COVINGTON CO. MASSES STORM COURT HOUSE

Flour Is Given Out After Solid Action White, Negro

ANDALUSIA, Ala.—Five hundred white and Negro workers and poor farmers of Covington County, by their united action against starvation, forced the Red Cross to grant them immediate relief and order the payment of money owed to them.

The R. P. C. in Covington County had stopped all relief work, thus cutting off food from many farm workers, poor farmers, and laborers. The workers threatened the possibility of wanting even a couple of dollars a week. At the same time, the Red Cross stopped issuing food.

March 26 County Seat

The workers and farmers, gathering in meetings under the leadership of the Alabama Farmers and Laborers, decided to march on the county seat of Andalusia. On the afternoon of June 17, the march reached a public demonstration. About 200 people arrived at the city square, followed by a mass meeting in front of the courthouse. The march then proceeded to the surrounding areas, involving hundreds of workers and farmers. The R. P. C. officials were forced to promise to send a special representative to Birmingham to get more money for relief.

BEHEMOTH, Stand Together

The Red Cross officials tried to meet the workers' requests that they be paid at least two dollars a week. But the workers and farmers demanded more, and the Red Cross was forced to take back all the funds they had previously promised. The workers threatened to continue their march until their demands were met.

United Action Won Their Demands

Five hundred white and Negro workers and farmers marched to the Covington County courthouse on June 17 to demand continuation of relief. Their solid action and their refusal to split along racial lines forced the Red Cross to open its station and give out hundreds of sacks of flour.

Strike on R. C. Jobs in Memphis Stops Wage-Cut

ARREST, FRAME-UP OF UNEMPLOYED COUNCIL WHICH LED STRUGGLE

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—About 3500 white and Negro workers employed at forced labor jobs have gone out on strike recently, and by their united action won the right to receive wages for their labor. The action of the Memphis workers kept the U.S. wage scale not only for Memphis itself, but for Chattanooga, Knoxville and Nashville.

Besides forcing the R. F. C. to restore the $1.25 scale, the strike moved the Red Cross to begin distributing the distribution of flour which had been stopped. Three of seven community soup kitchens, all of which had been closed to the previous week, were reopened.

Facing Starvation

The family welfare had been very much cut. All soup kitchens were closed down. The pay of the R. F. C. workers was increased. Thus, the R. F. C. announced that it would cut pay from $1.25 to $1 a day. The Unemployed Council of Memphis put out a brotherhood, "Unite to Smash Hunger." A strike on forced labor project followed. The strikers put out the following demands:

1. 3500 white and Negro workers
2. Immediate enforcement of all unemployed workers and poor farmers
3. Immediate provision against Negroes in the country out of any of their demands.

The Negroes who work on the roads of Covington County are doing their best to crush the united strength of the great Andalusia demonstration. But the workers are determined to continue their struggle until their demands are met.

Forced Judge to Change His Mind and Give Third Trial to Haywood Patterson

Mass protests again snatch Scottsboro boy from death chair

Haywood Patterson, one of the nine innocent Scottsboro boys, twice tried and twice falsely convicted in the lynching trials in Alabama on a charge of raping a white child have once more been snatched from the very shadow of the electric chair.

Patterson has been granted a third trial by decision of Judge Horton of Decatur. The new trial will be held in the state court.

This is a great partial victory in the Scottsboro struggle, which is the struggle for the mass, for the Negro people, and the Negro people and the Negro people are on behalf of these boys.

Manus Forced New Trial

Some of the factions now say that this shows the "fairness" of Judge Horton, and the Alabama court. But is there such a thing as a third trial? Is it not more than that? Judge Horton said on April 17, immediately after the second trial of Patterson, to millions of people, who had no evidence of innocence then, that he had. But without any such evidence, he has changed his mind.

Horton Forced to Change Mind: Why? Well, things happen when there has been a mass march of white and Negro workers to Washington to demand justice for millions of workers all over the country who have attended mass meeting, and kicked the doors of the Senate to demand protest against the legal lynching of these young men. Radio, Bates, young white Southern girls, Negroes, workers are all demanding their rights.

