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SIXTEEN PAGES

Your Uncle Sam is somewhat at home on

the water himself.

John Bull is a good sailor, but Brother

Jonathan is a little mite better.

After last Thursday night, any man who

can vote for Sullivan cannot draw a line

on Coy.

More men will be in the dives to-day

campaigning for Sullivan, Buskirk and Coy

than in all the churches.

Do the people of Indianapolis want the

Mayor, Judge and Council that Coy, Tron

and Polster are supporting?

If the Sullivan-Buskirk-Coy ticket should

be elected next Tuesday, more young men

and boys will spend the Sundays of the

next two years in lawless dives and gam-

bling halls than in the churches.

The \$2,000 which is being paid out each

week on the order of the Board of Public

Works in excess of the corresponding

weeks of last year for street labor is a

corruption fund stolen from taxpayers.

Buskirk is a millstone around Mayor Sul-

livan's neck. Coy is another, Tron is an-

other, and Polster is another. In fact,

there are a great many millstones around

the little Mayor's neck, and he himself

has a tendency to sink.

Let no one be alarmed at the sugges-

tion of one of the Cleveland organs that

the President may resign and leave the

country to go to the bow-wows. Mr. Cleve-

land is not constructed that way; besides,

he is many times consecrated.

The fact that 30 per cent. less bank paper

passed through the clearing houses of the

country last week than during the corre-

sponding week of last year tells the story

of diminished business, while the half-time

factories and the reduced wages tell of a

loss of more than 20 per cent. of the ca-

capacity of wage-earners to purchase the

products of the field and the factory.

The business men of the country are be-

coming very impatient over the inaction of

the Senate. The New York Chamber of

Commerce has adopted an emphatic resolu-

tion declaring that the rules of the Sen-

ate, which make the present condition of

things possible, constitute a violation of the

principle of government by the people,

"and need immediate and radical reform."

It is said to be the prevailing opinion in

Washington that the President will send to

the Senate, after the passage of the repeal

bill, a message in which he will recom-

mend that the question of an American

protectorate over the Hawaiian Islands be

submitted to all the inhabitants for de-

cision. If this is done the Spreckels in-

fluence will control the native and coolie vote,

and the monarchy will be restored in the

face of the protest of the intelligent people.

The statements of the condition of the

banks of this city, published in yester-

day's Journal, show that they are carrying

much more available funds than the law

requires or is necessary to make every de-

positor feel absolutely safe. There can be

no place where deposits can be safer—a

fact which the figures of the banks indi-

cate that people are now appreciating.

Whether or not the Senate repeals the

Sherman silver-purchase act, money owners

have got over their scare of two months

ago.

The bombardment of Rio by the Bra-

Brazil has passed through one revolution

and is now undergoing another, Chili and

Peru have had a war, Argentina has had

a revolution, Venezuela has made an un-

successful attempt to get rid of a dictator,

and Bolivia has quarreled with all of her

neighbors. We fear the lessons of the

Panamerican congress did not strike very

deep root, and, by the same token, there is

reason to believe that republican govern-

ment will never flourish in South Ameri-

can soil.

WHY CITY GOVERNMENTS ARE INEFFICIENT.

Nineteen-twentieths of the wastefulness,

inefficiency and corruption in public af-

fairs is in connection with municipal, town-

ship and county government. More than

three-fourths of all the money taken from

taxpayers is expended by such local govern-

ments; yet in spite of the fact that such

governments are nearest the people and can

be directly influenced by them, they are

the defects in our political system. This is

entirely the fault of taxpayers and others

who are interested in the welfare of cities,

since, if they should combine, as do the

tax-eaters and those whose interests make

them hostile to law and order, there are

few cities in the country that could not

have better management and reduced tax-

ation. The tax-eater and he who thrives

by lawlessness are always on the alert.

They are a small minority, it is true, but

they are always on the alert. Now they

take an interest in "politics," as the man-

agement of municipal affairs is erroneously

styled. They take an interest in party pri-

maries and learn to be effective because,

as the Sentinel says about Simeon Coy,

they are "for revenue only." If there

were revenues to be got at, no places in

which full wages may be had for half work,

no opportunity to set three men to do the

work which one could perform, no "pull"

to be obtained in return for service for

candidates by which the lawless may be

permitted to ignore the laws, these men

would not be in "politics." They would be

as much strangers to a primary as they are

to the midweek meetings of the churches.

