The lesson of toleration for native races is always a difficult one for people who have reached an advanced stage of civilization, and it seems to be specially repugnant to the citizens of the United States. Miss IDA B. WELLS had a good deal to say on this subject to a sympathetic Birmingham audience yesterday, the subject in question being the emancipated negroes; but there is another native race whom the American people appear to dislike even more than "niggers," and that is the heathen Chinese. There are no domestic laws against the yellow-skinned, almond-eyed emigrants from the Celestial Kingdom of the extreme severity of those which formerly disregarded the American Statute Book in its treatment of the negro race. It is still, it seems, a crime in the Southern States for black and white to intermarry, or even for men of different colors to ride in the same carriage, and public opinion usage in those States prohibits negro men from attending the same church services as the whites. There is also a double school system for whites and negroes, and the administration of the law being in the hands of the former, we are not surprised to learn that there is a condition of things that induces a certain amount of tolerance on the part of the latter.

The negroes, doubtless, are subject to many disqualifications also, and when Judge Lynch is on the road they have no more mercy to look for than their black brethren; but on the whole they seem to have suffered less and experienced a larger measure of toleration than the negroes until the recent enactment of the Chinese Exclusion Law, prohibit the immigration of Chinese from China, and requiring the deportation of all unregistered Chinese found on United States territory. Just twelve months ago this law was passed, and a copy of the picture was sent to a prominent advocate of negro rights in America showing a negro being unhumanly treated, because there is, unfortunately, a class of people which imagine that no injury can be too vile for anyone who is not white. This is to be born black. The result, however, is gradually dying out in all countries but America, where it appears to be increasing. From time to time we have learnt from the harrowing reports of slavery and revenge how fierce the race prejudice is. To say that the negroes in America are treated like beasts is to do their persecutors too much justice. Though very little mercy is shown to cattle in many parts of the country, the negro, the nigger, the ass, and the dog have a very happy life compared with the poor blacks, the descendants of slaves.

Amereia's was the last civilized country to permit black men to marry, and even on one-half the country desecrated the other half in order to obtain the concession. The hostility to the negro, has never died out in the South. On every possible occasion the wretched coloured man is reminded that although his slaves have been struck off he has neither the rights nor privileges of the superior white citizens. He is not on any terms of the same respect, he is treated by all whites as an inferior, and even as a slave. Whether he is guided by madness, that he nurses feelings of resentment, that he often tries to defeat the plans and spoil the purposes of the men who never show him a kindly look, who even sometimes, it is said, make his existence a burden.

The American citizen in the South is at heart more a barbarian than the negro whom he regards as a savage. Miss WELLS gave some terrible instances yesterday of wholesale massacres, awful cruelties, persistent persecution, and judicial murders, in which the negroes were the victims. Lynch law is fiendishly resorted to as a sort of sport on possible opportunity, and the negroes are butchered to make a Yarn holiday. At one time hanging and shooting were the favorite methods of depriving negro offenders (real or supposed) of their lives, but the Americans have grown weary of this.

One, and are now showing a preference for refined and long-continued torture such as maiming and poisoning. Miss WELLS says that the negroes cannot look for justice. As in the days of the Italian doges, to whom the negro is a subject, he was suspended and left to hang. Miss WELLS said that as the administration of the law was entirely in the hands of the white people, there was really no fear of a negro guilty of a crime being able to escape the penalty. Prison statistics showed that defendants to trials and common enough to all communities sentences of from five to ten and even 20 years were inflicted upon negroes. They hang him. Why, then," she asked, "is it necessary that there is a law of white citizens, with all the machinery of law and government in their hands, should a black man be out of jail and hang him to the nearest lamp post on the street, or the nearest tree in the country—and not satisfied with that punish themselves by shooting bullets into the body?" No self-respecting mob in the Southern States, it seems, can do its duty until every man had lodged bullet in the body. Then they show a shocking example of the cold and callous brutality which exists, and with which the negroes are familiarized. In one instance the bullet entered under the body and were plowed, and a copy of the picture was sent to a prominent advocate of negro rights in America showing a negro being unhumanly treated, because there is, unfortunately, a class of people which imagine that no injury can be too vile for anyone who is not white. This is to be born black. The result, however, is gradually dying out in all countries but America, where it appears to be increasing. From time to time we have learnt from the harrowing reports of slavery and revenge how fierce the race prejudice is. To say that the negroes in America are treated like beasts is to do their persecutors too much justice. Though very little mercy is shown to cattle in many parts of the country, the negro, the nigger, the ass, and the dog have a very happy life compared with the poor blacks, the descendants of slaves. America's was the last civilized country to permit black men to marry, and even on one-half the country desecrated the other half in order to obtain the concession. The hostility to the negro, has never died out in the South. On every possible occasion the wretched coloured man is reminded that although his slaves have been struck off he has neither the rights nor privileges of the superior white citizens. He is not on any terms of the same respect, he is treated by all whites as an inferior, and even as a slave. Whether he is guided by madness, that he nurses feelings of resentment, that he often tries to defeat the plans and spoil the purposes of the men who never show him a kindly look, who even sometimes, it is said, make his existence a burden.
West Side Civic Republican League

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REGISTRATION AND REPRESENTATION FOR ALL THE PEOPLE

Dear Friend:

The West Side Civic Republican League extends a cordial invitation to you and your friends to join with us in a rounding general Ward meeting of the West Side Republican Civic League at 1504 W. 14th Street Friday night, March 19th, 1938 at 8 o'clock and we will greatly appreciate your presence and co-operation in our work.

For the first time in the political history of our ward, our men and women voters are made welcome in the practical work of building up the Grand Old Party organization in the 20th Ward. We have loyal and tireless in our devotion to our party leaders, but our active co-operation in party management has not been solicited nor permitted.

Desiring to help our party, our League offered its services to our Ward Committeeman, Thomas Curran, but we were refused recognition as an organization and told to join the Ward Club as individuals. Unless we acted upon plans made without consulting us, and without any regard to our interest in the political welfare of our own race, we could not be recognized. We were even denied the right to invite Dr. Bredan, a world-war veteran, one of our ablest race leaders, now a candidate for County Commissioner, to speak in our ward meetings unless he agreed to speak for himself only and say nothing for other Republican candidates for nomination, except those selected by the Ward Committeeman.

The West Side Civic Republican League next offered its support to the Deneen group upon exactly the same terms offered to our Ward Committeeman, Thomas Curran. Our services were accepted and our officers and members, men and women, were given representation in ward management, according to our strength and party loyalty. We are given active management of the precincts controlled by colored voters. Serving on the Registration Board Tuesday, March 23rd, we will have five colored Republican Judges and two colored clerks.

Come to our grand opening next Friday night. Hear our plans. Bring your suggestions. Offer your services and help us put the names of all colored voters in our two wards, the 20th and 23rd, on the Registration Books next Tuesday, March 23rd. Seats reserved for ladies.

The West Side Civic Republican League
William W. Taylor, Pres.
R. A. Armstrong, Sec'y
Walter E. Rogers, Chairman, Ex. Com.