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Vol. II

« L'avenir est aux laborieux qui se
mettent chaque matin devant leur
table, avec l'unique foi dans
l'avenir, et dans leur volonté. »

G. de

March. 1887.

Stratford Place

March 30th 87.

Thoroughly enjoyed the last month

Have got statistical outlines of

Dock labour for Iowa Harbours.

Certainly inquiring into social facts
is interesting work: but it needs the

Devotion of a life to do it thoroughly

I feel that the little bit of work I do will

be very superficial & that unless I do

take to inquiring as a life-work & not

only as a holiday talk, I shall do very

little good with it. But I need much

preparation. A general, but thorough

knowledge of English History & literature -

a skeleton, the flesh & blood of which,

I want at my command for

speculative study. A theoretical

knowledge of the growth of modernity -

& of the present state of industrial

organisation. And a thinking out

of principles - of the nature &

limit of the subject matter, & the nature

③
of the method. This and a good deal
more I need before I am fully prepared
for direct observation. And study of
this kind is compatible with my home
life, with its uniform duty of tender
self-devotion. Perhaps I shall be
free before I am fit for freedom. Even
now my freedom is considerable — more
considerable than I have enjoyed since
brother's death. In a few months of
the year I shall be able to devote to actual
observation — and if I take my rest in
the country that will not be much
more than 6 months spent in literary
preparation. But as the observation
will necessarily be disjointed & incomplete
it will serve more to clear my own
views than to form definite pictures
of life. My education is yet to
come.

In the meantime I am enjoying my
life. I see more reason for believing

That the sacrifices I have made to a
 special des intellectual desire were warranted
 by a certain amount of faculty. As yet -
 I have had no proof of the thing;
 my ability has not been stamped on
 current coin. ~~the~~ ^{the} metal is still
 soft - & I know not whether it will bear
 the right impression. Still I feel good:
 I feel capacity even when I discover
 clearly my own insufficiency - & I
 think I discern the way to overcome
 it. Alfred Cripps' criticism of my
 article made me aware how very
 far off it was from good work -
 but it was better than the best - &
 unlike the best I see how I can
 alter & make it good. How glorious!

And when the old faith in individual
 work is returning - in the sanctity
 of moral & intellectual conviction.

When I gave up my relation to the
 great passion of my life - I denied the

fact - tho' I could not see my relation
of the effect of it. Even in those moments
when I believe the time can come -
when I looked forward to the signs of
Satan's fall - a blank "and after?"
stares at me in the background.

"And after?" That word, cynical question
asked by conscience of triumphal ^{of} love.

The morning breaks, & the cock crows
to awaken the mortal paralyzed
by fear, & soothes by promise to the
old, old question. And Peter is not
the only man who turns round and
weeps.

Richard. April 13th A week here working hard
at the new edition of my paper in the
Commons House of Parliament. Was just in the
middle of it; but saw my way clearly through
it. Had much more knowledge of fact; showed
to what my idea. My life has been absorbed
by thought of the paper. I am glad to note
that I had much more of the perfection

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of it look than of my chance of succeeding
with the billie - & marks improvement
in the moral of my work since last Autumn.
God bless me!

Domestic Home Hotel

Found it quite impossible to visit in
London; so wrote a card & attempted
to do so. In writing done with B. Jones
& W. Hoffman. Hoffman is a Christian
Scientist - & hopes that the spread of true
Christianity will make it impossible for
a man to find the reasons of
Substance. Argues that all men have
a right to live, & to live well. Does
not recognize the fact that many men
don't fit their conditions & cannot be
made to do so. But believes that
Society is the result of public
opinion & that the Society has placed
it at the corner of the Street the Doctors
they believe in. Would not meet the
question of increased numbers,

to
Suffering every one was allowed to
increase in the share & provided with
the fulcrum of so doing.

Thursday: paid W. Spence a visit.
From him is a pitiable condition
Perfectly helpless - thinks that he can
neither eat, walk, nor talk. Sent
me away after I had spoken to
him for a short time - & told me
to return to him in an hour's time
as he wished to discuss an important
business matter. When I returned I
found him in a nervous state with
a good deal of suppressed excitement.
He asked me whether I did recommend
Alfred Cropper or David Dost as a
candidate for the construction of his
sociological research. I advised Alfred
Cropper. He then said that he wanted
to consult me as to another appointment
that of Burton Porter as literary executor.
I can take charge; but it was

evident that he had set his heart on
it & longed for it more, that some one
who loved him, she complete ~~love~~ his life.

I was very much touched by his confidence
in me - that I suggest he might
find a better person for a literary point
of view. I can quite understand his
feeling. He instinctively feels that the
his life seems lonely & desolate, & that
the world will look back upon him as
a thinking machine & not as a man
with all a man's need for a woman's
love & devotion - & for the living
affection of children. His ^{own} relationship
to his "opponents" is a way with it about
element - he can look of me as a
child whom he has trained, & also
as the woman he would have loved
if circumstances had been different.

For the man: he is paying the penalty
of genius - his whole nature is bent
by excessive development of one faculty.

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In view of my responsibility; I must
see something of his friends. I know
of the latter end of his life, & only
one side of his nature. I have written
to Huck, to try for an interview.
I do like his to work a shield of
Herbert Spencer ~~as~~ ^{as} he was in the
day-day of his life.

London & St. C. Doctors.
W. Lot, superintendent & gentle &
cautious minded man. Best
admirable view of men, distinctly the
official. Permanent staff including clerk
1600. Foremen 400. Police 100
Nurses 500. Cooks 100. Artisans 50
Engineers 12. Labourers 420
Permanent men salaries £1.00. & out
& more. Work sometimes done by
the piece & sometimes by work.
Foremen & permanent men become
contractors & foremen when the work
is done by the piece.

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In that case they chose their own men
Doch Co's mind on the foreign part
6^o on hand to the men. If the
work is done by the hand men
choose the men taking preference first
working at 5^o on hand. Preference
number about 4 to 500 men.

About equal number of men all employed
of some 2 de, work. Sometimes they
to job of labour. Preference number
about 400 to 500 men. Doch is men
of labour. Some about 2000 300 (400
men & could not get it. When the work
is widely known men flock to the job & they
have better class to pick from. All round that
it was often difficult to get men work.
5^o on hand. Contract system job better work
out of men a finer better pay. & known
number of men employed about 10,000
amount of men employed wages paid.
In some not much improved on the best.
20 years. Work varies ft day to day
Work season 5 times a year make the

W

Practical difference & amount of casual labour.
They are considered under practical figures
reported with results. Cattle shed business
2 to 300 white men 160 permanent staff.
700 & 500. Casual labour employed by
London Dock 3700 - 1100. 2200.
Shedmen 150. The work of the Shedmen
has left the contract Docks & gone down
the river. Case of Shedmen arising to
work through Shedmen report for less than
2/ in hand. In 1880 they introduced 6^d
to have for free workers because the men
struck & decided that sweating was being
introduced. The season July - December.
From Somerset down & back men for
not coming in the men depend on the
winter labour & only want to earn pocket
money. Steamers have made work more
regular & less dependent on season, but
on the other hand have introduced "reg-
ular" & work.

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George told me that he can sleep to the
preference part & that he can do it
as the one certain of the work & did
not work on others to get the job.

Work acc. to him was done for, the
at nominally higher rates. Had to do more
to get to some money. Brother of some
from employer as a gentleman told me
that some difficult to risk (because)
a man to work but he should turn out
a Bumhead. This George had been a
sailor. Colle very respectable man
but confidential to me that unless
you were a "preference" it was a precarious
livelihood. He had fallen for the
employment to the Dock. Whiskey 14-
work during boat work sales, by for 3 to
4 months of the year. The time went
to the Dock gate about 7.30. Very low
class of applicants. Complains that
former later a man who tip him with
Drink. If not taken in at 7.30.
Does not wait for the odd hour

but ^{is} either you off in search of other
work or return home. And that
you do when you are in London, out of work
or stay at home, not to have shoes, boots,
light the kettle, not to put the ketchup & look up
the chimney.

I feel rather low about the proposed
change in Dock Labour. Besides the basic
statute I want local authority -
First I need clear distinction between methods
of employing men. 2nd between lines &
character of men employed on other lines
line. Salaries officials line out of the
negotiations of the work. From one line
of art; Character as per the most full
incomes in the Dock. Proposals:
Boys are honest workers, high wages
& drink & without any common interest;
with ^{in the dock} a religion. Casual method
of employment, incompetent, unreliable.
Big labour contractor is superior to the
top of drink. Small gang, half

ties to the use of paper, except the
of drink, but do not know how far this
extends. In China (I think the G. S. C.)
Inhabitant (over - and) has the
system in more practice here than
to other parts.

Watch leisure unloading of sailing vessel - compared to rapid
discharge of steamer.

Character of Dock labour. Dry & wet copers. Unloading & packing
wares. Packing & loading food. Cotton & wool
Sorting & American preparing goods for sale; classifiers
then according to quality & demand; something.

