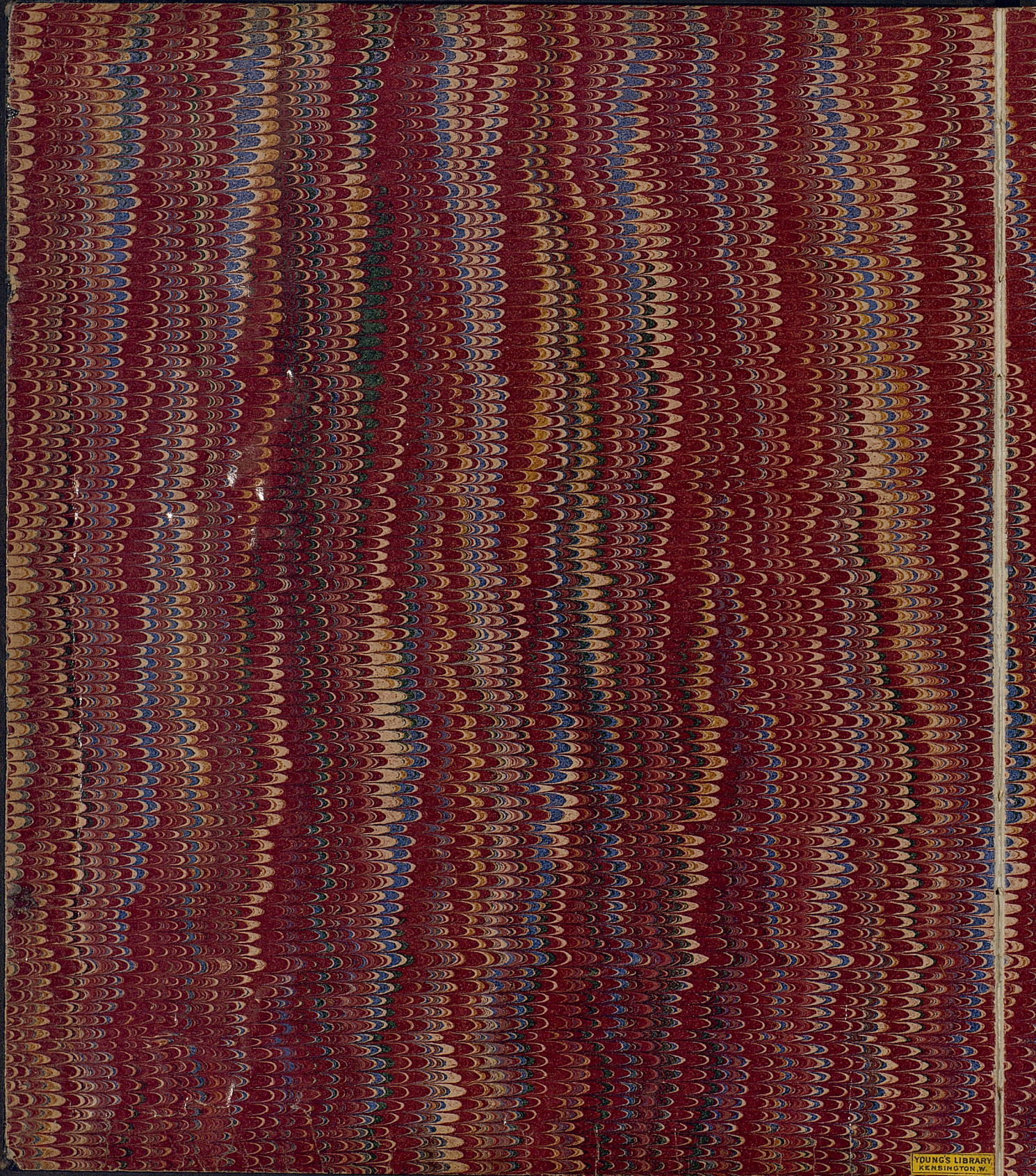
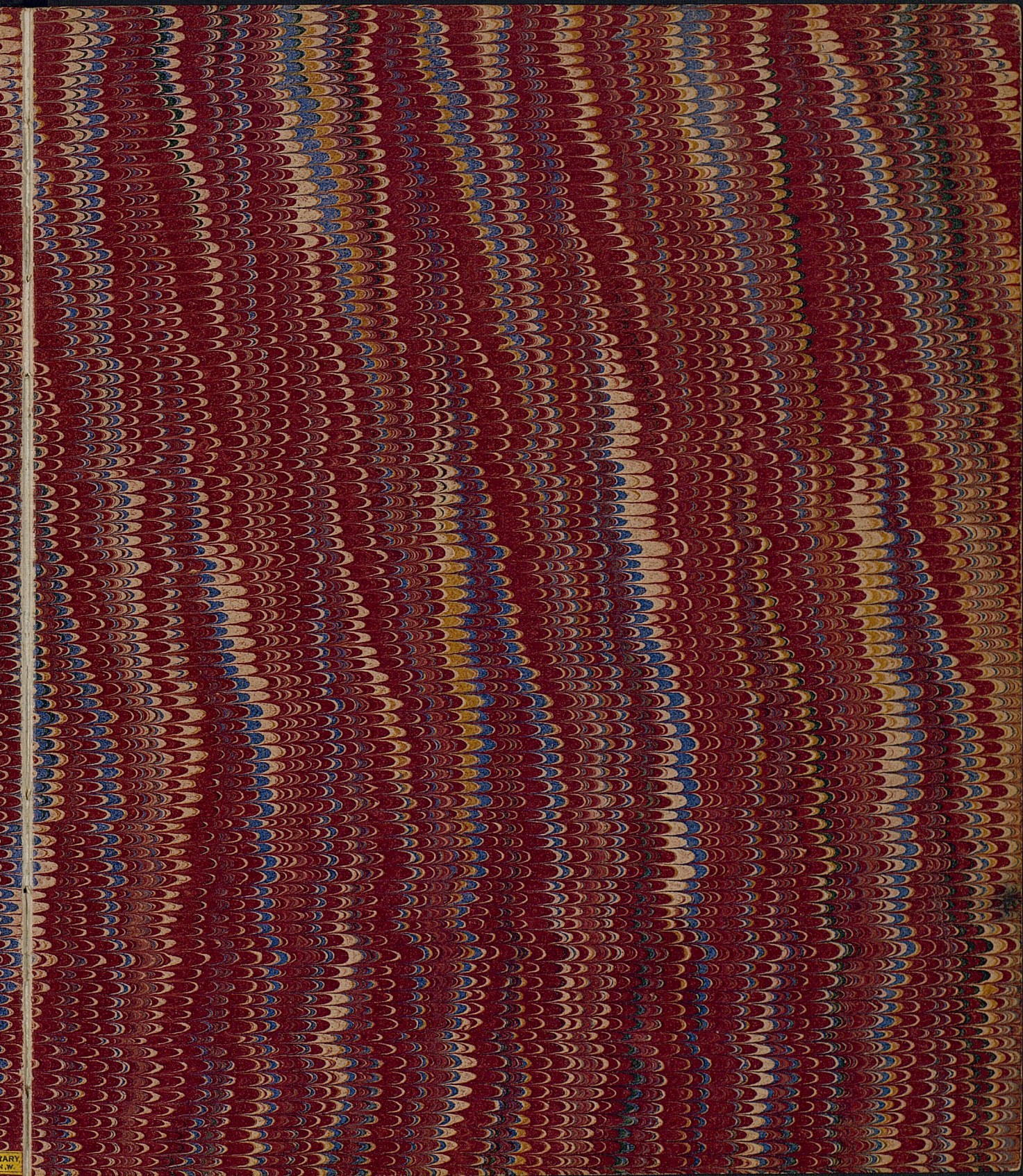


June  
1865

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June 1866 — May 1867.





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①

" We must be patient & study to do what-  
soever we can, not despising the day of small  
things, but trusting that hereafter it may  
be the day of greater things."

Carlyle.

(2)

York House. June 6<sup>th</sup> 1886.

At last found it necessary to start 2 books: one for  
hand work - & had reading - the other as another  
volume of "My life".

Now Herbert Spencer. Since I read his autographs  
I often think of that life given up entirely to  
Philosophy: now given up to feeling his pulse &  
analyzing his sensations with no real friends  
to be all at all to him. To give him the  
tenderness & brightness that Father gets in these his  
last days. Strange that he should never have  
felt the sacrifice he was making - that  
the life absorbed in this one was the only life  
possible to his nature. No wonder  
pondering after feeling, & all that feeling brings.

"I was never in love" he answered when  
I put the question straight: "Were you never  
conscious of the Church sacrifice you were making,  
did you never long for those other forms of  
thought feeling action, you were shut out  
from?" Strange - a nature with so perfect  
an intellect & little else - same friendliness

(3)

2 The reputation of a truth-loving <sup>man</sup> ~~intellect~~.  
I remember, he has sometimes told me sadly,  
that he has wondered at the weakness of his  
feeling, even of friendship, & towards his  
friends & relations. That he thought of - can  
from his mind being constantly crucified  
with the perfection of this one idea - never  
doubting the value of it. No personal ambition  
as a motive. A good deal of small  
sensitiveness - <sup>tho'</sup> ~~and~~ absolute indifference to  
world's opinion, meaning by it not <sup>at</sup> those  
~~persons~~ who do not come in <sup>personal</sup> contact with  
him. I pressed him to continue his  
autobiography rather than his other work -  
these long train deductions wearisome  
to all except his three disciples.

Spent the inside of a week with the  
Fathers. A one-storied house, in the middle  
of a field, a few straggling flower beds,  
a weed-covered drive, & a moss-grown  
well. Fifteen miles from a town, a  
rolling English country, deep valleys, &



lenses, aptly described by a colonial, as  
green tunnels — to the English eye beautiful  
for their tangled vegetation & many-colored  
wild flowers. Two servants & a maid  
& a minister. The minister a retired

Colonial Doctor — a man of feeling &  
shrewdness, but with no thought — his  
face wears traces somewhere far above the  
fate of life. The minister a "woman of-  
note". The daughter of a hard-worked London  
clergyman & his still harder-worked wife

Beyond her career as secretary to  
Sir Charles Lyell — (1/2 an hour) worked  
devotedly for him & during that time (14 years)  
became intimate friends with Darwin  
Wallace & other scientists. Lived at home  
& practically acted as the father; visited  
in the parish & managed Sunday schools.

never shirked a duty. With her duty &  
hobbies are equal terms. In dull-  
thinking is a keen enjoyment to her, "the  
the thought" is not rigid or creative but  
conscientious & thorough — mastering

What-then have done a giving it out -  
with some literary flourish. It is good  
Lutheran work, but not invention.

I met her first - at - Sam Reed, when I  
was miserable & low, suffering from acute  
hysteria. She inspired me to rise & out of  
my hysterical suffering. I have seen little of her  
since - till the beginning of this year, I wrote  
to her for counsel about English History.  
(She is writing a Short-History for Macmillan.)  
Then I decided to go & stay with her, partly  
to see her method of working & partly from  
genuine affection & respect. I enjoyed three  
days of quiet & continual conversation.

She told me much of her past life & her  
intercourse with the great-scientific spirit  
of the day. It is evidently a pleasure to her to  
talk of those old days. Apparently she has no  
ambition - only a love of work & a satisfaction  
in it. One early love affair - & then  
a dutiful beating down of that feeling -  
that I think is her nature, it was strong.

It has found satisfaction in the middle  
life - intruders and say in a private way -  
but her marriage is to her a romance.

Intellectually she is self-sufficient -  
The Doctor gives her the red-fulness of constant  
affection - in a settled home in which she is  
the center - after long years of unrelenting  
struggle & continued subordination of self  
to others. Her companionship has a  
tonic effect on me. She does not believe in  
a rush after happiness or quickly in success.  
(She ~~was~~ speaks of writing a history of  
successful failures) she believes firmly in the  
value of true work & in the wisdom of being true  
to your own nature - & acting on the faith that  
is in you.

I have been working at the B.L.R.R.

giving the data for my article.

The Divides itself into 4 parts. (1) General  
principles, abstract theories, considerations & the  
absence of influence that they exert on action  
political & voluntary. (2) Basis of the action  
is statement of the evil - the proof probably <sup>is</sup>

4(6) ①

First regards: 1. Note the civil courts

indicate by a process of induction from fact.

(3) Possibilities of multiple statements. True too

methods of social research, not social fact  
statistical inquiry, & personal <sup>and</sup> <sup>qualitative</sup> <sup>methods</sup>  
methods. heretofore considered <sup>of procedure</sup>

(4) Final: The method of true

social inquiry. Practical. Theoretical.

Reality of 1- some 1- by 1- Part to be  
formed

3<sup>rd</sup> & 4<sup>th</sup> parts are practically complete in my mind.

1<sup>st</sup> part wants careful study of Political Economy,  
& Social Philosophy. 2<sup>nd</sup> is nearly complete -

but I must read up all chapters on Arthurian Dialectics  
& also chapters on latter day subjects. 2 complete  
I wish mention.

June 1964 After my last days work at B.M.

I walked to Cherry Cross to meet Doug -

(The train was an hour late, so that I had  
to spend the time at the 2.9 <sup>university</sup>

Sitting in front of those lovely pictures,  
thinking of my past & future relationships with  
her, (from which) I was normally produced

When I saw her, looking more like a corpse than a human being, much thinner than when she left. Happily Father did not seem to notice it. Boy too was shocked with his appearance, so that it was a sorrowful meeting on all sides. I had a long talk with F & E afterwards. He told me that for 2 months she has in company members - that when this broke down she showed her nature very plainly.

Manic Egotism, Intellectual vanity, & hysterical emotion, are the most dominant qualities at present - added to her just at present, nervous & an earnest desire to do better - whether it will be fulfilled or not I know not. He thinks she is not deficient but far below the family standard <sup>intellectually</sup> - that at times of excitement her mind seems deranged. Altogether it is a sorrowful business! Miserable for the poor child, & desperately unpleasant for everyone else. Fortunately my mind is settled so that I can go the shortest way to visit & care her - if I feel, she is really incurable - well then we must

(9)

By me but to live down with a certain amount of happiness until the end of my family life. It will be to me, Father's debt. One little thing, it is a pitiless sight, to see her living her young life in this way - without health, love, or friendship.

I shall give her love, if she will let me, but not friendship; shall make it a condition that she keep me - for to be present state any other relationship is impossible. Certainly I have hitherto failed grievously - I have never had free play or given my mind to make success.

If on this I am pretty certain, London is the way plan for her. I must hope it is the only chance of recovery.

23<sup>rd</sup> Jan.

I don't think we shall return here. London life with 2 incomes ~~to~~ be too straining even for me - the expense is unnecessary - with the financial outlook inadvisable.

I shall try to spend a couple of months a year in London to get her up in

7

ideas with friends in B.M. - reading-room.

But so far as I have energy and from  
John & Rosy I shall devote it to earnest &  
devoted study. This article I shall write  
during the next month, will show my ideas  
on social questions in 2 parts. 1. As to the  
harsh theories advanced by 2. side of them  
& the basis in fact. (2) The probability of  
verification is the statement of fact & the reasoning  
on social subjects.

24" Certain of my life must needs be a sad one  
now with a fastidious old man, rapidly sinking  
into his dotage & an hysterical machine  
in the howland of insanity. It cannot but  
bring a sorrow that true I can give them both  
tenderness & care - & keep their lives as brief  
& happy as possible. - It will be the last time  
in my life that other beings will be dependent  
on me in their close relationships.  
afterwards my energy & my feeling will be  
devoted to larger interests & perhaps to interests  
that are in their nature more hardening.  
That side, with its look of persistent

(11)

Melancholy - with her optimism & want of  
all stringencies of character - is an almost  
overpoweringly sad sight - has not she not  
a day that she may end her life in horror.

There is nothing that is really lovable  
in her nature - no self sacrifice, no brightness  
& little truth. And the hard & weak sides of  
her nature seem to grow - seem to be  
slowly eating up even her physical vitality.

It is a horrible mystery - the evil  
development of character. Still I must  
have courage. My circumstances can hardly  
be worse - & yet I can live my own life  
in their midst.

"I hear of death & the 'min' who sings  
to one clear harp in diverse tones  
That men may rise on stepping-stones  
Of their dead selves to higher things."

But who shall so forecast the years  
From first to last & from the male?  
Or reach a hand thro' time to catch  
The far-off interest of tears?



The Argon June 29/11-

A long let-journey with my kin from friends & with my capable nurse. The old face, happy in its thoughtfulness - with sympathy & love beaming through joy. The young face withered & the withered look of strength, smelt by feeling, lined with woe.

These my companions. Am yet for all that I am happy, happier than I have been for 3 long years, mostly spent in Epistolary misery -

The struggle is over. Last time I stayed here for any time is Nov. 1883 I was on the eve of all my trouble. I was full of enthusiasm for the work that is now the leading motive of my life - but then the thought was without form. Between that time & this I have thought little of it - I have passed through the agony of strong but useless feeling - I have thrown myself in despair into hard practical work & with this for a time soothed my mind through physical exhaustion. I labored without knowing it by what I saw around me. Then the work was taken from me & I had to stare at my own nature, grown too strong for me. It was a death-struggle then & winter months between my life

(13)

2 my feeling. No one's time. During this month  
day I almost prayed for Father's death so that I  
might feel free to die. But I composed, & now tho'  
I feel humbled & weak I will go straight on my  
way. I live in the summer air, in the sounds & the  
scents - in the freshness of early morning hours devoted  
to reading in the calm of the twilight, devoted to thought  
& to prayer. The day spent with my two poor mothers.  
And that the idea of Ambition & Wealth are not  
dead - tho' sad men has dominated them & the discipline  
of my life has restrained them. But the idea  
is no longer without form. With tiresome effort  
I am hewing it out of the stone. It is no slight work  
for my slight faculties. It is a persistent desire and  
that has done what is already there & will do what  
must come. It is Youth - a little bit of Youth  
for me to know. Ah! but - Love, how much sweeter  
than Youth.

