

PUBLIC OPINION

A Letter From Mr. Bolin

Editor of Eagle-News, Sir:
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Poughkeepsie Eagle-News

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August 14, 1919

Editor of the Eagle News, sir,

In last Monday morning's Eagle News appeared the following editorial "The Race Riots."

"The better elements of different races never have trouble and getting along with each other. Industrious and peace-loving and fair-minded people can always reach some basis of adjustment by which they can live harmoniously side by side."

"The Ruffians who provoke such rash outbreaks as those recently occurring at Chicago and Washington must be made to feel that the country will not tolerate such disturbances. It will be necessary to land a lot of them safely in jail for long terms to teach their friends and imitators that for their own health they must keep the peace."

"Wherever there is serious friction between whites and Negroes the sane and sensible leaders of both must get together to remove the causes. The white people must give the Negro an opportunity for education and development. The Negro must realize that until they become just as good citizens as useful and moral and intelligent as the white race they must expect some degree of social discrimination."

Whoever wrote the editorial, if he had only known when to stop, he would have not betrayed his real, genuine feelings and attitudes in matters of this kind. A weak, milk and water composition at best, the end of it shows not only a narrowness of the mind and the lack of comprehension of the meaning of American citizenship, but it discloses a prejudice which will become the newspaper that the broad-minded, fearless stalwart John I Platt edited for so many years with such signal ability and success, and which under the guidance of his powerful mind and pen did such yeoman service in this Hudson River Valley prior to and during the Civil War, and in the settlement of the national questions in the reconstruction period after the war and up to the very time of his lamented death.

The end of this editorial says the Negroes must realize that until they become just as good citizens as useful and moral and intelligent as the white race they must expect some degree of social discrimination.

What a wonderful thing it must be to belong to a race of people, every single member of which is a good citizen, a useful citizen, a moral Citizen and an intelligent citizen, and how nice it must seem to sit down in that halo of goodness, usefulness, morality and great intelligence and take a pen and tell other citizens who do not belong to that race that although they are bearing all the responsibilities and burdens of citizenship, the same as everybody else, still they have no right to expect to enjoy their full rights as a citizen until every one of them becomes as good and useful and moral as those people say they are. Who is going to be the judge?

A person is a poor judge on any question of difference or any contest between himself and somebody else. His judgement and decision is apt to be a trifle warped and certainly not in favor of the other party to the controversy.

The person the same as a race, who sets himself up on a pedestal as a model of morality and virtue is disgusting. After all the silly talk, human nature is the same the world over, and the old colored woman who was being taken into an episcopal church had it about right when the minister, in the course of the induction, asked her among

other questions about her belief in human nature when she shook her head and answered, "Human nature? Human nature are nasty stuff."

I never knew before that it is necessary for an American citizen to prove to somebody that he is as good and as useful and as moral and as intelligent as somebody else before he could enjoy his rights as a citizen. The colored people of this country never have and never will realize that until they become just as good and just as moral as somebody else says he is, that they must expect some degree of social discrimination. They are citizens of this country; they bear their full share of the burden of citizenship even to giving their lives freely and gladly in its defense, and every right that is due these other citizens who may say they are all virtuous and moral and intelligent, is due them.

Despite this fool talk about morality and intelligence, the events of the past five years have aroused in colored people a grim determination to have their rights as citizens in this country. They have been on their knees for 200 years pleading for their rights as men and citizens, but now they are standing up face-to-face with this question and they will no longer be denied by any fool talk about morality and virtue.

If the people of this country can afford to send the flower of its manhood, the finest men in all the world, to foreign countries to fight and suffer and die that the people of those countries should enjoy their rights unhindered and unafraid of any bully who held that same full notion that virtue and intelligence and everything that was worthwhile was synonymous with his name and his people, they can afford to see to it that American citizenship means American citizenship, and that it means it without any kind of reservation or winking of the eye with reference to anyone who is entitled to that citizenship.

Men who have made a careful investigation of the disgraceful trouble in Washington and Chicago say that the foundation and start of it was the newspapers which printed just such rot as your editorial in question ends up with, which put the notion into the heads of white loafers and rowdies that their colored fellow citizens were their legitimate prey,

but from all reports from persons who were on the [?] in both instances they got a stomach full of rioting and they undertake that kind of cowardly business again.

