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PASSAIC NEGRO

Supreme Court's Dec American Negroes

**JIM-CROWISM AND MOB LAW
CHALLENGE NEGRO FREEDOM**

(By Staff Correspondent.)
(Special to the Negro Champion.)

**COLORED WORKERS IN N
FIGHT A W**

(By SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)
LODI, N. J., May 29.— Jim Crow
conditions, low pay, long hours, and

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The New Negro Acknowledges No "Superior" Race!

NEGRO CHAMPION

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE AMERICAN NEGRO LABOR CONGRESS.

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JUNE, 1926

Price 5 Cents Everywhere

WORKERS STRIKE

on to Be Color Bar to
Who Want Better Homes

**BRITISH COLOR-BAR BILL PROVOKES WORKERS'
REBELLION AMONG SOUTH AFRICAN NEGROES**

BATTLE

work
Negroes

(Special to the Negro Champion.)

CAPE TOWN, May 15.—The Hertzog government has accomplished its aim; the Color Bar bill has been pushed through both houses of the South African parliament and will soon become

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The battle of the American Negro to gain his full civil and political rights seems to be at its lowest ebb; certainly the present period challenges the utmost of whatever faith and endurance that the Negro possesses, to hold him steadfast in the face of the storm of persecution, oppression and hardship that he is now undergoing in the effort to be a free man in America. Land of the Brave, Home of the Free?

being forced to stand and work in foul damp places, surrounded by dangerous fumes, has contributed much toward placing the Negro workers of the large textile mills of N. J., located in Passaic and Lodi, on strike, alongside their fellow workers of all races and nationalities.

Somebody else made the remark here the other day, while standing under the dome of the national capital, from whence volumes of thick, black smoke, rising from the burning debris of a scanty Negro village was plainly visible; a Negro village that some southern gentlemen didn't quite approve of; that the Negro, who went to military camps should have done most of their training for the Huns in Kentucky and Mississippi than say that were reported to have been overseas.

I suppose that this speaker was thinking of the 18 lynchings last year in this country; of the two Negroes lynched in three days' time in Florida just recently; or maybe he was thinking of the fact, that in spite of the 18 lynchings in 1925, in spite of the already large number of acts of mob violence that have taken place this

year, both the Dyer Anti-Lynch bill and the McKelvey Anti-Lynching bill have been thrown aside and killed by a republican congress.

No one can deny that we will have to put 1825 down as a dark year in the Negro's experience with American democracy and freedom; not only have the two most popular anti-lynching and anti-violence bills been lost, bills, that an enormous amount of time, money and thought were used in fostering, but also there has been defeat in other lines of aspiration for freedom.

Segregation has stalked into the national capital; it is now against the law for an elegantly attired colored lady or gentleman of Washington to go bathing on any other beach than the one especially assigned to them by the district of Columbia police officials.

Just this week the supreme court of the U. S. has handed down a decision in a case involving the buying of real estate in the D. C. in which the court disclaims any right to interfere in any little plan that the citizens of a white community get together and contract to never sell any property to a person of Negro blood. And in the case of the Washington bathing beach, it was perfectly good republican president from Massachusetts who signed the bill making that measure a law.

these conditions; they charge that it has been the systematic effort of the owners and management of the mills to keep them shut away from the white workers, also giving them a wage that will make them envious of the white workers' jobs, with a view of keeping them in trim for strike breaking purposes. But these Negro workers have used a "long eye" this time, and have come out on strike along with all other workers.

In the words of one of the colored strike leaders, it has been Jim Crow conditions, low pay, long hours, together with the fact that Negro workers are invariably given the most dangerous work, such as working in damp places where they are forced to endure acid fumes that is very injurious to their health. That has placed them on strike. All rough and heavy work is at all times allotted to colored workers. Systematic investigation has proven that Negro workers who earn from 40 to 42 cents per hour are forced to work 60 hours and more a week to be able to receive a weekly wage of \$24.

Therefore, it is but natural that our race workers should finally revolt against such conditions and they have responded in large numbers to the strike call, and they intend to remain out until the strike is won. The American Negro Labor Congress is giving these militant class conscious workers of our race its wholehearted support. William Pickens of the N. A. A. C. P. has spoken before these workers and was given a hearty welcome. He urged Negro workers to fight on for a square deal in the textile industry. It is understood that this fearlessly fought battle by the colored textile workers will gain for them and for all the colored workers who are in the mills, the same consideration that all other workers receive.

GOMPER SISM STILL RULES IN A. F. OF L.; ANTI-NEGRO SENTIMENT AMONG LEADERS STILL RAMPANT

Boston Labor Faker Excludes Negro Workers from Central Labor Union Parade

BOSTON, April 11.—Repudiating his invitation extended a week previous—even denying that he extended the invitation—John J. Kearney, president of the Local Central Labor Union arbitrarily ruled out of participation in the parade of organized labor the members of the Boston local of the American Negro Labor Congress.

The parade opened the local campaign to "organize the unorganized" April 4. Brother Robert H. Isaacs, delegate to the C. L. U. from Apartment-House Janitors' Local No. 5, I. U. B. S. E., introduced a resolution aimed at removing the restrictions placed against Negro workers in the unions and calling for a special campaign designed especially for organizing Negro workers. Kearney took the floor against the first provision of the resolution, he claiming that in Boston there was no discrimination. After the resolution passed Brother Isaacs

who is also a member of the American Negro Labor Congress applied to Kearney for permission for the A. N. L. C. to participate and Kearney invited them to march with the Central Labor Union Division.

A. N. L. C. Outwits Kearney. Despite the action of Kearney the A. N. L. C. proceeded to Faneuil Hall (the "Cradle of Liberty") where a mass meeting followed the march and there placed their banners and placards on view. Kearney on entering the hall immediately threw down the placards. Brother Isaacs protested to State Organizer Frank McCarthy

All Negro Workers Should Join a UNION! See About It Today!

who inspected the placards and then ordered them replaced in position. The placards of the A. N. L. C. read as follows: "Labor, the Negro Worker is With You—Let Us In," "Organize the Negro Workers," "Negro Worker, Be a Union Man," "Black Worker, Be a Union Man," "Black the Boss," and "Negro Workers Are Knocking at Labor's Door."

To Fight to Finish. The American Negro Labor Congress does not intend to let this matter end here. They are in the campaign for social equality and the aboli-

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a working law of the country. Native life has been stirred more deeply by the enactment of this law than by any other single event in the modern history of South Africa.

Thousands of natives flocked into Cape Town during the hours that the last vote was being taken on what is undoubtedly the most reactionary piece of legislation that has ever been passed by any legislative body in the world; by its provisions the pure native worker is totally barred from many industries, in others he is allowed to do only the roughest and most laborious labor. By this method it is hoped to keep the Negro in South Africa as a permanent supply of raw

of the big South African empire for a few pennies a day. Prime Minister J. B. M. Hertzog has given out a statement saying that the Color Bill must stand, as it is the only way to keep South Africa for the White race.

It is reported that the I. C. U., the Industrial and Commercial Union, an organization of 30,000 native workers is busy laying plans to combat this imperialist encroachment upon their rights.

HAITIANS RIOT WHEN ELECTION IS FORCED BY U.S.

How the recent election of Luis Borno as president of Haiti, to succeed himself, was consummated, has been set forth in a document which arrived yesterday by private courier over a circuitous route from Percival Thoby, former Haitian charge d'affaires here.

Thoby left New York early last month and arrived in Port au Prince, the Haitian capitol, on April 13, the day following the elections, after visiting Cape Haitian, Porte de Paix, Jeremie and St. Marc. In each place he reported great excitement concerning the naming of Borno by a council of state chosen by himself, five of its twelve members being his relatives.

"In Port au Prince," he said, "people of all classes protested against the so-called election of Mr. Borno. They came from all parts of Haiti. The city was crowded. All streets around the legislative building were guarded on the night after the election was announced by armed constables. No one was allowed to enter the building without a pass.

"Thousands of citizens, women and children, filled the streets, crying, 'Down with Borno, the traitor.' One moment the crowd, dense and excited, tried to force their way thru the armed constables and reach the legislative building. American officers ordered the constables to drive the people back and fire on them.

"The constables, being Haitian, raised their guns and fired in the air. Panic ensued, but subsided following public announcement of Borno's election. Then began wholesale arrests of citizens, some of them accused of having fired shots, when in reality the constables fired by direction of American officers.

"My brother-in-law, Albert Carrie, was arrested and thrown in a small cell with eighteen other citizens. They were nearly naphyriated. He was not armed at all, and was released by the American chief of police, after seven hours' confinement, but again arrested under the same charge by direct orders of Mr. Borno. He remained in prison twenty-four hours, and was re-

(Continued on page 4)

EDITOR'S NOTE:—The following address or editorial is taken from the "Workers' Herald," a native labor paper, that is published in Cape Town by Clements Kadalle, organizer of the I. C. U. of South Africa. Mr. Kadalle is also a contributing editor to the Negro Champion. We think this ringing declaration of militant spirit and independence with which the native workers of South Africa meet the challenge of bondage and enslavement which the British imperialist have hurled at them, should be of splendid encouragement to the great masses of Negro workers in America, to organize themselves 100 per cent strong. We also think that this fighting spirit of the South African workers ought to put to shame many of the boot-licking "Uncle Tom's" both black and white who infest the ranks of the workers, and who, whenever they are slapped good and hard, by the master class, are all too ready to say, "Thank you sir, we'll try and do better next time."