July 20<sup>th</sup> Tho' my head aches - my ambition was  
looms unreachably large in the distance.  
Additional Gentry is hateful - most hateful  
Bridgery. Still it is widest to me I must.

most of it - that is more I must master  
the growth of it - for each <sup>part</sup> development corresponds  
with some conviction dramatic of the leading  
features of the ~~modern~~ contemporary industrial life.

At present the form I want is not even  
imaginable in the mass of deduction &  
abstraction fact - I need to understand what was  
in fact - the data upon which Political Economy  
is based that are its ~~characteristic~~ <sup>necessary</sup> assumptions  
that ~~is~~ the ground of ~~covered~~ <sup>the</sup> reasoning &  
conclusions.

July 11<sup>th</sup> Rosie is a changed mortal. She is temper  
modest & unselfish. I want you write all that  
I have written about her & come back to the  
view I took of her when first I knew her after  
mother's death. I wish that Father when  
his power incapacitated she bring to her peace.

My days are spent in work, duty, & in  
the charm of outdoor life. Long walks alone  
picking flowers to blend into harmonies of scent  
& colour, watching the evening light glance  
across the ~~form~~ <sup>meadows</sup> covered with & wooded valleys.  
Memories of childhood, of religion and of

(15)

Love. Christ has no more - religion transformed.  
with a desperate dutyfulness & Love - not gone,  
no, still there - but chastened. Passion  
with the supreme act of self humilitation bound-  
thrift out - but born again, & died. Still before  
my work can be perfectly true, want & personal  
ambition must die. Why need I despair of  
overcoming these vices. One I told her & was  
habitually greedy. I am not more despicable  
& this matter than want & petty search after  
personal prominence. I must love my work  
not myself - follow truth on my knees,  
humbly.

July 14th

Two days all a walk with the sun -  
of William's attack!  
I have taken one whole fortnight - & written <sup>Journal</sup> ~~footnote~~  
& made a detailed abstract of it elsewhere.  
Here I intend to give a short analysis of it, to use  
for that part of my article that deals with political theory.

" Principles of Political Economy to be enumerated  
on existing tendencies rather than as principles  
more or less 'correct'."

" The Principles of regulation of Production of  
wealth have the character of physical laws"

" Expenditure of production: Land, labour, capital"  
Brain work is omitted. Wages for superintendence  
are allowed, but not as a fixed amount & not  
varying with the individual. All industry is treated  
as the result as if it were joint stock or co-partnership  
Co. where the superintendence is salaried.

● But as a matter of fact - brain power absorbs  
the profits, considered apart from interest & capital he  
to pay for the absence of it.

In Chapter on Capital, after explaining that portion of  
accumulated wealth capital is, Jones goes on to  
describe by an illustration (Karlheuter machine)  
that a Demand for commodities is not a Demand for  
labour - because these commodities may be used  
unproductively, as in the case of all luxuries.

Further wants to consider the mental, physical  
aspect of invention in their relation to character

(17)

Law & liberty may either Democratic & character  
a climate of increase or decrease the working power.

How we see the narrow line separating Economic  
Scarcity from the stream of human life.

### ~~In this Chapter on Capital~~

"Fears of a glut of Capital are based on a  
misconception" Smith asserts that increased Capital  
through the greater savings of the rich, through less  
consumption & more employment  
to the laborer. If the population remain stationary  
it will mean higher wages: if it increased the surplus  
Capital will be absorbed in the payment of more  
laborers. The production of the thing will mean to  
be the production of necessaries brings the price very  
low. Increase of Capital without increase of labor  
will mean less for Capital more for labor.  
Increase of labor will mean lower prices.

A case the certainty of a wage fund for  
the laborers of one particular community depends  
on the retention by that community of the Capital.

The rest of this Chapter describes the

Transformation of Capital - from circulating into fixed. It is based on Description of Special instances - an observation of fact - such as the transition from hand work to machinery, how this benefits the whole community tho it may injure certain classes. The descriptions upon which it rests are: Every Capitalist has a fixed amount of Capital in hand. All commodities tho. Do not support physical life are unproductive. All kinds of labour are equal in effect - in labour. All the mental & physical effects, whether purely & economical effects, tho. are brought about by circumstances arising from occupation (whether it be the occupation of production or consumption) are ignored.

Production. Two means.

Faculties in the chapter trace the causes that increase production. It then regards land, labour, Capital. How land is made more productive. How labour is made more productive - by Education & the consequent heightening of moral & intellectual nature. This is a curious example of a political

Opinion comes in a distribution a part  
 Economical Science. Tawell reflects to consider  
 the effect & character of the natural circumstances  
 brought about by industrial changes - but since  
 a man. decided a distinct. Place is the effect of  
 an artificial circumstance - by comp. ed. of  
 Capital is made more productive by  
 advance in mechanical sciences.

Tawell describes the relative advantages of  
 Private business, Joint stock Co. & Cooperative Societies.  
 Indicate of the advantages of Production on  
 a large scale, Joint stock Co's fail in many instances  
 because managers are not rewarded according to  
desire. That is to say their brain work is not  
 recognized.

Distribution.

Distribution of wealth implies private property  
 & is effected by competition & custom.  
 It can be regulated by any rules & principles  
 accepted by those concerned. It is the business of  
 P. S. to explain the conscience that must follow  
 the adoption of certain rules.



\* Deduction from it, however in Ric. assumption: that rent is no factor  
in price of produce.

(20)  
Land, labour & capital, being the expenses of  
production (time work omitted) the results must  
be divided into rent, wages, & profits.

There may well be so in England 4 or 3 different  
individuals, or be taken by two, or by one.

This Division may be regulated by custom or by  
competition. (Competition secures the greatest  
production from land, labour, & capital, so long  
as all concerned are guided by an enlightened  
self interest. It is evident that in competition not  
interest is able to create a monopoly, but  
to most advantage. It therefore favours the growth  
of class monopolies & tends to destroy itself.)

Ricardo's theory of rent, Dr. Smith & Gasell  
accept:

The rent of any given piece of land is  
[Dr. regulated in England (complete)] with respect  
to the difference of its productiveness compared with  
the worst land in cultivation.

This theory is based on 3 assumptions.

1. All landlords wish to get full pecuniary value  
of land. 2. All cultivators have an equal &  
homogeneous amount of intelligence; 3. All cultivators

influenced by an enlightened commercial self-interest.

Wages.

Depend on the relation between increase of population & capital (a ratio of capital used is the area of production under consideration).

(It is evidently then - the interest of the labourer to create a monopoly of manual labour by limiting supply. This can only be done effectively by limiting numbers.)

Profits

Divided by 3 parts into: 1. Reward for saving, 2. Compensation for risk, 3. Wages for Superintension.

(The 1st part being property i.e. Capital & 3rd is my part of the true remuneration for brain-work.)

Yasuda, following Mill makes the rate of profit depend on the cost of labour - not on the rate of wages. He allows that the cost of labour can be lessened by the presence of intellectual & moral faculties in the labourer, might therefore be reduced by education.

But to show how completely in

+ Onward

method of work & direction:

- He makes cost of labour & quantity of Profit.
- Depend on 3 variables:
  - 1 Efficiency of labour
  - 2 Wages of labour means, partly his real reward.
  - 3 The state or buy cost of the articles comprising that real reward can be produced & purchased.

Jawoll admits that in considering a comparative economic advantage of different forms of distribution it is necessary to find out what system it is that produces the greatest amount of wealth per measure of land & of human labour in it.

### Premises for Low Wages.

The average wages are determined between by a ratio between capital & labour & the number of labouring population. If the ratio remains constant, wages cannot be increased unless profits are diminished or labour made more efficient. (If labour be made more efficient, the number of labourers employed will be fewer 'tho' they will be better paid) To diminish profit - Drive Capital into foreign markets. Any advance in wages in a particular trade will induce the

Joseph of that have below the current rate cannot be permanent. For the capital goes into the hands of the state when it comes.

Joseph believes there is no remedy for low wages except making labor more efficient - by limiting the supply of manual workers all over the world. Education is the remedy.

Trade Union. Joseph considers the attempts of Trade Union to limit the supply of labor is unprofitable. (This is the manual workers do in the class not-allowed by public opinion to create a caste & a monopoly, I cannot see). He allows that combination of laborers are good because they enable the labor to deal with the employer on equal terms. Association of laborers when carrying on business on the war account have an opportunity of showing that his men could do as much of the work a smaller number of hours a day.

Joseph discusses the question of Co-operation. He says the state is an agency between Capital & Labour.

# Exchange.

At the section of Law <sup>of</sup> the Book Deals with that <sup>part</sup> of national life in which purely economic laws have most effect. In ~~exchange~~ ~~one~~ ~~thing~~ ~~for~~ ~~another~~ there is in great part a description of facts - of Commercial Dealings. In discussing the nature of articles he divides them into 3 sections.

1. Those which are absolutely limited in quantity, such as the works of a dead artist, or the very practical <sup>and</sup> <sup>precious</sup> stones.
2. Those of which the supply may be increased by greater proportional expenditure. Such as the produce of land in a country where the most fertile land is already cultivated.
3. Those that may be indefinitely increased at some rate of cost. Such as manufactures produced with raw material as an important part of the cost of production.

It is evident that there is all these cases two elements. The difficulty of obtaining the commodity & the amount of usefulness of it depends on the buyer's mind.

In a firm market D is a fixed quantity

~ U is variable, depending on the nature of the function.

in the 2<sup>nd</sup> case D is variable ~ U is variable  
but the way in which

in the 3<sup>rd</sup> case D does not exist after certain conditions have been fulfilled. U is variable.

There is a 4<sup>th</sup> special case in which U does not exist after certain conditions have been fulfilled but D remains. Water

The price mechanism works to maximize quantity  
in equilibrium. If D be fixed it will vary with U  
If U be fixed it will vary with D.

If both be variable it will vary with both.  
and if either be fixed because certain conditions be fulfilled it will vary with the remaining factor.

(Factorial in production different laws under  
which ownership as products of certain qualities etc.  
promote efficient - labor. Of some labor as product  
of certain products etc. promote - less labor.)

It is not necessary to abstract more. The rest of the book  
supplies material - material to me from which to do  
work my subject. As it deals with it

actions of that class of men - guided by an  
obligation commercial self interest. The importance of that  
in its proper light is less important. The part of duty, etc.  
the maintenance of taxation is interested, - but it is practical  
fiction a kind of theory.

Page 125. I have attempted an explanation  
of the present state of "overproduction"

Doctrine of Currency is an opinion I have stated.

Adam Smith's Wealth of Nations 1776.

Before A. Smith the attention of practical men -  
theoreticians has been chiefly directed to facts of exchange.  
The looks upon the operation of exchange  
in acts of production. By regulating Exchange  
it could be made production of artificial goods  
to a nation a claim that was chosen -  
manipulates it.

The Economists (French) first turned their  
attention to the true sources of wealth to the  
real facts of production.

Adam Smith carried the investigation further  
in his work is a more or less connected series

of production as the means of increasing  
the wealth of a nation.

His generalization was that every man  
serves his own interest but therefore that  
if the country of left to his own device  
"the state being nothing but a collection of individuals  
(?) it follows that justice is most advantageous  
to them individually must be so also to the  
collective body." His general principle was  
that if you inquire into the relations with the  
interest of each man to himself of his own  
labour as he thought fit.

He looked around & saw instruction & interests  
everywhere — & traced the law effects on  
production. The source of wealth was the  
subject matter of his investigation & of the  
determination of wealth. And in examining the  
source he did not do it with the object  
of finding out what ~~was~~ <sup>was</sup> done had must  
there is the production of wealth & therefore  
must be sought to what must ~~was~~ <sup>was</sup> done.

See his definition of labour.

He considered the after-distribution



of work he describes what actually happens & leads to laws of distribution & other social laws see Farall.

He describes to us in which manner of production brings down wages to point of bare subsistence with perfect cohesion - The increase of general productivity - the way the air in lake is the way in which the material products can be utilized - was to describe the social development - And he shows it.

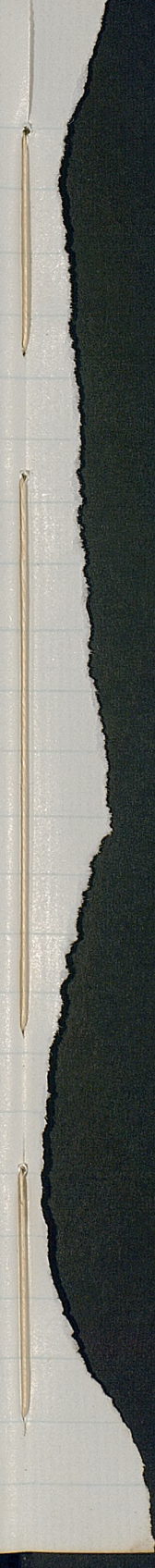
Sunday 18th I have broken to back of Political Science as far as I want it - there is perhaps another fortnight's study to get me to write that one paragraph correctly. The Principles of Political Economy have never been fixed - they have ~~rather~~ ~~just~~ not only grown in number as the fresh matter was brought under observation but - the ~~the~~ <sup>the</sup> principles themselves have developed with the practical extension of each in the observation of each section of subject <sup>material</sup> ahead <sup>& separate to</sup> explain <sup>it</sup> as a generalization.

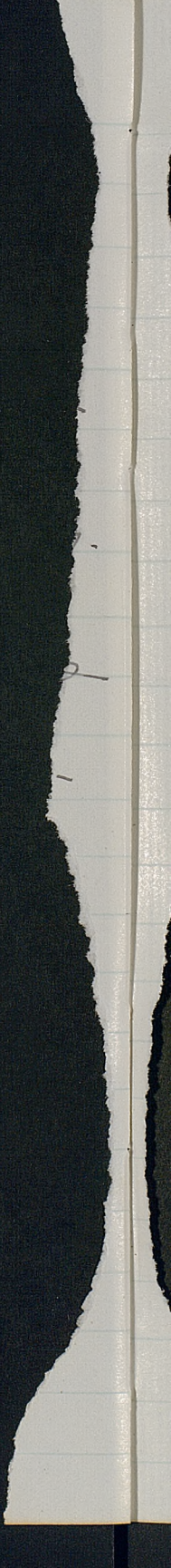
~~In Adam Smith, generalization are not in~~

~~My plan for the future was to write a book on the history of the world - a similar volume.~~

In the meantime, I have thoroughly enjoyed my life - a life without friction, with work inspired by real enthusiasm, with facts in the voluminous nature of it - with all the subjects of beauty of country, happy associations from time to time in the present, preparing for the future:

Your 21st? My plan has changed. I say I would break up my old article into two - one dealing with the "The basis of our social action?" & the other "A Basis for our social action" that will enable me to deal more comprehensively with the theories that seek to govern "Political" I find already that we need to understand - & we to be understood @ must give Political Economy a much more careful study & accurate representation. & I expect it will be the same with the other branches.











That these Desires & their faculties were present in all men not only in all men but also to the same extent. It is also to a great extent simile of the so called Scientific search of Karl Marx & his followers.

Both Faculty & Desire are present in infant barely <sup>of type</sup> & complicated by the desire to a <sup>unparalleled</sup> extent

But the usefulness of this special system of research into social laws is

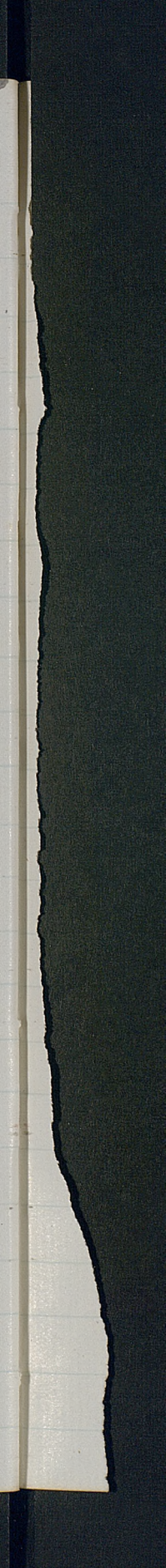
that the results can be commercially stated because they take a material form & are capable of being <sup>transferred</sup> into the terms of money & of time. Hence supposing to have a society in which the men are moving round by the economic machine, absolutely guided by their dealing with material things - then their organon will supply us with a complete picture of their actions & reactions. But supposing we <sup>have</sup> never a society in which the <sup>economic</sup> machine is slightly present. Say to take an extreme case the spirit machine of Egypt or the Bonddom - <sup>nation</sup> of



Thabet  
of Thabet. The economic organism will be abstract  
~~present~~ - among them <sup>the</sup> ~~people~~ <sup>dominate</sup>  
by a form of value or of superstitious  
Desire for material things is almost absent -  
<sup>absent</sup> <sup>the</sup> <sup>lives</sup> <sup>are</sup> <sup>one</sup> <sup>long</sup>  
Self-Service. They temperment - with present  
~~the~~ ~~for~~ ~~us~~ Do not present - a faculty - (or  
when it under the influence of passion) of gaining  
material things & as they have not the desire.