Work repeated after inspection by buyers.
Packing good merchandise. Some of the work is
heavy & tiring unless the man is used to handle
heavy weight. ~~There~~ ~~take~~ packing good merchandise
requires a certain knowledge of the special substance
but is otherwise light work, for the men & boys do
just good enough.

Don't realize the "parting of the water" etc. as a
honor at all. The different classes are taken in.

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Trimmer. Her C. Poth. opinion. Where do the
line? Price?

Well known also many permanent laborers.
Stewards - see make stewards. Think of business
very to opening of Grey Canal.

Tillman, Albert & Victoria. (What a lot of work!)

2nd = Silas. Anderson is a good for nothing but
has worked 9 years at Cutter Street Washhouse.

Contract work was a time to a man, never
a moment to look round. Tricking the
goods - the gang worked on a man
who works badly & tells contractor to sack
him. Paid day work & then divide.

Worked at Washhouse. worked at Docks 20
years ago when they earned 2/6 a day, but
had more regular work. Now a day is
discharged in three days. When I look
I work to discharge some forty years
ago. Machinery & contract work reduced
slow. Contractor at G. Dick constantly
I like it drink & tobacco.

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Preferable more 4 days a week if to
work in going to a suit for Man & place.

2nd Selts - very bitter about cheap work of
women - Can my work 2/6 a day when
they used to earn 7/ ? Does it shame of
the system used to drink (Duck content).

Thomas school board visitor - Dulworth.

Comparison of opinion of difference of class
of work with Dock employees.

Many coming from Long house - had
work 3 days work & two days rest.

Usual structure. Domestic & home
each other. Labor contractors like
interested in these people. Permanent

7 Men - ~~etc.~~

Project manager of 2 days in south side

120 men. Long Dock on management
extraneously comp. to wharfs. except in the

Permanent are according to time & much
higher than their earnings. keep to

Reminds many times out of the District

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He finds that when he exceeds average
number of hands he comes upon labor
which is not worth 2^d on hand.
Contractors are in a class community
he claims they do not do any work.
2 could not stand to the 6 to 6 business

Lilbs works at work warehouse & has
Drinks with his hand but eating free
among which they are about 11. He
has come in much in 72. 1.0 a
week - a man to get 9. month is 4
year. Mr. Darrow says that 6 months
is doing some of the ^{work work} ~~contract~~ work.
Prefers from all accounts seem
to have practical improvement with us
States of. Department to Department,
& to be after contractors. Dues for
account of the values & drink which
the Dock Company to present but
~~fact~~ do so. Contractors sell the ticket
over night to the public & seek a drink
all night through without paying

Bulbin tea a trading of it. Tea
has to be bought in order to calculate
the "Tea": This means a great deal
of labour, for it is sent in boxes of
different classes of wood. Now they are
sending it in some boxes so that this
can calculate an average "tea"

Tea Warehouse Supplies
& Dock & Wharf.

Several facts that men employed at the
Wharf are more regular in the work than
the crews of the Dock; that the evidence
is conflicting. Bellamy, who is extra
man at the Dock, Father's permanent labour
30 years; says crews vary. Some only
find men who will give the work for
constant work. But the men of them
are common lodgers, have men who may
want a bed & a bit of beer & after
being that a few men & depositing
after another. He is a very regular
work in the past improvement; follows

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the foreman Mr. Bush is.

Dear father & friends for ever it is
believe it is done. Some of the company
is like in it more respectable left.
So Dock does more regular than I should
what a bill will. Respectedly
for the most part. When it did get
at 8.30. The longer I am not
done before 10 or 11.

Dr. Common. Dock medicinal.

London. St. Catharine Dock. Lowest population.
2000 Dock company. When it did
take the way to 1. or 2 o'clock.
Some of the 4. How they get from
a drink. In the morning they get
the substance & some get light jobs.
I will send you a copy to us soon
to live & work for them. There were
August some especially G. W. C. Dock.
Commonwealth. These men fight for
liberty & the sell the for 2.

incomplete possibilities. The breakfast.

Small progress. Dominion labour.

Permanent men are honest & respectable
but men of much vigour. Prof. L. Thomsen
got a week holiday for his trip.
At such a high level in the industrial
Doctrines, Stenstrom, (men employed regularly
at the sales of months of the year)

Bring the work about 1880 & 1881

Thought say men dependent lives in
London. Country born residents the
most of the lot. By former the
concrete with the men, on their side
are little of the mass. Former live
at East Ham. First set, Clapham,
Westminster.

Thought men the experience that
the best employee of labour is the
Edmond management of say 100 men.
He is also his tipped.

They men very men. The upshot

2 of State

Mill wall Dock. Prime Contractor
1868. Five years ago largest grain
trade emp. 800 permanent staff of 800
men. 9 years ago largest trade
at Dock.

The first 10 years after opening trade mill
men employed instead. The com-
petitive & competition - Labor
saving machinery introduced.

But last ten years number of
men decreased. Now only 300 regular
men 3 to 4 hundred irregular
employees 12/15. 8 to 9 on it -
part-time. 7 months part-time separate
body. 100 for 4 months. 8 to 9
permanent men. Wages 35.
1.5-0 any domestic laborer.
any domestic.
Innately. Lump. Contracts with
ship owner & supplier in own name

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to men & day. Report had.
 Declines. In much time alone employ
 60 men. Will call men in
 Chief in the island & do not of the
 such with elsewhere. Some belong
 to incorporated societies. Great distress
 among them. Many who were permanent
 are now irregular hands & not working
 yet. 15 to 12/1 15/ weekly.

usually she on a
~~day~~ "Interviews" gathering set of men
 she that to use white paper for a
 woman to write a "Duck Labor" has
 to she understands it!

Strong feeling in favor of protection

Interview with W. Wright; manager of
 the Fresh Wharf.

Great business. Fellowship porter.
 have particular for me. Think it will
 be hard to get at number of casual
 employes & where.

Manager says they had difficulty -

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with men. They do not work full
hours. Were obliged to let the
volunteers to work by giving them
badges after hours work & referring to
by the number they stand to it
without the job over done. they wrap
down. Long about is interested about
the Doctor's activities. The attraction
of the veterans. After supper I say
about them to Betty is a respectable
home. A man who works at one
part of the business will after
supper to work at another.

Agree with all these employers
that they have hardly a laborer
is not practically permanent. But
fluctuation of trade & competition
make it impossible to organize
regular work.

Say the Doctor are to blame.
That they have the rates
make it impossible for the business
to live - that soon they will

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Say to Shipowners for allowing the
traded the ship
Say low of Transshipment
Trade has been severely felt.

Went in to David's office.
He was most pleasant & anxious
to help. Saw how many the managers
of Shipping trade. Can get at statistics
for his trade I think. Set letter
for to Sherrin

Every Dinner. Benjamin Jones; Cot
(superintendent of G. & C.) Bick (superintendent
of W. & W.). Most interesting talk.
All of them are but most respectful
& well-bred. It appears that London
Dred Co. had virtual monopoly of
London trade until about 1850; then
Sherrin became "Suffrage Sherrin".

The 16 condition he had been attached
to charter was still enforced. (9 feet
tall) while competitors were open to

Thomas. Jones of River side. He
grows at good price to Wharfage;
I so long he had on increasing
all went well. Ten years ago, index
of his case. Gradual Dickie is
profit a amount of labor set in.

Some volume of goods handled
but at a lower price yielding less
profit to the Wharfage & Dock Co
& taking much smaller amount of
labor & the handling of it.

Gradual reduction of permanent
staff. It is best pushed on
men of all the veterans.

By Jones planned to Dickie for not
keeping more permanent men. I think
paying it was so bad. I continue
that the Chief Sir can pay the
at all. Men at the scales 3000

Huxley to Dr. May 6th

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The old line is broken down: he is
has only the remains of Newton. His last-
that delightful spring of mind & living
energy of thought - that charmed them who
knew him. He told me more about himself
than about Huxley - Spencer. How is
a young man, tho' he had no 'dramatic
impulse' in life, he felt power, was
convinced that in his own line he wd
be a leader. That expresses Huxley: he
is a leader of men. I doubt whether
Science was pre-eminently the best of
his mind. He is truth-loving - a
love of truth finding more satisfaction
in demolition than in construction.
He throws the full weight of thought,
feeling, & activity into anything he takes
up. He does not register his thoughts
& his feelings - partly because his
early life was supremely sad & he
combated the tendency to look for truth
in the past & forwarded into the future

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When he talks to ~~men~~ women
or child, he is all attention, & has
as if he had the power of throwing
himself into ~~the~~ thoughts & feelings of others
& responds to them. And yet - they
are all shadows to him - he thinks
no more of them a Days but back
into the mental work he lives in.

