

of society on a co-operative basis as a means of correcting the present evils. They would either entirely abolish the private ownership of all industrial processes, or cause the profits to be shared with the laborers. In view, however, of the present constitution of human nature, the futility of such a scheme is at once apparent. The selfishness, the greed, and the corruption which characterize every other phase of human activity would appear to the'r fullest extent in this case, since so many interests are concerned, and thus, the very objects which socialism is intended to secure would be defeated. Either the employers as a class would disappear, and the disturbances would be confined entirely to the laborers themselves; or, if there should be no profits to divide, as in the case of commercial crises, the workingman would soon be reduced to the verge of starvation.

Negotiation, however, is superseding the ideas of arbitration and of socialism, and is a more modern method of preventing, rather than of settling, labor disputes. The tendency of the present day is towards concentration and organization in industrial enterprises, as well as in civil and social affairs. The gathering together of all the small units into a single centralized power, the consolidation of many individual interests into one unified body, point to a means of relieving the tension which exists between the employers and employed.

Nowadays, we encourage the association of capital, we allow the existence of monopolies, and we permit trusts; but it was only toward the close of the last century that labor organizations began to be favored by the most conservative of our industrial leaders. Formed first as a means of protection against injustices done to the workingman, labor unions have lost much of their local character. And as political power passes more and more out of the hands of the moneyed classes into the hands of the people, the policy of such organizations will rest on a broader basis. They