Now Faculty - Desire are not always  
equally present in men. This is one of the  
great changes <sup>in</sup> <sup>the</sup> <sup>life</sup> <sup>of</sup> <sup>social</sup> <sup>organisms</sup>.  
It is among those who <sup>are</sup> <sup>now</sup> <sup>living</sup>  
to an abstract judgement of their merit - all  
Desires <sup>into</sup> <sup>two</sup> <sup>sections</sup> & here the word  
<sup>of</sup> <sup>virtues</sup> <sup>Desire</sup> <sup>is</sup> <sup>used</sup> <sup>as</sup> <sup>a</sup> <sup>faculty</sup> <sup>or</sup> <sup>a</sup> <sup>force</sup>  
of labour. We cannot state the Desire or the faculty  
commercially, & I think this is one of a few cases  
where the other school of mathematical economists  
is <sup>not</sup> <sup>correct</sup> <sup>has</sup> <sup>made</sup> - & can only state the result  
of the theory for other ~~the~~ ~~may~~ ~~serve~~ ~~as~~ ~~the~~  
~~proof~~ ~~for~~ ~~another~~ ~~form~~ ~~of~~ ~~Desire~~ ~~or~~ ~~the~~ ~~amount~~.  
That makes men, & willing to pay for over a

But suppose there are several <sup>people</sup> present - it  
 is probably his <sup>idea</sup> <sup>to</sup> <sup>become</sup> <sup>me</sup> <sup>with</sup> <sup>family</sup> <sup>and</sup> <sup>not</sup> <sup>just</sup> <sup>the</sup> <sup>individual</sup> <sup>unit</sup> <sup>to</sup> <sup>be</sup> <sup>con-</sup>  
 sidered in the economic <sup>national</sup> <sup>unit</sup> <sup>rather</sup>  
 than in any particular class of men.  
 The <sup>question</sup> for the <sup>modern</sup> <sup>economist</sup> <sup>is</sup> : how far will  
 the economic <sup>national</sup> <sup>unit</sup> <sup>act</sup> <sup>as</sup> <sup>one</sup> <sup>unit</sup> <sup>and</sup> <sup>what</sup> <sup>are</sup> <sup>the</sup>  
 laws <sup>that</sup> <sup>govern</sup> <sup>the</sup> <sup>production</sup> <sup>and</sup> <sup>distribution</sup> <sup>and</sup>  
 exchange of wealth <sup>that</sup> <sup>is</sup> <sup>the</sup> <sup>result</sup> <sup>of</sup> <sup>the</sup> <sup>family</sup> <sup>and</sup> <sup>not</sup> <sup>just</sup> <sup>the</sup> <sup>individual</sup>  
<sup>unit</sup> <sup>in</sup> <sup>the</sup> <sup>national</sup> <sup>unit</sup> <sup>How</sup> <sup>will</sup> <sup>family</sup> <sup>influence</sup>  
 the <sup>acts</sup> <sup>of</sup> <sup>economic</sup> <sup>justice</sup> <sup>and</sup> <sup>how</sup> <sup>does</sup> <sup>economic</sup>  
 justice <sup>influence</sup> <sup>the</sup> <sup>acts</sup> <sup>of</sup> <sup>economic</sup> <sup>justice</sup> -  
 To find <sup>the</sup> <sup>answer</sup> <sup>we</sup> <sup>turn</sup> <sup>to</sup> <sup>the</sup> <sup>study</sup> <sup>of</sup> <sup>their</sup> <sup>attention</sup> <sup>to</sup> <sup>consumption</sup>  
 as far <sup>as</sup> <sup>men</sup> <sup>are</sup> <sup>concerned</sup> <sup>we</sup> <sup>study</sup> <sup>the</sup> <sup>production</sup> <sup>and</sup> <sup>distribution</sup>  
 It is the business of the economist to  
 analyze the nature of the economic <sup>family</sup> -  
 to measure its material wealth to <sup>determine</sup> <sup>by</sup>  
 careful <sup>investigation</sup> <sup>what</sup> <sup>are</sup> <sup>actually</sup> <sup>the</sup> <sup>results</sup> -  
 of different <sup>combinations</sup> <sup>of</sup> <sup>the</sup> <sup>family</sup> - <sup>to</sup> <sup>relate</sup> <sup>positions</sup> <sup>actually</sup> <sup>by</sup> <sup>society</sup>  
 to <sup>economic</sup> <sup>work</sup> <sup>and</sup> <sup>material</sup> <sup>labour</sup> <sup>and</sup> <sup>then</sup>  
 to <sup>compare</sup> <sup>economic</sup> <sup>justice</sup> <sup>to</sup> <sup>material</sup> <sup>the</sup> <sup>national</sup>  
 the <sup>economic</sup> <sup>family</sup> <sup>from</sup> <sup>the</sup> <sup>family</sup> <sup>and</sup> <sup>then</sup>  
 the





The foregoing is a sketch of my idea of present-  
 Abstract Economics. The following is an historical sketch  
 1. Iner could be the System correspond to Deduction  
 from generalization of the more superficial facts of  
 exchange - regarding them as the cause instead  
 of as the result of the true economic facts. Hence  
 the attempt - to reverse the cause by its effect.  
 & the <sup>important</sup> result of this somewhat superficial  
 method is an <sup>incomplete</sup> description of the economic  
 accuracy. 2<sup>o</sup> Stage: originates in the French Physicists.  
 traces back to the origin of its source - a certain to  
 a <sup>primary</sup> fundamental one - find its own source to the best  
 find that this work exists & sustains human life:

Adam Smith first elaborated an analysis  
 of the true economic facts, he faculty & broke them  
 up into the two narrow faculties for gaining wealth  
 & the narrow desire for acquiring it. He traces the  
 development of the faculties in the desire of labour  
 & he described the action & reaction economic  
 faculty & economic desire. In all this is a first  
 & describes the to support <sup>by sociological meaning</sup> that <sup>is the</sup> <sup>best</sup> <sup>possible</sup>  
 & a <sup>7. 11-</sup> <sup>mean</sup> of men & desire for reproduction  
 & that the D. that is a mean of men is -

equally exceed all the Desires except  
the Desire for the least <sup>barest</sup> subsistence.

Therefore that the lowest form of faculty  
i.e. manual labour could be present to that  
extent in society as would be given <sup>the</sup> <sup>means</sup>  
of subsistence.

It is Sunday & I am tired. I think the  
idea that is proving in my mind is the  
true one.

It is just one month since we came  
here. I have finished <sup>the</sup> <sup>1<sup>st</sup></sup> vol. of Heads Smith's  
Levi: have mastered Smith's P.E. have examined  
the method & the aims & the assumptions of Le-Smuth  
Bureau Johnson, Marshall — have looked through  
Lavelle, Pratt, Prophet & Rae's Contemporary  
Socialism. Further knowledge has increased  
the happiness that has been creeping over the  
rough form of my Essay. I think the  
Smith's P.E. Carver — Bayard — July 18<sup>th</sup>



or put more clearly: The Political Economy of  
 Adam Smith was the scientific expression of  
 the compensation doctrine of the 18<sup>th</sup> cent. against  
 class tyranny & oppression of the many by the few.  
 By that silent revolution of events by which  
 the self-conscience transformation of English law &  
 change <sup>which hit</sup> the "Employer Gospel" of the 19<sup>th</sup> cent.,  
 in the side of that great doctrine will  
 partly from. However abstract, concrete abstract  
 concrete mathematical - from economy & the  
 Political Economy of specific doctrines with the  
 new Science of Economics as an organ of research.  
 In the last part I shall revert to Marshall  
 & develop his view of Economics as an organ  
 of research not social fact - I shall illustrate  
 the importance of reference to practical fact.

August 20<sup>th</sup> My head aches come on. At last I  
 suffer much - but I am always slipping at these  
 & practically incapable of thought.  
 Yesterday I spent at Rayham Castle,  
 with Madame Paul - Mrs Darwin.  
 That youth is fondly admitted among











My intimate friend, - intellectually among my  
 most intimate. He is a strange being,  
 with a great deal of power - but with  
 no faith. He tells me at one time he  
 led a low life - that his thoughts were cruel  
 & he cared only for low pleasures. But he  
 was converted - one of those strange mental  
 conversions that are not to be understood -  
 & cannot be explained by any known laws  
 of mental development.

Aug 30<sup>th</sup> Beatrix Chamberlain has stolen a  
 book with me. She wanted me for her  
 own as well as for her Father's sake.  
 It is still of the nature of a painful  
 happening & he with her & to listen to the  
 details of their past & their present life.  
 A sorrowful woman nature (like her mother's)  
 symbol of a misfall of ill, thinking  
 one great devotion absorbing every day more  
 her whole life - a passionate feeling for her  
 Father a desire to protect him from all  
 pain & to share with him every pleasure.

It is, in a way sad, that all that fresh  
young feeling she devoted to the painful  
life of a constant struggle for power.

But then she had a large nature with large  
views, & it was not to be easily satisfied  
with lesser things. Ah! what a strange  
combination is in a woman's nature. I could  
not have wished that man tho' I love  
him so passionately. Only to a Yacht club  
to bring the whole description of my nature.  
Still, for all that, God bless him!

Sunday Sept 5<sup>th</sup> Just past the last word to my  
part of the Essay on the Progress of Economics.  
You will be interested, by the statement of the  
"Economic Organization of Research". I do not think  
I shall find much to help me with Economics;  
but I must open my ~~eyes~~ eyes to a statement that  
the Economics have not escaped the Microeconomic Form.

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Sept 14<sup>th</sup>. Finished my essay on "The Rise & Growth of English Economics" I am satisfied with it - I think I have expressed my central idea so that it can be understood & given a fairly correct sketch of the historical development.

I would a writer, if it is published, it will be thought very concise. It isn't so. I can't help my ideas taking a positive form - & if I try to express them in a tentative way I am only affected. It is often with my mind, "I don't know" for I am not capable of judging" or "I believe with my whole heart & soul that black is black" & nothing will make me say it is white.

It is this helpless independence of thought that makes my mind so distasteful to many people & myself so, for a woman who be more or less dependent & receptive. However I must persevere so through it works with my mind as it is - & be true to myself.

The summer months have passed away very pleasantly. I have enjoyed my work, my friends & the country. There too Daph at Gloucester, listening to that delightful music & staying at

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The old New York where nine years ago  
I had one of my first 2 most romantic  
flirtations - about a love-affair - coming  
back to a working-woman, who has  
lived through passion & pain - & come  
out of it with only a kind of hopeless  
faith & stern determination to do the  
little best - & die. Any-how my life is  
very dear before me. While I am taking  
leave I can combine severe study with  
devotion to him. I need all the knowledge I  
can acquire some-day. I shall rest for a  
few days now - & then I shall make careful  
notes of Carver & Walker just to finish  
my P.E. Probably of that which is published  
I shall have to meet a great deal of criticism  
for it is an audacious attack on the  
mechanical method of Peirsonis.  
Then I intend to spend 3 or 4 days in  
Boston in teaching of A Rational School;  
I want to maintain the system. Then a  
fortnight's family business, & then Bacup &  
3 or 4 weeks among my arduous friends



The intention is to be I write to Summer  
 Socialism: that most a Shreffle, a Ren  
 for English History but then time work a  
 Definite intention of '15. etc. a History of  
 his construction or something of the sort.

I like to know to write one more article  
 on "Bureau to Social questions" it to be  
 practically the article I first intended to write when  
 I am down here. For that I must study  
 Comte & Mill's 2<sup>o</sup> volume of Logic & the Short  
 History of Science. Certainly my work is cut out  
 for me - I need not fear even if I keep  
 my health. Ah! Work, that's a grand  
 Comfort it is.

Sept-18<sup>17</sup>. Sent the "little thing of my own" out -  
 into the world to meet its fate in the hands of  
 strangers. First it goes to Peter who will love it -  
 for the sake of its mother - the Charles Booth.  
 This is to Maurice Paul possibly the Pigraff -  
 But after that it is either rejected by the at the  
 entrance gate or it goes into the world &  
 stands alone to be judged of by all men.



So my little one is reputed, even at the present  
 gate! Still there is encouragement in the  
 rejection - & I shall set to work all the sooner.  
 After all; it saves something of "ignorant  
 self-confidence" to have attempted a critical  
 essay after two months study! What a  
 blessing time friends are.

Sept 28. Very tired & weary with my summer's  
 work. Spent two days with Carter - looking about  
 the great man at Highbury & renewed that episode  
 of 6 months ago. He either has a courteous  
 wish to show that he has forgotten or he does  
 not wish to lose all hold on me: for he half  
 asked through Deatrice for my invitation, then  
 (she of course he wd not get) & sent for my opinion  
 about the Eastern charity. I hold to the  
 "conditions with ~~moderate~~ explanation; & shall always  
 treat his advances as such gone by had  
 respectful courtesy & no more. For me it  
 would be happier if I never heard more of  
 that family. They have been Black friends  
 for me: But Fairfaxham, Power, &

sentiment led me from a complete separation  
 I don't - whether I shall ever see that man  
 again. At least - for a time, I have made it  
 impossible & insipid of the deep connection it  
 is happy so - for it limits my horizon to  
 work -

— But at times a working life is weary  
 work for a woman. The brain is worn  
 & the heart unsatisfied — & these intervals  
 of exhaustion the old craving for love & devotion  
 grows, taken returns — and an ideal  
 life of love & sympathy passes before one's  
 eyes — little ones too of flesh & blood,  
 dependent on me & upon whom one might  
 in old age depend. God grant that I may  
 not see its eye! I think not be like poor  
 dear deceased father — surrounded by love &  
 devotion — living, perhaps, in an unbroken  
 web of faith in returning strength —  
 flattered in his hope of it by the tender love  
 of strong children. Ah! me. The years  
 are passing — from painful childhood into  
 an unhealthful youth — two years of brilliant

girl hood & then a working womanhood —  
with friendship & not love. Work work  
work — how does it differ from 'stitch'  
stitch stitch? In one element — that of  
growth — new power.

Pull-ly my books; for I am weary — must-  
set-up my strength for the 6 weeks holiday.

I have not finished up my work, but I shall  
do my utmost that is good; for my brain is  
tired out. Now I shall learn by observing

I am on the whole satisfied with my 3  
months' work work. I feel as if I had found  
a bit of truth, but it is crusted over with  
hard-jestered thought — All that ignorant pedantry  
must be cleared away. I shall like first to  
work out the wage-fund theory correctly with  
the assumption upon which it rests. Waltham's  
too must be mastered. I am not so sure  
that the question of wages would not be the  
last-but-one question for my theory.

In the second rule I am recalling in  
addition of more language: following form

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Paul's advice - studying "language as a  
means of expression". The winter months will  
be again spent in work. I must master those  
two German books wh. given upon me from  
the book-case. I cannot at present go on with  
English History: for I am determined to write  
that article at least to my friend's satisfaction.

But I shall read literature & in that way  
lay the foundation for harder study.  
It needs the British Museum to do minute  
historical work, for you cannot check or see  
documents - the original authorities wh. really teach  
you the spirit & form of each age.

Comte's "Philosophie Positive" is another general  
book I must read.

I have read the first part of G. Lewin H. of P.  
the Monday with a view to giving a definite  
form to my idea of reasoning on social subjects.

To my mind his explanation of the true object  
of reasoning, the test of truth, the difference  
between the subjective method & the objective



cm













one of the present line of work I know.

When I have finished - put by my essay on the "History of Economics", I must work on the method of reasoning applied to social facts. That will need a careful study of Comte, Mill & Lewis - possibly Bacon - spend for psychological part of it.

The old philosopher's letter is interesting. His first proposition is very characteristic. Here as in his essay on Political Institutions he announces that all the distinctions of the social order are to be found in the embryo - a fallacy wh. if it were not a special phrase he would not be guilty of. Certainly as a fact; physiology has shown by the study of human & animal life in all its manifestations, birth, growth, disease & death. Physiological truths have actually been discovered by the study of pathology; & it is questionable whether the science of Disease did not precede the science of

of health. But - H. S. has no  
historical sense.

Second proposition (I have inserted figures  
 in his letter) shows how thoroughly he  
 misunderstood my position.

I have no intention of prescribing a course  
 of treatment & his reference to it proves  
 that his observation & reasoning on social  
 subjects is subordinated to a "parti pris"  
 on the art of government.

As Bella Fiske has understood me in  
 the same way; some day or other I must  
 have expressed myself enough.

3<sup>rd</sup> proposition. Assumes that Political  
 Economy is an account of the normal  
 relations of individual actions ~~consequently~~

The first step, surely is to find out  
 what are the individual actions actually  
 existing. Then possibly we may through  
 chronology & various economic theories  
 find out the normal actions.

But as I understand it the procedure

Economists they do not attempt to discuss  
 they merely describe. It is possible that  
 these assumptions may turn out to be  
 the norms on account of the normal action  
 but they do not try to prove  
 the objectives but Ricardo seems to  
 think in proof necessary.

4<sup>th</sup> Again the question of treatment  
 "you will so modify politico-economic  
 principles as to take practical cognizance  
 of pathological states"

How strange! Evidently he considers  
 Economic Science as a branch of the art-  
 of government, not as a branch of  
 Sociology - the science of one part of human  
 nature. The object of science is to  
 find out what is; not to tell us  
 according to some social ideal what should  
 be.

Oct 9<sup>th</sup> The Day before I leave for my  
 holiday

I have been very happy here, & in  
 the whole Satrapia with my work.  
 This happiness after the agony of last winter  
 is strange. Perhaps intellectual slavery is  
 after all the most congenial state occupied  
 for me. Certainly I have never known the  
 manufacture in it. I now have some I  
 left. The path traces for me by my  
 intellectual desire, three years ago.

The early morning I devote to study, all  
 delightful. And every other moment of  
 the day is full of duty or work - with  
 exercise in the most of great natural  
 beauty, as a relief. My friends too are  
 becoming more & more precious to me.

