Tenn.

Dr. Stevens, the Churchville rat, is again trying to electrocute the nine Negro boys charged with rape at Scottsboro, Alabama. This Stevens is the guttersnipe who burned an armful of leaflets sent out by the I.L.D. He took them away from a little colored girl as she was distributing them to the congregation of the Stanley Chapel at Dodson and Blackford Sts.

This arch-betrayor of his race is now going around Churchville and Bushtown trying to frighten colored workers by telling them that the white people are getting ready to run the colored people out of town. He says that if the colored workers don't drop the I.L.D., he will have the white people chase them out. He says the Ministers' Alliance has spent over \$3,000 and for the workers to be quiet and let them handle the case.

Stevens is the head of the bosses' spy system here. He has tools who report every meeting of the workers to him. Then he goes around to the houses and threatens them.

Do away with such treacherous boss tools as Stevens. Little peanut leaders and preachers and boss class Negro politicians have been the cause of all the Negro's misfortunes. Organize and select your own leaders. Away with toads.

—A Worker.

GREENVILLE LAW FRAMES WORKER

GREENVILLE, S. C. — James Washington, colored worker and active member of the Unemployed Council of Greenville, was dragged out of bed at 4 a.m., rushed down to the police station, rushed through a trial without a lawyer, and slammed on the chain-gang, on the framed up charge of vagrancy.

Washington was on the Greenville Scottsboro Committee, and for the last two weeks, went every night, with Mrs. Viola Montgomery, mother of one of the 9 framed-up Scottsboro boys, and with other members of the Committee, to different churches, where he also spoke in behalf of the boys.

For this activity the law framed him up. Although 3 witnesses stated he worked as often as he could get a job, he was convicted of vagrancy, and given 30 days or \$51.00. The usual fine for vagrancy is \$11.00.

The Unemployed Council hired a lawyer, and Washington was released. Through a misunderstanding on the length of time for making an appeal, no appeal could be made, and the fine was paid.

Doctor Treats Negro In Barn - Like Horse

By a Worker Correspondent
Charlotte, N. C.

There was a Negro went to the doctor at Pineville, N. C. and when he went to examine him he took him to the barn like he was a horse and would not take him to the drugstore.

Workers, if we will not organize, white and black, and fight, we will have to be dogs for the bosses. Let us not stand for it. Let us organize and fight back.

—A Working Woman.

LEECH

By a Worker Correspondent
Chattanooga, Tenn.

There are always little, petty hangars-on to the big traitors. And we have got such a one here by the name of "Doc" Leeks, who would help Bowens and his Ministers' Alliance sell out the Scottsboro boys ten times over for a new door mat.

Last week he was supposed to drive one of the relatives of the Scottsboro boys down to see Roy Wright in the Birmingham jail. Then dollars of hard-earned money was given him for the job. When he reached Ashville, he said his car was broken down and refused to go any further. He came back to Chattanooga after telling the relative that she could walk. He refused to return any of the money that was paid to him in advance for the trip. When the relative came back and asked him for the return of at least \$5, which had been collected out of the pennies of the workers, this leech said that if he knew they were "reds" he wouldn't take them anyhow and refused to turn over any of the money. He is a member of one of the Ministers' Alliance churches. The workers are now calling him Doc "Leech" Leeks.

—A Worker.

The Southern Worker

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White and Negro, Fight Starvation on Farms!

A bloody reign of terror by the landowners and their police forces of Tallapoosa and Lee counties, Alabama, against the Negro croppers, has been carried out in an effort to smash the Croppers' Union. With the savagery of beasts, these "superior whites" shot one Negro in cold blood, burned and pillaged, shot into croppers' homes and for days and nights sought to find and lynch the organizer.

This was their answer to the demands of the starving croppers for food. These croppers, among whom were a number of white croppers and poor farmers, were organizing to obtain the continuation of the food advances, which the landowners had cut off on July 1. It was a fight against starvation. The landowners had served notice that there would be no food between July 1 and August 15, when the cotton would be ready to pick. The croppers, thru their Union, served notice that they would not wait for starvation to come between now and August 15, but would demand and get food.