For hours, Dan not working, seems
strange thing, carries on lengthy
conversations between unknown persons
living within his brain. There is a
strain of madness in him; melancholy
has haunted his whole life
"I always knew that success was so
"much" dust & ashes - I was never
satisfied with achievement!" None
of the enthusiasm for a "Dut is"
- silent persistence in seeking truth.
More, the eyes back of the
conquering mind - loving the fact-
of conquest more than the land
conquered. And consequently

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achievement - has fallen far short of
expectations - Huxley is greater as
a man than as a scientific thinker.
The least of his merits is of Huxley's.
I venture to put forward the
idea that H.S. had worked out
the Theory of Evolution by starting the
disjointed theories of his time & welding
them into one. He said Huxley -
H. Spencer never knew them - he
elaborates his theory from his own
conscience - he was the most original
of thinkers tho' he never wrote a
new thing. He never read - merely
picked that up. We help him to
illustrate his ^{the was a great contributor} theories in the form he
gave to his system. System was
entirely original - the component factors
were not his own - tho' he had not
borrowed them.

But we disagree on another point -
I suggested that as I had known H.S.
he was personally horrible -

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Bill the Huxley & claim. They had
thought in interest of others; but
Huxley said he had always found
& in pre-eminently first - ready to
listen to adverse criticism & adverse
facts from those he respects or has
affection for. But most men were
to be the "common herd". There is
some truth in that. After all, I
must remember that is his attitude
towards me this is sentiment -
& sentiment breeds hostility.

I asked W. Huxley whether he thought
that it was a mistake for me to
mistake the literary eccentricity.

He said, "I said the poet was
benign, all a man wants to a
literary eccentric is a sympathetic
friend - Herbert Spencer's autobiography
tells its own story it is an excellent
character of the man - He said it
was a good thing I think I would
all through the interview

25

Huxley's past & present life interests
me more than his opinion of Spencer.
For to Sir Spencer had been one of
the ~~best~~ ~~of~~ shadows across his
Doverfille's life. Spencer, sufficient
to keep his family, had been his one
great personal aim - apart from his
impersonal desire to elucidate -
to lead men to see the truth & Huxley
considering his brilliant capacity -
has parted as a scientific man -
as a seeker after truth. He has
gained out his nature, sought after
- personal pre-eminence, momentary power
over the mind of his countrymen.
Further his warm, indulgent, loving
nature has bound him down to
the necessities of providing for a large
& indifferently dutiful family.
He suffers in his old age, from
the melancholy of true failure;
from the brain ailments of middle-aged
children. - his brilliant & perfect child

has sunk into by some intellect,
on the daughter, and with certain
words, has taken others to see to
Julian's singing. Two daughters have
married medicine. One son I
find a modest livelihood - has
failed to distinguish himself for lack
of ambition & purpose. Another son is
wealthy but dull - lives at home
without understanding in father
and the little daughter finds about
Baths; I find many with superior
young men. Ah! these part-
timers - when fit for every-day
life.

This morning I walked along Belgrave
by ~~the~~ ~~the~~ ~~London~~ ~~from~~ ~~the~~ ~~Wharf~~
to the London Dock. Crowded with
tourists - smoking and tobacco & tobacco
concerns rather, with the clank of
a half penny on the pavement every now
& again. Behind comes a hiker.

is central in the face. the best form
 of linen - sometimes entitled of short
 rows, the garys of the short better
 low price - in this is the chance the
 Dutch offers. I met Dattler (respectable
 friend of H B) & he greets me cordially
 He has in always in work & complains
 that he never gets a holiday - says that
 many of the workmen don't want to work
 at such a rate for not turning up.

I make a point of not mixing up
 with any one - women get things together
 & the there's always a row. The cause
 is the daily payment - "if always a
 mistake not to give the women the
 money once a week" instead of at odd
 times. This the women & men in
 the more work he'll get & the Dutch.

Plays to Primes a visit at Peabody's
 Permanent men at Dutch as respectable
 as my other class. No regular business
 here at Peabody; but checkers eli

Women work under of Peabody's class.
 Mr. Jones says it is the far better
 of the did not work.
 They do tell me very little about
 the facts. Dock workers. The Superintendent
 of Peabody, a French foreign Jew
 abuses the Dock system of employment.
 The immense amount of corruption &
 low drinking etc. It is the common
 work that forms the population.
 A man is shown when he is gone
 to the Dock.

Francis Sturges. A letter to me
 who mentioned his name against
 the work of his employees & me
 about a 2 of his employees on
 the other. Showed me his books
 look to show how amount of
 money employed in labor had
 decreased. How used their men;
 & then what other masters had
 struck against such he demanded

2 employed men at 5/6 an hour.

a day 7^d an hour. Estimated

from main men at $\frac{1}{4}$ an hour.

But did not strike me as if he
knew much about it. Said that
high prices of Grad & Union had
forced members to pick out through-
out team those growing & plants.

He was utterly inconsistent - for
at one moment he said the men were
not suffering - at the other he said
the men had got two days work
where they used to get 8 days.

(John) Scott - regular labor, making use
of men at ^{weekly} ~~fixed~~ ^{long} ~~times~~. Then the
cause is the market reply to the
high wages of demanded by Grad & Union.

Dinner in the evening with the Committee
John Brooke: W. North Balfour (secretary
to Ireland) W. E. Russell (editor of Liverpool
Post & rising politician) Wm. Fensholt &
Wm. Day Dale (Sir J. S. Erskine's sister)

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Wm. Balfour is a "charming person"
Tall, good-looking & intellectual.
Says cynical & clever things, which
we must take to be clever. But they
turn out to be. Easy & well-versed in
the ancient-logic of gentleman politics,
a life full of quietness & of confidence.
Is connected with the work of Scherer
by his thought in paper & practice, and
his sense for sense. The last
was most harmonious - John Morley
evidently is sympathetic with a Balfour
in spite of their public opposition.
John Morley's common & interested whole
company by his description of front-
opposite bench & epithet of Gladstone
remarks on the speaker's mind.
The conversation the 'easy' & pleasant -
was all of the kind. So we said that
they thought - & every one said that
they thought to be clever.
But the individual who interests
me most is Wm. Deighton -

She has asked to meet me, evidently wishes to make my acquaintance.

She is the former's widow sister of Sir J. Temple; she lives in Distinguish'd & interesting Society. She is supposed to be a friend & possibly the future wife of Mr. Cumberland; & that was the reason she wishes to know me. I felt it instructive & as I looked at her charming person with all the ornaments of a well bred lady, I felt then superior to me in attractiveness. She wd suit him but she wd not suit his family. If he married her, he wd have to keep two establishments. She is a thin - natured woman ^{superficially} & with some well laid - 2. views on men given forth, but with little generosity or depth of feeling.

But she is admissible without conviction, with a trifling distinction. She tries to look me to go

to the House with her but I
 would not. Even if she were
 not connected with me & that Sabbath
 day, I do not care to know her.
 It is not worth my while to
 know "Society" — to meet it occasionally
 at the house of my distinguished
 brother — & to be reproached me — make
 me feel how little I care in
 being "out of it" —

Star. Aug 8th Ykit. D. Conrad works
 at "the works." Has been politician but
 lost the place through borrowing money from
 a publican. For two years has got
 odd jobs. Earns about 17/1. Wife
 stays at home with 6 children. Home
 very clean & all the family respectable
 5/6 rent. 5/1 bread. 1/4 butter. 1/2 lb
 of butter of candle. oil of coal.
 Get much out of that for a Sunday
 dinner. Small trade — keeps good
 credit. Power broke & minor work.

White pine saw account of class that
 work at the work. Says he worked for
 the work. 21- of do the men drink
 with the foreman; but the women are
 intimidated by the men. Public opinion
 of the town is most brutal description.
 Country men do refuse to drink
 to them in tavern & ill treated

Wagon, arriving with school books
 visitor. London District. (Stephens)

Describe his case (about 900)
 as "hereditary cerebral" London born;
 A very slender is the London born
 Cochrane born Irishman. The woman she is
 the Chancery of the Man, & the Judge
 as the woman of the Sarge. 1800.

She slaves all day, all night. Describe
 Commission of the class. They do 21-
 migrate out the District. They are
 constantly changing the lodgings but it
 is like the luck of the Irish
 they go from 1 year with a certain

wine. They work for each other -
 have a low level of work. Even so
 excellent. They never leave the
 neighborhood. From the Dad got
 the lounge back to the street - treating
 a being treated according as they be
 come a few years. Some chiefly
 in those who is a compound of
 sugar, orange brown paper & some
 nicotine. The tea pot - is constantly
 going - used & a supply of Dr. Haddock
 Dr. gun through a domestic
 sugar, this is the chimney
 a opening a decent place by going
 into the mountains of the west.

They were used; & except - the
 Catherine were just shared.

The Bank Holiday the date from is
 with go to Victoria Park.

Permanent men live outside of
 neighborhood; Forest gate Haslemere.
 Winton, see one at Walthamstow.