The People's Charter for Freedom and no Surrender.

While we endorse whole-heartedly the Bill of Rights as reaffirmed at the recent Bloemfontein Convention, we desire to appeal to all African leaders, moderates and extremists, to sink all their differences, and thus reason together and steam off African political revolution. A national assembly in place of the present African National Congress for the Aborigines must be created forthwith. This must take place in the form of a political alliance to which all the existing organizations of the African people must be affiliated. We trust that there shall be no delay on the part of the leaders to act. The way is quite open, the government has unconsciously given us a "grand send-off," and the impetus thus created will be seen in unanimous resolutions which are being adopted throughout the country. Our leaders must boldly step forward and initiate the proposed program. The elements of evil must be attacked en masse. While we also appreciate the courage of the Cape Native Voters' Association, who in a conference decided to petition parliament for the continuation of the Cape franchise, we totally disapprove of sectional or provincial non-party discussion of the native problem, much more is it desired for us to defend ourselves en masse. Let old fears and tribal prejudices be set aside. We must marshal our forces during the present year so as to be ready for the fray in 1927.

Our motto must be LIFE OR DEATH.

We do not propose to discuss the constitution of the proposed National Assembly. This can be left in abeyance until the leaders meet. It is an indisputable fact that there are many of our leaders who would not join the African National Congress for one reason or another. We cannot afford to lose them; they must be brought into the line of battle. Let our imperialist rulers and exploiters continue legislating against our own will, our minds must be concentrated in creating a new political atmosphere throughout the country. It is time that we change the line of agitation. As we are debarred from entering into parliament, we cannot accept anything inferior. We must create our own parliament as suggested above.

Shall we consider it our duty tamely to submit to any new laws which may be made to check our progress to prosperity and social happiness? Let the imperialist dupes make laws for themselves, if they are so fond of legislating. If they fondly believe in taxation, let them tax one another; but let them first ask our consent before they prescribe pills for our disease—of which we ourselves better know the cure.

No! The immediate consequences of any attempt to crush the African proletariat at this present juncture, must be a most resolute determination on the part of the people so affected to link their forces together, thereby to bring about the dawn of political revolution in this country. We must have a real NATIONAL ASSEMBLY. To your tents, O African proletariat.

(Continued on page 2)

GARVEY'S LEADERSHIP IMPERILS USEFULNESS OF U. N. I. A.

Detroit Convention of the U. N. I. A. An Attempt of Garvey Leaders to Hypnotize Masses of Negro People with Wild Dreams of Fantastic Empires and Mythical Steamship Lines. No Practical Businesslike Plans or Policy Adopted.

The much heralded international convention of the U. N. I. A. has ended in Detroit. The A. N. L. C. was represented at this meeting by fraternal delegates, but there was very little opportunity for fraternal delegates or any other class of delegates, who were not already committed to Garveyism in its most rabid and fantastical form to get a hearing. Vital and important questions pertaining to the industries, economic and labor conditions among the toiling masses of the Negro people were almost ignored, or were second-rate questions, or pushed aside, that Mr. Garvey might be praised and Mr. Sherrill condemned. The A. N. L. C. had hoped that the convention would adopt a working class program for the people.

During the World War the claim of leading statesmen thruout the world that the war was being fought in the interest of democracy. The bantering about of democratic phrases such as, "The right of self determination of the weaker races of people," "the right of self government," etc. coupled with the universal shifting of social relationship and the great masses of backward people down into the great maelstrom had its peculiar effect upon the Negroes of America as well as all other oppressed and exploited racial groups of the world. The unrest had developed among the Negro people of America as a sort of back-fire to president Wilson's Fourteen Points presented at the peace conference and inconsistency of the Negro people being called upon to fight for a government that does not protect them from lynching, Jimcrowsism, political disfranchisement and countless other social abuses, was apparent to the most backward and unlettered Negro. This unrest among the great mass of Negroes in America was at once seized upon and criticized by Mr. Marcus Garvey who came to America in 1916 under the influence of these democratic slogans which everybody was shouting.

Ideal proposition of a free and independent Africa for the Negro people, of course, no one should have any

ors, etc., are the chief products and constitute the source of wealth of these states. Negro labor is the means employed to extract this wealth; could it be imagined for one moment that the legislatures of these states would give the slightest consideration to any proposition that meant the drawing away of the labor supply upon which the employing class in these states and their respective governments depend for profits and revenue? Only the most child-like and uninformed mind could believe so.

The African continent has been in competition among the great European powers. Negroes like to say that at least there yet remains two free and independent Negro States in Africa but even this is not true. Liberia is not free; neither is Abyssinia. Any man who knows anything whatsoever about present day international politics knows that the same state of the world, even though they have a government of their own are but nominally free and that the great powers have something to say in regard to their foreign policy and even their internal policy. The Liberian government has never fostered the U. N. I. A. movement and for the simple reason that the Liberian government is in a constant state of

IMPERIALISM'S BLOODY R DOWN COLONIAL PEOPLES LAND-OPPRESSION'S SP OF IRON LOOMS AS WOR

Capitalistic Greed for Economic Expansion of Colonial Countries Exposed by Report Against Cruelties and Oppressions." Subject Peoples Around the World Organizing in Solid Front to Oppose Economic and Military Oppression.

LEAGUE AGAINST CRUELITIES AND IN THE COLONIES.

Editor's Note:

The following report has been received by the publicity department of the "League Against Cruelties in the Colonies," Brussels, Belgium. A world-wide movement representing all of the oppressed peoples thruout the world is being organized in Brussels in August of this year. The American Negroes are expected to be represented at that conference. It is also expected that other organizations will send delegates.

The French imperialism after having consented by the negotiations of Monsieur de Jouvenot to the withdrawal of French troops from Palestine with Lord Plumer to have the absolute military rule on the Arabian tribes of the region, has committed a series of outrages and violation of law and humanism.

After the bloodshed of Damascus and Aleppo, the French imperialism, in a move to suppress the opposition to the French imperialism, were active in "disorder and riots."

The court is composed of French army officers, delivering their sentence on the basis of the charges against the accused, especially cruel in application on the part of the French imperialism.

The Berlin section of the "League Against Cruelties in the Colonies" raised a vigorous protest against the French imperialism. The French imperialism immediately sent a French solicitor, Sadoul, to Syria by all legal means the accused fighters of the French imperialism.

The French High-Commissioner Jouvencel, has ordered Mr. Sadoul entrance to Syria.

A group of French parliament members have raised a question in the French parliament as to whether the French imperialism has the power to refuse a French solicitor to enter Syria.

The Berlin section, moreover, initiated a campaign of mass-meeting against the French imperialism.

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HUBERT HARRISON, NEGRO SCHOLAR, JOINS RANKS OF A.N.L.C. WORKERS

Staff Lecturer of the N. Y. Board of Education to Make Speaking Tour of A. N. L. C. Locals in the East in Interest of Labor Organization Among Negro Workers

Among the many new additions to the fast swelling ranks of the American Negro Labor Congress, are a number of outstanding figures in present day American life. Standing in the front rank of these is Dr. Hubert Harrison of New York City, staff lecturer of the New York board of education, member of the mayor's committee on reception to distinguished guests, traveler and scholar of note.

To the great host of friends and admirers of Hubert Harrison, this step, which brings him into actual contact with the most fundamental of factors that is involved in the Negro's existence in America, namely his economic status.

Hubert Harrison has been known for many years as a serious, fearless and energetic student of Negro life and its problems; therefore it is accepted as natural that he finally takes his place in the ranks of the A. N. L. C.; to serve his best in an organized struggle on the part of the Negro workers to win their economic emancipation; which in turn means his social and spiritual emancipation.

Aside from his lecture work, Hubert Harrison has served as literary critic for the New York World, the New York Tribune, the Freeman and the Nation; he is organizer of the International Colored Races' Unity League. Harrison will begin a speaking tour of the eastern locals of the

PULLMAN PORTERS JOIN UNION, NOT SCARED BY COMPANY BLUFF; WANT BETTER WAGES

Editor's Note:
The Pullman Co. is persisting in its campaign of reprisal and blacklisting against all porters who openly favor the Regular Porters' Union which the Pullman porters, out of sheer desperation have formed in an attempt to gain better working conditions and a decent living wage. For years the Pullman porters have been the worst treated and most poorly paid of all railroad workers. Very naturally then, thousands of the men are joining the new union because they feel they have a right to bargain as other workers do for a better livelihood.

ST. PAUL, Minn.—In spite of the official statements of the Pullman Company that "all employes are permitted to become members of any organization that they so desire," Frank Boyd, porter in good standing for 13 years, has been notified to stay off his run.