They won their first demand. The power of the mass croppers Union forced the food from the landowners. The croppers were continuing to fight for cash settlement at cotton picking, for the right to sell the crop for cash however they pleased, for nine months free school and bus for their children.

The landowners saw their profits threatened. They and county officers tried to smash the Union by the reign of terror. The Negro croppers, fighting for their very lives, protected themselves and fought back in self defense. They succeeded in stopping the lynch fury, by showing the white landowners that they were not "boss man's niggers," that here hundreds of croppers dared and did fight for their right to live, for their rights as tillers of the soil to food and clothing for themselves and their families.

The militant Tallapoosa croppers point the way to the Negro and white croppers thruout the South. Not only in that section, but thruout the South, food advances are being cut off, the croppers and poor farmers are being left to starve and face a winter in which there is certain death for hundreds of thousands. "Rather die fighting than die starving" is the cry that the Tallapoosa croppers sent ringing thruout the South. This cry is being picked up.

The capitalist press tried to make it appear that the struggle in Tallapoosa county was a race riot, a fight between whites and blacks. This is a lie. The croppers were fighting against starvation. Their bosses, as thruout the Black Belt, are white. As letters printed elsewhere in this issue show, the starving poor white farmers and white croppers were with the Negro croppers in the fight for bread. The white and Negro croppers and poor farmers have the same struggle in common for they have the same empty stomachs for which the white landowners are responsible. The poor white farmers must see and are seeing that the only way to save themselves and their families from starvation is by a united struggle together with the Negro croppers and poor farmers. The poor white farmers must defeat every effort of the landowners to divide their forces, to set the white against the black. In this struggle for life, they are joining hands with the Negroes against the white landowners.

This struggle in Tallapoosa county shows that the rising mass movement against starvation finds its best fighters among the oppressed Negro croppers of the Black Belt. In a section where it is considered dangerous by a white landowner to see four Negroes together, where every right is denied the Negro, where a Negro cannot step off his porch without the landowners permission, the Negro croppers organized, met and fought for their demands. This was also a struggle for Negro rights, against the tyranny and domination of a handful of white landowners and businessmen over a majority of the population, which in this section is Negro.

It is a part of the struggle for the rescue of the nine Scottsboro boys from the electric chair. It is a blow struck against the enslavement of 12,000,000 Negroes in this country by the white boss class. In this struggle, too, the white poor farmers and workers must take their stand, shoulder to shoulder with the Negroes. It is a part of the fight against starvation.

Croppers, tenants, poor farmers—black and white—organize now, united, in the fight against starvation. Demand the continuation of the food advances, cash settlement at harvest time, right to sell the crop how you please for cash, a moratorium on debts and interest!

Demand the release of the 34 croppers from the Dadeville jail and the right of the Negroes to carry and use arms in self defense against the landowners' lynch mobs! A new trial for the Scottsboro boys before a jury of workers and poor farmers, at least half to be Negroes, with no whites on it who have anti-Negro prejudices! The death penalty for the ones responsible for the murder of Gray!

Demand the right of the Negroes in the Black Belt and of white and Negro croppers and poor farmers, to meet and organize!

Poor White Farmers Unite With Croppers

(Continued from Front Page)

ing to eat, and no job.

The Red Cross helped me a little while and they cut me off. I have 5 in the family. My oldest girl was cooking for \$2 a week. Now they won't give her but \$1 per week. The boss I am working for now won't pay me. I can't hardly live. Now I am hardly existing because 1931 is worse than 1930. Wake up, Croppers Union, let us get together!

—A Poor White Farmer.