Reviewing Doc. 21 - through the comp-
- bility from at the W. P. 2000
Doc. as it does as to L. S. C. M.

Superintending foreman are above it.
Since for the days work is all that is
needed. A man who has a lot
~~of confidence in the language of justice in~~
Portland ~~is~~ has been living at his
country's expense is just what
to find a good work as casual at to
Doc.

Permanent man might be chosen just
below the artisans - skilled mechanics.
They need the Spanish language, and
specialize in the religious & scientific
Industrial work. Victoria Park the
best man of intelligent working
men.

Practical men intermediate class.
help to themselves. In fact work has
to help the best. There are 21 of
some position as the permanent
men.

of
Albert Victor 1858.

2^d Walker. Has previously been labor superintendent
at G. S. Cather's.

Wharves become formidable competitors
about 35 years ago.

1865 Contract system was introduced.
Director believing that thereby they would
get more efficient work.

In 1872 strike of home men for
5th a week. After this U. S. introduced
lines to introduce more permanent men.
G. S. Cather introduced more for work.

Sept 7 1880 for 6th a week.

Spoke of employment at Albert & Victor
in the same way as at G. S. Cather's.

Change in work. Half day work.

Contractors at night: supposed to take
preference. Higher class of men.
More heavier work. Irregular hours
& high pay. For 1st 4th paid better

work 12/ & 14/ a day. Work 24 a
50 hours a week.

4

The work seems spread over the season
of it. A man knew when the
shippers come in.

Doctor says more permanent men
respectable side - clean.
Carnegie low looking - best contact with
the men could be. Brutal fight - 2
straight. Sudden doubt of the crowd,
with some gasps & loud laughs.
Look of utter indifference & the faces
among the men a too, the have
full of better things. About midway
of the determination to strike on the
large door more of rejected things
down to another dock & some
hand over the entrance to the other
wharves. The case is kept by the door.
There some 100 of the lowest with
empty, venting a little steam
of a former man in an odd man.
If a man very rich & with the
conviction of an empty stomach because

of he ed help it. Saw some
 operation. He. me to take 100
 men was took 30. The foreman
 took in a day for 100 men &
 my of empty 50. Now everything
 was over the & the men were
 about to place to see exactly how
 many men were working. It
 like a central system but it
 decreased its work; things went 10 feet
 further. He said that some
 were determined bribes. The other also
 to that men. Saw some
 were even than doctor & cut down
 everything & it hurt some. Was
 taken in a dinner after the lunch work
 at the sort of odd times. Saw work
 was stopped at wharfs & less
 skilled. Complains about of the
 number out of work.

Robertson: Socialist Doc Labov -
Originally tobaccoist. Son of a ...
return to England because he became
homesick. He's a strong stone, very
superior & interested in things. Bitter -
definitely illiquid. The Report to
line & to finally & to have children
the basis of his employment.
Since I've all account of lack of
employment at Victoria Dock. but
on average of 2 or 3 days for it
over there. Most of the contracts are
"recommended" for influential firms.
Contract system spreading fast.
I've made under contract system with 20
the work of 30 employed directly
of the company. Says he himself
when he is working for the "Company"
tries to do as little as he can.
Situation making no progress among
Dock laborers. They are incapable
of organization. I've no
words but a complete reconstruction

of Souds. Treats as inferior by small
menage boys' indignity of labour.
Sith apt to supply "Pharant labour"
for every-one. Mentions in previous
the fact - that the labourers are not
not allowed to take the tobacco etc.

is his outrage if my is torn
in their persons they see impious
of a Sinner Day. Says he makes
a point of scolding them on
his person in way to Dept the rule.

Complain that women of various
classes are no companions to
and their husbands. H^h when

I see Christy my wife I could
not get a word out of her - I
was just walking by her side & giving
her an occasional kiss. If a working

man gets a good mother & a woman
that don't drink that's as much
as they can expect. And my wife
wasn't the first woman I met -

They're all like in not talking

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any thing but details". Kennedy said
much the same thing when he
was at Pyscroft. "I don't know what it was to talk to a
woman without brains."

Acknowledges that Capitalism is
in a poor way - Haters of competition,
machines & employers & of "Economic
of Trade Union."

Sunday 13th. Most morning afternoon
with Kempton school - bow visit
in Victoria Park.

Victoria Park is in the extreme East-
of London. It is surrounded by streets
a street of small two stories houses
of the front type; a porch & one
bow window, white wood & a lace
curtain. These are inhabited by
the lower middle class. Now
a pair a row of more modern
cottages - the older little dwellings
between the bow & the porch - a sort

a bow of brass pulleys - a consideration -
 the abode of the aristocracy of the
 working-class - mechanics or permanent
 labourers. (Sunday afternoon is the best
 time in Victoria Park - not
 confined to local people - but the
 meeting place of the enthusiasts & the
 pleasure-minded of the Park Post Co
 District. The first group we came to -
 were congregating round a small organ.
 They were old men, women with children,
 & men & too they gathered - entitling
 themselves the Ancient Elders' band
 of the ancient sect of furniture
 methodists - here they looked like the
 adherents of their little & The scene
 group - large & more within the
 combative spirit of the eye -
 "The Christian occupation of young men;"
 composed of its clothes - spots, seeds,
 & smell - but were a too among
 them inspired with living enthusiasm.
 They were singing loudly when they

we reached them of the blood of Jesus
a that eternal happiness which is
to wipe away the feeling of sin
among the pleasures of this life - to
compensate for entrance of every
half-slave bridge.

At Ten past 11 there, a small
band of men working - men crowding
round two dispirited - an English
workman - a Prussian skilled mechanic.

Foreign immigration was the capital
debated question. After a while we
agreed - ~~the 20~~ that ^{it should} "low-class foreign
labour must be stopped" - but it

Englishmen insisted that it was the
foreigner's fault for coming - the Russia
Dealers it was the English Parliament:

who must prevent it, by heavy fresh
tax falling on the importer. "What

is the good of V. Government -
does the foreigner is a broken accent -

you call it representation - say that
you working - men makes it. -

but - you tell them to do a thing,
a method of doing it they go on
talking for 20 years - when the
time is past - "you" said the part
of the crowd - the English Parliament -
is like the Christian who is always
saying: "I will arise & go to my
Father" - but yet he never gets up
2 p.m.

But - the principle crowds ~~was~~
were in a great space under small
trees. Here was a man whose looking
nigh months primitive Methodist
methodism - in was a struggle
between modern & old -
the Christian minister - most reflections
to the refined mind. Back to
back with him - facing another class
a messenger from the Hall of Science
He was explaining to an attentive
audience of working men that man was
in animal nature but an animal
fit to face our times by

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Boston.

Construction & moved by scholars
practitioners & earnestness of thought -
He was scientific phrases, notes
fresh of - Huxley, Darwin - former
physiologist - & borrowed a certain
moderately in his treatment of
social religion theories of man's development.

But - the burden of his message
from the domain of Science was
the Annihilation of man - "The
Man's mission of believing in a
"Higher nature". The "Trichant, ~~man~~
Word & surrounded the corner of the
Socialist-Democrat. From a platform
cried a horse-voiced man -
against the injustice of the Social
System. His hearers were also
working-men. He on their faces
earned attention. & one hour he
had. In Athens is the other the
"Fronts of Philosophy". The subject -
was a Debate "me - the two
real methods of checking the

growth of the population - late 52
marriage licenses, preventive checks.

But he joined more with both methods -
for he judged that neither ~~was~~ needed.

There was bread enough for all of
it - was equally distributed - men
stomachs still bareness were stocked
to overflowing - it was the command
system that was at fault not the
law of nature. The crowd was
24 enthusiastic, only interested
- eager to listen to new suggestions.
But for the most part they were
men in full employment - whose
speculations centered in social reform
was not better by horizontal hunger.
Every now - then when he denounced
Employers there was a shout of
approval - when he pointed out
the evil de sac of competition there
was even slight applause - but -
when he turned from "What is" to
"What would be" of the Socialist Dogma

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reigned supreme there was simple
scepticism. - readiness to listen but
not willingness to perform.

Some gave from their own the
open floor space - a circle of
the stoutest individuals. "Latter Day
Seventh" was inscribed on the banner.
They seemed like beings from
another world. Beards soft,
alooped, & misty. They stood trees
making alternately, listened to by
a sloping crowd. They could
not move the hard question -
best arguments of the by standers.
They offered much, the other
chuck - remained silent - with close
eyes, or stoned, up a fable hymn
to ~~draw~~ ^{draw} opposition. It was
a pitiful sight of human weakness
or vulgar opposition. We left them
to follow two men who had
handed each ~~you~~ a historical

battle. These & other fathers
 small crowd of curious listeners -
 intent on our various writings, the
 afternoon's holiday. The "new thing"
 which is marvelous motion; the old
 thing - false religion - claims equal
 attention. I had since ^{depr} silent-
~~the~~ feeling, were alone misrepresented
 & trampled.

