

THE DAILY JOURNAL

THURSDAY, APRIL 16, 1903.

Telephone Calls (Old and New).

Business Office... 238 | Editorial Rooms... 86

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

BY CARRIER—INDIANAPOLIS AND SUBURBS.

Daily, Sunday included, 50 cents per month.

Sunday, without daily, 25 cents per month.

Single copies, Daily, 5 cents; Sunday, 2 cents.

BY AGENTS EVERYWHERE.

Daily, per week, 10 cents.

Daily, Sunday included, per week, 15 cents.

By Mail Prepaid.

Daily edition, one year, \$5.00.

Daily and Sunday, one year, \$7.50.

Sunday only, one year, \$2.50.

REduced RATES TO CLUBS.

Weekly Edition.

One copy, one year, \$1.00.

One copy, three months, 30 cents.

One copy, one month, 10 cents.

Subscription taken for three months.

REDUCED RATES TO AGENTS.

Subscribe with any of our numerous agents or

subscriptions.

JOURNAL NEWSPAPER COMPANY

Indianapolis, Ind.

Persons sending the Journal through the mails

in the United States should put on an eight-cent

or a twelve-cent postage stamp, on a six

or a ten-cent postage stamp, on a four-cent

stamp. Foreign postage is usually double these

single rates.

All communications intended for publication in

the paper must be in order of positive attention.

Reflected manuscripts will not be returned un-

less postage is enclosed for that purpose.

Business notices of no more than one column

and of no more than one line in length.

DAYTON, O.—J. V. Wilkie, 29 South Jefferson

street.

COLUMBUS, O.—Vialet News Stand, 34 High

street.

There can be no doubt that Judge Cantrell

will be able to convict Jim Howard for a

third time, having the right kind of a

jury to assist him.

There being but one party in Kentucky

at the present time, the Democrats are hav-

ing a canvass preliminary to the Demo-

cratic state convention made by aspirants

for the office of Governor. Already there is

some excited talk by candidates.

While the stock exchanges are in the

dump the output of pig iron continues to

be phenomenal. This year the output will

reach 20,000,000 tons, and the consumption

has been so active that stocks have been

increased but 100,000 tons in five months.

When organized the steel trust made 60

per cent of the pig iron of the country;

now it makes but 45 per cent, so great

has been the growth of the industry in

other directions.

This year the women of Kansas, who

have the right to vote for municipal offi-

cers, cast a full vote. In Topeka the male

registration was 9,050 and the female 7,125,

while the total vote polled was 13,377, of

which the women cast 5,337 and the men

7,750, showing that the women polled a

slightly larger percentage of their regis-

tered vote than did the men. Of the Re-

publican party of 2,571 the women con-

tributed 2,443.

Four churches in New York city took

collections on Easter Sunday amounting to

\$74,000—a Presbyterian church \$41,000, an

Episcopal church \$21,000, a Baptist church

\$8,000, and a Methodist church \$7,000. These

are big figures, but they represent only a

small part of the aggregate contributions

at Easter services, and in most instances

the object was to wipe out mortgages.

Mortgages are not mentioned by any of

the apostles or early fathers of the church.

The Bureau of Statistics at Washington

has issued a "Statistical Abstract of the

World," which presents a comparative

statement of the commerce of every coun-

try from 1870 to 1902, inclusive. It shows

that the imports of the United States in-

creased from \$420,000,000 in 1870 to \$1,325,000,000

in 1902, an increase of 215 per cent.

It is the opinion of Henry Watterson

that "the three war amendments to the

Constitution should be allowed to sleep."

If the three amendments, why not the rest

of it? Despite the opinion of Mr. Watterson,

that amendment which prohibits repre-

sentation in Congress and on the electoral

ticket for inhabitants disfranchised because

of race is regarded as a righteous provi-

sion. If more than half the population of

a State are denied any participation in the

Leutenant Governor. A grand jury has

the matter under consideration, and a pro-

secuting attorney says it has work enough

to keep it in session all summer. Bills of

the denomination of \$1,000 are an asset hard

to account for by those who rarely have a

spare ten-dollar bill.

GROVER CLEVELAND ON THE NEGRO

PROBLEM.

It was a courageous act on the part of

former President Cleveland to preside and

speak at a meeting called in the interest

of educating and uplifting the colored race

in the United States. There is not another

American whose words spoken in that

cause would carry greater weight. Com-

ing from President Roosevelt or any

other prominent Republican they would

have been attributed by a great many peo-

ple to political motives, and with the whites

of the South would probably have been

construed as additional evidence that the

President favors "social equality." With

ex-President Cleveland no such ulterior

motives or false view could be imputed,

and the act was particularly courageous

because a large portion of the Democratic

party has no sympathy with the views he

expressed.

