**The Southern Worker**

Vol III No. 5

Birmingham, Alabama, August 31, 1933

Price 2 Cents

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

Toilers Demand Arrest for Murder of Tuscaloosa Sheriff and Deputies

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

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

On Saturday night, Aug. 30, Dan Peppers, Jr., Elmira Clark and A. E. Hawn were taken from the Tuscaloosa county jail by the sheriff and put into a car going to Birmingham. They were sent with only two deputies and a private detective in the face of a certain attempt at lynching.

Where They Boarded—At about midnight the car was met by a lynch-gang near B'ham, Ala. It was by no means certain that there really was such a lynch-gang. But even according to their own official declarations, the deputies made no resistance, but cheerfully handed over their charges to the lynchers. The bodies of the boys were found in the back seat of the car, shot through the heart.

The murder of these boys, born on March 1, before the trial of the Atlanta Negro lynching case, brought sharp criticism of the Tuscaloosa and Montgomery lynchings.

T. C. I., Center of Southern Industry, Closes Rail Mill

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—The enamel mill of the T. C. I. has closed down. Two furnaces were carried away.

The T. C. I. is the center of the Southern industry.

Several weeks ago, every house in Alabama opened its windows to the news that the T. C. I. was once more taking on men. This was hailed as a sure sign of returning prosperity.

News of Closing—In striking contrast to this bullish tone, the following tiny paragraph appeared in the last issue of the Birmingham Age-Herald: "The enamel mill of the Tuscaloosa Tin, Iron, and Railways Company having completed the orders on hand, will close Saturday, closing the rail mill will carry two more workers.

During the few days the workers, the T. C. I. took their meager pay, for the little groceries advanced to them while they were out of work.

Production Increase Brief—When the T. C. I. first began to operate, the United Steel Workers Industrial Union warned the workers that the employment would probably last only for a short time. Not only in the T. C. I. but in all factories, mines, and mills, there is a policy known as "the panic." The cause of the employment is the panic. The employers know that prices will rise. When a real inflation sets in, they will not wait for the market.

Workers of other industries and factories should take warning from the experience of the T. C. I. They should not be fooled by the "white collar" excitement. Above all, they should be skeptical of the struggle.

For more information on the false promises that jobs will soon be plentiful, (Continued on page 2)

**M. C. ELLIS, CANDIDATE OF THE WORKERS**

Marcus Crawford Ellis, candidate of the Communist Party for President of the City Commission, Bham., was born July 7, 1885, in Prattville, Ala. His father was born a slave and Ellis has been a member of the Communist Party since 1921.

His mother came to this country from England.

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

Ellis was a member of the A. F. of L. Union. He took part in the T. C. I. strike in 1918, which lasted several months.

As a member of the Unemployed Workers Union, Ellis earned a leading part in the strike of the relief workers during the Big strike in Birmingham. He is an active member of the Communist Party.

Note: Pictures and history of the other candidates of the Communist Party in the Birmingham fall elections will be printed in the next issue of the Southern Worker.
Workers in the Lane Cotton Mill Find N.R.A. Means Cut in their Pay

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

NEW ORLEANS, La. - Heretofore the workers in the Lane Cotton Mill here say that they are being forced to cut back on the amount of pay they receive. In the past the workers have been paid a wage of $1.50 per hour, but now they are being paid $1.00 per hour. The reason for this is that the company has been forced to cut back on its production due to the economic depression.

The workers are very unhappy with the situation and have threatened to go on strike if their demands are not met. The company has offered to raise the wage to $1.25 per hour, but the workers have refused to accept this offer.

They say that they are being treated unfairly and that the company is only interested in making money. They are asking for equal pay for equal work and are demanding better working conditions.

New Deal in Practice

They note that what they receive is the same as what they were receiving before the New Deal, and that the government is not helping them.

What is being done for the workers in the Lane Cotton Mill?

The workers are currently organizing and are planning to go on strike if their demands are not met. The company has offered to raise the wage to $1.25 per hour, but the workers have refused to accept this offer.

In addition, the government is not doing enough to help the workers. The workers feel that they are being treated unfairly and that the company is only interested in making money. They are asking for equal pay for equal work and are demanding better working conditions.

The lane cotton mill situation is a good example of how the New Deal is not helping the workers. The workers are being forced to cut back on the amount of pay they receive, and the company is only interested in making money. The government is not doing enough to help the workers and is only interested in helping itself.

Girls in Fincle Cigar Co., Texas.

On Strike For Decent Conditions

SAN ANTONIO, Tex. - Four hundred thirty-five girls working at the Fincle Cigar Co. here today demanded a better working environment and better wages.

They rejected the membership of the American Federation of Labor and are setting up a militant strike committee.

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

Fincle Cigar Co. has long been known as a tough company with aggressive employers in the city.

The girls work on a piece-work basis and are reported to be paid 30 cents an hour for an 8-hour day, although the minimum specified is 36 cents.