We returned on way back between
 the groups & crowd to W. H. Herring's
 lodgings. The back room of a
 small working class dwelling - serving ~~as~~
~~for~~ dining ~~room~~ ^{of the house} sitting ~~room~~ sleeping
 working - with the most ingenious
 arrangements for all his functions.
 W. H. Herring is the most promising worker.
 One sermon by profession taken
 to show how easily as a livelihood.
 Intensely interested in his fellow beings, and
 a deep conviction that man's intricate
 knowledge of science & literature

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Some of books. His language is
picturesque & descriptive, he has the
touch of reality, generalization, etc.
makes in personal experience among
the best and best, falls readily into
definite pictures of different classes.

2. He writes neither destructively or
constructive - without prejudices
& ~~at~~ I should think too much
entertained & interested to be given
to vices. There are something
aesthetic & an intense pleasure
& an wit & an conversation.

He gave an excellent tea -
& afterwards first-rate cigarettes.

Oh! What would the conventional
West-end acquaintance say to two
young women smoking & talking
in the parlour, sitting smoking
both - women of an East end school
being visitors.

It is just now leaving the home
 Puckers hotel.
 The party - I have found with
 the excellent company. We have
 entertained freely & thoroughly enjoyed
 our life in working-class society.
 Only one unhappy circumstance.
 Break with Lt Barnett - on account
 of that ill-stated friend of mine.
 I had no alternative. I had to
 stand up to an ~~total~~ imperfect
 friend.

Alright with Lt Barnett! The same very
 most pleasantly & very affectionate
 me afterwards.

The beginning of a Friendship?
 Always for I myself

57
A.S. People must see the evil consequences
of bad conduct, but - forget the
punishment with in some cases,
the good conduct: instance - fresh down
after a crusade against - violence of
militaries. Dr. H.S. made 1881-82
to join the society.

C Booth note book

Setting up in the morning
is the great difficulty & at all times of
is common to lose chances in that way
Life in lodgings - houses are rather favorable
for making emigrants each man finding for
himself. Women, such making better
working. Upon making
The common ^{lodging} houses contain a casual
class very few of whom are regular
laborers - amongst them are a number
of pensioned soldiers who rapidly get through
their pension when it comes, bringing a
standing book - pays up for each
credit as they may get from pay day

To pay Day. The living is very poor & the life hard. In most - could be perhaps a living. But the money to which money goes. When money is there - All the houses are only half full - the lodging house. In fact, however - the two houses. Justly because the money does not get 3^d to pay - but mostly because the public regulations from rather hardly & houses outside the police limits (at Stratford for instance) are preferred.

At these men come come in at my house & he a bed - till my house & generally have more freedom - & the houses can be 4th cheaper not having to conform to such strict sanitary rules. One large house is of a different sort being occupied by immigrants such labourers in fair work - This is a very respectable house - the men sleep at the house & pay by the week they will breakfast at a coffee stall & dine near their work - perhaps they have supper to the common G. K.

50
Charbun Linnelhouse

Class I. Says they live like beasts morally & physically - that they are an hereditary class with but also a drift from all classes & that population of women are small.

Women work. Great deal of money being sent to Dock labour in spite of rubbing down of Pina. The irregular class spend their money as they get it & most wastefully buying a pound of tea for instance every time they make tea of it over 3 times a day.

Amusement. Theat Pallai House

Better class of men spend their evening at home & are good to the labour & have often addresses of one kind or another

As to Dock Labour W. Charbun said that one of the steam line ships arrived last Monday pt. Arrive - arriving 5 a.m. & proposing to begin at once - news of this got about & a crowd of men various states

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at 500 or 500 applied for work of
Horse 32 were taken on. This was
3 rows on ground of ~~ground~~

John Jones. He made the Dock
Labourer of the casual bond content of 3
sorts. (1) Though customers who work not work
of the ω help it & belongs to 2nd
(2) Regular men who work every morning
to the Dock - finding work there. Do nothing
but in his opinion would work every day if
the work of the ω & see professional Dock
labourers (3) The Dept. of ~~into~~ competition
with from other work i.e. from an class
3 show that work fails - the extent of the
Dept making the applications for labour at
the Dock a barometre of the state of trade.

The Dept of (3) into competition with (2)
gives the Dock labour an independent of labour
in both as the normal daily independent —
That in the supply of labour varies as well
as the supply of work

60

But Ynes was unable to say to what extent
the regular hands (2) got the preference
but knew that they were going out when
old or not strong enough in favor of
younger or stronger men & believed that the
numbers of men had fallen rather from the
strike some 12 years ago when the present
payment of \$10 was substituted for 2/6
per day (in straits) & when the men
remained on the books regular. Ynes evidently
regards the regular men as a class-working
& unfortunate class of men: women -
children taking per-regular meals & having
rarely having meat: but great efforts
being made to give them more & meat

Supplementing water on Siam (Siam) (Siam) (Siam)
The continental cargo used to come here to
be loaded for distant places but now the
steamers would pick up the cargo at the
continental ports.

From Ynes 1st to August 11 to come out.
2 1/2 months.

P. 60a-60b originally enclosed in sealed envelope together with letter from J. Chubbuck
of Aug. 1st? 1887 at end of this vol. and note at end of vol. 14 (i) dated May 1890.

The Argosy June 9th

1889.

60(a)

I spent a week with the poor old philosopher
in B. system. A small house with strong
view of the sea to which
the poor old philosopher to in he lay
on his couch he morning his was
weakness. His companions, a Chubbuck
old man & a week young man
just receiving from brain fever, engaged
in secretary & acting as attendant.
There lies the poor Thomas in a
living death - apparently brought on
by his own excessive self-consciousness.
Doctor ^{say} there is nothing the matter
with him - he persists that he
wants die if he were to exert himself.
Facts are these. Suffers from
intermittent fever & sleeplessness
& nervousness from indignation.
All these symptoms continually increase
when he has any amount of
excitement - & he apparently lives

(6)

through periods of better health -
 than recurrent weakness each time
 sinking to a low level. Whether
 these facts are caused by his mental
 state, or rather the mental state is
 a sign of some definite physical disease
 could only be guessed by an
 experienced intelligence. But then
 he wrote a living tragedy of our
 'unnatural' death - he insisted
 to show all rest & peace
 in denial. I had little talk with
 him - except bright-chaff to entertain
 & cheer him. Part of the time I
 spent sleeping - or wandering by
 the uninteresting sea. I meant to
 have looked out - I meant
 instead.

I dreamt of the scenes I was soon
 to see; another act of the old
 old story. A week from the day
 I left the old philosopher lying
 wearily in bed, I was ~~set~~ set in

(6)

~~Clear By town in Birmingham~~
a crowded hall in Birmingham.
Within a few steps of me
stood the great man. On the platform
He was supported by his brother
in the presence of the faithful still left
in the fold. He was white & agitated
for this was a crucial time, whether
or not these meetings wd be successful.
He had lost none of his old charm
of voice & manner - less annoyed
& a touch of stern sorrow at the
defection of friends, the breaking-up
of friendships. But his speech
showed no hesitation. ~~Progressive~~
His result unto death was the
true motto. And after he sat down
it was natural on eye sight met
in the old way.

The Town Hall was still more
crowded in the evening. It was not
the crowd of 4 years ago, but

(d)
with a certain enthusiasm of those
brilliant days. It was a gathering of
possible folk who had determined
to support the leader of the town on
who took a good look down of
self-government. And the speech also
had a different flavor. Sentimental
sympathy for the wrongs of the down
had been crossed out and exchanged for
a determination to preserve law & order.
The statement had become the
Donaquae.

Refused to dine at a dinner I attended
at Highbury. And the great man
in Donaghty at the William Chamberlain's.
Result - invited him to come & see of the
a very long and beautiful scenery. In
his words the great man comes; & before
that I went down my whole 20 men
to work - try to forget that such
it is useless to remember, & work that
the day last for the hour when the

~~his ends~~ his aims are Dantes
 of enthusiasm or ambition - in his means
 he is not scrupulously honorable or loyal -
 & he is indifferent ^{to} the morality of
 his associates - so long as they serve his
 purpose. In his relation to me there has
 been a strange lack of civility & honor.
 In mine to him, of abnormal dignity.

Aug 8th A week's restlessness added on to the long
 chain of misdeeds already done - becoming
 impossible to bear. But I have health
 & intelligence & a warm heart & I have
 suffered from - surely there shall not
 be worse. And after all, all my
 crime has been - being too much a
 child of nature - saying what I thought
 & felt too simply. Feeling has
 over-ridden dignity.

And now to work again. I have put
 looked through Tom with the few years.
 & produce & make nothing out of it.

(4)

the whole for instance - generation from them; not a fair way of arguing on such a complicated question. The leading argument known in this - is that the price of any given article is far more than the price of it therefore to increase the demand of all things is what that article affords. You increase the home demand & ~~thereby~~ you handicap the ~~foreign~~ products in the competition markets of the world.