People who see the wastefulness and cor-

ruption of the sort of partisanship which

has got into municipal affairs have made ef-

forts to secure charters which should make

it possible to put the management of cities

upon a nonpartisan and business basis.

There is such a charter in this city, yet

business principles were never less observed

and the tax-eating partisan never ran mat-

ters with a higher hand. Instead of check-

ing partisan wastefulness, it is rampant in

every branch of the city's service. This is

not the defect of the charter, but the re-

sult of violation of its letter as well as its

spirit. If the provisions of the charter of

Indianapolis should be observed in the same

spirit and with the same purpose that Col.

Lilly, as chairman of the citizens' commit-

tee, displayed in the expenditure of the en-

actment fund, \$50,000 might be saved the

first year to the taxpayers, beginning with

\$2,300 extra interest chargeable to the tax-

eating propensities of those who control the

Mayor.

There is not an intelligent citizen who

does not know that such an economical and

virtue policy is impossible under a contin-

uation of the Sullivan combine. Saul of Tar-

sus conversions come not in municipal af-

airs. If every voter who desires better

management, and knows that it will be

worse instead of better during another two

years of Sullivan, would do, next Tuesday,

as he would do if voting for bank or loan

association directors, the Sullivan-Buskirk-

Coy ticket would be beaten.

A NEW SOCIAL PROBLEM.

A social question which has received

comparatively little attention in the United

States seems to be pressing itself more

closely upon the notice of Canadians. A

recent issue of the Canadian Magazine

contains an article which takes a serious

view of the displacement of young men by

young women in many departments of

business life. The writer points out that

nearly all classes of clerical work are

passing into the hands of young women.

They become accountants, cashiers, book-

keepers, stenographers and secretaries, and

perform their duties to the satisfaction of

their employers. At Ottawa two young

women to one young man enter the civil

service, and what is true of this public

work is true of private offices and, all

lighter branches of business. As a con-

sequence, it is becoming increasingly diffi-

cult for young men to obtain situations.

The writer predicts that if the next

twenty years witness the same relative in-

crease in the number of working girls and

cial element is as great as the Canadian

writer pictures is only to be determined by

investigation; but it is certain that many

thoughtful persons have serious doubts as

to the wisdom of permitting young girls

to enter shops and offices or other depart-

ments of business as a matter of course,

just as their brothers do, and where there

is no real financial necessity for it. Yet,

while they entertain these misgivings they

see that the drift of the times is against

them, and that even direct teachings of the

instructors of girls inculcate the ideas di-

rectly in line with the conditions objected

to by the Canadian writer. Schools for the

higher education of girls encourage the

students to test the value of their acquir-

ements, and in the literature with "woman"

for its theme the keynote is that of pecu-

niary independence. Let no woman sit

back idly and wait for some man to come

along and marry her, say these modern ad-

visers, but give her opportunity to take care

of herself and she will choose a husband

more deliberately and more wisely. Whether

she will be able to choose at all if she hap-

pens to crowd a man out of work or

whether she must be the bread-winner for

both, is a matter the mentors seem not to

have considered. If the prospect for young

men is as alarming as the Canadian writer

avers, the educational guides and the girls

may be compelled to consider it, and, per-

haps, to modify the prevailing feminine

craze for a career outside of the home.

WHAT THE CENSUS SHOWS.

The census of 1890 shows that 62 per cent.

of the population of the United States was

native, 21 per cent. was of foreign parentage,

and 17 per cent. was foreign born.

When the statistics relating to criminol-

ogy are consulted it is found that the 62

per cent. of native population furnished 48

per cent. of the convicts in penitentiaries,

and the 38 per cent. of foreign born and

of foreign parentage furnished 52 per cent.

of such criminals. In regard to juvenile

delinquents, the 62 per cent. of natives

furnished 39 per cent. of the children of

criminal tendencies, and the 38 per cent. of

foreign birth and parentage furnished 61

per cent. of the juvenile delinquents; that

is, those born into criminal ways or early

finding them. Of paupers and the inmates

of almshouses, the 62 per cent. of native

population furnished 41 per cent. of the

aggregate, the 21 per cent. of foreign par-

entage 8 per cent., while the 17 per cent.

of foreign born furnished 51 per cent. of

the paupers of the country.

In the above figures is found the most

conclusive justification for carefully re-

stricted immigration. The foreign born