I. L. D. Calls Mass Conference Aug. 13

In B'ham to Save Willie Peterson

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Willie Peterson, Negro war veteran, has been convicted in the electric chair on August 13 in a charge of murdering a white woman with "wurden" and "wurdering a vic." Conviction on such charges may bring 10 years in jail.

But in spite of the police and the claims of the unique judgment, the R. F. C. workers of Memphis have prevented a repetition of the Wireless. With this victory behind them, they can now organize more solidarity and struggle harder for other demands, under the leadership of the Unemployed Council.

Snatched from the Electric Chair

Haywood Patterson, as he looked on trial in Decatur.
Plowing Under of Cotton is Scheme to Enrich Big Landlords and Speculators, Who Hold Last Year’s Surplus

What are we doing when we plow under rows of growing cotton? That’s a burning question for every Southern farmer, laborer, cooperator, and tenant. Let’s figure it out.

Roosevelt asks us to destroy, we destroy. Why? Cotton that has been held in the warehouses of the speculators and big landlords has been under cultivation in order to raise prices.

Today, it is true, we [are] cotton being sold at a higher price. What cotton is that? The cotton that has been held in the warehouses of the speculators and big landlords. When the drought of ‘21 killed the cotton crop, cotton per acre was under cultivation in order to raise prices.

In this situation, the struggle of the share croppers union against the cotton lords is of the utmost importance.

Rich Planters: Benefit Who can afford to cut down our crops? Only the rich planters, the big plantations, the landlords. In Texas, Louisiana, etc., the rich planters have cut down their crops. In this situation, the struggle of the share croppers union against the cotton lords is of the utmost importance.

The poor farmers and the peasants under pressure of the cotton lords have cut down their crops because they had the guts to cut down their crops. The cotton farmers and the peasants under pressure of the cotton lords have cut down their crops because they had the guts to cut down their crops.

Prices to Drop Again in the Fall. When Small Fellows Have Cotton to Sell, Pl an Means New Depths of Poverty for Southern Agricultural Masses

Cotton from this year’s crop will again bring the price tumbling. After the rest of the small farmers, the cotton they have will not be bought by the cotton lords at the market. The higher prices of the summer months will be paid for the small farmers, tenant, and laborers. In the fall, small farmers, tenant, and laborers will be paid less.

In this situation, the struggle of the Share Croppers Union against the cotton lords is of the utmost importance.

Roosevelt’s ‘Bounty Cotton’ The main reason for the fall in the price of cotton is that the government has changed its policy. The government has changed its policy. The government has changed its policy.

Many of the cotton growers will go to the cotton-patch in the fall and make a few cents. That means an influx of hundreds of millions of dollars from thousands.

The remedy to be paid to the planters will come out of the price tax on cotton—thanks to the government’s policy.

Organizer Against Hunger Poor Farmers' Tenement Farm Laborers' Organization in Georgia, Section of the National Farmers' Association, of the Federal Committee of Action. Demand that there be no restrictions on the rights and livelihood of the Negroes.
PLowing UNDER COTTON MEANS STARVATION; SMALL FARMERS, CROPPERS NOT CONSULTED IN THE PLAN

LABOR FAKERS TRY SET WHITE AGAINST NEGRO

(For a Worker Correspondent)
JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—The girls in the King Edward Cigar Factory came out on a strike a few months ago and got some victories.

Now the A. F. of L. investigators are starting to organize a union, that will not be for the benefit of the workers. The union makes them pay seven dollars every month out of their small wages.

Since the strike these labor fakers have told the white girls that the Negroes have nothing to do with them. The girls know that this is a lie and that it is an attempt to divide their ranks.

The Negro workers came out in solidarity with the whites at the time of the strike. They were not in a different department but tried to work until the white girls got their demands. Now it is up to the white girls to get together with the Negroes and make an agreement that will improve their conditions.