Part - are imported - say a foreign iron - and all ^{English} machinery it becomes dearer & cannot compete with foreign machinery abroad. And machine-makers will naturally leave the country where the raw material is dear & seek the country where it is cheap. This was the argument that Chamberlain made with me about the Doves. There I think I was wrong. It seems to me all a matter of individual instances.

The second argument made by Fawcett seems to me to be unconvincing in

That I should think that Protection may be good
 in some instances, it is impossible to
 discuss the expediency of it ~~at~~ throughout
 the industrial organization - that it opens
 the door to ~~the~~ class of Gibber &
 such people. This is not an argument
 against Protection but against the misuse of
 Protection. Cheap living is throughout
 the mind of I would like to be an unadmitted
 friend

Manchester. I shall not forget the misery of
 that day journey up to London. The news was
 not better! And added to pain was the feeling
 that I could no longer repeat the same.
 For since that catastrophe of 1886, he has
 tried every means to increase the acquaintance
 six or seven times in the ~~last~~ year. I
 have refused his overtures - made directly
 through his family. But last I pass by
 if he had treated me with simple respect
 when we met at his brother's house, then
 I have been a victim in his advances

(12)

He cd not have said - you told me to
forget - I thought you wished me to
maintain my continued respect for you.
But he behaved towards me as the
triumphant lover - as a man who is sure
of his conquest. And then after that visit
to the hospital - with another proof that I
care for him deeply & desire that we shd
not see each other again - to ~~with~~ appear
to my 'parents' to be his friend. Of course
I was 'brake' & gave way again - with
a romantic. But he did not like the tone
of my letter. Perhaps that has saved
me from further entanglement.

The visit to the Brothers follows up &
two days at here has recovered my
spirits. The beautiful view fills
to overflowing with happiness. I gently
checked my hysterical suffering. The
Brothers home life at 'Prussian' is
dear. Every day our life is one
continued storm. Charles has

the three sides of his ~~life~~ ^{life} conflict -
 Expression, home, intellectual interest.
 His business he says is the most important
 to him of the three - but I expect he
 would rather be contented with a
 satisfied affection. He & I have
 spent two evenings here alone -
 principally at the picture. We are
 very fond of each other - a close
 intimate relation between a man & a
 woman without sentiment (perhaps
 sentiment but without passion & the drawing
 of passion.) We are yellow - or rather both
 inspired by the same desire - intellectual
 desire. My in his life it is only me
 etc; in my life if it become anything it
 would become the dominating aim.

The exhibits of pictures is well worth seeing.
 The striking features of it taken as a
 whole - the variety - range of thought
 & feeling covered by the English ~~and~~ school
 undoubtedly the few - depicted the storm at.

(4)
to the greatest in veneration. Walked
from Brown Jones, Rosette, Watts — all
expressing suffering in one form or the other —
significant of the formian or weakness
of mental force as distinguished from
physical force. I do not see how
I should have done as the leading artist
can be called materialistic. It is a
reaction of materialism. The pictures
that pass me next phase are two —
Washburn 'Plough', Leighton 'Prometheus Bound',
Brown Jones 'Pygmalion', Calderon 'Aphrodite',
Dawson's 'Harvest Moon', Gillman 'Process',
'Victory', & 'The Vale of Peace'.

Rosette as a man of colour is
significant — but his form is
more a his subject I do not understand.
Watts' conceptions move me but his
treatment of them leaves something
unsatisfactory. His landscape Dawson,
A. Hunt, Dawson. Insects is highly
satisfactory both in colour & form.
His 'Aphrodite' is an imaginative concept.

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Brookson's magnificent life is well represented.

There are a host of other pictures —
most of them pictures that attract my
attention. In Main: Gladstone is a
great best picture — a key to the
great power of the orator & oratorical.

Settle with Parker on the oratorical work.
The Sweating System; is to be the subject
of my next paper. I have it in my mind
to make it more of a picture than my
article on 'Duch Life' — to dramatize it.
I have great opportunities working with
him of acquiring all the information —
I could not get it the picture without being
among them the actual workers. This I
think I could do.

But (most assuredly) if I am to do
work of any value, I shall need to
develop morally as well as intellectually.
~~I cannot afford to neglect my moral~~
~~development & my physical fitness.~~

~~The purpose of this is to show that all has been
 decided and that the writer will
 be satisfied with the result
 of his own work. I have not meant to
 show that I have not been
 satisfied with the result of my
 work. I have not meant to
 show that I have not been
 satisfied with the result of my
 work. I have not meant to
 show that I have not been
 satisfied with the result of my
 work.~~

Answer. By 20th. Showing these days is used,
 English literature with a view to join the
 'case & simplified' etc of style etc. German
 says I take - also in order to discover
 the secret of great writing; whether from a
 poet's. To me it seems as if the art
 of presenting pictures to the mind were
 the main of writing. Not only the concept
 of the work should be a representation of
 Life, but the expression through which
 this is attained, should mirror some noble
 thing that is a movement.

Hence the enormous experience of fact
 one ~~is~~ ~~to~~ ~~write~~ ~~graphs~~ ~~with~~ —
 - not out of ^{the} facts ~~with~~ which one is dealing
 but of ~~the~~ ~~writing~~ ~~of~~ ~~life~~ ~~in~~ ~~normal~~
~~or~~ ~~in~~ ~~normal~~ ~~life~~. By using a pictographic
^{expression} form ~~you~~ ~~may~~ ~~not~~ ~~find~~ ~~the~~ ~~relief~~
 needed ~~to~~ ~~the~~ ~~mind~~ ~~when~~ ~~of~~ ~~contemplation~~
 - the idea ~~is~~ ~~formed~~, but ~~you~~ ~~may~~ ~~be~~ ~~led~~
 up, by a new side light, to a comprehension
 of the form a spirit of the whole.

Surely the essence of a work of art
 is always the same. The leading ideas &
 feelings — the salient facts, must be represented
 in their actual proportions. But the details,
 through which the principle lines are built
 up, or by which the masses of light &
 shadow are composed, must be in themselves
 expressive of separate truths — truths
 which either by the varied, which the
 mind — refreshes it for further understanding,
 or which ~~the~~ help towards telling the
 story of life, told by the whole picture
 work.

154
Take for instance a sea port. Land & sea.
The larger features of the earth - the
mountain, valley or plain - the sea, lake
or spring, the presence or absence of
vegetation, cloud structure or wind,
may form the motive of the picture.
But besides these sweeping lines, &
masses of - forms, & stretches of light,
~~we have~~ the detail which details
of insignificant life are discovered
to us, ~~as~~ ~~to~~ or rather of life
which is only significant in its relation
to the whole. Every touch of the true
artist expresses a definite fact, though
this ~~is~~ ^{is} ~~is~~ ^{is} the grand distinction
~~between~~ perfect & imperfect art - that in
perfect art every line of form or
point of colour lends itself
to the composition of the whole expression,
~~a touch which could be isolated single~~
touch, whereas in imperfect art this
~~individual~~ ^{individual} is no true individuality in
the details, but a mass of

Aug 29 1887.

65

Meaningless Dances building up forms
or composing Darkness or light.

And it should be likewise a great writing;
each phrase should be a representation of
existence, whether of in rest or movement.

glanced through Allan Locke. Not the ordinary
spirit

'Cheap Clothes & Rest' pamphlet bound up
with A. G. Patent features - Sweater system
started by Government. Profit made out of hands,
giving labor too. Hands given to juv.
Scarcity for work - Small trades men prepared
for scarcity for hands.

August 29th Visit of three days from the Barnetts.
Which has confirmed my friendship with
them. Mr Barnett is distinguished for
himself conscientious & humility & faith.
Intellectually he is suggestive; with
a sort of moral insight almost like

67

that of a woman. And in another
respect - he is like a strong woman -
he is much more opinionated than
I am. I notice she feels rightly
than that they she thinks ^{well for} truly -
being is more important than doing.
He told me that Comte, Proudhon,
& Huxley had influenced him most -
but evidently the influence had been
more on his character than on his
intellect - for intellectually he has no
system of thought - no consistent bias -
his thought is only the tool whereby
his feelings express itself.

He was very sympathetic about my
work & opinions to be helpful.
But evidently he presens in it
dangers to my character - & it was
curious to watch the ministers
anxiety about the morale of his friend
creep out in all kinds of hints.
He held up as a model searchword
the 'Old for Dow' - the man or woman

without human ties - & with no call
 for the details of life. He told his wife
 that I reminded him of Octavia Hill;
 & as he describes Miss Hill's life as one
 of isolation from superiors & from inferiors,
 it is clear what rocks he stood
 ahead. I tried to explain to him
 my doctrine of nervous energy - that
 you are not gifted with a certain quantity
 & that if it were spent in detail it
 wd not be reserved for large undertakings.
 But as he suggests very truly - if not
 all the thought & time spent in spiritual
 cultivation or brooding, were spent on
 others your neighborly & household duties
 wd be well fulfilled without encroaching
 on the time reserved for y. work.

