Jail 3 Organizing Negroes; Death Law Always Anti-Labor

MEMPHIS, Tenn., June 8.—Police and the American Legion cooperated in arresting Tom Johnson, southern organizer of the Metal Workers' Industrial League, Prof. Horace B. Davis and his wife, Marion Davis, on a non-bailable charge of "breach of the peace" Friday.

The accusation was that they were trying to hold a June 7 meeting that would demand freedom of the Atlanta six, and would advocate organization together of Negro and white workers.

The police authorities, after consulting the Legion heads, states the Associated Press, decided that no meeting might be held which would "advocate equal rights for Negroes and white people." They were released the next morning with a threat from the judge.

All over the country Saturday united front demonstrations were held on the anniversary of the self defense of the strikers in Gastonia against a murder gang led by Chief of Police Aderholt, and in every case, resolutions were passed demanding the release of the six prisoners in Atlanta. The law under which southern mill bosses are trying to send these six to the electric chair is known as the "Code of 1861," originally applied to attempts to "incite insurrection or revolt of slaves, Negroes, or free persons of color." The single change in the law, which in its amended form is being used for the first time in sixty years, is the change of the word "slaves" to "others," thus including white as well as colored people.

Assistant Solicitor John Hudson of Atlanta has made public declaration that he intends to insist on the death penalty in a case which is becoming nation-wide in its reverberations.

The first codification ever made

INDIA PEASANTS DISARM POLICE

Fighting At Karachi And In Vilages

KARACHI, India, June 8.—A crowd gathered to demonstrate against British imperialism outside of the home of the deputy superintendent of police here, and fought with a contingent of plainclothes men sent to attack them. The British have previously used plainclothes men to provoke "communal fighting," that is, wars between Hindus and Moslems.

It was revealed yesterday that a serious fight took place between villagers in Gheenhagat, a village of Midnapore, last Tuesday. Two police sub-inspectors and four constables were injured by the peasants, and disarmed. One sub-inspector has died, and the other is missing.

Police Fire On Crowd.

Seventeen were injured when police fired into a crowd of 1,500, making salt illegally at Balislai, Midnapore district.

The British authorities claim again that they are in control of the situation in the Northwest provinces, but as before when these claims turned out to be but the prelude to open field fighting with tribesmen, admit that rebellion is spreading. The Red Shirts, peasant organizations, are growing in strength, it is admitted.

JAIL THREE NEGROES IN TENNESSEE

Death-Law Is Always Anti Labor

in Georgia was this of 1861 and before it came into effect, Georgia had seceded from the union. So they changed "Federal," and "United" wherever it occurred, to "Confederate" states but left the law otherwise as before. The point of it is in 4214, Section 4, as follows:

"Exciting an insurrection or revolt of slaves or any attempt by writing, speaking or otherwise to excite insurrection or revolt of slaves is punishable by death."

The Confederate States lost the war, but Georgia kept the law, amending it in 1866 by going back to the "Federal," etc., and making it apply to wage slaves instead of chattel slaves, thus: No. 4214, Section 2:

"Any attempt by persuasion or otherwise to induce others to join in any combined resistance to lawful authority of state shall constitute an attempt to incite insurrection.

"Section 3.—Any person convicted of insurrection offense or attempt at insurrection is to be punished with death—or jury in mercy may recommend 5 to 20 years' imprisonment."

In another section the word, "revolt" is changed to "riot," because at that time no master could really believe there would be **a workers'** revolution.