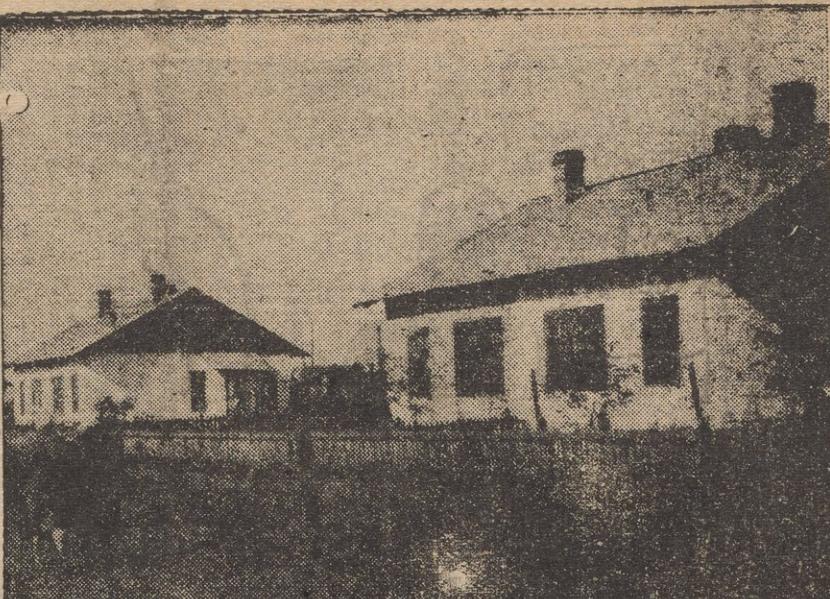
London Meet Plans War on Soviet Union

(Continued from Front Page)

against the Soviet. It may break loose at any time.

Workers and farmers—you who will be sent to fight for the bosses and are at present unemployed, starving, speeded up, discriminated against, persecuted—protest these war moves. Demonstrate on August 1st against boss war, for the defense of the Soviet Union, for unemployment relief and insurance, against wage-cuts in solidarity with the Tallapoosa croppers! Demonstrate on August 1st!

Miners' Homes in the Soviet Union



Comfortable homes of miners in the Soviet Union. Defend the Soviet. Demonstrate August 1st.

Red Cross Refused To Treat Negro Wounded in World War

Demonstrate Aug. 1st! Protest War On Soviet!

By a World War Veteran

Chattanooga, Tenn.

The capitalist medicine men are making war medicine. They are beating war drums and dancing around the fire. Again cannon fodder is demanded. The success of the Soviet Government's Five-Year Plan and the rising living standard of the Russian workers and farmers are frightening the bosses. The bosses see the Communist government is no longer an experiment but a practical system of freedom for the working classes that has come to stay. Hence, the Soviet Government must be destroyed. Therefore, they are starting the hate campaign. Workers, do not be deceived. The capitalists wish to destroy the only workers Government on the globe. The Russian workers got freedom after the last war. I am an American Negro and I will tell you what I got.

No. Bullets

I was drafted into the Army June, 1918, and I was sent to Camp Sherman, Ohio. There I was sent to the Negro Jim-Crow camp which was in swampy land along the river. Instead of drilling, all the Negroes were set to work unloading coal, cutting wood and doing the hardest kind of work. Our food was rationed out to us and there was no thought of giving us enough.

If any of us failed to eat that war bread, that tasted like dirt as much as left a crumb on his plate, that man was punished by being given extra work. We were given no training with the rifle at all. No Negroes were given target practice or permitted to shoot their guns in the U. S.

After ten days of this we were sent to Camp Humphreys, Virginia. This was a Southern camp under Southern officers. As soon as we arrived the Southern officers started in to show "those damn Ohio niggers" their place. They said to us "You niggers want to say 'sir' to a white man in this camp."

Fight Discrimination

The food was so bad and the treatment so harsh that five days after we arrived there was a riot. It was caused by a plantation boss officer who drew his pistol on about 50 Negroes who did not salute him. They took his pistol away from him and made him dance. The general in command then issued an order that officers would only carry pistols when on duty. All Southern officers always wore pistols, when in command of Negro troops. We were then given rifles, but no ammunition, and sent to Camp Merritt, New Jersey. Every

day we were lined up and searched for ammunition. The officers were afraid to have a single Negro have one cartridge while in the U. S.

After a final search of the Negro troops for cartridges and at the same time issuing ammunition to the white troops we were loaded on the U. S. S. Leviathan.