On January 13 and 14 at meetings of the newly organized Pullman Porters' Union, he spoke in favor of the union. On the 15th he was notified not to take his regular run. He has not been employed now for three months, altho technically he is still an employe of the Pullman Company.

This is the method used by the Pullman Company to illegally discharge union men. When Boyd attempted to bring his case before the grievance committee, as provided in the fake Employees' Representation Plan, the company officials refused to issue form No. 9151 upon which grievances are made to the zone committee. According to the agreement made February 15th, 1926, every employe has the right of "fair and impartial hearing at the earliest possible date as to the cause and justification of suspension or dismissal, provided hearing is requested." Registered letters have been sent to Healy, the district superintendent, and to C. Ross, the chairman of the district porters' representatives. Still no answer has been gotten from them.

A few provisions of the plan will serve to illustrate how impossible it is for porters to get justice through the plan. Rule 9, section 3, provides: "Should an employe subject to this agreement believe he has been unjustly treated . . . he may appeal to his district official (Healy)." This appeal may or may not be recognized, as the superintendent pleases. In this case no notice has been taken of the appeal. Further: (d) "He may refer the matter to the local committee (C.

grant a prompt hearing." This was done. Again no provision for enforcing the appeal. "Failing satisfactory adjustment, the claimant . . . may refer the matter to the zone central committee, and finally to the bureau of industrial relations"—all of which has been done in the regular manner.

"Conference must be granted within ten days." Now, Boyd has been thrown out of work for three months without explanation, waiting action on his case. This shows the bankruptcy of the plan as far as the porters are concerned.

January 27th Wage Conference Illegal
The agreement made at the "wage conference" held January 27th to February 5th, 1926, was illegal. The plan provides that 24 porter delegates constitute a conference and ALL of them must sign to make an agreement. At the conference there were neither 24 delegates nor did all of them sign. Still the Pullman Company is foisting this agreement on the porters, which, even according to the Pullman plan, is illegal.

The porters of the Twin Cities must realize that the corporation is not interested in bettering conditions of the porters. They will only do so under pressure. The Employees Representation Plan was not designed by the Pullman Company to allow such pressure to be brought to bear. The Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters is the only organization thru which the demands of the porters in their struggle for better conditions can be enforced. The union is now organized over 60 per cent in St. Paul, with the drive about to begin in Minneapolis. The union appeals to all porters to unite against the discrimination shown the porters as an inferior race. Porters of the Twin Cities, if you want better working conditions and better pay, join the union now while the

more objection to Negro Nationalism than to Irish Nationalism, Hindu or Egyptian Nationalism. The idea as an idea was a noble one but the program of action of carrying out this idea has been as incomplete, as visionless and at times as foolish as any

many ships run up at the end of the war at our eastern ports absolutely idle because they had nothing to haul. Mr. Garvey proposed vessels and at the same time the organization having nothing for these vessels to do. Mr. Garvey did not know that many of the steamship lines today have developed out of industries as a means of solving their own problem of transportation and incidentally, serving others; as a result the money that has been invested in the U. N. I. A. ships has been money wasted. It would have been quite practicable had the U. N. I. A. first acquired a concession of land in Brazil, Africa or some other tropical country and begun the growing of coffee, rubber, cocoa or any of those commodities which America buys from the tropical areas of the world and later having set up warehouses in America and Europe states and then the proposition of the steamship line could have had a practical proposition; it would have had immediate use. This is only one example of how impracticable and child-like Mr. Garvey's program of action has been. However much we may appreciate and admire him for his courage and for his devotion to the cause of race liberation, we cannot overlook his downright ignorance of present day World Social organization, neither did we fail to appreciate the fine revolutionary social demands of the U. N. I. A. in the early years of its existence such as the right of the Negro everywhere, "To the political ballot," "The right of the Negro to enter the trade unions," "equal employment with the whites," "abolition of Jimcrowsism," and many other fine and excellent social demands, but the U. N. I. A. has dropped a long way back from its fine spirited position, say even in the year of 1921; but what did we find? That the whole movement has slumped down to nothing more than a colonization society.

Everyone who sat in the convention at Detroit, was struck by the silent and shameful retreat of the U. N. I. A. and its leaders had made from its former position. At the convention the printed resolution was introduced by Mrs. Garvey coming from Mr. Garvey, and its contents was that each and every local organization of the U. N. I. A. approached the state legislature in their particular district asking that these resolutions be presented to the state legislation and having gotten past to the very state capitol representative bodies that it may be carried on to congress at Washington. The resolution asking that the federal government acquire territory in Africa to be used for colonizing American Negroes. It should be quite clear, to every man and woman of the most ordinary intelligence, that the southland depends to a very large degree on Negro labor. Take Louisiana, Mississippi, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, South Carolina, here in these states, the labor source is chiefly the Negro. Cotton, sugar cane, turpentine, iron

British or French aggression with the aim of making Liberia a colony. Certainly, the Liberian government would not, and could not encourage immigration of any large number of Negro people obsessed with the idea of Africa for the Africans and the ex-

This House resolution which was passed at the Detroit convention, states in bold type that: "Liberia is able to sustain 20 million Negroes." This is absolutely untrue for we know that Liberia is about the size of the little country of Belgium in Europe. Belgium has a population of 2 million. Liberia has a population of 2 million. Belgium, the most thickly populated country in the world and having more persons to the square mile has only the population of 7 million persons. Some generations ago, Liberia could have been large enough at least, in territory, to have sustained 20 million Negroes; but Mr. Garvey does not tell you in his resolution that time after time large slices of Liberia have been cut off by England and France and that to France alone she lost something over 300 miles of her coast line. These are the things that constantly misled members of the U. N. I. A.

If the Negro is a lamb in America certainly he is not going to be a lion in Africa under France and England who hold large sections of Africa and are the main formidable powers in Europe. It is certainly better to fight one group than half a dozen. Africa will be free but the initiative will come in Africa on the part and parcel of its native people. What has already begun, is exemplified by the rise of Abd-el-Krim in the North and Clements Kadalle of South Africa, we Negroes of the new world can aid them in their struggle. We can help them carry on the fight as already started in Africa and we wonder what the U. N. I. A. has done to help Abd-el-Krim against the united forces of Spain and France; who has had to fight these countries with their own weapons of the most modern type. Weapons that cannot be found in Morocco but must be secured abroad. Has the U. N. I. A. even served as a purchasing agency for the acquisition of modern rifles, machine guns, etc. for Abd-el-Krim? Certainly not. The Negro of America is an American. He has grown up with American life. We must fight here for our place. We must find properly fitted allies. We must join hands with those who have a common grievance. The Negro's degradation in America is not due to color or race but to his increased and weak social condition. He is a victim of a social system with a policy calculated to ever keep the Negro people a source of cheap labor and an inexhaustible reservoir of workers for the mill, factories, mines and great plantations. The cause of the Negro's lowly condition is to be found in the capitalist system of society.

U. N. I. A. embodies the latter day spirit of revolt in the Negro people against conditions. This is to be appreciated highly but one by one the past elements of the U. N. I. A. will desert its ranks seeing that today it has become no more than an empty shell.

LOVETT-FORT WHITEMAN.

KAMERUN NEGROES UNITED IN BERLIN AGAINST IMPERIALISM.

In connection with the activity of "the League Against Oppression in the Colonies" the Kamerun Negroes in Berlin decided to create an organization for the enslaved population of Kamerun which is

The speaker of the convention, Mr. Muna, in his opening speech, that the keepers of the new France and England, establish the same rule during the German occupation the greatest population of Kamerun.

Unlimited exploitation, the refusal of political and human rights, bloodshed and outstanding features of the present situation of peoples and sons of Kamerun living in Europe the duty to defend their countrymen suffering tyranny of the imperialist powers.

After a long discussion the foundation of the Kamerun Negroes in Berlin was decided. It should deal in connection with the "League Against Oppression in the Colonies" and undertake the liberation of the West Africa countries (Liberia, Nigeria, Kamerun). The affiliation of the above league was unanimously voted.

THE DUTCH INDIES AND THE FIGHT AGAINST IMPERIALISM.

The Hague representative of the Labor and the Dutch Indies (Java, Sumatra, etc.) sent a national secretariat of the "League Against Oppression in the Colonies" emphasizing the necessity of an international conference against international imperialism.

The delegation from Java and Sumatra, at the conference a memorandum about the working population under Dutch administration, referring to the last atrocities which were systematically committed by the Dutch and other papers but which are of a grave nature.

NEW PERSIAN REPUBLICAN PARTY CREATED.

Among the Persian friends of the "League Against Oppression in the Colonies" a new party was created: "The Revolutionary Republican Party of Persia." The new party aims the establishment of a Persian Republic.

NEW "COLONIALISM" IN THE OFFICIAL PROGRAM OF THE GERMAN NATIONS.

Since the admission of Germany is to the League of Nations, the official circles of the German Foreign Office every possible effort of propaganda in order to win the wide masses of the German population the has a cultural mission to accomplish in the colonies. The colonies to be allocated to Germany's administration by the League of Nations.