The girls, who live in the community, say they are forced to work 12 hours a day to make ends meet.

They pointed out that the company has been very strict in its policies, and that they are not allowed to go out during their breaks.

The girls are demanding better wages, better working conditions, and the right to unionize.

"FORCEs OF LAW" IN ALA. ARE PARTIALLY TO BLAME

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Vicious Lynchings

Savage Lynching

(Continued from page 1)

violence.

One of the first recent lynchings occurred in 1930 when Judge Henry R. Foster, Sheriff R. E. Hamblin, Deputy Hamilton and Pat, Detective Haff, and a number of other men, all connected with the lynching.

A thick cloud of smoke was seen in the living room of the Union office.

ACIPCO PIPE SHOP IS TURNING OFF WORKERS NEARING PENSION AGE

(Continued from page 1)

Union Office

ACIPCO PIPE SHOP IS TURNING OFF WORKERS NEARING PENSION AGE

(Continued from page 1)

Pipe Shop is turning off all the older employees who are within one year of retirement, the pension. The company is living new ones to take their place.

The company is also carrying $10,000 in insurance, with the company providing for the family of the deceased.

Mr. Ford, manager of the shop, says, "We have to cut back on our expenses and it is best to hire new workers who are younger."
CROPPERS WHO PLOWED UP COTTON GET JUST ONE LOOK AT GOVT. CHECKS; THEN LANDLORDS POCKET THE MONEY

CUT OFF ALL RELIEF WORK IN CHARLOTTE

(Charlotte, N. C.)—The city of Charlotte is faced with a labor shortage and has cut off all relief work. All relief workers have been laid off. R. B. Wilson, acting relief director for North Carolina, said that "all relief workers have been laid off." This is the first time in the history of the city that relief work has been cut off.

Cotton Price Is Up, But Only the Landlords Gain

(Auburn, Ala.)—The price of cotton has risen to $2.50 a bale. This is the highest price in the history of the city. The landlords are gaining from this increase, but the croppers are not.

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

(Atlanta, Ga.)—The price of milk has increased by 50% in the last two weeks. This is the biggest increase in the price of milk in the history of the city. Workers are buying less milk because of the high prices.

SO HARD TO SIT IN THE OFFICE, SAYS RELIEF HEAD

(Yorkville, Ky.)—I thought I would write a few lines in regard to the "relief" in this section. There has never been any real relief. Only a little Red Cross money has been given out, and that has been for a few families. The relief officials said that this was not enough and that they would have to supplement it with food stamps. This is the first time we have seen any real relief in the city.

LANDLORD KEEPS CROPPER'S CHECK FOR "OLD DEBTS"

(Birmingham, Ala.)—The landlord has taken possession of the cropper's check for "old debts." The cropper was paid $50 for a destroyed crop. He paid $200 to the landlord for this crop. The landlord has refused to pay the cropper and has kept the check for "old debts." The cropper is now suing the landlord.

FRUITS and other HEAVY WORKERS

The southern worker will pay 50 cents apiece for all pictures which it uses. The pictures will be returned in the box in which they are received. Please return the pictures as soon as possible.
Rise In Mighty Protest Against the Savage Tuscaloosa Lynchings!

A year of anger is blazing the flames of the South, white and black and terrible lynching in Tuscaloosa!

Who is responsible for these lynchings? The book-czard process is responsible, because when charge is brought, boys are sent to jail.

Yesterday, the New Orleans Times-Picayune published an article that says, "The International Labor Defense League is responsible for these lynchings in Alabama."

There were thousands of lynching in Alabama before the I. L. D. took on this fight. The amount of law and order was meager. The press by this organization, driven into the streets of the cities, exposed these frame-up cases of Negroes. We will therefore Lynch Negroes to the last man, until our enemies are fighting each other for the chance to get in on this killing.

Who is responsible for these Lynchings? The Negroes themselves. They have been fighting the government for too long. The Negroes are responsible for the lynching. The government has long since been fighting the Negroes. The Negroes are avenging themselves on the government.

The terror that rules the South is the terror of the government. The terror of the government is the terror of the Negroes. The terror of the government is the terror of the South. The terror of the government is the terror of the United States.

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

There is a problem with the workers at the Lane Cotton Mill in New Orleans. They have been treated unfairly by their employers. They have been forced to work long hours for a small wage.

They have been forced to work in unsafe conditions. They have been threatened with violence. They have been excluded from the union. They have been denied their rights.

The workers are fighting back. They are demanding better conditions. They are demanding higher wages. They are demanding safety in the workplace.

They are fighting for their lives. They are fighting for their families. They are fighting for their future.

The workers are not alone. They have the support of the community. They have the support of the union. They have the support of the workers of the world.

They will not be defeated. They will not be silenced. They will not be ignored.

The workers at the Lane Cotton Mill are not alone. They are part of a larger movement. They are part of a larger struggle. They are part of a larger world.