This “Me and [?]” business which is akin to the virtue and morality in this editorial has got the whole world in ferment. The terrible prices for [necessities?] and almost universal industrial troubles have got the people of this country on edge fast approaching the danger point, and instead of foolish talk about virtue and morality or their lack, tending to the inflame and arouse angry, bitter, and resentful feeling, people who edit papers should try to use their brains and not their prejudices and try to help straighten out this terrible muddle this war has got us into, and to get things normal again and the people quieted.

The great bulk of the American people of all origins are fair and decent at heart, and if everybody will heed the lesson pictured to the world by the crazy, unbearable arrogance and haughtiness of the German Kaiser and his people, and its sad, sad results to the German people, we will get out of this mess after a while and when we do, and things begin to settle down again, when men’s [?] once more are peaceable, there is going to be a better feeling and understanding in this country on all sides, and a lot of class, religious and racial feeling which is all too silly and foolish is going to disappear, and if the newspapers want to help to reach that period, they do not want to publish any more editorials like the one in question.

Yours Truly,
Gaius C. Bolin

More next page...

Found by Milan Town Historian and DCHS VP for Milan, Vicky LoBrutto, in a scrapbook is an undated clipping. We have not found a copy online, so the exact date and publication are unknown. In the style of a legal mind, Gaius Bolin writes with a point of view that is well informed and grounded in the foundational values of the United States.

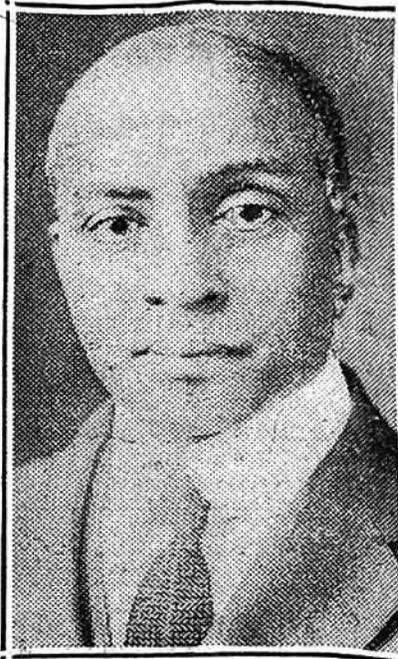
Lincoln--He Never will Die

BY GAIUS C. BOLIN

There is no history of secular affairs of men so gripping, so filled with human interest and the very highest and noblest aspirations of mankind as the Colonial and Revolutionary history of our country, and its history from the beginning of the slavery agitation down to 20 years after the close of the Rebellion. They are two distinct, outstanding periods of American history and outside of the Revival of Letters in England and the Reformation there is no period in the affairs of civilized society that has had greater impress and influence on the world than these two periods of our country.

The exemplar, the incarnation of one is the immortal Washington, of the other Abraham Lincoln, and the distinct feature in the character of these two great men, typical of their times, these giants in the affairs of men of all time, was their simple, childlike belief and faith in God. What an inspiring, soul stirring picture! Washington, at the head of a ragged, barefooted, starving, freezing, undisciplined handful of men as an Army, on his knees at Valley Forge asking help of Heaven against England, to whom war and the science of war was as the breath of her nostrils, and that picture of Abraham Lincoln, when the war was going against him and he was being cursed and found fault with by the North, when he said, "When events are very threatening and prospects are very dark I still hope that all may be well in the end because our cause is just and God is on our side."

In that great crisis the eyes of the world were on one man and that man was Lincoln. His was the task to save this Union, to save it against human greed, and to save it without the incubus of slavery, if possible, but to save it. That he saved it is history and at the same time wiped out slavery forever. And no man not strengthened and supported by his genuine, simple Christian faith could ever have emerged successful from that awful conflict. A man of the humblest origin, with nothing to recommend him save his rugged honesty, his broad human spirit and his far-seeing mind, to become one of the world's greatest characters is at once a proof and a confirmation of the great wisdom of the founders of our country and the genius of its institutions.



GAIUS C. BOLIN

He lives. He will never die while history is written, and so too will always live that immortal truth so well enunciated in the Declaration of Independence, which he strove so to uphold, "We hold these truths to be self-evident that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their creator with certain inalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."