One of the most outstanding features of the speech of the president of the German Foreign Office, Schacht, and the speech of the Minister of the Interior, Kultz, advocating the colonial activity and pointing out the necessity of a colonial empire for Germany.

Apart of this a broad campaign of the popularizing colonialism. Under the circumstance was connected with the meeting of the League Against Oppression in the Colonies and the economic results of the colonial policy of Germany.

On basis of convincing and authentic figures that though the colonial policy was very profitable from the viewpoint of the great capitalist undertakings, the colonies was facing on the other side of the German state for the maintenance of the German economy it was absolutely disconnected with a deficit. The income of the colonies was facing on the other side of the German state for the maintenance of the German economy it was absolutely disconnected with a deficit.

The German press commented with very much interest on the analysis of Ledebour, which will be distributed to the leading organism of the German public opinion, the league.

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**ENJOINED MINERS' OFFICIAL
F. A. C. E. S. IAH : NON-UNION
NEGRO WORKERS RESTLESS**

From the Muskogee Climeter, Musko-
gee, Okla.

CHARLESTON, W. Va.—The su-
preme court of appeals has upheld
Judge L. G. Larelle's sentence to Van
A. Bittner, International representa-
tive of the United Mine Workers, for
violation of an injunction. The union-
ist was sentenced to serve six months
in jail and pay a fine of \$500. He is
charged with "interfering" with non-
union labor.

Exploited Negroes in the anti-union
mines of Mercer and McDowell coun-
ties are restless because of every deni-
al of freedom. Company-owned
newspapers in that section warn these
workers to shun organized labor. One
newspaper shouts:

"Only in Alabama and southern West
Virginia can the Negro miner
be found in large numbers. The reason
is plain."

To this frenzy the West Virginia
Federationist replies:

"Yes, Alabama and southern West
Virginia have large numbers of Negro
miners because they can be exploited
successfully under the system main-
tained by industrial overlords. Free
speech and free assemblage are for-
bidden and the right of combination
for mutual protection is denied. They
are clubbed by a coal company thug
if they complain of conditions, and
are accorded no right but to work for
what the operators give them."

Conditions in the New River field,
another anti-union stronghold, prove
that the coal barons treat white
workers just as their business asso-
ciates treat Negroes in Mercer and
McDowell countries.

In the New River section miners do
not earn an average wage of \$2.50 a
day. They are forced to lay their own
track for the coal cars and are robbed
by company checkweighmen. If they
object they are threatened with phys-
ical violence by thugs employed by the
operators.

THE DAWN OF AFRICAN REVOLUTION

(Continued from page 1.)

There is no gainsaying the fact that if the proposed Native
Policy, as enunciated by General Herzog at Smithfield on Novem-
ber 13th last and subsequently embodied in various Bills which
are intended to be laid before the table of both Houses of Parlia-
ment this session, are placed in the Statute Book, South African
statesmen must eventually expect political revolution of the great-
est significance. The Prime Minister's Native Policy has certainly
served to cement African natives' thought and feeling. The
Bloemfontein Convention, whose resolutions we published in our
last issue, indicates that political war between the privileged few
and those who have been cynically robbed in the land of their
forefathers is inevitable. We prophesy that our country shall be-
come a second Ireland where African patriots and martyrs shall
continually unfurl the banner of freedom. A struggle is await-
ing us, but it is a struggle in which we are sure to conquer. We
want the man who will be able to lead the seven million souls
bearing the torch:
Onward, and we conquer,
Backward and we fall!

**THE GOVERNMENT OF THE SOUTHERN CHINESE REPUBLIC EN-
DORSES THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF THE LEAGUE.**

The Berlin secretariat of the League in Berlin received in re-
ply to its invitation the following wire of the Canton National
Government Executive:
**LEAGUE AGAINST CRUELITIES AND OPPRESSION IN CANTON, 1. 6. 26
IN THE COLONIES BERLIN.**

We endorse your program. Feel relief, and protest, action
needed everywhere. Please give particulars from movement for
protection of oppressed nations. Executive Committee of the
National Government.

In a second wire the Canton government nominated a perman-
ent delegate as its representative at the conference.
ISLAM LEADERS' MESSAGE TO THE LEAGUE.

The well-known Islam leader, who with other members of
the Egyptian Khalifat Committee is organizing the Cairo con-
gress of the Islam, sent to the secretariat of the league a mes-
sage conveying his sympathies to the new movement and point-
ing out the need for a close co-operation with the Islam.

**Must Have Passes to
Be Out After Dark,
or Face Arrest.**

Daytona Beach, Florida, Negroes Pro-
test Discriminatory Ordinance.

DAYTONA, Fla.—Colored citizens of
Daytona Beach, Florida, have made
public a copy of a petition which they
have submitted to the members of
the local city commission asking the
lawmakers of Halifax county to re-
lieve the colored people of the neces-
sity for carrying a pass or facing ar-
rest if they are out after dark. The
petition sent to the N. A. A. C. P. re-
cites:

"For a number of years there has
been a city ordinance in force across
the river in what was previously
known as Daytona Beach, prohibiting
the free movement of colored citizens
after nightfall. By the provisions of
this ordinance, no colored person from
this side of the river can go across
the bridge to Daytona Beach, and no
one on the other side can come to this
side without a pass issued by the
bridge keeper. Further than this, col-
ored people employed in families and
hotels on the other side have been
arrested and fined for being on the
street at night. The men and women
working on the other side are wholly
deprived of pleasure and recreation
by this un-American and unheard of
regulation. Their churches, their
lodges, their social outlets are all on
this side. They cannot come to them
without either the humiliation of get-
ting a pass; or take the chance of en-
during the humiliation of being ar-
rested.

**Negro Homes Burned
in Tampa, Florida**

NEW YORK, April 15.—The Nation-
al Association for the Advancement of
Colored People, 69 Fifth Avenue, has
received reports of the burning of Ne-
gro homes in western Tampa, unde-
nied men having posted warnings
that Negroes were not desired as re-
sidents of the community.

Despite a police guard stationed in
the settlement, following the burning
of two Negro homes, two recently
built real estate offices were destruy-
ed by fire. Five men arrested in con-
nection with the fires, were discharged
in the municipal court.
"Negroes are not desired here," say
huge signs printed in red letters on
sign board, and "Negroes should in-
vestigate before buying here."

**ALL
A. N. L. C. LOCALS!**

Please make your re-
ports regularly to the
National Office.

The Negro Champion

Official Organ of the American Negro Labor Congress.
Lovett Fort-Whiteman, General Secretary-Treasurer
H. Phillips, Business Manager
3456 Indiana Ave., Chicago, Ill.

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NEGRO WORKERS AND FAKE LABOR LEADERS

The intense fight that is being carried on in Boston by the American Negro Labor Congress of that city against a group of labor leaders in the American Federation of Labor, well exemplifies one of the prime purposes for which American Negro Labor Congress was created. When we consider the fact that there are about 32 million workers in this country and only about 4 million are organized, we are impelled to regard the whole situation as a sad commentary on the World Labor movement.

The Negro people of America are essentially of the working class. More than 98% of the race are toilers. The Negro indeed constitutes a formidable section of the working class of this country. Today Negro workers everywhere feel the importance of Unionism. From day to day it is becoming more clear to the American Negro worker that a decent living wage and better working conditions can only be secured and guaranteed thru organization. Prior to the World War there were not many Negroes in the industries, but with industrial expansion and the great waves of migration up from the south land the Negro has pushed into the mills, factories and mines and constitutes a very important source of cheap labor for the employing class. The writer can give instances where white and black workers have been engaged in the same industry, working side by side and the white workers receiving 50, 75 and even 100% more than the Negro workers and this was not because the Negro was of a different

ence is violated and we gaze into the great open spaces of the land of the free and the home of the brave amazed and confounded."

We have selected this editorial expression from the Chicago Whip to comment upon because it is typical of the sentiment that will be expressed by our race papers throughout the country upon this latest decision of the supreme court.

We know that the sources of power in any form of human society is in the control of the economic factors of that society; its wealth, its means of production and its land. We know that in the anarchistic tendencies of the capitalistic system we live under that might is right, that the power of the state is used to protect property and capital and those who represent property and capital. Therefore we are not amazed when an agreement is left intact that operates to keep a Negro woman, the daughter of a former slave, from encroaching upon so select a residential section as one in the nation's seat of government and is in close proximity to the residence of America's super-man, Herbert Hoover and the residence of a former president.

Neither are we of the American Negro Labor Congress confounded. We not only have analyzed the situation and know what to expect. Not only have we looked conditions squarely in the face. We also have a program.

Therefore we do not propose to sit idly by gazing out into empty space waiting for something to happen.

No, not after the hard practical lesson in historical materialism that we have had. Turn over the pages: Here they are! Two hundred and fifty years of the most brutal slavery the world have ever known, during which time black men and women and children were chained down and worked like a beast and paid with burning lashes on their naked backs and all this under a government whose supreme court handed down a decree saying that black people had no rights, that the American people were bound to respect. Struggle for advantage, between two master groups brought us from chattel slavery to wage slavery where we are now.