I have only two troubles - a little cyathical  
 one. That fear, haunting me now for  
 nearly 3 years, of physical deformity -  
 and the constant presence in my nature  
 of cowardly - desire of the world's approbation.  
 Why should I fear that it will make the  
 lowest part of my work easier, that will  
 enable me to be friend with men



Without giving a Latin Sentiment.  
 The other is a ~~less~~ more worthy person.  
 It saves one a moral blemish instead  
 of one a physical misfortune.

After all, I have had more than the  
 average physical attractiveness: ~~my~~ the  
 reputation part of me has been presence  
 of intellectual acuity & want of intellectual  
 dependence. I must give myself of that  
 word. It is mean - low. It takes the  
 form of Carthage-brother. I cannot say that  
 I mind much when my carthes are used to  
 be shown. In truth it sometimes humiliates me.  
 For I do not think I do really enjoy  
 it, even if the carthes were built in the outside  
 world & stood. If I flatter at that I  
 sometimes meanly desire, personal celebrity,  
 I do not appreciate it. For it would bring  
 with it constraint & that I hate - I to call  
 only for a home life - with warm friendships  
 & freedom to dwell in the direction of  
 my own habits. As for that other  
 non attractive feature of intellectual

independence; that I cannot avoid without  
 sacrifice, poverty & faith. For happiness if -  
 is a misfortune; for work an advantage.  
 I must bear with the inconveniences of  
 the night, & by its full development,  
 tho' in the constant presence of humilitie,  
 justify its expense by its use to the  
 world. I have the great-advantage over  
 my state 3 years ago: that there then  
 there seemed to me to be a free choice  
 between the individual life of individual  
 work & the life of womanly love  
 & self devotion. Now there is no choice.  
 I have to join my womanly love  
 & self devotion to a dying life; & this  
 duty softens my life tho' it saddens  
 it. My work is my only resource for  
 bread & the fulfilment of duty.

I am not-identified with my summer's  
 work; tho' I have returned for it.  
 I have failed to write a "well assorted"  
 article, as young Paul wd expect it.

but I have succeeded in developing a new  
idea - I believe a true one for its purpose.

I have not yet traced the connection  
with the rest of social philosophy; but I shall  
before the winter is past. If I can only keep  
vigorous & humble! What a force his is  
true humility, an absence of vulgar conceit  
& still more vulgar love of prominence.

If I could only become religiously devoted  
to my work; consider all things only on their  
bear on its true fulfillment. God help  
me to do so.

A strange remark between <sup>my</sup> two fellow-workers  
is that boy really is lone: or was it merely  
the result of close proximity!

I think I shall tell when I have interviewed  
them both. Anyhow the working trio has  
broken up - & the work will suffer.

Dear Father I am in perfect content &  
satisfaction. His dying life is like the autumn  
fruits: a beauty that tells decay.

the painful episode in 182. I had to  
 spend 3 weeks in 'to me for a, refer  
 to - a letter ordering his brother to buy  
 from Dr. Pacific & Daniel Cook. It is a  
 mercy to have settled all responsibility  
 on Daniel Bremer & Co.; with whom  
 I kept up a steady business correspondence.  
 Dear Dr. Luther: he was hurt at the  
 time; tho' even in his illness he said  
 to Dr. Thompson: "She does it for my  
 good, but it is rather hard" Of course  
 speculation will mean another stroke;  
 as well as loss of money.

Now in springing up to health & beauty.  
 She has spent the whole time in work  
 & occupation of all sorts - cooking  
 with among the poor in the hill.

There is now nothing to drink in the  
 hills: there is even a certain sterility  
 & dependence that is loathsome & attractive  
 This place has been most successful for  
 her - since her death in all the  
 conditions. I shall never be on

intimate friend: and as it is better that  
 I should not be so far from my nature in too  
 exciting in its aims, too ~~much~~ profoundly  
 unconventional in its methods, not too  
 strong her in friendship. And then, how  
 much she loves me naturally, when she  
 attempts to be intellectual. She will be  
 far more interesting as a practical woman: may  
 never develop the by-~~bit~~ of an abstract-  
 & indifferent mind.

Mr. Pelham, my letter fair-haired admitted  
 herself to be my friend — &  
 I have for her a certain warm regard  
 though I feel of her constant letter-tattle.  
 I look on her with that great-~~old~~ old  
 look of a man without even knowledge  
 of nature. Even Don Delute has  
 felt to him as a superior being.  
 Don my magnificent pet, a constant  
 companion — a sort of animal weakness  
 of strength, gentleness — perfect-~~ness~~ perfect-  
 to the beloved Will. The characteristic

of a charming woman. He & I have  
 wandered over moon-land & through  
 woodland - have watched the dusky  
 sunset glow sinking behind the green  
 & hatter-covered hills - & the moon  
 rising in the gray mist or clear  
 evening sky. Always in the late afternoon  
 have been my walks - chiefly alone,  
 sometimes with some intimate friend.

Sometimes the old ~~old~~ feeling of childish  
 joy experienced here in Eden Day, has  
 come back to me. This is then a broken-  
 down old farm-house - was the only  
 happy place known to my young days;  
 when we were free from all constraints &  
 dealties. Three years ago I spent the  
 weeks of vigorous life & full hope.

He has I return after 3 years of  
 the greatest sorrow & the deepest humiliation;  
 & gradually rising from it. If I only  
 have strength! God help me.

A long talk with Ella Pycraft.

Evidently she allowed herself to become under the influence of that boy, & be intellectually subordinated. She is a fine woman & will never, even be fairly happy, out of marriage. For that it needs that you person shall go elsewhere - into books - seeing, philosophy, religion - & matters 'not-into which'.

She is not intellectual. but she is clear-headed & warm hearted & open minded. so that her observation is full of suggestions. Essentially she needs love & care for detail. Longing to be led by another on main lines. Therefore I shall not be surprised if in the end she will love Maurice Paul & if he continues to care for her - they marry. She after all is not fit for work. What woman is? except she be tormented with a religious self renunciation.

Oct 15<sup>th</sup>. Lunched with Mr Barnett  
 I explained my view of Economics to Mr  
 & Mrs seems very much interested.  
 begged me to write it down - so I have  
 sent Mr Barnett a note to say I was  
 sending him the article as it was, if he  
 cared to read it. When I read it to  
 Ella I felt instinctively that it fell flat;  
 that much of it she did not understand  
 or see connection between parts. And this  
 chiefly must be the fault of my expression.

Young Paul came for me. Poor boy  
 there is little doubt but that he has been  
 badly hit. He acknowledged that he had  
 gained a strong influence over Ella  
 & that she had yielded to it until at last  
 she had thrown herself on 'his judgment'  
 entirely as to whether they were to be  
 friends & live in the same house.  
 Young Paul has a sort of power over  
 some women - that will be his danger,  
 I like him so. It is the power



of the Priest - by wh. the Priest has  
dominated the feminine character for so  
long - a subtle form of sensuality.

Men friends are best for him, for  
they are imperious to that power -  
I have in this respect the characteristics  
of a man - friend. I do not do my  
best for that boy. He must do something  
in the world. "help" to give the thing a  
push", if not to make his mark.

Oct 16<sup>th</sup> Flew down to see Clara (Pylora) at  
Hepburn where she is in charge while the great-  
man & his daughter are away. I was glad to  
see the house again - the home of my hero.

Poor woman she feels the physical ills of  
married life keenly! suffered 29 hours in her  
confinement. She misses too the comfortable  
ease of her old life & does not bring comfort-  
into narrow circumstances. I love that  
woman; tho' she is not in any way cheer-  
& hospitable of my personal prejudice against  
her - for I think she was sore hardy

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in her anxiety to give her brother just what  
he wanted when he wanted it & to the news  
it overboard when he found it did not  
suit. But personal prejudices ~~are~~ seldom  
stick with me - for I see to in others how  
rarely they are just - & suppose the same in  
myself. And then after all this violent  
rightly dominated - for it is a Greek  
life. However they will never again  
have the chance of playing with my  
affections - though I cannot take from  
them my friendship - given from  
whatever nature.

The home is joyous - soft & easy to  
live in. The society genuine & respectable  
the family life affectionate & well-ordered.

H. Byron I like - a warm hearted  
man with plenty of practical intelligence.

Between us there is bonds of feeling; for  
I unwittingly was the cause of his  
happiness. It was the report that the  
great brother was to be married to me  
that brought him to the point - as the

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Sister's visitor. And I think he knows  
 my story. That evening last winter when I  
 was sitting so bitterly, I heard Clara  
 talking to him in a low voice below - &  
 at the time I little doubted that he was  
 told all. I don't think I resented it -  
 that is pride beside love; deep, feeling.

I feel deep, feeling that never leaves one's  
 mind in placid rest but keeps the depths  
 stirred & tingles all one's thoughts with deep  
 emotion. With the pain of it - one case?  
 How I can think of the whole story, which  
 & see how I was led away by the excitement  
 around me - long before there was any need  
 for decision. It is better as it is: & the first  
 man was right in his final word tho' said  
 in the way he said it. And I wish him nothing  
 but good & if I believed in prayer, would  
 pray for it his success & happiness.

Two long letters last the 12th about my  
 paper. They seem to like my idea the

now they think about it - & I do  
 not think they have added much to  
 my conception of it. Charles Park-  
 suggests that there was really no distinction  
 between production & unproductive labour  
 the distinction lay in the quality of the  
 consuming desire whether it was efficient -  
 or inefficient.

At 18<sup>th</sup> I ran down to Brighton to see  
 the old philosopher - a painful journey.  
 A great mind soon dry  
 But I love the poor old man - & my  
 warm feeling gladdens his life.  
 Poor old man - (shall I ever be as  
 lonely as that. God grant that I may  
 die - in my working days) his life is  
 one continual touching of his pulse to see  
 how it fares with himself - a torturing  
 self-realization of all his physical feelings.  
 Ah! one, there come times in life when  
 one is surrounded round & round - for  
 the whole business of living seems too horrible

turn me to all concerned. And I feel sad  
 today - sick & weary & Discouraged -  
 but my spirit will return. I need a change  
 & think the work is going to the Devil  
 because I am sitting in body & mind.  
 Coward - my friend come.

Oct-21. 1886  
 Returned yesterday from Beach: a visit  
 full of interest. But the pleasure of it  
 was spoiled for me by the Disapproval of  
 the members I was obliged to tell. I thought  
 the meeting in the end - & by a long mystical  
 made my hosts & he some guess who I was  
 I feared the people wd be offended,  
 on the contrary they were delighted & that  
 I had not told them. I shall write a  
 short account of Beach life with the  
 impression is still clear. These years ago  
 I meant to do it - but was overwhelmed  
 by the approach of the Great Man!  
 Now I am safely his ft. his view in  
 profound Arcana - here

I don't think I can do better than copy out my impressions of last time with the little introduction I write to them, & then give a short account of the visit.

Introduction written 1883. in the Strand at Bowdon.

"I have listened many a time to Mother's old stories of Beauf life as we paced up & down the walks of the stonish garden or along the Mussland lanes.

The last time I think was on a March morning. I remember well the sensation of the soft-west wind & of the sweet-sighing sounds of the coming spring as I listened & tried to think of those well known late Mother loved to tell: of her grand father who would put on his old clothes to go to the Manchester market if times were good & call on his wife to bring him his new hat & best coat if he felt his credit shabby: of the old grand mother sitting bolt upright in her wooden slaps

on her straight-backed chair giving safe  
advice to the four sons - or kneeling by her  
bed in the midnight hours watched in the  
dim light of setting moon or coming dawn  
by some stunted little Lawrenceine.

And the sweet old tale of Mother's first  
visit to Bangor ~~Sept~~ 1883.

Father & <sup>Daughter</sup> ~~Mother~~ arriving late after a long  
coach journey. "I want my supper" cried little  
Mrs Heyworth as her Father tried to carry her  
to bed. "I want my supper I won't go to  
bed without my supper" the idea of bed  
supper associated in the little woman's  
mind with ~~displea~~ - punishment.

"Get her Lawrence" called out the tall  
swart night-capped figure over the banister;  
let the child have its supper if it will.

"Here Sarah take the child - give it some  
milk - see the fire will soon be blown  
up a bit" So dignified little Mrs Heyworth  
was led into the kitchen by sleepy Sarah &  
placed in a chair by the table & the fire  
blown up a bit. But having seen

her dignity from little Lorenzina Dago  
 by the lips - & shyness of the place  
 burst out - into sobs between which she  
 willing Sarah distinguished: "I want to  
 go to bed, I want to go to Papa":

Eighteen months had passed away since  
 that March morning, Roselin, Dada  
 & I were sitting by the fire in the  
 cosy little sitting room at the Argoes.  
 I was listening again to the stories  
 of Bacup life. Not the same as stories,  
 but description of chapel & Sunday  
 school & long walks along dirty lanes to  
 prayer meetings in weavers cottages -  
 "I wish I saw I turning my eyes for  
 a moment from the fascinating scene in  
 a coal fire, some of the other men -  
 be on him?" "Well let's see" says  
 one the nurse putting her hands on her  
 knees & looking meditative: "There's John  
 Acheson he come here the other day. He's  
 a rich - rich, here out o' work, nephew



of Mr Heyworth. Then he's got two brothers  
 James, manager of the Calu-works, & William  
 who is I fancy rather poor I don't think  
 he does much. Then there's Mr Ark work  
 who was apprenticed to her  
 & the iron making line before I went to  
 Mr Heyworth. She married James Ark work,  
 a mill-owner, a rich man, she's a widow  
 now. What you call rather close with her  
 money. I don't think there's any other of  
 the grand father mother's relations left  
 besides them as I have mentioned; at  
 least I am not aware of it."

"Da" said I as I watched a narrow  
 bridge of black coal pass by, I would not  
 be so hot man below a burnt into flame.  
 "I should dearly love to go to Beach next time  
 you go." "Well, you know I can always go;  
 there's no occasion to wait for that" answered  
 the Jew as woman. "but my friends up  
 there the words be astonished to see a  
 man like coming along with me; they are  
 not accustomed to such a sort of folk,

I think they wd be what they call "fayed"  
 by you." Oh! cries I, jumping up with  
 the delightful consciousness of an original  
 idea. I wouldn't be Prof Miller. I would be  
 Prof Jones, Farmer's Daughter, near Monmouth!

Somewhat to my surprise the god-fearing  
 man that with eagerly agrees to carry out  
 the "pious fraud".

It was a cold November evening 1883  
 when Mr. Smith & Prof Jones picked their way  
 along the irregular haues & hardy lipples  
 each sheet of Bacup. The place seemed desolate.  
 There was that curious slowness in the air which  
 overlakes a small manufacturing town, when  
 the mill with their noise & their lipples are  
 closed - the mill hands with their free  
 glad - loud voices are "clearing up" a  
 "engaging" Buffin "by their own fused."  
 "There m'ain there I work Terrace Chapel"  
 said Mr. Smith in the street for a moment -  
 on a little stone bridge, under which

The small river I well marked as meeting  
 as it cuts considering the free mountain  
 descent, one lot of broken crockery, or  
 looks a piece of worn out machinery;  
 " - there the chapel house & adjoining it "  
 continues she when John Arkwright the chapel  
 keeper tells ' him on we're going to set  
 stay with. "Da" said his Jones in an  
 emphatic tone "you really must not call  
 me me m'am"; now wait a bit & I'll summa-  
 up your courage to let that little lie &  
 remember the words of the apostle Paul  
 "Whatever ye do, do heartily."

Letters to Richard Patten 1883

" We arrived at Bacup about 6:30 & found  
 our way along very ill-lighted back streets  
 to the fashionable house at the back of  
 the chapel. We were received by a regular  
 old parson & his daughter (a mill-haw)  
 in the most hearty fashion; prayer being  
 offered up for our safety & spiritual well-being

While under this roof. After we had  
 enjoyed some delicious tea & home-made  
 bread & butter, a woman of the elder Dipples  
 in to welcome Mrs Smith to whom they all  
 evidently all devoted & she in part a just-  
 lady amongst them. She introduces me with  
 the most hard-faced effrontery as "Miss Jones"  
 farmer's daughter who had come here to see "low  
 life & manufacturing" & they all showed  
 themselves anxious to "help my grammar" on  
 things material & spiritual. I have been  
 quite amused with the charms each of  
 ardent & small bourgeois life & have  
 made special friends with John Aker, a  
 meek gentle-hearted man, who suffers from  
 the constitutional melancholy of the Aker  
 family. I hear that a brother - son of  
 Grandmother Heyworth committed suicide &  
 how a man of the family have been threatened  
 with suicidal tendencies mania. Perhaps  
 it is from that quarter that we get on  
 "well-scholar". This morning he escorted us  
 through Bush, & I saw some cottages &

William Collins where grandmother lived -  
 died. Also Bankers. - Green Hill the houses  
 of the great Heyworth & Onions families. W.  
 Jones with John Wood (a cousin of David)  
 his wife & only son & I have been listening to  
 one continuous kind-hearted group interspersed  
 with fine exhortations & several remarks on  
 the most likely method of getting the poor  
 out of this world. Certainly it was to see  
 individual life is to live amongst the  
 workers & I am surprised at the complete way  
 they have adopted me as one of the own class.

I find it less annoying & much more  
 interesting than I expected. and I am  
 heartily glad that I made the venture.

20<sup>th</sup> letter

I am going on most satisfactorily. I find  
 a day out of the question; one has never  
 neither the time nor the place for writing.

These folk live all day in "company".  
 There are always some mill-hands out of  
 work who spend their day chatting &  
 call their home - This hour too, is the

center of the Chapel-grove, is now  
 by the revenue officer to distribute the proceeds.