Made Grave-Diggers

On the way to France 500 white soldiers died of the flu. We arrived in Brest right in the midst of the worst epidemic of the flu in history. From 250 to 300 deaths a day. When the white officers found that very few Negroes were dying of the flu, they made the Negroes do all the scavenger and sanitary work in camp. The Negroes all furnished details to dig the graves and to load and unload dead bodies and to cover up graves.

We did this two weeks and then were sent to the front to an artillery camp. The food was awful and the Negro soldiers were not allowed to go to town and mix with the French people. It was here we learned that General Pershing had requested the French government to Jim-Crow the American Negro. Pershing told the French that Negroes were not good enough to associate with white people. He asked the French government to keep French women away from Negroes.

Wounded Refused Care

We were next sent to the Argonne Forest to the 349th Field Artillery. After the battle the 92nd Negro Division with its wounded was sent to the rear to rest and receive replacements. It was then decided to send the Division's wounded to a base hospital. Right here we saw some of the democracy of the U. S. A. we were supposed to be fighting for.

This base hospital near Treves, France, had lots of Red Cross nurses and was organized in Texas and Georgia. These American white nurses put up such a howl about nursing Negroes that the officers refused to allow the American Negro wounded in this hospital. The Negro wounded were then laid on the ground and we were told that white women could not nurse Negroes and that we would have to furnish tents and nurses and care for our own wounded.

The wounded Negroes, some of whom were gassed, laid out on the ground a half a day until some Negro soldier notified a French general and the Negroes were taken to a French hospital.

"Get Back to Your Place"

Back in the U. S. in 1919, we were up against the same old Jim-Crowism. In Camp Upton, N. Y., we had a race

A Kiss and A Snake

They have the same sting in the coal fields.

The Carnegie Coal Company believes in kisses. The Pittsburgh Terminal Coal Corporation goes in for snakes. Some operators prefer goose eggs. But the coal miners say they all have the same sting. And the womenfolk say all three have the same effect on the company storekeeper.

It didn't matter how much coal you dug. Nor what the expenses were. At the bottom of the statement for your two weeks' pay if you happened to work for the Carnegie mines, you found—* * *—3 in a row—kisses, the miners call them. If you work for the Terminal Mines the statement has a crooked line drawn across the bottom—that's called a snake. And other coal companies just draw a picture of a goose egg.

But they all mean the same thing—starvation. And that's what 40,000 coal miners are striking against today.

"They always manage to make it balance," the miners say, showing hundreds of statements, all alike on the bottom, no matter how they may vary in the amount of coal loaded.

"Sometimes it's the rent amount that's different, sometimes they raise the store bill to make it even. They even take off \$14.65 for school and head tax take it right off your pay without bothering to tell you about it."

"Once I thought I had six dollars coming to me in a two weeks' pay," said one miner of Cedar Grove. "and when I went to the office they just told me it was turned in for taxes. I didn't have a bite in the house to eat, but that didn't matter to them. And I couldn't get any scrip in the company store, either, so it was just a case of being more empty-bellied than usual."

This is what the coal miners are striking against. Even the children understand this thoroughly. They can tell you just how much Dad loaded and what the company gyped him. But it's the women who know best how they've had to beg for credit at the company store so that they could even have beans, or a mess of potatoes for supper.

The striking miners are putting up a militant fight. We must help in this bitter battle against starvation.

Send your donation today, so that tomorrow we will be able to send food into more mining camps. Hungry miners, hungry women and children are marching to and from picket lines as far as 25 miles, heads erect, singing, cheering, in the face of deputies' clubs, tear gas bombs, a storm of bullets that have already taken a death toll of three.

Help is needed immediately. Food, tents, are vitally important! Send donation, collect money and food from your friends, shopmates and send it immediately to the Pennsylvania-Ohio-W. Virginia Striking Miners' Relief Committee, 611 Penn Ave., Room 205, Pittsburgh, Pa.

riot on account of our tearing down Jim-Crow signs. Officers told all southern Negroes to go home when discharged and get back in his place. They also told them that it would be a good idea not to wear their uniform home, that southern white people did not like to see a Negro in a uniform.

You all know that 1920 was the greatest lynch year in the history of the U. S. Do not be cannon fodder again. Remember your treatment during the World War and after. Demonstrate on August 1st! No war against the Soviet workers!