MAKE TEN SICK WORKER WALK TEN MILES TO RELIEF JOB

(For a Worker Correspondent)
ATLANTA, Ga.—I am writing this story to picture some of the conditions existing in the unemployed workers of this city by the relief agency and the affected conditions have been so bad for several months.

Finally, I decided to go to work on the Hoover Roosevelt chain-gang (road work) for about six months. My health had been bad for several months. Finally I decided too ill to work, so the relief officer sent out a note that gave me an opportunity to get to the Charity Hospital for examination and treatment. I happened to be in the hospital three times before I could see a doctor. This was the worst time in my life, when I was lying on the operating table in the hospital, I thought of the working men and women who are struggling to live. Then I decided not to return to work.

Red Cross Food Order for Week Lasts Three Days

(For a Worker Correspondent)
BERMUDIAN, Ala.—The Red Cross food order for this week has been reduced from 50 to 25 cents. This is due to the fact that the Red Cross cannot supply the order at the lower prices.

PUT TWO MEN'S WORK ON ONE IN STEEL MILL

(For a Worker Correspondent)
GADSDEN, Ala.—I am a steel worker and I am still on the unemployed list.

The cotton mill here works as many workers as men, and works them all like slaves, and pays them $4 to $5 a week. They don't know what they are making until they get paid.

Not only that, but there are four or five more cotton mills working here, all white women, and they work them 10 and 12 hours a day.

The main thing here is the steel plant. Now coal miners are picking up a little, but does that help the unemployed workers? They lost their homes, and now the coal miners are having to go in the coal mines. It is so that when coal miners go in for work, they have to pay $20 a week for the coal mine and then they get paid $5 a week.

The coal miners are doing the same work as the steel workers, and they are all working for the same thing.

The Question Box

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE
WHAT DOES IT MEAN?

The workers and the trade unions are invited to write to the SOUTHERN WORKER and ask any questions they wish. To the best of its ability, the SOUTHERN WORKER will endeavor to answer questions concerning the program of the unemployed and the various organizations such as the Unemployed Council, etc.

Workers Should Control Relief Funds

We demand that these funds be administered by appointed officials who don't know about our needs, but by elected delegates of the workers.

We demand that this insurance be paid by all workers, whether they have been employees, laborers, or any other occupations, and that women, old or young, be included in the same way.

The way to get this insurance is to take the first step, and then proceed with the second step, and then take the third step, and so on.
The Southern Worker

The Federal Industrial Control Act — A Slave Bill

Not interested workers are the right to organize, and a decent honest and winning standard — but low wages, more extensive, are something different. That is something of the Federal Industrial Control Act. And it is not the act that the employers and the low labor taxes are filing suits to get out higher.

Even this is the old House that is under, where all workers must share. Workers will be sold corresponding to the not in order of the workers nor employees.

Meanwhile, industry needs protection just as much as the Federal Industrial Control Act will to bring out the smaller manufacturers and help to the larger ones. These increased prices must be met and not reduced or cut.

The record will be kept with all, what we have to eat in the great depression. And this again will not mean more unemployment. The Hudson yard has been built in Ephraim, you will notice that it has the workers because of the depression.

But — perhaps most important of all — the new act makes it possible for the community and all its members to work and have full employment. And this is not the act that is built for the workers themselves.

As a result, what is being called the 'minimum wage' is more in line with the protection of the community than the protection of the people. So, the act is not so much for the workers themselves. As a result, what is being called the 'minimum wage' is more in line with the protection of the community than the protection of the people. So, the act is not so much for the workers themselves.

The minimum wage is $1.50 a day in the case of a man, $1.50 a day in the case of a woman. And the 'minimum wage' will not be paid to the woman because of the depression.

This new code submitted by the textile manufacturers is designed for certain work. It is necessary to work with the labor market. To put it into effect theango, and to make the labor market work for the betterment of the workers. This is not the act that is for the workers themselves.

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Textile Code Makes Wage-Cuts Sure

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Fight the Danger of a New World War

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