Bacup is just a small manufacturing  
 town. The "old gentry" "There no really very  
 gentry" have disappeared & the present  
 manufacturers are self-made men "who  
 are much more greedy like them the old lot"

The Whittakers still own the land but  
 they come only to drain the land to the  
 crowd indignation of the inhabitants.

The Conners & Heyworth were looked upon  
 "as real gentry". John when I was one  
 yesterday (is a six miles walk with him  
 across the country, he is out of work) that  
 "Lawrence Heyworth", was one of them men  
 who married his servant and the son my  
 aunt but - I've heard little by them  
 who've seen her she was a bonny one to  
 look at" I asked him what had become  
 of the family & he said "I've not heard  
 much of them", some when I met & folk  
 say she was on all stirring body; you've  
 a look of that Mrs Jones, I've seen

I like a male than a female to talk with. They have not in yet - the slightest suspicion the old hands look at me with admiration "As a right useful sort of body in work he is comfort to my father" & the young men with a certain amount of arrangement and fear. One threw old man Smith a hat & asked me whether my father was not a Lord & when I told him he was an honest farmer he strived all my knowledge of farming by crop - production as to stock etc; but at last he was dismissed & remarked that if he came south "he'd come in and a chat with my father" & "he would like to see the whole lanes of the 'd all sort. Both white teeth & plaiting and" as I said he thought "we have it 'middle sized' smooth) with us yet & - on early (even on week days) The same showed old man told me a lot about the feature of the "Company mills" owned by working men; here the managers were invariably tipped to take some good for some money

2 how the committees of working men  
 "got-talbin like"

many of them are shut up; indeed  
 bread here is worse now than it has ever  
 been. but there is comparatively little poverty  
 as there was women out of work more  
 on to the big town where there are more  
 "odd jobs". The wife of the man

with whom we were "lā in" was a little fat-  
 woman who talked such broad Lancashire  
 that I could scarce understand her, but  
 in the course of the evening she heartfully  
 admitted that she "summat look a bit  
 of backy" whereupon I produced my equali-  
 ties & offered the company some tobacco pipes.

You would have laughed & asked to see  
 me sitting amongst four or five mill hands  
 smoking pipes, having been asked "good  
 company" & "interesting like" to talk to.  
 Under the benign influence of tobacco  
 the old men came out with the history of  
 their lives gave me a list of their  
 various occupations & some of them of



their narrow views. I was surprised at  
 their far-mindedness & at the boldness of  
 their view of men & things, how they all  
 recognize that men get on from having  
 certain practical & that "it's a matter of  
 law can alter that." This class of respectable  
 working men take little or no interest in  
 fiction (they have no other than thought  
 are set on getting on in the world &  
 the rest. Their conversation consists chiefly  
 of personal & religion. The old man  
 & his daughter with whom we were staying  
 are a veritable study of Puritanic life  
 on the more homely side, with a dozen  
 history books on the subject. We always have  
 prayers in the evening. I have been  
 constituted the reader as I pronounce "so  
 distinct like" It is curious how completely  
 at home I feel with these people & how  
 they open their hearts to me & say that  
 I'm the sort of woman "they" can talk  
 straight away with. I can't help thinking  
 that it would be as well if politicians

would have amongst the laboring classes  
 this legislative for, & find out what all  
 their wishes & ideas. It seems to me  
 to show the character, & our so-called  
 representative government of representing  
 & working out the wishes of the idle  
 set of people, who because they have no  
 fixed occupation absorbing their time &  
 energy have time & energy to make  
 a row & vote to allow things because they  
 don't fit themselves. Of course it would  
 be absurd to generalize from such a narrow  
 basis but much that one sees & hears  
 which living with the working men &  
 women as one of them sets one thinking  
 that a little more patient observation  
 might be advisable before carrying out  
 great organic changes. And may or may  
 not be ripe. True Mr. Matthews  
 all efforts to include the condition of a  
 independent working class. When they lack  
 sense mental of the "people" they mean  
 well at "wide research". It is almost

is to be that the Duke attention of the  
position the he decides to visit the latter  
class.

The last letter are rather more cheerful,  
so I can meet her on the way.

Three years past away - 2 Imp. 7 men you  
come to Becap. She had lost her bloom  
of body - mind; some of her old friends  
hardly recognized her. The now feminine  
scene of working-class life had lost its  
freshness - adventure had lost its charm  
& conscience had become more uneasy even  
of South Sea. So she lived among the  
people, keenly observant of the larger  
habits of their life - but haunted with a  
spiritless melancholy. The grand old  
position with his vigorous, honest, religious  
feeling had passed away; the arrival  
of gentle John Aher had gone to the rest -  
concocted by heaven even to melancholy  
Aher - young Andrew had grown up

to years of disunion. No Beacon remained  
 matters among the bleak high hills.  
 The mill, now working briskly over time  
 nestled in the valley, long unpaired  
 streets of two-stories cottages straggled  
 irregularly up the hills. The old coaching  
 inn with its air of refined decay, still  
 stood behind the new buildings representing  
 municipal life - a "Coop" shop asserted  
 its existence with almost vulgar prominence.  
 The twenty chapels of all denominations  
 the parish church, & the "gentry built"  
 new church stood on the same ground and  
 were as yet unoccupied. Beacon life is  
 still religious - the book of science intruding  
 itself into the mill-hands' cottage has  
 not yet ousted the "book of life". The young  
 man goes to chapel - but he will not teach  
 in the little class or the Sunday school -  
 the books from the free "Coop" library  
 interest him more - than talk about  
 God no longer inspires by the spirit of  
~~the~~ self-seeking faith.

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But Baccus <sup>inhabit</sup> ~~inhabit~~ of Municipal life,  
a cooperative industry is spiritually  
still part of the "old work". It knows  
nothing of the complexities of modern life,  
in the <sup>monitory of it</sup> daily existence like the  
hand-loom village of a century ago.  
The ruthless ambition, the complicated  
motion, the far stretching imagination  
of competition find no place in the  
gentle minds of Baccus folk. They are content  
with the doing of their little town - &  
say that even in Manchester they feel  
appreciated - & not "homely like".

I was interested in the mill-hand's life:  
So long as the hours ~~do~~ do not  
include overtime, the work is as healthful  
to body - mind as it well could be.

Putting by the hands at work, watching  
the magnificent precision of the machinery,  
the pleasant fellowship of men, women  
& children, the absence of care & the  
presence of common interest - the general

well being of well earned & well paid  
 work - one can tempt to think that  
 here, indeed was happiness - unknown  
 to the strained brain-worker, the idle  
 & overfed rich, or the hardy-purged  
 very poor. Young men & women mix  
 freely; they know each other as fellows, workers,  
 members of the same or kindred chapters,  
 they catch each other from their hour  
 upwards, live always in each other's company.

They 'join' naturally, according to well  
 tested affinities, physical & spiritual.  
 Public opinion - sh. means religious  
 prejudices opinion - presses heavily on the  
 mind of the non-worker - the  
 outcasting process the nature of the  
 attraction force of 'sent end life', is seen  
 clearly in this small community  
 tiding it of the recommended & the  
 habitual out of work. There are no attractions  
 for those who have not sources of love  
 & interest, within them, no work for those  
 who cannot, or will not, work constantly.

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On the other hand, all success - immunities  
 yachse are dealt with gently - for these  
 people have <sup>an</sup> <sup>own</sup> <sup>main</sup> <sup>impulse</sup> ~~their own~~ <sup>of</sup> ~~set~~ <sup>for</sup> ~~another~~  
 books, & judge people not according to the  
 position they have scrambled <sup>in</sup> <sup>the</sup> <sup>into</sup> but  
 according to the place ~~is~~ <sup>is</sup> ~~in~~ a future  
 heaven - won by goodness & self renunciation

Overcome brief needles waste of strength,  
 taking more from the worker & giving less  
 to the employer. It means an evidence  
 of physical drudgery wearing out the body  
 & rusting out the mind - It leaves men with  
 no appetite for food & a strong desire for  
 drink - watching them by unfilling them  
 for social intercourse & common interest.

As it is, the class eats too little,  
 & alone all, sleeps too little - pressing  
 boys getting out 6 or 7 hours bed - & the  
 unfortunates mother who calls them  
 lying awake half the night - so as to be  
 in time & getting up for the school -  
 What to get to bed.

But overtime is forbidden for women  
 & children - & it is here that one sees  
 the benefit of the factory acts & consequent  
 inspection. Laissez-faire breaks down,  
 when one catches these things from the  
 inside. The individual worker cannot refuse  
 to work overtime - if he does he loses  
 his employment. Neither does he always  
 wish to refuse - for many are ignorant  
 of the meaning of constant strain on future  
 life. It is idle to say that ~~the~~ this  
 kind of effort of over-work is not restricted to  
 manual <sup>labor</sup> work - but is more felt by  
 brain workers - & true - but in no case  
 the remedy is easy to demonstrate in  
 another world. Factories are easily  
 stopped - brief consultations & literary  
 studies cannot be checked. Perhaps it  
 would be far happier <sup>if they</sup> if it could be.





Such without the least reservation for  
 their' reception. The class now in England  
 who are most disliked & socially despised  
 are the retail & trade people - the huck  
 being they are best known by their classes,  
 & are tied up by class-conventions.

But - I believe the prejudice is more the  
 result of ignorance than of knowledge.

To return of to B. Jones. He is excellent.  
 But - is a worthy & able little man, with  
 a certain solid sense to advance his  
 cause quite apart from his own promotion.  
 He began life as a Methodist - became a  
 free thinker, & rejoices in the greater freedom  
 of London life from the personal supervision  
 so dominant in provincial organizations.

This question arose in our conversation  
 discussing the attractions of London to the  
 low class labourer - I noticed the  
 absence of a strong public opinion forcing  
 men to work & behave themselves -

His wife is a "man" superior

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person " than himself. Morally considered  
 she is more affected & more self-conscious  
 much more thoughtful. Their family life  
 is full of happiness & content — and  
 they are both optimists.

20070.

York House. Is it this house with all  
 its painful associations that drag me  
 down again into this spiritless melancholy;  
 is it discouragement & ill health?  
 The dark autumn weather, the garden  
 lonely & strewn with leaves, all the hush  
 & pain out of London, the sear of the old  
 work & the companionship of fellow-workers  
 all bring a rush of the old memories.  
 And of late I have given way to the old  
 feelings wh. sometimes I despair of ever  
 shaking off. Except that the length of time  
 since I last saw him is dragging on until  
 the sea just seems more like a cruel  
 dream — somehow come into & spoiling  
 my life. The lot I have drawn

in life

is an evil named knowledge:

Still there is freedom: freedom to do, to think & to feel the highest possible to one's nature. Happiness is a closed book - Work is hardly opened.

Sometimes the pain one has suffered makes one think that there must be some future of misfortune in store for one. At other times one fears it will slowly determine one's nature & make it smaller. Have I not the choice?

Nov 8<sup>th</sup> Francis Paul came to see me on Sunday at York House. He was broken down with misery, poor boy had lost all self-control. I saw at once that there was only one remedy: total separation from Elma & all her friends - that hanging on to me as his only friend was only another word for continued thought of her. He told me that the feared his father was in difficulties. I tried to have him to further effect by removing him

that he had his sister to call for  
 possibly to support. Poor boy, I was  
 matter-of-fact & not too sympathetic -  
 too much sympathy is sometimes a great  
 burden. But I advised him through  
 to drop the whole connection & start fresh;  
 leave Whitechapel & for the time break  
 his connection with all our family & all  
 her fellow-workers. I was sorry to lose him  
 as a friend; but true friends which means  
 readiness to sacrifice one's own part of the  
 relationship for one's friend's good - so I  
 have lost a friend. 9/10 the friends had  
 been as kind to me.

W. Barnett does not think much of my  
 article, and only thinks that it is badly arranged  
 & too technically expressed & will not be  
 accepted or go down even if it were so.

"It is all introduction, you ought to  
 have begun at the end" - He likes the

idea however & begs me to work it out.

But somehow or other I don't feel

inclined to look anything out. I have  
 not heard again. A very little encourages our  
 chief & shortens person.

Maria Paul had confided to me that  
 he was becoming too intimate with  
 Mr. Revenson the ill-sorted wife to a  
 womanly man living down here.

Getting on her this morning, I was  
 told she was ill in bed: I asked to see  
 her & found Maria Paul there  
 sitting in her bedroom & talking.  
 I was slightly disgusted: for he had  
 solemnly taken his leave of me & I  
 understood of his New Whiskey  
 friends. These sentimental relationships  
 with women will do him no good.

I have done my best to brace him  
 up to a more manly life: & must  
 now let him go on his way. Perhaps  
 some of my words will stick in his  
 memory. Let us hope so; for I  
 think he needs them.

142 Wentworth Dismissal. If words not do  
for me to live alone: I shd become morbid.

I miss terribly the dependance of others on  
me; the happy records to seem bright-  
forcing me to put down depression stories.

Now the East End life, with its dirt,  
Drunkenness & immorality; absence of  
combined effort a common interest saddens  
me, weighs down my spirit. I could  
not live down here; I shd live best &  
become forgotten as a worker.

Now practical work does not satisfy me:  
it seems like walking on the shifting sands  
with ~~a hope that the~~ the forlorn hope that  
the impulses of good steps will be leading to  
steady then across the desert.

When is the wish for better things in those  
my roads of being walking along the  
hurrying along the streets night & day.  
Even their careless sensual laugh, the coarse  
jokes & unloving words depress me to  
one person through the crowd & almost-  
shoulders to touch them.

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It is not so much the actual vice, it is  
the low level of monotonous & yet excited  
life - the regular recurrence of street  
sensations, <sup>in ~~the~~ ~~street~~</sup> the greedy street bargains,  
& the petty theft & gambling.

The better natures keep apart from  
their degraded fellow citizens & fellow-workers,  
live lonely & pursue selfish lives -  
not desiring to lead their more  
ignorant & uncontrolled neighbours -  
Intense brain out & spring from the  
East & South London - as  
a society it is an ever increasing  
and decomposing mass - the huge  
mass smothering the small <sup>centers</sup> ~~cores~~  
containing within them the seeds of  
social life & growth. Even the  
faculties for manual labour become  
degenerated & incapable of persistent  
use.

Then Broadcasting too, as to my mind  
an utter failure. In spite of Ella  
Bycroft's heroic efforts they are



(92) Jy

not an intention for good. The free  
intention has been, as shown in the  
Dinard man, a demoralising effect.

The land is indifferent. The Bromber, mean  
a lowering element over the  
effect of higher justice & noble example.

The respectable towns keep eyes to  
themselves. To isolate yourself from  
surroundings seems to be <sup>the</sup> some of  
social morality - in truth it is the only  
crow me down piece. "Don't meddle with  
you neighbors" is perhaps the burden of one  
advice to the income. The meeting place  
there is something strangely loose in this,  
are the water closets! Boys & girls crowd  
on these landings - they are the only  
lighter places on the building - gambles &  
flirt. The lady-collections are an  
altogether superficial thing. They called  
the gentlemen & kindness camp left in  
many homes - but what are they in face  
of this collected brutality - heaped up  
together in infectious contact - adding to

each their dirt physical & moral.

And <sup>how</sup> can we gain these things to better things without the hope in a better world - the faith in the usefulness of effort. Why resist the Drink-Demon. A short life is a merry one. Why not?

A woman diseased with Drink comes to me screaming to me. In her hand she ~~has~~ <sup>has</sup> a part put in her Director to the "Public". What could I say?

Why dissuade her; she is half-way to death - let her go - if death ends all. But with her go others:

And they are only the first step downward.

Oh no! there is the pitifulness of this long chain of iniquity - children looked on to parents; friends to friends - and lovers to lovers - bearing down to that bottomless pit of decaying life.

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The best side to E. end life is the  
 sociability - a generous sharing of small  
 means. There, of course, being in their  
 own secrets & backbiting - for it is easier  
 to join them to forget how impetuous, or  
 than to be grateful. And as the "Public"  
 is the only meeting-place to more sociable  
 & generous action is less easy even by  
 its good qualities - while the cracked &  
 rocky constitution isolates itself, & finally  
 thins in its isolation. The Drink<sup>er</sup> destroys  
 the fittest & spares the meaner nature,  
 undermines the constitution of a family,  
~~poisons them~~ & then passes on to  
 stronger stuff. There are times when one  
 loses all youth in land-yeer -  
 & only suffers this poison at all hazard.  
 before it eats the life of the nation

For ~~Drunkards~~ ~~men~~ hard working men  
 are tied to Drunkard vines, & hard working  
 women to Drunkard husbands - so that  
 A good one is kept down by this  
 Drunkard ~~case~~ & then striving after a

better life made meaningless.

And get their <sup>own</sup> shirps into happy  
homes - signs of love between men -  
women & towards little children - and  
true enough devotion to the aged & the sick.  
And finally it is this occasional - but  
from Dart & Diogenes that ~~and get the~~  
~~unpleasant idea that this~~ shall be

~~submerged~~, that makes the work man  
depressing; for one <sup>most</sup> had embodied the  
sickening cry of the sinking man a  
woman dropping the little ones down into  
a poverty from which there is no rising.

In spite of the numberless out of work  
it is difficult to find really good  
workmen; for they become quickly domestic  
& lose their beautifulness. This again  
is a ~~depressing~~ depressing sign. For how can  
one help these people, if they are not  
worthy of work? Life from an Economic  
point of view.

Still more satisfied that my

There of someone seems in the true one  
 in spite of my evident bad arrangement -  
 a awkward expression. Shall re-write my  
 essay not looking at it or me.