In the 61 years since the abolition of chattel slavery we have been "buncoed," lied to, mobbed, burned at the stake, forced into the ranks as soldiers and denied the right to suffrage. Now comes the supreme court abolishing the right of free selection of residence. One more step and the situation will be ideal from a master-class viewpoint, the supreme court should

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Editor's Note:

We are rapist of the Transpelle, that the plan, may be in its fight for country, is not Progressive reaching a sta spirit that has ment in' Name workers outside

An effort at the policy of of L. There tween Greed of labor to be left alone. pay them wai is an under 000 workers are members ganize the ur lions thousa mands on th bosses' do n lions, no ma might be, th had power. to act. This A. F. of L. of the employ wages to les: the United S the officials. to organize. on the railro: the Executiv be an under framing of 2 adopted is on ing the traf good wage & the other de sisted to deft have receiv other little os have not rec was reduced train and er the pockets c —By a Firen

PAPERS SAY

From the "Bulletin," official organ of the Negro Chamber of Commerce and friends of the Negro Chamber of Commerce and the A. N. L. C. Trade Union Movement in this

all over the country are fast rebellion against the reactionary led in the American Labor movement years, making it a labor movement and keeping about 85% of the unions.

organize the unorganized is not present officialdom of the A. F. of L. to be an understanding business henchmen with employers but that the unorganized will organize the skilled crafts, and at the expense of the unorganized, etc. There are about 33,000,000 in the U. S. about 2,900,000 in the so-called unions. To organize would bring into the unorganized men who would make demands on officials, that they and the union hear. Once in the union the officials would realize that they would force their officials wanted by the official of the union under this system is, that willing to pay fairly good one-third of the workers of at the expense of those that A. F. of L. make no effort pillar policy has been adopted between the Brotherhoods and the railroads there seems to be. This is proven by the Brown-Parker Law. The policy of keeping trains moving—by paying engine service men a fairly large expense of the employees in shops. The Brotherhoods as a shopmen. Since then they get the bonus. They will get an increase in the other departments any increases since their pay increase given the men in service is really taken from those whose wages were reduced.

Pullman Porters

By W. E. B. DU BOIS.

(Republished from "The Crisis.")

There are some things connected with the fight of Pullman porters for recognition as modern working men which should hold our attention. First, there is the threat of the Pullman company to substitute Filipino porters. This threat is sheer poppy cock. Let them import as many Filipinos as they want. The Negro porters can easily hold their own. But of course the Pullman company has not the slightest intention of importing Filipinos even if they could do so legally. They are simply trying to scare colored men.

Then again they are trying to influence the Negro press and apparently they are succeeding. Of the five or more colored papers in Chicago not a single one has come out openly and fearlessly in defense of the porters. Most of them have treated the matter with shuffling and with silence.

But it is perhaps the attitude of Calvin Coolidge and his government which is most disgraceful. The government has not only set spies to hound Negroes who dare to study Communism, but it has allowed one of its own jobholders to accept a fee from the Pullman company in return for throwing dirt and bribes among Negroes. As the Brooklyn Daily Eagle says: "Coercion of labor unions by paid agents of employers holding federal office is not capable of any defense, certainly of none that has any relation to practical politics in America."

Finally, if American Negroes want to know on which side to take their stand in this matter of labor organization among Negroes they should note the people who are against it: Mark Sullivan, the most unfair of newspaper correspondents on Negro problems, the Memphis Commercial Appeal, the daily press of Miami, Florida! When such forces as these take one side, it is the business of thinking Negroes to take the other.

SOUTH AFRICAN LABOR TROUBLES DISTURB CAPITAL

CAPETOWN, S. Africa.—The color bar bill of the labor party of South Africa, which would exclude the colored races, whether native or immigrant (as the Indians) from everything but the most menial occupations, has started a struggle between various groups of interests. The labor party and the small business men favor the bill. The big business men, especially the owners of the mines and also the natives themselves, are strongly opposed to the bill, although for very different reasons.

The so-called labor party, which favors the color bar bill, is not really a party of labor as a whole, but a party of the comparatively highly skilled white workers, who have now a monopoly of the skilled trades, and are drawing high wages. Thus they are separated, for the time being, from the colored and unskilled workers of the country.

The great mine owners, who have been the very ones to support the segregation and enslavement of the native workers, now find themselves caught in their own trap. With the intensification of the industries here, and the greater demand for labor, especially cheap labor, the mine owners find that the color bar prevents the importation of cheap Indian labor and the use in many cases of native African workers. The mines require about 150,000 native workers and nearly 20,000 European (for the skilled labor from which the natives are barred), according to a recent speech of the president of the chamber of mines. He pointed out that owing to a shortage of native workers in December the mines then employed only 167,000. The result was the non-employment of several thousand whites who otherwise would have been required. The replacement of native by European labor, necessary if the color bill becomes a law, he estimated would en-

Read THE DAILY WORKER

The Only Daily Paper in America

That Plays Fair with News

ABOUT NEGRO PEOPLE!

race or that the color of the skin was a factor to do with the matter whatsoever, but it was simply because the Negro worker was unorganized, was ignorant and would easily be exploited and hired for smaller wages than given the white man who was in a union and had a strong organization to secure for him good wages and reasonable working hours.

The Negro has been frequently charged as a scab; that he is an easy tool in the hands of the capitalist class; to break strikes and weaken the resistance of the workers of this country.

With all the American Negro Labor Congress who are committed to helping build up a strong labor movement in this country regard these fake labor leaders who bar Negroes from membership in the trade union as the real and true scabs of the labor movement. Brave members of the American Negro Labor Congress of Boston have opened the fight to be taken up by every local organization of the American Negro Labor Congress throughout America and we are determined, uncompromising, unrelenting. We shall not cease until every labor leader who would bar the Negro from the ranks of organized labor has been downed—eliminated and relegated to the symbol of forgetfulness.

The Negro worker must regard the labor movement as being not the property of a handful of labor officials, but as an institution of the working class. The Negro must regard the labor movement as his own to enter full heartedly with the aim of influencing its policy and directing it along the lines that shall secure the greatest benefits and advantages for all workers regardless of color or race.

AMERICA'S COLOR BAR BILL

"Amazed and confounded," reads the caption over a leading editorial in one of our large Negro papers, the Chicago Whip. The immediate provocation for this exclamation on the part of the Whip is the decision recently handed down by the United States supreme court, which held that it was not within the jurisdiction of that court to give any relief to a Negro woman who had entered an action to have an injunction dismissed whereby a group of white property owners living in a highly select district in Washington, D. C., had been prevented selling a home to the colored woman. The group of white property owners held that for one of their number to sell to the Negro woman would be breaking a contract that had previously been entered into by all the residents of that community that no one of the group would upon any condition sell their property to a Negro.

Despite this contract one white owner changed her mind and entered into an agreement with the Negro woman as to the sale of the property but she was enjoined from carrying out the transfer of the place to the Negro woman.

The Negro woman took an appeal from the lower court's injunction. The matter finally reached the supreme court.

The decision that has just been handed down aside from saying the court has no jurisdiction in the case, states that none of the provisions of the constitution under which the injunction was attached have been violated.

Therefore the Chicago Whip expresses amazement and is confounded at the court's decision. We quote from the Whip's editorial:

"Mr. Storey is staggered by such a decision while the black people of this great republic can only pray for the day when the folds that blind justice will be snatched away.

"The spirit of the constitution which can be understood from the Declaration of Independ-

hand down a decision setting a maximum wage a Negro may receive as a worker.

We of the American Negro Labor Congress know that if the Negro confines all his energy to the lamentation about his persecution in the United States and its inconsistency with the "spirit of the constitution," his position as the most exploited group in American society will remain unchanged. What is necessary is united action of the masses against these injustices.

United action of all Negro organizations—mass meetings with all Negro organizations participating—PARADES in all cities and towns.

We are going to push forward the idea of the Negro utilizing his potential and powerful weapon—his industrial strength—for coercing the ruling class of this country into giving the Negro a square deal. We must demand support of the labor movement; we must organize united front conferences in every city. All organizations should be invited to attend such conferences by sending their best representatives.

As long as our forces remain scattered we shall invariably come out on the short end in all controversies with the powers that be.

The American Negro Labor Congress offers the correct program for the unification of our forces. The American Negro Labor Congress calls upon all Negro organizations to affiliate upon a program based upon the elementary needs of the Negro race in this country for the purpose of fighting against such glaring travesties upon the rights of the Negro people. UNITY is the FIRST STEP TOWARD the SOLUTION of the RACE PROBLEM in this COUNTRY!

A NEW DAY IN AFRICA

We have reprinted a great deal of matter having to do with the African situation as affecting the native African worker in this issue of the Negro Champion. We have done this purposefully, that we might serve several purposes.

First, we wish to destroy the general picture that most American Negroes have been given of the native African and his manner of life; and next we want to lend encouragement to the militant, class conscious South African workers, who at this time are fighting a real battle for freedom by organizing themselves into a working class organization, having a political outlook and a political significance also.