Mr. Cleveland's speech was that of a

broad-minded American, sagacious enough

to perceive and conscientious enough to

admit that the negro problem as it now ex-

ists is one of the most difficult ever pre-

sented to the American people and involv-

ing tremendous possibilities of weal or woe

for both races. Mr. Cleveland was par-

ticular to make it clear that he did not re-

gard the question from a sentimental point

of view, but from the standpoint of jus-

tice and of settling a question which, if

ignored or not put in the way of right set-

tlement, will become more difficult of so-

lution as time passes and may ultimately

prove to be an entering wedge that will

disrupt the Nation. For the negroes are

going to remain here and multiply, and if

they are neither enfranchised nor edu-

cated they will eventually become an undig-

ested mass of illiterate and disfranchised

persons that will poison the whole body

politic. After making it clear that he was

not present at the meeting nor speaking from

the "Uncle Tom's Cabin" view of the negro

question, Mr. Cleveland said:

I believe that neither the decree that

made the slaves free nor the enactment

that suddenly invested them with the rights

of citizenship have ever purged them of

their racial and slavery-bred imperfections

and deficiencies that it changed the color

of their skin. I believe that among the

nearly 3,000,000 of negroes who have been

integrated with our citizenship there is

still a grievous amount of ignorance, a sad

amount of viciousness and a tremendous

amount of laziness and idleness. I believe

that these conditions inexorably pre-

sent to the white people of the United

States, to each in his environment, a prob-

lem which neither enlightened self-

interest nor the sense of duty and sym-

pathy will permit them to put aside.

—Then he declared himself in full sym-

pathy with Booker T. Washington, who sat

on the stage, and with the work that is

being done at Tuskegee Institute. The ex-

pression above quoted is frank to an ex-

traordinary degree, but the best friends

of the colored race and the most intelli-

gent men of that race themselves must

admit that it is true. Comparatively few

of the negroes of the South were fit for

the franchise when it was bestowed upon

them. "The racial and slavery-bred imper-

fections" which Mr. Cleveland refers to

were painfully apparent, and they still sur-

vive in too large a degree. But they are

gradually diminishing, and under the in-

fluence of education and just and kindly

treatment they will eventually disappear.

The traditional utterance, "We must edu-

cate, we must educate or we shall perish,"

fits the case exactly.

Mr. Cleveland was right, too, in saying

that the main burden of solving the negro

question rests with the whites of the

South and that they are entitled to a large

degree of sympathy and patience in deal-

ing with it. If several millions of negroes

could be induced to leave the congested

districts of the South and spread throug-

out the North the solution of the question

would be greatly accelerated, but as long

as they continue to mass in the Southern

States about all the North can do is to

contribute liberally to their education, in-

dustrial and otherwise, and trust to time

to solve the political phase of the prob-

lem. Mr. Cleveland's theory is that the edu-

cation and uplifting of the negroes are

the first step towards their safe enfranchis-

ement, and, therefore, the first duty. No

other utterance on the subject has pre-

sented it in as serious a light or has caused

as much discussion as his speech will do.

MR. PARRY ON ORGANIZED LABOR.

Mr. D. M. Parry's position as president

of the National Association of Manufactur-

ers insured him an intelligent audience at

New Orleans, and his address must have

interested them. The relation of organized

labor to capital and its present influence

on production and wages in the future is

a subject of great importance, primarily to

manufacturers and incidentally to all

classes of society. Mr. Parry advanced

some views that deserve and will probably

receive candid consideration, but their

weight was lessened by his manner of put-

ting them. The same views presented in

temperate language and in a form befitting

the discussion of large questions would

carry much more weight than they did or

will as presented by Mr. Parry. His inter-

ference of language detracted materially

from the force of his argument. One re-

sult of this defect in his style is that it

will give the leaders of organized labor a

chance to say that he is the enemy of labor

and of workmen under any and all cir-

cumstances. There was so much more of

violent statement than of calm discussion

in his speech that this charge can be made

with some show of reason. Yet he dis-

claimed it in a few sentences preceded and

followed by many others that seem to jus-

tify the charge. He said:

Once thoroughly alive to the true nature

of this un-American institution of organ-

ized labor as it presently exists, the peo-

ple, I firmly believe, will place their stamp

of disapproval upon it and it will dwindle

power faster than I can say. Perhaps a

new form of unionism will take its place—

beneficial unionism—for the right of the

workmen to organize with a spirit of the

Constitution is not to be dis-

puted. The employers of this country have

no quarrel with the men that work for

them considered as individuals. The wel-

fare of those who toil in our factories calls

for our most earnest consideration. But

what we must protest against is the unwar-

rantable usurpation of rights and the dis-

astrous industrial policy which characterizes

them in their present associated capacity.

From this it appears that Mr. Parry is

not opposed to organized labor in the ab-

stract, but to organized labor as it is now

conducted. His position is somewhat like

that of those persons who do not oppose

trusts in the abstract or trusts in general,

but only such as practice methods which

are held to be detrimental to society and

fatal to fair trade. If such a line of demar-

cation can be drawn in the case of trusts,

why not in the case of organized labor as

well? It cannot be successfully denied that

labor organizations as now conducted are

open to some of the charges made by Mr.

Parry, though, as already stated, his man-

ner of making them detracted from their

force. It is undeniable that organized la-

bor in recent years has relied too much on

force and violence, and strikes and boy-

cotts and dynamite, on exalting organiza-