W. Bennett's criticism, or rather his very  
 apparent bad opinion has been helpful  
 to me tho' discouraging. I am  
 ignorantly abstract - have not mastered  
 my idea sufficiently to put it in a really  
 popular way. It is a clear idea, distinct  
 in my own mind but very hard to  
 state as I express it - & therefore  
 utterly unclear. As he says: "I must  
 begin at the end."

2. Kildare Dec. 15<sup>th</sup>

I have been so wretched  
 during most of my seven weeks away, that  
 I am glad to get back to my home  
 & my home duties. Intellectual work  
 is the only occupation that absorbs  
 my mind - prevents the constant  
 brooding over the mistakes of the past

2 the Duary possibilities of the future  
Perhaps too, I was discouraged  
with the ill success of my writing; tho'  
the idea was hailed as a good one.

I must to it again.

No one helps me with my idea; I must  
work it out more thoroughly alone.  
I also want to work out the idea of  
social research starting from personal  
observation & leading to laws which  
can be <sup>statistically</sup> empirically stated. ...

Dear Father seems weaker: I can  
hardly hope that he will be long with  
us. He is so sweet: ones hard  
to see the hopeful side of his  
illness & to believe in future recovery.

Dec 10<sup>th</sup> Ten days hard work at Hall  
now ending in a cold in head.  
Finished the first volume, that we translate  
into French.

Certainly our little party is not an

embracing one. Dear Father - much of  
 shadow - his intellect still clear tho' weak,  
 but all his moral impossibility & strong feelings  
 gone. Sleeps, eat & read to, & sleeps again;  
 - spending most of the 24 hours in a half  
 comatose state - Little Pomp Darling, depressed  
 & small minded - Postumously-crown with her  
 meaningless little life - still she is a loving  
 little body & words have grown through love.  
 Poor little Rose! What sad den receipt.  
 Poor child; how I pity her life compression!  
 How she the power to develop? She is wonderfully  
 improved and set in not more loveable way -  
 less del no longer detestable, for all her sins  
 are of omission not commission. But there  
 is not one spark of heroism of self ignoring  
 love - it is all passively Self. After all  
 what we reverence & admire - sometimes  
 adore - is heroism, of one kind or another

But - have I a right to criticize. For my  
 life is contracted into a smaller space  
 for self, a petty regret for the done & done

of the future. - Why then ceaseless grasping  
after that phantom - happiness.

And is the only alternative - the Desperate  
Struggle at Power - power to improve 2 to  
good. To wonder I gain only a  
few more unhappier.

Frederick Myers with an interesting article in the  
me of the Review, the other day on

Multiple Personality; giving pathological  
cases in which absolutely different personalities

appeared in the same person according as  
different parts of their brain were physically  
acted upon. And surely this difference

of personality in one person must not only  
be the result of physical agents - but must  
also arise with different mental agents  
such as a change of ideas. We see this

case in sudden conversion cases in  
which the mental agent is "given over

increased force by faith in supernatural,

the change of personality sometimes dividing  
the life in two - one with 2 a good part.



Am certain in my own case I have achieved  
 a Duple personality - & have been happy  
 or unhappy as one or the other got uppermost.  
 The sadness & suffering of my early life  
 brought out the reformer being in me: the  
 Despondent, vain, grasping person - (The  
 Negro) - doomed to failure. Linked to  
 this ~~being~~ reformed being was the phantom  
 of another - the gloomy religious, affecting  
 asceticism & dominated by superstition.

Left under the dominion of the person who  
 my natural vocation & destiny was the  
 dominant; for in the life the Phantom would  
 have been strengthened by religious exaltation  
 & the reformed being soothes & deludes with  
 hopes of another world where merit would be  
 rewarded by the true (worth). (or fancied worth)

But there is in me another person.  
 An enthusiast for Truth regarding self  
 only as a means to further Truth. Patient,  
 justful, & ~~merciful~~ soft-hearted (he cannot  
 be of steel) a lover of thought & ready  
 to sacrifice all things to it. Essentially



fraction. And my intimacy with the great-  
 man brought about a deadly fight between  
 the intellectual & the sensual; the sensual  
 being forced the bettermost being  
 & for a time overdomining the higher part.  
 But the intellectual has triumphed not by  
 its own strength but by the force of circumstances,  
 it has beaten the sensual & denied its  
 satisfaction. The bettermost being however  
 stands there vain, depressed, grasping,  
 waiting only for physical depression to  
 clutch & strangulate the Ego. Such a being  
 had I due to suicide, for life with it  
 is unbearable.

But if we recognize the existence of this  
 duplex or manifold personality surely we  
 by the added presence of the Will may  
 make it secure to one or the other.  
 The battle was long & weary because my Will  
 was undecided which side to elect — indeed  
 for a time it elected the lower & allowed  
 imagination to dwell on it & decorate it.

But now - I see that term for outside  
 & independent force has built strong  
 barrier & forces will to be at least  
 feminine. Now womanly dignity & reserve  
 side with fate & forbids the mirrours  
 of passion.

And I think in Ross's case the Duple  
 personality is prominent. At one time  
 of her life, she was a phlegmatic,  
 jolly, practical, girl; craving most for  
 physical enjoyment & with a strong  
 feeling for nature. But she came  
 under the influence of an ambition  
 & exalted mind. Her physical health  
 too was broken down by mental  
 strain. And so her rethorment  
 being of jealousy & crossed determination  
 to dominate became apparent & she  
 drifted into a state of nervous hysteria  
 how the old nature is reasserting itself  
 but our family is not the atmosphere  
 of an family life is not favorable

to the growth. If she married some  
good tempered not over-intellectual man  
she might be a happy & clever woman.

She would always be heavy.

But if the melancholy being became superstitious -  
she might end in a mad-house - & be a  
curse to all those connected with her.

Two Days in London with the Booths

Charlie absorbed in his inquiry, working all  
his evenings with a few secretaries. I have  
promised to undertake the Doctor in my

March holiday. Dear, sweet little Mary,  
with her loving ways & charming motherhood.  
They become each year more near to me.

Perhaps they are the only persons who really  
love me. It is sad that my family  
for whom I have a strong affection are  
so distant from my real aims in life.

Mary, please I do love - & she loves  
me, for we have sympathies & helped  
each other's family life for 8 years.

The Countess, I have a strong affection  
 for. Leonard has won my reverence — I  
 feel the stronger for knowing him. He says  
 little — & he has no special regard for  
 what I say, but his personality, the perfect  
 integrity & courage, stands out like a rock  
 & his deep feeling binds me to him  
 in the days of adversity. Kate is  
 wonderfully happy, always in the highest  
 spirits strong in his strength & basking  
 in his warm affection. It is a perfect  
 union. Then the Alfred Crofts — with  
 whom my relationship has been somewhat  
 strained — but who are always pleasant  
 good tempered companions — tho' difficult  
 to deal with in business relations — not  
 trustworthy. But Alfred & I have much  
 in common & are naturally attracted one to  
 the other — & there is a warm hearty  
 practice with fresh ideas each day.  
 The W. M. Crofts & I see no friends,  
 in the dark days of his fortunes I ~~to~~  
 believed in him & supported him; & he

i. loyal to me. For Blanche too I have  
 a fellow-feeling, for we understand each other's  
 melancholy-madness. Daniel, I am  
 mercifully connected with in business. He  
 used to like me when I was a pretty  
 successful girl - we still get on together, tho'  
 I doubt whether I see so much of him  
 if I took to a working life. An Squire  
 with the usual complaint & cynical view:  
 "Why don't you live like other people; instead  
 of pretending to be a genius?"

Am that worthy crafts like Hollander.  
 begins become utterly uninteresting; choked  
 in the children without friends - but without  
 suffering. I feel, then to day at the few,  
 as if I were talking on an elevated  
 volcano. As yet we had a passionate  
 intellectual friendship. He women with the  
 kindliest intentions or find nothing worth  
 saying. With none of my relations can I talk  
 in the perfectly unconstrained way, I talk  
 to my friends - for they all secretly condemn  
 my want of success & think my aim

absurdly out of proportion to my capacity -  
 that is to say, if they knew my sin.

So I fall back on my friends. Let me  
 arrange them: Charlie & Mary Booth,  
 Lays: Harbrop, (Silla Ascroft), W. Barnett,  
 Bella Fisher — Cary Darling, all  
 them with whom I am persistently connected -  
 Martin Paul dead friendship, which saddens  
 me. Clara Pyleas & Bertha Chamberlain  
 part of that black night mass which still  
 haunts me. It would have been wise to  
 have cut them off - but I could not -  
 & am still miserably entangled in the  
 old feeling. In the Sorcerer - the church  
 Leconte's friend woman - a good or an  
 evil genius? She also intimately  
 connected with that tragedy of my life.  
 Ah! I forget, the old philosopher:  
 gradually sinking into his grave, standing  
 me from time to time fresh recollections  
 of his "Dominion" to revive.  
 A memory more than a reality.



Then there is the home circle - to which I am  
 bound fast. Poor sinking father - ~~my~~ best-  
 tie to a loving life. ~~2<sup>nd</sup>~~ Thompson, the  
 Capella nurse - little Miss Darling - a poor  
 incapable Bossy, with her heavy, ~~you~~  
 irritating ways. I cannot be loving with her:  
 I can only be dutiful. My relationship to her is  
 the blot in my life, ~~and~~ which ~~is~~ ~~not~~  
 personal failure - has been especially successful  
 in relationships. This no year was un-  
 sady - but it began desperately. Courage.

Sunday Dec. 19<sup>th</sup> - How wonderfully beautiful -  
 that communion service. Holy ground, the  
 church in which I made my confirmation  
 was, to renounce the Devil - all his works  
 & to be a "living sacrifice" to the Christian ideal.  
 In that church, I feel religion to be real.  
 It was real to me so a young girl.  
 "The peace that passeth understanding."  
 God help me!

Monday 20<sup>th</sup> December.

Am to work!

I want to sketch out my article, before I finish the reading for it.

It is to open with a demonstration that the proper subject matter for Economic Science is human nature. Social Science being the Science of "men in combination". Economics must be one section of the Science, dealing with some special combining force. Then a sketch of the external physical forces which influence man & society of man, & of the not psychical forces, generated in social life — the culture & desires. I must show how social Science includes all human faculties & desires, & how the various sections of it deal with special faculties & desires; ~~As follows~~ the history of religion with religious faculties & desires, the history of art with artistic faculties & desires, & Economics with those faculties & desires that have an Exchange value.

Then I must turn to the Economics.

2 show how they have defined the subject -  
 matter of their science to be wealth & I  
 found - show the absurdity of that view  
 by saying no one would say:  
 I must have the historical origin of this  
 in the mercantile theory - with its birth of time  
 left in R. Smith - the crystallization of  
 factitious in Ricardo & the for development -  
 of that theory being the historical man of  
 the orthodox economists. The abstract man  
 & his essential gets in that man; his  
 rehabilitation by the modern economists.

Turning back to my own theory, I must  
 prove its practical usefulness. state economic  
 problems in its terms & define the meaning  
 of them. Show the importance of careful  
 avoidance of economic disease. Use the  
 1834 Blue Book to illustrate this & all  
 the Factory legislation. State problem of  
 Laissez-faire & of state help. By my hand  
 at the expense of free production  
 on the one hand & state action on the other

and for them is needed a careful study of  
 Deponia of Grace Blue Book.

If I can get up my spirits & health for  
 the work. there is at least that I must read  
 except the three Blue books & August Comte.  
 Mill's Man must be defined; & DeWitt's  
 last book taken. The rest of the historical  
 part can be taken from my article.  
 But the historical part is comparatively  
 unimportant as it is the practical ones  
 Dr. will tell.

Dec. 21<sup>st</sup> Shall I resolve? and seal it with a vow & a  
 prayer.

Dec. 25<sup>th</sup> Made up my mind to do it. Anything  
 would be better than this constant torture.  
 Cut them all off. Follow the advice I gave  
 your Paul. After the next month's rest  
 hear of them, or to see them. But the next  
 month must be lived through - may be, I  
 shall be obliged to entertain Clara Byland.  
 Then it shall be over.

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January 21<sup>st</sup> 1887. 10. p. m.

The beginning of another year — in another two hours I shall be nine & twenty: a whole month led in miserable uncertainty, needing many accidents to decide one right. This year not altogether wasted — but the last four months broken down completely. How shall this next year be spent. With courage & generosity? Surely there are not many more years to live. Why not give me all? Life apart from the natural satisfaction & the human instincts must be more or less "Garder a petit jeu" — it must be a constant joylessness — surely there may be the calm that comes from ~~the~~ ~~an~~ ~~abstract~~ self-remuneration? Still with a strong warm nature — it is not one crisis — but always recurring crises — so long as the way to the happiness possibility of happiness is freely open. Perhaps <sup>then</sup> there is only calm despair.

22<sup>nd</sup> Written to put off my visit to the Walter Chamberlain  
 It is like a load off my mind - for happily it is  
 not too late to cut myself off entirely from that  
 family. No place to whom I owe my life; and  
 I will see the last of her this time.

Why should my life be spoiled - stripped from a  
 feeling of loyalty? I shall always have a gentle  
 feeling towards that family - for in a strange  
 & unkind fashion they have tried to treat  
 me well - to smother down my heart feeling  
 by respect & admiration. And perhaps I have  
 misunderstood them. Anyhow let them rest  
 in peace.

In the mean while I am helpless with weakness  
 & pain. I have seen a certain time made  
 matter worse. Research, took she about  
 the complaints of a chronic ill health -  
 was then ill men. I am happier than I was  
 this time last year, because I am less  
 dependent on confidence in myself &  
 faith in my work. This last month I  
 have been made a heavy down:

but I shall rise out of it into new energy.

If only I can keep my health: & that can  
 only be done by being resigned & happy;  
 accepting life as the inevitable & standing  
 against these waves into misery & misery  
 feeling. All that feeling must be dedicated  
 to work. I shall better this year: for I  
 know the pitfalls into which I shall ~~fall~~ <sup>fall</sup> ~~may~~  
 I tremble — intellectual ambition &  
 modernism feeling. Ambition must be  
 crushed — feeling must be borne <sup>with</sup> & purified.

Second. Between Des Dames - John

Work of true genius. The first novel, I  
 have read Des has made "social Diagnosis"  
 as distinguished from the development of  
 character his aim. His object apparently  
 is to describe exactly the conditions  
 physical & mental of each class — to  
 picture the movements that are going on  
 within it. Especially powerful his  
 detailed account of Democratic behavior

f the strength of imagination serving as the only  
 retreat from work.

July 5<sup>th</sup> An unpleasant week in London  
 broken down with neuralgia & orobrien -  
 both of which still oppress me.

Perhaps I need the terrible lesson  
 of pain & orobrien to teach me the  
 suicidal effect of giving way to intellectual  
 ambition & to strong feelings. Sometimes I  
 have said to myself - these dreams are  
 but dreams why not indulge in them -  
 why deny myself the happiness ~~the~~  
~~material~~ gratification. I have not  
 counted the cost - the after labouring up  
 perhaps with weakened energies - to the  
 dull dull routine of daily life -

I wonder whether I shall wear my life  
 through - or whether even the last  
 remaining tie is broken - I shall break  
 with life - & end it in a sleep.  
 How willingly I would yield it.



July 25th. Three weeks absorbed in my review  
of H. Hill; and I have now nearly ended.

It is shared by own ideas; but whether it is  
written in a form that will be accepted or  
"taken" I do not know. Sometimes I feel  
elated & proud that I have got the right-  
end of the stick. At other times, when I  
am depressed by fatigue, I see in my country  
only disgraced half-brothers. English  
intellectual production makes life for a time  
enjoyable, leads to it a personal meaning.  
And now that I must face many years of  
the Continent & absence of practical intellect,  
constant intellectual endeavor is my  
only safeguard against morbid feelings.  
If only I could work from the pure love of my  
work & not need to stimulate my effort  
by vulgar ambition!

My spirits have risen into youthfulness.  
It is rare for me to feel youthful but  
just now I do! & am looking forward  
to my month in London.

I have enjoyed my three weeks work:  
 The peace of the meadows has come back  
 to me. The feeling is there deep down in my  
 nature - lying dormant - but I have had  
 the strength to resist all chance of writing it.  
 Will that strength continue - I think so

And I will spend my time in London  
 generally as well. I will try to sympathize  
 with happiness as well as with sorrow  
 & sadness. That is a side of life -  
 happy the suffering in the lives of the  
 great majority. It is good though to hear  
 heart through pain - even despair -  
 but Absolutism becomes hated if one  
~~permanence too long in it~~ allows it to color  
 all things.

# Bygone investigation of Docks.

Interview with Superintendent of West. East Docks.

Import Trade oceanic for home consumption.

Formerly important to export for America & the Colonies. When sailing vessels were used the trade was less casual. Fleet of sailing vessels would come in at certain times of the year.

Two steamers dock in at any time. Employment therefore makes of being free irregular according to season, in up & down from day to day.

Import raw material. Dock labour used for the unloading, make gangers. (Prima staff, Foreman, ship workers, gangers, casual labour).

Ware house goods & sort them for (others sending samples up to Broker room. Sales dependent on Porters' commission & state of market - usually taking place at free time. Docks supply all labour for handling goods.

Export Trade <sup>manufactured goods</sup> is by Dept. sent to Import Trade for Dock on the other side. Shippers on arrival of ship. Goods are sent down & shedded

for 21 Days of monthly work that is  
 charged. Dock supply labor for skidding &  
 taking goods into place for Stevedores to  
 load in the Ship. Stevedores are employed  
 by Dock. The Dock Superintendent overlooks  
 them. Part of the Shipper.  
 Lightering done by London Lightering Company.  
 Do not employ Bergmen.