Ms^{rs} Barnett is an active minded,
 true & warm hearted woman.
 She is conciliatory. She wd be objectionably
 conciliatory if it were not for her
 genuine belief & her husband's suffering

69
— Not only to the rest of the world,
(wh. wd be in another form of merit) but to
herself. But the good in Mrs. Burnett
predominates — & her constant flow of
spirits — her independent spirit energy,
~~in a way~~ is incalculably helpful
to her husband. Her nature is
saturated with courage & with
truthfulness — her sympathies all bend
to her power of admiration for other
strong. ~~The~~ The personal aim
in life is to raise womanhood
to its rightful position; to equal
the male to manhood. ~~The~~
The crusade she has undertaken —
is the fight against inferiority to the
great factor in debasing women & a
a status of independence to one of
physical dependence. The common
opinion that to a woman is a womanly
ambition joined to a man, she regards
as a "blasphemy." In all
consideration, she is right, & does not

70
recognize all the facts that tell against
her ~~the~~ faith. I think too that the
only way in which we can convince
the world of our power is to show it.
Now for that, it will be needful for
women with strong natures to remain
celibate, so that the special force of
womanhood — motherly feelings may
be forced into Public Work.

In religious faith — the ^{of Barnett} man is an
idealistic without dogma Christian without
dogma, the ^{of Barnett} woman an agnostic with
ideals — in social faith — the man
is a Christian socialist the woman an
individualist. The woman is really the
more masculine-minded of the two.

Dr. Barnett's personal aim is to remove
the desire of men & women — to cultivate
their higher tastes. To give them the
luxuries & not the necessities of life.
The danger, wh. I foresee of mental-stress
& hence melancholy he looks upon as
imaginary. And I think myself,

That in my year of melancholy for 15
years, I am governed by the bias of
my own father's Jewish constitution.
It was not an overstrained mind of
which made our other relations I think
they were innocent of intellectual effort.
And I have inherited the Jewish
constitution - a ~~thing~~ it is a naturally
enough I connect it with other qualities
of my nature - whereas it may be
not coincident with these qualities.
The Barnett's visit urged me up
to further effort - a stronger resignation.
But in my work of observation, I must
endeavour to get in front of my own
shadow - else I shall end by disbelieving
in Sunshine!

Matthew's London Labour & London Poor (1851)
is good material spoil - of bad things -
It is a mine of information - both of
personal observation & of statistical inquiry -
but there is no opening to it, nor any

729
Destruction to reach. The style is 71 is
overloaded with descriptive detail.

He mostly deals with the Labour of the
London streets; But towards the end
of the 2^d volume he treats indirectly with
with casual labour 'that vast national
evil' & of the sweating system - which
seems even in the hands of time to have
overcome certain trades such as cabinet-making,
boot & shoe, tailoring. Domestic systems
naturally induces vice work & Sunday labour,
as well as tends to charge journeymen
into leading-operative, living on the labour
of their fellow-workmen. Sweeter, Chomcher,
Branter, Tomper & contractor.

To make a profit out of the employment
of his brother operatives he must of course
obtain a lower class & consequently cheaper
labour. Hence it becomes he must hunt
out the lowest grades of labour: the
wives of the sweeter at one 2^d grade the
streets of London or the work out for
4 months year from the country; but they

75.
make periodical trips to the poorest
provinces of Ireland, in order to obtain
workmen at the lowest possible rate.
I have shown, however, that progress
is annually important for the continent
for the same purpose and that among
the Chamber-masters of the shoe trade
the child market at Bethnal-green
as well as the workmen are constantly
touching for the means of obtaining
a cheaper form of labour. The law
above in the contract system which
says in the spirit of honest trade.

Head of Paper on 'Sweating System'.

Historical outline of growth of Sweating System.
(Originally a question of English workers?
Foreign masters - or did it arise from the
influx of low-class labour into London?
Gradually become a question of Foreign labour?
Did Factory acts, by forcing capital, legitimate
trade increase domestic production, leading
to a demand for a contract system?)

? Government contracts?]

State of Boot & Shoe &
Raylin trade.
How does London trade differ fr. Country trade
State of market - home & foreign. To the
cheap - best clothes consumers to a limited
Demand or is the consumer decisive.
Has the market of work really determined.
Low or fair of foreign markets.

What is the function of the Sweater?
Picture of the various forms of 'Sweating'
& of a various class living within the
low wages labour.

Effect of Sweating System
to them within & then without.

leading to
Discussion of the industrial class position
Life of industrial class. Effect of the life
on them.

Reasons in connection.

25
A week stays with the Courtship.
It is delightful to watch their happiness.
Success here made some more cordial
& open-minded. An Chairman of Committee
his character has all the good-
points of his character are brought into
play - & his deficiencies are not-
seen. He could not be influential
as in party politics. He lacks the
spark of the understanding of the
opposite view - cannot even appreciate
the striking features of his own
argument. But his principles & opinions
are really the result of fine moral
habits & of the personal experience
of life; not deduction as should
be. The only great defect is his
action - is an excessive contempt
for my opinion wh. he himself
does not hold - a strong disapproval
of any line of conduct which does
not happen to be that wh. ~~he~~ he
has shown - & this defect? like

76

It arises from the lack of a want in
his intellect that from narrow-headedness.
It is ~~mechanical~~ The power of the
more mechanical of the intellectual
faculties has led him to overuse
his own intellect & to be too fully
aware of the absolute position of his
Productions.

Mabel has become the wife of General
Preston. She looks in the same line of
happiness. Her life is a purely
social one & not a life ^{more} demanding
much self-sacrifice or self-devotion.
Her duty & her pleasure are identical.
It is her duty to be ~~the~~ ^{to} make herself
a home attractive to her husband,
fellow-politician - and it has always
been the greatest pleasure of her life
to be on friendly terms with distinguished
men & well-known women. Her nature
is an eminently satisfactory one -
showing up there it will reap.
Many friends & few intimacies: might

he written on the matter of her life.
She has lived a good deal apart -
from her family - but since her
happy & successful marriage she
has always tried to welcome them,
tho' she has been unwilling to
take more than her share of
family duties - & perhaps was too
shirk this. She is benevolent &
worthy - a good citizen of the
world - but not a heroine.

Read through all the back numbers of
the 'Britton'; paper devoted to Canada
against 'Swearing' & foreign immigration.
Full of sensational entries & improper
facts. Principle contributor - certain Lewis,
Glasgow, author of 'Prompt' - a 16-
'Swearing' paper. Thinking he was an
enthusiast I wrote & asked for interview
& enclosed 5/ (as he had already
sent me papers etc).

7P
'No' said - at C Booth's office. Small man
with low retreating forehead & receding chin.
Could not explain anything & evidently, almost
ignorant of what the facts about the workers.
Said he did not believe in the moral
methods of the Trade Union & evidently
disapproves of cooperation (disapproved afterwards
explained by W. Barnett). 'A member friend
of his' was going to introduce a
bill to abolish Saturday by enforcing
regulation of workshops & 9 hours work
day. He ~~was~~ ^{intended} going to give the House
of Commons a course of remedies
to the grievance of the workers; but if
they refused he knew what he should
advise the workers to do. He could not
extract from him the nature of the
regulations advised. The Society to which
he was secretary, numbered only 200;
& it was going to transform the
condition of Linda Taylor.

W. Barnett, with whom I afterwards dined

The way he was a regular I think.
Had employed the funds of a Guyton
Co-operative Society & lived ⁱⁿ his wife.
I felt rather ashamed of my gift of
5/1 & motion to return from my new
relationship. So long, the Southern
has ^{as} elements, men of the class there
is little danger that it will exhibit
the sympathy of the better sort of
working men.

Very warm yours to Dinna here. Much
kept the conversation conversational -
so I did not touch the question, or I
meant to. B. Jones is in a peculiar
position - his experience as organizer &
employer together with his desire to
retain working class sympathies, the
Dominion via his opinions. It is
almost amazing to see his perpetual
desire to keep himself separate
with his own class. He is especially
a thinker on social questions.

by lack of humility, & absence of imagination
 One of his leading doctrines is that there
 is more luck than ability in success; &
 that no man is as good as another
 He thought I had taken upon myself
 a task in helping to deal with the Stock
 System in two months. He suggested that
 I ought to go to Leeds & enquire into
 the Stock system in practice there - that
 the reverse process be going on & that
 from that going on in London - viz. a
 provincial town factors were overcom-
 ing, whereas in London security was
 overcoming factors production.

