

discloses, as if by design, its internal differences, and, as a result, nearly every representative of the capital class speaks for his own individual interests, regardless of what may be the interests of the employer class in general. The outcome of such a conflict can be easily foretold.

That capital is not organized, and that *consolidated capital is not only not organized capital*, but its owners are at war with one another, have been glaringly illustrated in the recent anthracite strike. Even in the deliberations incident to a settlement of the questions in dispute, after the strike had been called off and work had been resumed at the mines in the anthracite region, the need of organization was, as never before, clearly shown. Here the organized labor of one industry nearly half a million strong spoke through one man whose word was law. No other figure was seen, no other voice heard. The representatives of unorganized capital, on the other hand, could not even agree with themselves, much less reach an agreement with labor. As a result, the intelligence, if not the honesty and sincerity, of the employer class generally was seriously questioned, and a prejudice already great, unjust, and harmful was increased. It would be useless, if not unfair, to criticize the anthracite operators. The fault, after all, is not with the men, but with the system, or rather the complete absence of system.

These men, with their inherited prejudices and with their out-of-date methods of dealing with labor,—particularly organized labor,—failed to recognize certain fixed principles, certain laws which are as un-repealable as the laws of nature. The labor-union has proved a great training-school for labor leaders by the thousands, and it has sent forth to battle in the industrial arena a few notable leaders whose skill in

controversial warfare is trained to a point of scientific excellence. They are, strictly speaking, labor experts; and no novice, however learned or well equipped otherwise, can successfully cope with them. Warfare, whether of that sterner kind where arms clash and lives are sacrificed, or that warfare which is a conflict of ideas or interests between capital and labor, is a science; and in the one, as in the other, those who contend under untrained and unscientific leaders, and are opposed by trained bodies of men under the direction of skilled leaders, simply defy experience and tempt fate.

In every great industry the experience of experts and the knowledge of scientists is a prime necessity, and in no other department of any great industry more so than in the department of labor.

Thus we shall cease stubbornly to declare that organized labor is wrong and that it must be resisted; but, thus equipped, we can meet and reason with it, and seek to persuade it to do what is wise and fair and best for all. Thus we apply the skill of the specialist to the tangled problem of labor, and bring every great industrial branch under the influence of economic science and all the departments of industry under the control of labor experts, to the end that we shall find labor and capital "melting into each other," so to speak.

But ignore scientific knowledge and skill, and we shall find reason to agree with the Duke of Argyll that "there is danger lest the spirit of association should attempt to act against nature instead of with it." Many years ago Abraham Lincoln said: "This government cannot endure permanently half slave and half free." With equal truth we can declare now: Industrial peace cannot be preserved with labor organized and capital unorganized.

## LOVE-WATCH

BY CALE YOUNG RICE

MY love 's a guardian angel  
Who camps about thy heart,  
Never to flee thine enemy,  
Nor from thee turn apart.

Whatever dark may shroud thee,  
And hide thy stars away,  
With vigil sweet his wings shall beat  
About thee till the day.

# TOPICS OF THE TIME

## The Misuse of the Word "Faction"

IN a recent election the honest element in a certain American community powerfully asserted itself and swept aside all the candidates of the corrupt local machine, electing the reform ticket in all its parts. The after comments of a newspaper that supported the machine were, to the initiated, food for amusement as well as for reflection. Without being aware of the fact, the apologist assumed the tone always taken by such apologists: rehearsed the same well-worn arguments, and with an air of fairness and philosophy looked forward to the good time coming when this "factional" fight would be forgotten, and all the members of the good old dominant party would once more be dwelling together in harmony.

That degraded and degrading institution which has managed to acquire the stamp of regularity from a great national party in the metropolis of America is constantly being opposed by honest and disinterested members of that party—sometimes to the disgust of partizans in distant States, who think of nothing but the success of a national ticket, and who fear that such success will be endangered by lack of coöperation in local contests. Then do these distant party friends send up loud-voiced wailings at the "factional" contests in the city of New York.

Recently a good deal has been heard of the "factions" engaged in bitter contention over the election of a United States senator in one of our Eastern States.

As a matter of fact, whenever honest citizens come to the conclusion that the machine of their own party has become corrupt, whereupon they determine to correct strenuously the abuse, the corrupt party leaders invariably start the cry of "faction," and endeavor to cast aspersions upon the reforming movement by the opprobrious word.

In the case of the community first referred to above, there was not the slightest question of faction, as the "kickers" took

special (and, to the outside independent view, even unnecessary) pains to prove their fundamental regularity by simultaneously voting the straight State ticket. In the case of Tammany, as was said years ago when the same term of "faction" was misapplied to reform movements in the State of New York, it is never so much a fight between partizans as an irrepressible conflict between common honesty and uncommon dishonesty. In the case of the little commonwealth whose honest citizens have made so desperate an effort to maintain the honor of their State in the face of alleged unblushing bribery, the use of the word "faction" as descriptive of the situation lacks the element of historical accuracy.

The voter who is frightened from doing his duty as an honest man and patriotic citizen in any given election by the stereotyped tactics of interested political managers, who try to frighten him with the threat of irregularity and "factionalism," must lack some important elements of manhood, besides being greatly deficient in the sense of humor.

## News from the South

At a public dinner given by a private person in the city of New York, this last winter, the guests had the pleasing and unusual sensation of a series of speeches of a high character, most of the speakers being, except by name, quite unfamiliar to the attendants upon metropolitan "occasions." We refer to the banquet tendered by Mr. Robert C. Ogden in honor of the Southern and of the General Education Boards, where one Southern governor (Montague of Virginia) and several presidents of Southern universities, and others interested in education, spoke on the subject of education in the South with a conviction, an intelligence, a sentiment, and an illustrative humor characteristic of the part of the Union which they so brilliantly represented.

It was all very pleasing as oratory, in some instances even thrilling. To those not