But it is in the American field that we wish to strike a double blow. We know that our report of what is going on among the South African workers will be an inspiration to the awakened, class conscious Negro workers who are building the American Negro Labor Congress.

We also know, that it puts to shame the large mass of American Negroes who have slipped into the easy way of accepting themselves as the "cream of the earth" in the "Negro World." The Negro in America has swallowed, hook, line and sinker, many American fables, among them, a rare collection, about the American Negro being the most progressive in the world by reason of having been under the blessed influence of American slavery; and about the savagery of all the Africans; their need of the white bosses and Christian influence.

The American Negro Labor Congress wants to fix the attention of the American Negro upon one significant fact that despite all of the bibles and missionaries that have been shipped to Africa in the past 200 years by English and American bible fakers, the South African Union under British control has today passed a color bar bill that virtually makes the African native of South Africa a permanent slave, dispossessed of his rights in the land of his fathers.

**NEGRO
NEED!
WILL!**

**Campaign
for 100%
Welcomed
Women W
cago Clo**

CHICAGO, Negro women needle trades in shops. The established boycott doubt by the number of shop meetings conducted by Negro Labor down town past several weeks.

These meetings held by the A. C. with the 1. L. special drive to stamp out conditions that shops that are and are there of whatever in or owners charge of the

Worker after these meetings, many, already which exposes that form a part of the women in the needle in cago.

Not only long were the things workers at this were also economic intimidation foremen and maressal as a per-fused to sign-never join a lab-ing at that fac-voritism and allotment of-ers who do pl-made. Several w-tain women wh-stool pigeons fo-jowed to steal th-en by transferring the adobe was clera's dresses to t-ing 6 and 8 doll-ing the week a-favored workers of this nature w-ager the women always laughed stance where a-ager was caught kind of straining reported to the official simply

MEN IN TRADES SCAB

G. W. in Shop Negroing in Chicago Shops

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**NEGRO SCHOLAR RECEIVES REMARK-
ABLE TRIBUTE AT N. Y. UNIVERSITY**

From the Amsterdam News.
The students of New York University have discovered for themselves a pleasant addition to the regular college

The unique fact in connection with all these lectures is that a black scholar, without even touching on the Negro problem, discusses with the

The lecturer was engaged to deliver a lecture on "Science and Race Prejudice."
The students were so pleased that they at once invited the lecturer to address them the following week, when he chose for his subject, "Lacarno, Imperialism and the League of Nations." The second lecture made an even greater impression than the first, and again he was reinvited to address them a week later—an invitation which he modestly declined, playfully declaring that, if such invitations were kept up he would have to apply for an adjunct professorship in the university.
But the student groups would not be gainsaid and the famous Negro scholar has had to give way. He is said to have lectured again at the university on Thursday, April 3, at noon, on "Is the Politician Necessary?" In the meanwhile, the downtown section of New York University has heard of the special treats enjoyed by the section on University Heights and there invited the lecturer to address them next Tuesday, April 13, on "Science and Race Prejudice" at 1 o'clock. These lectures were also free to out-
siders.

tems of science and international affairs, and is warmly welcomed and sought after by white university students, the intellectual cream of the white race. It is hardly necessary to say that the lecturer is Dr. Hubert H. Harrison, whose outdoor and indoor talks in Harlem have been so highly esteemed that, as far back as 1915, James Weldon Johnson said of him: "Here is one colored speaker who, if he could be secured, would give a series of lectures that would be more than equivalent to a year at college and of incalculable benefit to the community." And since that time Dr. Harrison was given at Craig's Restaurants and the scholarly repute of his race.

A public testimonial dinner to Dr. Harrison will be given at Craig's Restaurant early in May to mark the end of his fourth year as a staff lecturer of the New York Board of Education along with professors of Columbia and New York Universities and the City College. Mr. Percy E. Greene, chairman of the lecture course at the 135th Street Public Library, took charge of the arrangements for the testimonial dinner.

New Jersey Negroes Want Civil Rights

NEWARK, New Jersey—New Jersey Negroes are fighting for an amendment to the civil rights act which would permit persons discriminated against in places of public accommodation, such as hotels, restaurants,

complainant that she could go down in the alley and fight it out with the other woman if she wanted to.
The women declared that they favored union shops because the shop work and working conditions were systematized and handled in such an orderly manner until there was no chance of the unfair slavish conditions that are now being complained of existing in unorganized shops.
I. L. Davidson, organizer of the joint board of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union has been co-operating with the A. N. L. C. in the work of the preaching the gospel of unionism among the colored workers in the needle trades. Brother Davidson, at the invitation of the congress addressed a large meeting of working at 30 North Wells street Monday afternoon May 26. The joint board in a letter to the A. N. L. C., declares that it stands ready to assist in any way possible to help lift the workers out of the bad rut that they are now in. Davidson said that the doors of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union stand wide open to all the Negro workers who wished to join.

etc., to bring civil suit for damages. At present the law provides for the punishment of the owner of a public accommodation which discriminates against any race, but since the right to bring action rest only in a state official it has been impossible for Negroes to make any use of this law.

tall such an increased expenditure for wages as to "make it impossible to operate most of the mines." The European demand a wage of \$2.40 a day; the natives have taken 30 cents. The mine owners, of course, want the government to allow the industry to get all the native labor it needs, first from within the borders of the province, and then that is exhausted wherever

The small country and the farmers, crushed by the tax and also poisoned with the year hatred which it has been the policy of the big business men to instill and foster, are on the side of the labor aristocracy in this particular instance.

NEGRO FARMER WAKES UP

Revolts Against Drudgery of Southern Farm Life

Will Organize A. N. L. C. in Alabama to Liberate Negro Youth.

DOLSON, Ala.
Editor of the Negro Champion.

Dear Sir:
Will you please see what can be done towards getting us younger fellows on the farm into some kind of organization? I believe we work harder than the young people in the cities and get the least out of life.
I understand that all of the city young people are in unions and are getting higher wages and are perfectly satisfied with life. If I am mistaken please let me know, also please do not forget to state how we should go about organizing.
The busy season is now on and we are working over twelve hours per day. How much do you charge to join your Congress.
Yours truly,
Thomas Lane.

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Dear Brother, please send enclosed \$..... for six months or \$..... for one year's subscription to the Negro Champion.

NAME

ADDRESS

CITY STATE

DOMINATION BY EITHER THE TERRIBLE TURK OR THE TERRIBLE BISHOPS

A Burning Question for the Armenian People

By MARIE HOUSTON.

The Literary Digest, for April 17, 1926, presents a most interesting discussion of some angles of our national dispute over the re-establishment of peace time relations with the "New Turk Nationalist government, headed by Mustafa Kemal Pascha.

According to the Digest, the two main contenders in this are 110 bishops of the Protestant-Episcopal church and Senator Borah, chairman of the senate foreign relations committee. The bishops contend that the Turks are the same today as they ever were, a cruel, barbarous people who cannot be depended upon to keep their word or withhold their savage anger against the Christian Armenian people, who are resident within Turkish territory for any length of time. Therefore, for this reason the bishops say: "We are asked to resume friendly relations with an avowedly unrepentant and anti-Christian government, which destroyed a million and a half inoffensive men, women and children; expelled from their ancestral homes over a million and a half, and now is holding in slavery in Turkish harems tens of thousands of Christian women and children."

Aside from his general statement that the treaty ought to be ratified at this time, simply because it is the bargain that can be secured at this time and because a majority of other powers having already accepted it, for the United States not to do so, would be enacting out in the rain while our companions go in to the banquet table; the chairman of the foreign relations committee replies to the criticism of Bishop Manning and the 110 bishops: "To refuse relations with all peoples who reject Christianity is not only unthinkable as a practical course for the government to pursue, but I had always supposed that the great object of Christianity in international affairs was to establish friendly relations not only with other Christian nations, but with the anti-Christian nations, that they might be brought in touch with the teaching of Christianity."

ponents are 110 bishops who are (self-appointed voices) for millions of people who know nothing nor never heard of the treaty of Lausanne. Senator Borah, to enter the office which he now holds, pledged loyalty and to exert his diplomatic ability to make successful any and all enterprises entered into by his employers, the capitalist class. What does Senator Borah care for the little, squeaky, camouflaged protestations of this religion, or that religion. He represents profits and more profits. There are abundant profits in Turkey and if Senator Borah had to use the terrible Turks to make successful the demand of his "bosses," then he would command the Turks to massacre one and all of his (Senator Borah's) fellow Christians.

Yes, the government promised to avenge the Armenians for the supposed crimes of the Turks but the dead Armenians are one thing and the half peaceful exploitation of Turkish soil is another. The protestations of the 110 hypocritical bishops are only to blind (as usual) the ignorant masses. They know that they would not dare to attempt to obstruct the greedy hand of the class that feeds and employs them. The Turks kill Christians. The Christians kill Turks and then the Christians kill Christians. I know the "Christian American" public cannot have forgotten the bloody Christian massacre of Christian Negroes in East St. Louis in 1917. There are thousands of other massacres and single lynchings of Christian American Negroes that these same bishops say nothing about and with the seeming condonation of the Christian government under which the Negroes live. I say seeming, because this same government does nothing about it.