12<sup>th</sup> 7/2 Boston were delighted with my article  
 Charlie enthusiastically. They sent it to Professor  
 Busley. He is his answer. He mistakes  
 the whole point of the article, which is  
 to distinguish between the labor that is  
 useful & the labor that is useless;  
 that distinction rests on the amount of work  
 element - Desire. However, if my work is  
 true it is nothing that it will be accepted all  
 at once; especially by men who are plagued  
 by great reticence to contrary opinion.

But his criticism shows that I have not  
 made my point clear & his practical sugges-  
 tions to writing a further page are useful.

Evidently he does think much of the work  
or rather he evidently does not like  
it.

Long day at the Docks. E. W. India  
Set complete statistics of labor employed.

Asst. med. chieft in the Warehousing.  
Concern rapid cargo to pier. Numerous large  
vessels. Many ships come in & are  
unloaded, but goods warehoused chiefly  
at the private wharfs - (Tilbury Docks unoccupied)

Sea Department. Sacks made in Scotland; then  
in Ireland is made. Rope making, shillings  
industry, Commercial B = & Bond.  
Plays & other work made round about  
Docks. Indentures of. Do not require shell  
miscrably paid. "London" made by  
the sailors. Shillings 30 of a week.

The copper employed that day - Piece work  
500 barrels turned out in the sea.

Good hand com com 30¢ work.

Take of a 5' man to make a cash.

Carpenter employed on premises the when the  
manufacture they are not counted in the  
labour employed of Dockers.

Casual labour shown by foreman of  
each Department at 8 o'clock. Good workers  
have their names down on the books.

Paymen or permanent labourers supervised

Casual labour according to orders of  
superintending foreman. When there is a  
crash of work difficult to get men who  
are worth their salt. Hence frequently  
to be seen bad workers. Dockers work  
occasionally by bad work.

Plus system. Every ship unloaded at  
a certain rate on tonnage. 5<sup>d</sup> on ton  
secured to casual labour. When the  
ship is discharged, check clerk makes out  
the bill amount due to the unloaders after the  
5<sup>d</sup> on ton has been paid.

Divided: 2 to 4 shares given to

Ferment workmen - (1 shown to each of 1/19  
the cans). Worked out to about 1/2 hour  
on an average. The' of others with different  
kinds of goods.

Some system applied to the Washburn  
gang in order as to the Peay gang.

Goods sorted by Dochs.

Class of men brought up in premises.

Coming at 15 years as an apprentice boy,  
(with uniform) began to attend night school  
provided by Doch. Nice to be another  
Sampler, Sorting Foreman - see Distributed  
in their previous occupation.

Dochs also prepare food for sale  
according to instruction of merchant.

Get some, reduce it's strength & add colour  
also some sugar some of wh. has been  
"used". Send up sampler to morning house  
to Washburn's place. Sorting & sampling done  
at cost of Dochs. Buyer can ask for  
Special sample for wh. he buys.

Work looks at in the premises.

Batches & sacks used to repack ~~damaged~~ goods

Staff of Government - Orders to work  
 the exam. berth - now the  
 1st commission in amount of work  
 done.

Casual duties a half-man - to 5<sup>d</sup>  
 in hour with com 23/ a week.  
 Transport - gang. Sailors employed  
 to move ships about in the Docks.

London Lightering Co. Contract for lightering  
 work of W. E. India Docks.

Lighermen are independent lot.  
 Apprenticed to master Lighermen who are  
 licensed by ~~London~~ Thames Conservancy Board.  
 Boys, said: Lighermen ~~Boys~~.

~~Stevedores.~~

Visit to Luskew.

Lemard, Kate, Sir J. Trenchard & 2 left.

London on March 15<sup>th</sup> for Luskew:

Sir J. T. is a tall thin, nervous  
 man, with a <sup>debauched</sup> ~~debauched~~ courteous manner;  
 one of the "charming persons" of London.



Society. Bred up in the midst of  
 an aristocracy of intellect as well as  
 of birth; he has always been mindful  
 to fulfil not only the duties of a  
 "Toryism" but to carry on the intellectual  
 culture of the "Maccanley". The Trenchmans  
 are one of the oldest English families  
 distinguished for lack of distinction  
 & for their capacity both in martyr  
 "heretics". They have followed out  
 out since from Cornwall to Northampton  
 & the present representative makes out  
 in life a Manchester girl with a  
 net-worth of \$12,000 a year.  
 But - See ~~Shakespeare~~ is not a Maccanley  
 as well as a Trenchman: his mother  
 was the beloved & gifted sister of the  
 great historian. He was born under  
 the shadow of the great "Uncle Tom"  
 & trained by him in literary & political  
 life. He adopted the Maccanley creed,  
 & has been all his life a *Chantre*  
 (comte de Rose) advocate of Democracy

Principles. Essentially an aristocrat  
 in his instincts; he has believed in  
 the coming Democracy not from a  
 staid fellow feeling for the needs &  
 aspirations of the people, but <sup>through</sup> an  
 intellectual appreciation of the doctrine  
 of individual liberty. He does not  
 know, & is not interested in the  
 working classes — the realities of his life  
 are bounded by "Good Society."

But as I saw before, he is  
 distinctly a charming person, & it  
 was in this capacity that we  
 knew him on the Ironwood journey.  
 Through  
 the Seven days journey I sat in the  
 corner of the carriage & listened to the  
 talk between the three. Politics,  
 digressed by literary reminiscences was  
 the staple conversation. Kate with her  
 genial emphatic talk; Sir J. Trevelyan  
 determined to be pleasant — exclaiming  
 every now & then "I call this a

silly expedition" Leonard babbling up  
~~very~~ <sup>from the 6th</sup> ~~new~~ ~~then~~ to give an appreciation  
 grant to Sir George light-touched  
 reference to a past a present matter.

Evidently that & Sir George were  
 not congenial: that was unaware of  
 it & chattered on claiming him as a  
 connection through "an common uncle."

The "charming person" was fully  
 awake to the fact that Mrs Leonard  
 Pontney, the "Doubtless a good soul,  
 & a windy-shorn wife, was not an  
 attraction a well-bred woman according to  
 the fastidious taste of a polished London.

The connection ship was slightly recognized,  
 & the conversation changed - but he was  
 studiously pleasant, & attentive to the  
 Colquhoun's wife. Political conversation -  
 to me the most tiresome of subjects ~~was~~ <sup>were</sup>  
 the order of the day. One strong personal  
 feeling, uppermost, imitation with Chamberlain.  
 "Chamberlain is not loyal to his  
 Colquhoun." At which Leonard's eyes

122(b)

(127)

opened vid. & he gave an unusually  
appreciation of it.

A long cold journey, the train looking  
like Father Jones' with snow & icicles  
as we strolled into the west country  
stations. A still colder drive in  
an open carriage, at folk's head,  
through a cheering crowd of general  
Cornish folk up the high streets  
of Liskeard. And at last a cosy  
room & comfortable dinner.

White surrounded by his friends  
in the large hall of the Inn; shaking  
hands vigorously - his face beaming  
with happiness & a genuine warm heart  
extended to each individual supporter  
of his ideas & work - treating them  
all - with the same emphatic friendliness.  
But fallen on the nervous festivities  
impairment of his distinguished guest,  
but which warmed the hearts & renewed  
the affectionate admiration of the

Strong feeling & straight thinking  
Cornishmen.

Sir P. Trevelyan had written out his speech  
a fortnight since - the next morning he  
was found in a nervous condition of  
the bronchus. Poorly the man was  
not comfortable. The morning incident  
After we had finished breakfast,  
the door opened & in walked a highly  
stout, big man. The country gentleman  
welcomed him warmly & introduced me  
to "W. Bolitho". The Bolithos own  
everything in that part of Cornwall,  
from the land to the county town  
Bamburgh. They are a sturdy Cornish family,  
energetic & industrious - belonging to the  
rougher class of country gentlemen.  
General country beyond life & ~~an office~~ <sup>clerk</sup>  
was in one of the banks; <sup>his father was a</sup> ~~was~~ <sup>encouraged</sup>  
& helped by the Bolithos - & now  
the look upon <sup>him</sup> with a proprietary feeling,  
qualified for of admiration for

Personal

The distinction & knowledge of the  
great words they are unaccounted to.

This gentleman Bathurst a  
man of 80, had journeyed up the  
a month before of Cornwall, had  
bathed through the snow with his  
trunk arrived Dampier at 12 o'clock  
at night in order to be present at  
the Country Commemoration. He talked  
the broadest Cornish & soon tackled the  
Distinguished visitor. "If I am not  
mistaken Sir George your great step and  
mother are second wife my great  
your father." This is slow, awkward, tone  
"She happens to be a governess in her  
house." Ah! really said Sir George  
(standing elegantly on one leg), with the  
deliberate intonation, as if he fully recognised  
the home of the attorney: "I know I  
was a cornishman tho' my ancestors  
left Cornwall in 1520, but I was  
unaware of my connection with  
your family; I am delighted to

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claim it (The Boltho's are important  
 to Leonard Constant thought Sir George,  
 amicably glad to help on his colleague  
 by Boltho). "Yes," continued the Boltho.  
 I remember my father telling me of  
 the marriage. He was an enormously  
 fat man 2 weeks years ~~was~~ <sup>that</sup>  
 than your great aunt (distant cousin  
 thought Sir George) but in spite of the  
 difference in their positions 2 ages, I-  
 formed a most wise selection."

The lunch was a great success.  
 I sat between a Boltho 2 a Plymouth  
 with 4 other men around.

First - 2th local speaking -

Leonard speech full of personal feeling  
 for his <sup>fellows</sup> Cornish men. Sir S. French on  
 political administration for Leonard, cheer  
 suggestion as to procedure of Home,  
 careful avowance of the Irish problem.

Leonard: "Let us stand by the  
 faith that is in us - let us not shrink

one duty, a fine way to love of ease,  
 "To do a thing you think wrong,  
 with the excuse that if you fail to do  
 it another will, is the principle which  
 has led to the basest immorality  
 among men & women." Sir S. Trevelyan:

We are agreed on ~~the~~ <sup>the</sup> points:  
 why not be conciliatory on this -  
 by all sorts of ways.

General Disappointment at Trevelyan's tone.

The Disappointment increased with his  
 speech at the evening meeting.

He has a pleasant musical voice,  
 a careful utterance, easy, graceful  
 manner - his language tastes a  
 literary flavor. But he lacks grip,  
 moral grip. He charmed his audience  
 he did not move <sup>or</sup> them - for the  
 simple reason that he has not moved  
 himself. He stood at "the meeting of  
 the soap", & knew not which way  
 to take. He skillfully evaded the



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question - & entertained the audience with  
 some of the "of Leonard" & a words - he  
 enthusiastic denunciation of national  
 & two years & going police - the  
 some of the & denunciation clearly links  
 together by reference to Leonard's career  
 as an anti-going & a careful  
 financial secretary.

In other words, Leonard's speech.  
 It was deep religious in its tone &  
 exhorting his fellow citizens to grapple  
 with the question intellectually & morally -  
 to define their duty to England & to  
 Ireland. And when they felt they had  
 gained a living faith, to spread it  
 by earnestness & single-mindedness.  
 And then he held up to them  
 the ideal of unity between the Irish  
 kingdoms; each one helping the other  
 with its special excellence.

In his low sonorous voice, Arthur's  
 eloquent gesture, his constant expression  
 imperial mouth & powerful hand &

2 Dark shags, eye brows, gleamed  
 energy & religious conviction: and he  
 sat down amid a burst of  
 cornish enthusiasm - his face  
 streaming with perspiration & his  
 eyes glistening with tears.

"We have saved you from a bad  
 debt of 150 millions" was the  
 motto of H. Carter <sup>entertaining</sup> ~~before~~ a robust  
 speech; interspersed with jokes & mocking  
 challenges to Methodists to deny his  
 assertions.

A pleasant supper - party. I, especially  
 interested in a local man - a non conformist  
 farmer - who has spoken splendidly  
 at the meeting. A deep Whigman man -  
 but admiring Herbert Spencer - & that  
 is more understandable. Sentimental  
 about the poor - & on this subject -  
 we talked at some purpose - our  
 conversation another instance of the

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entire novelty of the scientific view of  
 social - of the hope for too misunderstandings  
 of the motto (my motto) to know in  
 order to act. Acc. to these excellent  
 persons; it is individual suffering that  
 must be relieved not the common good  
 considered. Am I mistaken that I see  
 it True Socratic, through my willingness  
 to sacrifice the individual to the community.  
 But then I have had not thought of the social  
 question, except for the religion & the political  
 front of our - charity <sup>love of freedom</sup> - ~~where the~~  
~~virtues~~ ~~of~~ ~~the~~ ~~social~~ ~~question~~ ~~section~~ ~~expressed~~  
 in his earnest single minded opinion.

Our Charity - Freedom - But another  
 tyrannical interferences are committed in your  
 names.

Leonard & W. come left by the morning  
 train. In S. Trucha. But I, journey  
 to Plymouth where we breakfasted with the  
 aforementioned newspaper Editor

He was an unflinching, man;  
 Desperately anxious to please, & with that  
~~characteristic~~ social meekness characteristic  
 of the smaller bourgeoisie <sup>in the act of</sup> ~~anxious~~ to climb  
 up the social ladder. Edited to a paper  
 owned by a mixed body of Conservatives  
 & Liberals; he represented privately &  
 Officially the moderate opinion wh. an  
 doctrine to be adopted by the Dissenting  
 lower middle-class so soon as the Church  
 is disestablished. His manner was disagreeably  
 officious; his expression distinctly denoted  
 the capacity for doing a dirty trick —  
 his whole moral being muffled — he summed  
 up in the "Sound the sages, but the  
 shutters up & come to prayers!"

But yet one has no right to say so;  
 for the capacity for a dirty trick has not  
 manifested itself in a concrete form —  
 men are judged for deeds not for  
 expressions.

Amongst the few who unjustly unpopular  
 he gathered a goodly assembly of 17 months

written to meet the distinguished visitor

The wife had no pretensions to gentility - tho' some to gentleness. The daughter was a bright - XIX century girl - wide awake & perfectly easy - a pleasant bright minded being who took to me & kissed me affectionately when we parted. The Plymouth women were not interesting. They were examples of the poorest production of English municipal life. The Baptist minister, by name Pusey, was motions well-informed & tolerant - with small-minded experience of life.

Herb was as genial as ever - tho' cordial conviction of class distinction - a conviction that is present with her as with many of the class, only when we deal with the smaller bourgeoisie. She wd not have allowed the bright-minded bright eye girl to kiss her. I on the other hand, was warmed by the spontaneous kiss & tho' "good bye dear" after two hours separation. I fell in the society of the Plymouth

worthen the promise of inferior animals  
with smaller intellects & colder hearts -  
but none of the subtle antagonisms &  
contempt of the Wholesale trader to the  
Retail brother.

Sir S. Truelove, one the London  
London gentlemen, scrupulously civil  
Duke he takes to <sup>Dissertation</sup> Minister, Mayor,  
a town solicitor & equally indifferent to  
a maxim of the individual freedom  
of one & all - but determined to behave  
as befits the political leader.

He left us at Exeter - & I look  
forward with some constraint to 6 hours  
"lute-a-lute" with the "charming person."

I was not the "colleague's wife" -  
but a "Mrs. Potts" with whom he had  
unfortunately to travel. I begged him  
to go into a smoking carriage - & my  
place was a genuine - for had I  
not in the pocket of my Seal skin coat put  
a volume of Zola, but my case of

33 Ashburn Place,  
S. W.

(62A)

Thursday, September 23<sup>rd</sup>,  
1886

Dear Miss Potter,

[Maurice] Eden Paul (1865-

I have just finished your article, & though I confess that I feel myself a rather incompetent critic, I will give you a provisional opinion, which I may have occasion to modify after a weeks consideration, & a further reading.

(1) It seems to me distinctly able. It shows to me your possession of that power of perceiving "inner causal connexion", which is so necessary to the modern scientific worker, & perhaps more necessary in Economics than in any other branch.

(2) The idea is valuable, I think, as a means of research, & susceptible of extended application. I do not quite follow you when you say it ~~is~~ is "the truth" — but I beg your pardon, I remember that we agreed that in talking to one another our expressions were to be considered relative, unless further specified. So I suppose you mean that this formula of yours is a more clear definition of the economic nature of man than has yet come to light — but you do not imply that it is the absolute truth, of which Pilate spoke in saying "What is truth?"

(3) The whole article seems to me to chime in well with the "Zeitgeist", which, in relative expression is what we mean by truth pretty much.

(4) There is great lack in power both of arrangement, & of expression. But you have improved so much in both these points in the last few months, & your mind seems to me to be still undergoing so

much ~~more~~ that I think you may yet hope for great further advance. At times your exposition is really brilliant & then you collapse, & flounder about in the mud like a flat fish. In this as in many other mental characteristics you frequently remind me of Spencer. While you have derived a great deal that is valuable from his training, there is some dross mixed therewith, but as far as I can judge, a process of sifting is rapidly going on, & with a little care in the selection of materials, you will soon be able to turn out a really well assorted article.

(62B)

Taking all these points into consideration, my advice to you is this. Put away this article for six months. In the interim go on with other work. Try the practical application of your idea to special cases as much as you please, & get more & more familiar with its true place in scientific thought. Go on & persevere in your reading of Economics - barren as you find it it will I think be of great value to you as a mental training (when I say value here you know I do not mean ultimate but merely proximate value). As a further study, I do not think you could do better than continue your reading of history. But above all things what you want is to read some of our masters of prose style, not merely for the matter but to note



their use of words, & their arrangement of ideas. To name two of whom I am thinking at this moment, read Milton, & Junius (an odd juxtaposition this!).

Both these men, so widely different in other ways, were remarkable, firstly for their elaborate scrupulousness in the use of words, secondly, for their power of arranging the ideas in a passage so as to force conviction on their ~~readers~~ readers. The difference is that a careful observer can always discover in Junius's letters the evidence of immense labour, while in Milton's writing there is a more even flow.

In a word devote yourself to the study of Language as a means of expression. It will repay you

Then, if you reread your article at the end of that time, I think you will want to rewrite it also. Able as I really think your article, I should not advise you to run into print with it.

I feel that I have displayed much of the critic's arrogance here - & I am like an art-critic who cannot paint - but you must take my advice for what it is worth.

(62c)

Here is an individual point, which shows lack of care "Who but the fool believes that claims will be allowed that ~~all~~ cannot be enforced." Think over this, & you

will so that you are falling into the very error you  
have just denounced in Ricardo.

Shall I hand the article on to Miss Bcroft?

One word on the forbidden subject. I do not consider  
necessity proven. You must not jump to conclusions  
in this way. (1) Sentimentally, I admit a strong fatalist-  
ic bias (2) logically I do not consider this a matter  
unacceptable of proof (3) practically I have to assume  
free-will. What I was objecting to was the  
arbitrary way in which, in scientific discussions,  
people assume free will to be proven.

I am not settled in my own mind about the  
typical man & woman, but I think in my experience  
men are more untruthful than women.

I have taken No. 131 Wentworth Dwellings,  
at the top of the next staircase to Miss Bcroft,  
& move down on Tuesday, probably for two or  
three years. I am in all the agencies of furnishing  
just now, which is bad for work, & not very  
scrupulous on very limited means. But my  
work will go on much more smoothly when  
I am once down there.

Yours ever,

Frederic E. Paul.

(52 D)  
23 Sept 1886

Cigarettes! Neither of which I could enjoy  
in his distinguished presence.

"Oh I think I will have a cigarette"  
"No - I wish it wd be imprecious"  
"Oh do not mind that Sir George,  
I mean rather imprecious" exclaims I  
with desperate earnestness.

But it was a case of "no go" with  
the model man - & we both subsided  
into the corner he to read "Primo Comediano"  
I (with whom he was highly delighted) & I  
to pretend to sleep & amuse myself with  
pictures of the past two days - turning over  
in my mind what each actor had said  
looked & done. Sir J. Trevelyan, apparently  
surprised by my modest silence, thought  
at last he ought to address me - & read  
at short intervals bits from the paper  
papers about the Snow-storm & an  
exhibition of stuffs at Rome - to all  
of which I return a polite "how very  
interesting" & subside back into my  
meditative pose.

But the troubles of life bring forth sympathy even between a "charming person" & an executive working woman.

The London papers were eagerly bought & ~~the~~ ~~came~~ ~~to~~ & quickly scanned. "Falsely reported" that Burghston of a politician's life - especially when the politician's words are said with the intention of meaning more than one idea <sup>to different persons</sup> & different ideas.

And under the strain of injuries he opened out & became confident.

"There are three ways of making a speech & I tried all three yesterday; & I have quite come to the conclusion which is the best. The important speech is the evening one. Deal with the Irish question - the one I was anxious about - I wrote out more than a week ago, in fact directly after that misunderstanding at the Devonshire Club & I learnt it by heart. That is one way of making a speech. Then for the Tombs, I made a short sketch of the points I wished to deal with;

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I left the impression to inspiration of the moment - The evening <sup>at the</sup> meeting (speech) was passed as tempore - I was tired & had not prepared it. Now the London speech was incomparably the best - & I have just come to the conclusion that the best method is the carefully drawn out - shield lesson, to the influence of the surroundings the fitting up." And then he told me how desperately anxious he had been about the effect of this speech on the minds of Hastings & Chamberlain etc. How exceedingly unpleasant political life had become - the one charm of political life the "camaraderie" of the front bench, the constant companionship with 30 or 40 distinguished men, was absolutely broken.

And that this spirit had affected even "good society." That the virulent feeling for a cynical House had made it doubtful whether the distinguished orator or literary man might not refuse to shake hands with you.

But what interested me in his conversation  
 it was the glomps. it gave me of an  
 able mind whose real sympathies  
 apart from his ideal sympathies were  
 limited by that magic circle including  
 those whom he had "born to greatness"  
 & who have won greatness by special  
 capacity. So much he fails to  
 understand me when I tried to explain  
 to him the nature & sometimes the  
 beauty of the life & character of the  
 failure - the charm of the cosmopolitan  
 intercourse of the London life of the  
 professional & working classes. "To be at  
 home in London" which he suggested  
 as one of the minor objects of a  
 man's or woman's life meant simply  
 to be at home in the drawing room of  
 a high-bred or distinguished person.

He looks bewildered when I  
 translates the phrase into meaning an  
 insight into the methods of working, -  
 the principles of life, & the local

known of the various professions  
 & working class, from the brain-workers,  
 lawyer & medical man, to the casual  
 working Dock-labourer.

His conversation on literature was  
 charming - & there I humbly sympathized  
 with him. He has the charm of literary  
 taste; picks out choice bits - & is besides  
 a master of well-taught men.

His religion as he says is made up of  
 an appreciation of the great literary spirits;  
 the existence of Plato, Shakespeare, even of  
 Inf. Austin are religious facts to him.

And he judges some damage of the Phaedo  
 as representative, that to him was religious  
 morals. Self-control, justice & dutiful  
 affection to those you are connected with.

And he congratulates himself - & I believe  
 with perfect justice, that he made those  
 immediate dependents on him happy,  
 had been subordinated them to his career.

I have heard that in his family  
 & notes intimate life he is charming

2 in (143)

full of tender consideration for those  
around him. He is nervous, chivalrous -  
His want of that higher ~~form~~ form of  
himself conscious, self-remembering devotion  
to Public Duty - the determined  
integrity which transcends personal  
loyalty ~~to a~~ cause that  
abounds of moral tone that has  
Distinguished him in the terrible  
National Crisis: HASTINGS is there  
Yaspe's tower above all his ex-cabinet-  
colleagues. Even Chamberlain is more  
capable of it - is capable of the highest  
form of it - of it were not for his  
temper & love of domination.

There is a dislike of Chamberlain  
was evident. Scrupulous in his  
dreams & not really enthusiastic in  
his ends, ~~There is~~ <sup>his</sup> dislike Chamberlain's  
bad position without misunderstanding the  
moral force of his deep sympathy with  
the material misery of the world.



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Politics are a religion to Chamberlain  
 To Trevelyan, they are a fatherly occupation  
 to a man of high breeding & literary  
 culture - always to be subordinated  
 to his Christian duty to those needs -  
 to his - & to his position as an  
 English Gentleman. Chamberlain has  
 brought passion into his work:

Trevelyan has politely persisted  
 How strange if the Trevelyan natural  
 embodied in the charming widow, should  
 become Chamberlain's wife!

Would the attraction between genuine  
~~ambition~~ <sup>enthusiasm</sup> intertwined with love of personal  
 domination, & genuine appreciation of  
 distinction, tempered by social limitation  
 together the storm of perfect intimacy?

Put the question in a shorter form:  
 would the gust last?

March 20<sup>th</sup>

Alfred Cropper has read my article.  
 When I came to him his opinion he put  
 "well Beebe, I have never read a stiffer  
 article"; I am not sure I understood it.  
 We sat down to it & read it over word by  
 word. It was not clear to him that the  
 opening page referred to H. More's ideas  
 & not to mine! And mistaking this, he  
 did not think I had given a correct  
 version of H. M. principles. It would be  
 better if I made the substance of the letter  
 from E. V. clearer.

By omitting the two-fold notion of  
 "labour" I had not connected the résumé  
 of the theory with the statement: I had  
 not made it clear that the labour  
 from which ~~was~~ constitutes the most of  
 measurement was abstract labour.

I see now that the statement must be  
 re-written in a more concise & perfect form;  
 & that it must be clear at through

that it is B. More's theory & not mine.

The second important objection is page (9) he could not see that an Agent etc. is a commodity corresponding to a "social Justice" & not an individual Justice.

(10) The theory that human activity is a necessary condition in value analysis - referred to B. More's law. Also Use Value & Exchange should be separately treated

12 "What ought to be" This emphasis of perfection underlies B. More's fallacy. That of the P.E. economy. This point he enlarged upon & made the central feature of the Social article

14 "Specifically in Capitalist production" Title of both shows that B. More blames to describe that Social world.

16. Object strongly to my definition of  
the nature of Value. I should not define  
the conditions to Value.

Object to the word Union

Words like "Phia" enlarge in reference  
to the facts of every-day life.

Sound criticism. That a new idea needs  
more perfect & graphic working out,  
before it is acceptable to minds not already  
prepared for it. That the practical  
benefit of the idea must be demonstrated,  
if it is to be acceptable to the general  
public.

His criticism shows me the reason of  
Professor Berkeley's complete misunderstanding  
of the paper - it shows me too, how much  
hard work there lay before me, before  
I could write with sufficient lucidity for  
the general public. To present original ideas  
to the general public

Justice in a Government & Cooperation are in  
all things & eternally the laws of life,

Anarchy & competition eternally & in all  
things the laws of death. II

I here I will only state in conclusion  
that it is chiefly important for all students  
to be conscious of, that all technical qualities  
by which questions of treatment & known, such  
as reserve & in colour, transparency &  
largeness of line, & refusal of unnecessary  
details of interest, are when they are real the  
symptoms of an habitually noble temper  
of mind, under the circumstances of a  
precept supposed to be useful. The refusal  
or reserve of a negative painter cannot be  
imitated; it is only by reaching the  
same intellectual strength that you will be  
able to give an equal dignity to your  
self-denial. II.

Another long talk with Alfred over my article.  
 He maintained the position that  
 Desire was my condition to value;  
 & that if ~~it was~~ ~~des~~ in order to test  
 the extent of Value, it was necessary  
 to consider the possibilities of the  
 faculty expressed. But before this test  
 can be applied, the existence of a corresponding  
 Desire must be assumed. This assumption  
 keeps the whole question of inductive development.

The conversation showed up my weakness  
~~in front~~ I had neglected the justification  
 of that method's experiment that if we  
 are to reduce an equation to value  
~~of~~ of two systems say most & less  
 we must compare them <sup>in terms of the same</sup> ~~in~~ terms.

But I had been small to reconcile  
 the truth of my idea & show that  
 led me to the empirical law that  
values must correspond to desires before  
 it possesses Value.

I told him my method of inquiry  
 which seems to him sound. I tried to

1665

explain to me my theory of Peruvian law  
but I did not succeed in making him see  
that the true definition of Peruvian  
Law is the of those faculties & their  
own exchange value.

22<sup>nd</sup> Mill Wall Dock.

A bustling business-like office in the city.  
Very different from the E. & N. India Dock,  
but the central office of these <sup>latter</sup> Docks, the  
Chairman seems to know very little about  
the business; the staff <sup>at the Dock</sup> seems  
left pretty well to their own devices - &  
belong apparently to the "business class".  
Mr. Port - the general manager of the Millwall  
is a self-important man; he considers  
himself an authority on Dock labour &  
comes out in a pompous manner with a  
set speech on the subject - the theme  
of which is the superiority of the labour  
employed by the Millwall Docks -  
& the comfort & respectability of their hands.

all them in plain of the "contract system".

This system was introduced into every Department of the Dock with Dockers 2 years ago. The work is given to contractors who undertake to provide the labor & take all the risk of employing workmen, etc.

The men who are employed are regular here regular work, like it all to you through a case from 30/ to 35/ a week. The Dock pay about 10 1/2 a ton including to contractors.

I secured the "pay matters" sheet for 1886 & am to see the Dock on Monday.

23<sup>rd</sup> Spent morning with C Both at W. & India Docks. The Superintendent on most contract work. Men who are employed permanently constantly are called "Boys" (the many Boys are there) Skimmer must be employed constantly much; men will sometimes work from 8 am morning to ~~the~~ midday the rest - both short intervals for meals.

It was very enormous much more



than in the old days of sailing vessels when  
 the work could be spread over a long time  
 Sometimes the whole labour at the factory  
 is shared. Then the casual labour is  
 distributed in the various gangs - mixed  
 with the Ryots so that his bad work shall  
 not be too apparent. It is like the  
 marketing of a sack of sugar etc. has been  
 "batches". East & W India Dockers draw  
 the labour from the same market.  
 When get word that a forward steamer is  
 coming in at one Dock or the other.

Sometimes the Docks need more labour  
 than they can get in an office to work  
 with a low-class labour upon wh. they  
 lose.

Plan system. 5<sup>th</sup> or more is secured to  
 the labour. The company take a share  
 profit - & the surplus profit is divided  
 among the workmen.

The Superintendent on evidence sets  
 low. After with the Dept these Docks  
 are going round over round into 7 min

The whole management seems to me most  
 inefficient & uneconomical. There is a  
 general air of the "unconcerned  
 official" - well-paid promoter on a  
 regular system - & doing his work by  
 routine & without zeal - & not under  
 any supervising eye. It is a huge  
 industrial machine - the ~~whole~~ <sup>thing</sup> <sup>every</sup> <sup>hour</sup> of which  
 is paralysed - the movements have  
 been automated. It is merchandise  
 with faculty, with in the shape of -  
 manual labor, supervising labor,  
 & in the form of fixed capital.  
 Now a great part of the Div. & Sh.  
 it ~~concerns~~ <sup>concerns</sup> has come to exist.  
 The Brain with sh. would have  
 reduced faculty to a right proportion;  
 the ~~is~~ <sup>is</sup> ~~now~~ <sup>now</sup> ~~being~~ <sup>being</sup> ~~done~~ <sup>done</sup> ~~at~~ <sup>at</sup> ~~the~~ <sup>the</sup> ~~Div.~~ <sup>Div.</sup>  
 is absent.

W. Hoffmann. (7. Broad St. 19 Belknap  
Sten B.°).

Foreman to shoe factory - methodical preacher.  
 Saw to have had a curious history & a connection  
 played a part. Considerable harm of manner & great  
 earnestness. Has made the Sweating system a special  
 subject of study. I Legitimate manufacturer <sup>of boots</sup> makes  
 all on the premises (except finishing) Supplies to  
 it hands, iron, fuel, legal instruments.  
 Under state regulation. St. requires restriction of  
 hours; a similar state.

II. Halfway home. Master boot maker with house  
 too large for him will use his parlour as  
 a workshop & will therefore supply to his hands  
 iron, fuel, legal. Certain parts of the work will  
 be done on the premises while the finishing  
 will be done at the homes of the hands.

III. The Sweating - master. Factors of both  
 will give order to stay to sweating master.  
 preferring them who will receive the product -  
 & cheapest - & supply the rest. Sweating - master  
 will himself finish the boots - will finish  
 them. This finishes the fabric little time

Epines shall. The greater part of the work will be done by men, women & children who only constitute one part of the total machine, & they know the how to do their part.

They are therefore entirely dependent on the society machine. They neither possess the intelligence or the character to combine & cooperate.

They become mere slaves - only slaves who have no votes however, but who are forced by the danger of hunger to work under the same terms than the substance. Thus the factory-machine has the great advantage over the capitalist manufacturer - viz the same ~~as~~ the provision of sanitary housing - of firms, & light - but who the practical force of capital, the hours work under of 8 hours, & return the bare subsistence wage.

He has become his own slave of the machine. The same lack of intelligence & character that prevents the hands from cooperating - & from having every branch of the trade, who increases the rate of bad debt, & the way of stagnation & spirit-

directed - & also & the argument the  
 the wear & tear of superintendence - To claim  
 labour of himself - when forced to permission  
 by the laws of hunger - This means on  
 irregularity of work which brings its own  
 danger to the contractor, who is responsible  
 for the fact that the execution of a certain  
 amount in a certain time.

Home industry has these two great  
 advantages: the absence of regulation of the  
 hours; & the co-operation of every member  
 from the start to the finish in helping  
 forward the work. For this of course  
 leads to overwork & premature work - &  
 to the physical deterioration resulting from it.

Hoffman would propose the abolition of  
 home industry - & not allow work to  
 be made except in a factory.

He was an enthusiast. Spoke with the  
 eloquence of a trained speaker on the virtues,  
 misfortune of the rich & on the demerits  
 of the poor. He denominated the passion for

Waltham

~~repeated~~ skill. And indeed this period  
 competition, beating down labor to its  
 lowest level of helplessness. According to  
 him the outlook was hopeless unless the  
 rich & the poor alike were prepared to  
 lead a higher life. The rich few were  
 egoists, the poor animals. The one were  
 driven on by a love of profit - absorbing  
 all else feeling - the latter were simply  
 the subjects of low passions - animal desires  
 dominating over their care for comfort &  
 decency. And the prejudices among the poor,  
 were the lowest - it was among them  
 that a sweating system was carried on with  
 its greatest profit. Charles Booth, confided  
 this from information that had come from the  
 Board of Guardians. The new-coming foreign  
 was the helpless slave to the man who  
 provided him with housing & food & taught  
 him a special part of a trade.

I must see more of W. H. Spencer.

Dined with Charles at "Constitution" & lost



the strongest & most willing  
 and as the best have not diminished,  
 mechanics, & pictures of work must be  
 the principle reason of the lack of  
 employment. There was a great pattern  
 in the Morris Department, more  
 convincing of the results of Dutton,  
 than the eloquent demonstration of the  
 methodical progress of the industrial  
 work market.

This book <sup>leaves</sup> ~~finds~~ me full  
 convinced in Social Diagnosis.



H. Beech Superintendent E. W. India Dock.

Stephen Sims . . . Secretary of the

Amalgamated Steamers Society.

42 Bromwich Row

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