The darker races are trying to expel the Christian missionaries (or trait blazers) from their land because they realize that wherever Christianity gets a strong foothold, then it means slavery for them. Be not fooled, dear reader, there is no religious split between America and Turkey. It is a fight for profits and more prof-

CALIFORNIA FARMERS P ORGANIZATION

New Local Council Form

A meeting was held in the Methodist Riverside County, Sunday afternoon, April 11, 1926, for organizing a local A. N. L. C. of agricultural croppers and tenant farmers.

The meeting was well attended and a good program was enjoyed by all. John H. Owens of Ripley, Calif., delivered the main address and lucidly outlined the fundamental need for such an organization as the A. N. L. C. He made a clear, simple, and thoroughly understandable economic interpretation of the race problem.

Mr. C. L. Young was chairman, and will be in charge of local activities. He should be addressed as follows: G. L. Young, Blythe, Calif. Mr. Young has been very active in behalf of the

A. N. L. C. soon could destines locality.

1. Meeting
2. Vocational
3. Remuneration
4. Address
5. Organization
6. Organizing

NEW YORK CITY WOMEN LAUNDRY WORKERS ORGANIZE; DEMAND A LIVING WAGE

Twenty thousand Negro laundry workers are now engaged in an organization campaign with the determination to increase their wages and shorten their hours, as well as remedy the unsanitary conditions under which they work in the city.

This campaign is carried on under the leadership of a joint committee representing the Women's Trade Union League, the Trade Union Committee for organizing Negro workers, and the International Laundry Workers' Union, locals 280 and 290. This organization work has been going on quietly for months.

It is estimated that 75 per cent of the men and women employed in laundries in New York are colored. Most of the women are married and have children to support. Statistics show that 2,000 Negro babies die each year because the wages of their parents are too low to afford them proper living conditions and medical attention. Conditions in the trade can only be improved to guarantee the workers a decent living and reduce the mortality

tors have legislature going on. Haitian according Cuba and plan of Prince dis peasants being too guards not cal situation "The so cents by the Caperton, same rate redeemed should have ed States national base notes gourde are "This is fation, low of the Hay principally Wages in day as con four dollars. Peasants of ficiency of Haiti was s hands of th who illust claim: "The

ISH OF N. L. C.

NATIVE AFRICAN WRITER SOUNDS BUGLE CALL FOR LABOR FRONT OF WORKING CLASS THROUGHOUT WORLD

Calls for United Front of Working Class of All Nations, Races, Colors and Countries

Editor's Note:

The following article is taken from the "Workers' Herald," a Native workers' paper, edited and published by a Native labor leader. The article is written by a Native also. The Negro Champion is reprinting it, that the militant progressive workers both black and white may take heed, knowing that what has been the "sleeping giant of Africa" is awakening and that the ranks of the class conscious workers of the world will soon be reinforced by millions of black workers from both America and Africa.

AM I MY BROTHER'S KEEPER?

By MUSA.

With the exception of ancient Cain, it is generally admitted that the interest of mankind are interwoven. The success of the capitalistic world largely has depended upon the realization of this cold fact. European and American capitalists exploit the lives of the people of Asia and Africa. The ramifications of the capitalistic butchery of mankind are international.

But while capitalism knows no color the workers of the world exclaimed to each other: "Am I my brother's keeper?" In other words, English workers had nothing to do with German workers, and vice versa. The Great War broke out and we witnessed that English, French and American workers went to fight the German and Austro-Hungarian workers—killing each other. The colored or black workers of the world were also employed in this dirty job of manslaughter. What a sad spectacle! Workers killing each other on the battle front, world capitalists idling at home in luxury!

If the workers of all countries had known that their interests and well-being were interwoven, we would have witnessed the extermination of the murderers' gang from this earth of ours. It was only the Russian workers who realized that they were their brother's keeper, and that instead of going to fight their German comrades their duty was to banish capitalistic gods from Russia. Thus we saw the czar's regime swept from the seats of power in 1917, and the workers of that

British labor movement going the whole hog.

Just as the Indian workers are recognized by them, a friendly gesture must be made to the South African native workers by the British labor movement. In fact, it is in South Africa where the international labor movement must now focus its attention. The white workers in these parts have sold themselves to the enemy. They are working hand in

Death of Negro Patients Reveals Terrible State in Washington Hospital

NEW YORK, April 16. — Alleged murder of William Green, Negro patient in Saint Elizabeth's Hospital in Washington, D. C., and charges that two other colored men were killed there by mistreatment, have been found.

It is charged by Mrs. de Montis that Green, a patient of the hospital, was beaten to death by two attendants at the hospital who were held by a coroner's jury for the grand jury, which allowed them to go free, but in a subsequent proceeding, on October 5, Green's slayers were indicted, according to Mrs. de Montis.

Mrs. de Montis further charges that two other colored men were killed in one of the buildings of Saint Elizabeth's Hospital, Howard Hall, the deaths being attributed to paralysis and paresis.

A special grand jury, which investigated the hospital, reported to the U. S. senate that the hospital was "greatly overcrowded," and that if present conditions are not remedied "we fear that the percentage of inmates becoming hopelessly insane will be greater than those cured, in spite of the best efforts of the superintendent and his assistants." The report states that in the "Bull Pen" which is the only available recreation space "the dangerous as well as the noisy patients mingle with those whose minds are almost normal." The grand jury endorses the statement of one of the guards who said: "If a man went in there (Howard Hall) with a perfectly sound mind he would be hopelessly insane in less than a year." The grand jury reports that a number of witnesses testified to a general belief that "there are many persons now confined there who are not now and never were insane, but who have been sent there for ulterior motives."

A Working Girls Chance to Rise in Mont...

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Now for a few personal remarks on the hypocrisy and the attempt at criticism indulged in by the above-mentioned disputants over Turkish cleanliness and virtue being a guarantee sufficient to warrant the re-establishment of peace-time relations between the United States and Tur-

is faith for the ratification of the treaty of Lausanne, which is to establish peace-time relations in diplomacy and commerce with the Turks. The senator's strongest op-

WITH THE YOUTH

(Continued from Feb. Issue)

Youth Under Americanism

ESTIMATED WEALTH OF NATION

There was a time when the United States government compiled statistics showing the distribution of wealth. This, however, was abandoned, and investigation in this direction has fallen into the hands of private individuals. The exact proportion of wealth distribution is impossible of calculation to date. But that the \$187,739,000,000 estimated as comprising the total wealth of the nation is controlled largely by a very small minority of the population cannot be disputed.

Willford I. King, Ph. D., in his book, "Wealth and Income of the People of the United States," has collected statistics the result of which leads him to the conclusion that 65 per cent of the population own nothing; 15 per cent one thousand dollars and under; 15 per cent two thousand dollars and over; while 2 per cent may be called rich, possessing \$50,000 or over.

Richard Henry Edwards of the University of Wisconsin in a pamphlet, "Concentrated Wealth," declares "One per cent of American families control more of the general wealth than the remaining ninety-nine per cent," and he goes on further to show the stupendous concentration of the means of production and wealth in the hands of the few while the vast majority is left propertyless.

The portion of the population without wealth must labor in order that it may live, and Mr. Edwards tells us that "fifteen million wage earners receive less than four hundred dollars a year." This, however, was before the war. The war changed matters slightly as to the amount received by wage earners. But at present the drives for the "American plan" and "open shop" bring with them conditions that prevailed at that time, with the added miseries for the working class born of the war.

MONOPOLY OF POWER.

The young workers can readily see that as a result of this massing of wealth in the coffers of the two per cent, the power to control the destiny

its.

Forewarned is forearmed (laborers) and when Senator Borah and the class he represents runs up against that impassable wall, they turn to you with their deceitful pleas such as—"Help avenge the American Christians that are being murdered in Turkey." Present your own case.

A last word to the 111 bishops and the rest of the clergy: Clean up at home and then cry about the rubbish and old tin cans in your neighbor's yard.

of the nation is likewise conferred upon the two per cent. On this point professor King says: "Why is it that economists have laid such stress on the question of wealth ownership? The answer is that the possession of wealth gives power. Whoever controls the property of a nation becomes thereby the virtual ruler thereof." (Ibid, p. 53.)

Professor King is not a radical. Yet after a study of the concentration of wealth he concludes that the rich of the United States, because of their monopoly of the means of production, are the dictators of the policy of the nation. And history has shown that capitalism avails itself of the full advantage of its power, especially in an effort to increase its holdings and to reap greater and greater wealth.

INEQUALITIES OF THE LAW.

The law protects property with greater ardor than it ever purported to protect the interest of the wage earners. Property is inviolable; it is sacred. As against the union man on strike, property receives the first consideration. For instance, during the strike in the coal fields in West Virginia troops were sent to guard the mines; in Gary, Ind., during the steel strike, soldiers "protected" the property of the Illinois Steel Corporation. On the other hand, when workers are terrorized by the armed thugs, hired by large capitalists to fight the workers' organizations, the government (true to its class nature) shields its eyes and takes no notice.

There are duly constituted agencies such as the Baldwin-Felts detective agency, Pinkerton, etc., who furnish the employers with armed guards, who often provoke violence in strikes. The activities of these agencies have not been interfered with by the government, while the arming of the workers as a means of self-protection would be ruthlessly suppressed.

As the results of an investigation for Dr. Richard C. Cabot, professor of social ethics at Harvard, Mr. Sidney Howard, in his report, declares: "Detectives were obviously and directly responsible for much provoked violence in the steel strike, the Centralia affair, the shooting at Everett, Washington, and in almost all the riots attendant upon the street railway strikes." (The Labor Spy, p. 65.)

FORCES ARRAYED AGAINST WORKERS.

The injunction is another favorite weapon of the employing class against strikers, and it is one that they re-

late of crimes through union organization, the leaders feel.

Frank E. Crosswell, one of the leaders in the organizing campaign in Harlem, said recently "the conditions under which these women labor are akin to slavery; so deplorable are these conditions that the majority of his ministers in Harlem as well as

struggle of these girls, and many of them have pledged assistance in this fight."

Among the speakers for the meeting were Mrs. Maud Swartz, president of the National Women's Trade Union League; Mrs. Gertrude E. McDougald, assistant principal of Public School 82; Roy Lancaster, secretary-treasurer of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters and John Mackay, organizer of the International Laundry Workers' Union.

ort to readily and often, as by means of it they bring into play the armed force, the soldiers and the police, of the government arrayed against the workers.

Strikers have but few means of stating their case to their fellow-workers or workers generally. The press will not convey their message. It distorts the news against the interest of the strikers. The workers have but one means of protest and communicating to their fellow workers their reasons for striking—that is by picketing. Yet the "impartial" justice-dispensing courts have declared picketing illegal. In point is a decision of the Illinois Appellate Court in the American Cigar Company case, which in part states:

"To us it seems exceedingly unfortunate that after one supreme court has held that peaceful picketing, so-called, is illegal, and there is no such thing as peaceful picketing, a number of men and women will not only persist in their refusal but will be guilty of contempt of court for placarding and picketing the company's plant."

And this is an effective means of destroying the utility of strikes. The workers are defeated, many times, not by their inability to withhold from going back to work, but because the courts take out of their hands one of their most effective weapons—picketing. In this way the right to strike collectively is all but pronounced void. (To be continued.)

HAITIANS' PROTEST

(Continued from page 1.)

leased on bail under indictment, as having fired shots.

"Today, April 21, meetings of protest are being held every where. Members of the council of state, who elected Borno, are guarded in their homes by armed constables. They are afraid to pay the penalty for treason toward the nation by naming as president a Frenchman, rather than a man of Haitian birth, as the constitution requires."

Depreciation of Haitian currency and maladministration of the national debt were charged by Thoby as partly responsible for the prevailing dissatisfaction. No representatives or sena-

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country establish a real workers' public. Thus Russia gave a new lead to the workers of the world, and behold, we gradually witnessed European work- ers imbued with a new idea that an injury to one is an injury to all. In 1919 the workers of Great Britain, with a unanimous voice, declared a war on Russia which with Wilson's Churchill's influence, was then pending. A new international spirit was evoked on the Russian model. Karl Marx truly said that it was in the British Isles where social- ism would find its impetus. With this excellent compliment as its guard, the British labor movement shortly after the great war sought to bridge the gulf that exists still now, we are sorry to observe, between the Amsterdam International and Moscow. The ef- forts of the British labor movement to bring about international solidarity of the working class has been some- what handicapped by the officials of the Amsterdam International. Un- mindful of this setback, the British labor movement sent a delegation to Russia at the end of 1924 to study the Soviet system of government. A com- prehensive and interesting report on Russia was published last year which scared the capitalist world. Since then international unity has been the slogan of the British Trade Union Congress.

Another step towards cementing working class solidarity was evinced during last year in respect of the Chinese strike in China. In this respect we noticed that even the Amsterdam International and the American Fed- eration of Labor joined the forward movement of labor. Financial and moral support was accorded the Chinese workers by European, British and American labor in their gallant fight against European capitalism. During the fall of last year the British labor movement came to the aid of Bombay workers with international labor. But we should like to see the

hand with the enemies of the work- ers—white and black. For a mass of potage they have sacrificed the prin- ciples of the labor movement. With the enemies of the workers they dine and sup together. To keep the three seats in the government of the country for the interest of capitalism they have plotted against a section of the working class—a formidable foe too. The plot in question is the recent seg-regation of pact government, plus sponsoring of a color bar bill by Colonel Crewell, a labor minister, who ought to be the last to sing to the tune that money power plays.

The segregation proposals of the union government are revolutionary proposals, and consequently must have far-reaching results. With democracy moving fast and for one to assert to suppress another, we can only expect a political clash. To our observation the position is that the people of South Africa are standing on a vol- cano. The white population, led by a few imperialist wizards, are play- ing with fire, while on the other hand the blacks are determined to oppose anything in the shape of segregation. Intelligently speaking, therefore, South Africa is confronted with a race war, and it is the duty of the British Labor Party and the Trade Union Congress to move at once and avert pending catastrophe. Why should organized white labor stand by while a section of the movement is being at- tacked by the enemy, we cannot con- ceive. The interests of the African workers are interwoven with those of the white workers in South Africa and abroad. Let it be, then, that all work- ers should unite in one army, recog- nizing one enemy—the capitalist. Our motto has been given to us by Karl Marx: "Workers of the world, unite!" Yes, let us unite for the purpose of attacking capitalism throughout, and substitute the present system of so- ciety with a socialistic commonwealth on the Russian model.

STUDENTS ANTI-MILITARIST CLUB CALLS CONFERENCE

Hearty Response to Call at Hull House
Many organizations heed call to op- pose capitalist plan to develop the cannon fodder and slaughter brig- ades that their system demands.
On Sunday, May 16th, meeting at the call of the Students' Anti-Militar- ist Club, a large number of delegates representing young peoples' study groups, forums, labor organizations and many other types of organiza- tions, convened at Hull House, 800 South Halsted St., to consider the best manner in which to combat the growing menace of militarism in this country. The meeting was opened by Jane Addams, of Hull House, who had just returned from Washington, where she and other leaders had just con- cluded a conference with government officials at which meeting it had been urged that, instead of the war de- partment and the organized business interests of the country spending such huge sums for military prepara- tions alone; that it would be a pro-

gressive step if the government and all public agencies co-operate estab- lishing training camps at which the youth of the country might also have a chance to learn the peaceful pur- suits of economic, industrial and agri- cultural training and research. Fol- lowing Miss Addams' talk, speakers representing the various organizations assembled, voiced their disapproval of the strenuous attempt that the cap- italist controllers of the American government making at this time to drill the young men of the nation into a combat force, that will be suffi- cient to protect their millions from the attack of any European clique of millionaire militarists, who also are preparing and training the young men of their respective countries to proud- ly and gallantly march out to val- iantly battle for the wealth that they have worked for but which the mil- itarists control.

An executive committee of 25 was elected and a date for future meetings at which time a full program of work will be outlined, by which a red- blooded, active organization can be built up to counteract the militarist movement.

Ward's Stenography Department

by Miss Luyra

About one hundred girls are seated in one department which is called the stenographer's department. They are seated very closely together but there is only enough room for their note books and typewriters. They cannot talk to each other because there is a female lady watching them.

First thing in the morning at 8 o'clock sharp the girls are busy dictating their typewriters, then all get ready for dictation. A few minutes rest period is given in the morning and afternoons. The girls must take their dictation fast or they are made to type form letters all day long, which is very monotonous work.

In this way the beginning stenog- rapher is hindered in her work of soon becoming a good stenographer. This, however, does not worry them. They are out to watch the fast stenographer who has perhaps had experience before. As soon as they find her able is called upon by the superintendent and promised a raise with the agreement of her being able to manage ninety letters a day. These girls rush all day long, even taking their five-minute period for fear they will not make it.

As soon as grammar school is closed they rush to the high school for the year courses, where they are better prepared for dictation. They rush to the business colleges, where they finish the two-year course in six months instead of two years. At these business colleges when the man- ager notices girls progress they call them in order to get more money, and then instead of a six-month course it is an eight-month course.

After struggling over the examina- tions we have half of our girls (child- ren) from the age of sixteen and seventeen catering Montgomery Ward's, where they are supposed to be free of worries for the existence of their mere life. And what do they receive?

Floorladies watching their opening their mouths, superintendents promot- ing them higher wages if they work harder, floorladies scolding the girls if they dare take more than five min- utes for their rest period, cafeterias where you walk out sick most of the time after finishing lunch, separation of lunch rooms, cafeterias for the workers, restaurants on the same floor for the bosses, superintendents and floorwalkers, docking of pay if day taken off, docking of pay if one minute late.

Are these the places our business colleges and high schools send these youths after their so-called education? Are these the opportunities given the youth to rush, rush all day and then become president of the United States? Are these the factories where are going to send the coming gen- eration?

Are we going to stand by and say nothing? Let's organize and help fight these rotten conditions of a free country.