It is strange to find in close correspondence
 with all sorts & conditions of men, how
 one observes the same fact about ~~the~~ class
 as in individuals. Each class seems
 to have a certain range of ideas, out
 of which it seems incapable of growing,
 unless it ceases to be a class &
 becomes ~~different & separated~~, as in the

~~Case of the~~ ~~individuals~~ ~~And so~~
 it is with individuals. The individuals
 are capable of continual growth. It is
 the gift of perpetual youth. Most of us
 sink early or late in our lives into
 a state of intellectual self-complacency, a
 state of intellectual dullness. We settle
 down to one point of view & naturally
 enough our intellectual horizon remains
 eternally the same. We gaze constantly on
 one ~~the~~ side of each object - forgetting
 that there are at least four others -
 & may be an infinite number.

The Argos left Sept 30. The day (Saturday) we
 gave up York House, my article on Dock Life
 appears in the ~~1917~~ Contemporary. It is a
 delightful occasion, enters a promising
 beginning. This steamer has been very
 nice in its strength & fittings, but it
 is not so fast - if my 2 full druggies
 & more equal to the hard work before
 me. The Home Life has settled down

F2

into a satisfactory existence as far
as work is concerned. So long as
I can get four or six months away,
no life could be better for the work
which I have at last drifted into.
It is strange that it is the work I have
always longed to do - it is the
realization of my youthful ambition.
And yet, on the other hand I have
been forced "into" it by circumstances.
At one time, if it had not been for
events I should have married - because
I longed for happiness & sought my
own capacity. At another time, I
deemed it better to settle into practical
work & ~~the~~ acquire, eventually
position in it. Then, I should have
married if it had not been for
Father's illness & ~~the necessity~~ of leaving
London. At the time that withdrawal
from active life seemed to me almost
a warrant to withdraw yr. life altogether.
I had lost all faith in my ability

83
for pure intellectual work — &
looked to the future with blank despair.
Those winter months of 1885-86 — I
saw new joys than silent agony.
It was literally a year of madness, that
made me put myself together & take
to books. A very little encouragement
gave me sufficient strength to go on
bravely. Last summer, I heartily
enjoyed. I worked hard & wrote on
white with enthusiastic diligence. It
was condoned by my friends. This summer,
I could scarcely have lived through it if it
had not been for the traditions of work.
I drafted & wrote my paper with no
enthusiasm & with little effort. It was
accepted by the leading review & is now
printed, 2 months after its acceptance.
I shall have troubles with delight — two
years ago. Now, I look upon it as
only a natural result of my labors —
& go forward with calm persistence.
I know ^{now} that I have no talent —

21

that I am almost lacking in literary
[~~power~~]. But I have originality of
view & method — & I have sufficient
faith that I am on the right track —
and I have the sort of persistence
which comes from despair of my own
happiness. My success will depend on
my physical strength & on whether I
have sufficient moral backbone to
banish self & ~~my~~ ^{my} dark shadows — to
enable me to see things in their true
proportions without morbid exaggeration
of that which is painful.

I have enjoyed Taine's 'English Literature'.
He has the art of making his
subject a whole, of which you see
the origin growth & structure. His
generalizations are striking & graphically
expressed. He describes the English character
passing through the various historical stages,
& brings out characteristics of which
we ignore the importance because we

is from dear with them. Especially
in the beginning of his work, & I
think they ~~especially~~ ~~fortunate~~ with his
temperament in English character.
But here is a remark which I hardly
think is true. 'Dys, dans se tient l'art
dans le geste micheu des temperaments;
les artistes originaires arrivent unguement
et injur, l'ont une certaine idee et
un certain monde; le reste disparaît
à leur yeux; enfermés dans une portion
de l'art, ils vivent en vaillant l'entre,
jusqu'à ce qu'ils sont bornés par les autres.'
Perhaps it is true after all - I was
not thinking of Dyson of whom I
know little & care less, but of the
artists' nature. It is true of all but
the practical artists - Shakespeare & Goethe
for example.

Goodbye, little home - with y. picturesque
surroundings & all-expressing scenery -
Sunday, Summer of 1885 with y. cross-purposes
& crooked ways. Enter, persistent, present

E 7. $\frac{1}{2}$ 1
5.4

work, with faith but no hope! - not
but you will be here again - not
alters, ~~to~~ in no conditions, but grow.

Oct 4th Arkell dined here yesterday. Have asked
him to colour map so as to see exactly where
the lands are located. Arkell's idea to
with the journey-men by tons first; 2 to 10
with but - of positions.

Best finishers get 15/ & 18/ when in full
work; 2 weeks 4/ - 7/6 & 7/6 - 8/- per day -
they do 1 1/2 days a week. Earnings a piece
generally with for 2 or 3 firms, make £1 or 30/
if in good work but don't often get it now.

Slipper binding for at rate of 8⁰ per day
Women working 12 hours a day can make
7 1/2 days a week.

Oct 5th Leworth Bp.

199 Williams. 1780-1800 2 yrs in England.

Came to London because of bad trade

Belongs to Amalgamated Boot & Shoe Society

(2)

Wool for best Wether Shags.

Shags which employ Union men give standard price & do not attempt to beat down. Non-union men not allowed to work for them. Foreigners do not compete, for they cannot do best work. The tops are cut out by shears & shags & given out to be machined, 'very often by women. The tops used to hand shear by men called 'clawers'. Hard work.

Tops & last & better for shag given out to Best maker. There hair is put between inner & outer sole to prevent creaking. Lasting is felt, the top on to the last. Snow on to sole by hand & last clean of both & finished with knife. 6/3 to 7/ for men's boots (light styles) with extra. Can make 3 to 4 pair working 8-9 hours a day. Best shags have two seasons March to August & Oct to Dec. These boots will sell for 25/- to 30/-.

Pleasant cordial Greeting

She thought the servants of were in the
 right tho' he did not go to them -
 Did not think much of the clergy &
 thought 'them together & together following
 is better. Had better come & work in the
 Dock'. Took his wife to the theatre
 but she complained when he was not
 in at 11 o'clock & was ill when he
 took her out. Worked about 6 months of
 the year. Wife worked. Some ships paid
 very well, above their price.

London.
 W. Adams 99. Doubtful whether I could
 understand about the head. Know nothing
 about 'Swedish'. Thought it may applied to
 Gaylon's trade. Saw platform prices
 were 8/ for many boats (his were strange
 make) & others come to 11/6 per pair.
 Had made 5 or 6 pair in week. Average
 man 4 & some only 2. This was my
 for shops the last short season.
 As some boats to man could do during
 season - lasted about 5 months

(4) Non-Society men not allowed to work
except foreigners to whom they were lenient
allowing them to work for a few months
before asking them to join. If they were
refused were dismissed. Society guaranteed
the honesty of their members. Employees
and strikers he paid £10 per joining
low wage. London thought it a
good thing that Clothing was now done
by machine. Did not object to foreigners.
They did not interfere with him. French
& some did high class work for
ladies but not for gentlemen.
Said that no liberal minded man should
object to Factory Production, because
more, a man who was not skilled
enough to do hand work and was
forced wages at factories. Finishing had
always to be done by hand.
During slack season worked for
Wholesale firms, making boots for 4/6
a pair. If there was not put such
good work in as when he made them

57
The 8/1. Wholesale firms get their stock
in their own shops hands out
was apprentice. But now young men
do get in to trade without apprenticeship
learning their art factors & practical hand-
inches up at work shops. Thought it
wrong to limit hands & trade by
apprenticeship. Very superior man
with broad - hearted liberality $\frac{6-68}{152}$ 4
2.12.0

Connell 185. Tradesman London. Apprenticeship
Taylor. Trade complete payment 5 - 6/6
worked entirely for shops 'to order'
I was told some same as Boot makers.
Started in 1868 & joined the firm of Wags.
Saw at first that he did not have
foreign influence they did not affect him.
Could make 8 guineas by himself working hard.
In stock person would get 2 or 3
guineas. Could not take other work to
any extent because must always be ready
to work when it suited his employer.
Approved since that the man (for

(6) took out 40 to 60 pairs of shoes
shop as he did a job with done by
women took me men to press.
But still thought that as a rule,
shoeing system had not touched high
class trade. Was doubtful witness.
Good shops however did not let
down price because society would not
allow it.

Oct 6th My consultation with H. Barnett
& E. Pyropf about the work & alterations at
Katharine Bldg. afterwards dined with Barnett
& had conversation with my Yankee men
on 'true method of showing social facts.'
Save outline of my paper & hazarded my
ideal of Economic health - in balance
of Faculty & Desire. Introductions of
H. Barnett.

Holt. Factor working for Gardner; ^{one of} ~~only~~ ^{hand}
two hands on premises. Makes the whole
parment himself & does not feel foreign
competition; Gardner gives out work to

53 (7)

'Sweaters'. The sweater frequently knows nothing
of the trade & pays men for superintending the
workshop. Work cut out. Basting = tacking
parts together - machines - & felling, all done
by women. Prices nearly always a man
Button holding woman. But in spite of
badly paid work Gardner can buy clothes
cheaper ready-made than get the work done
through sweaters. I've done boys suits.
Holt thought the sweaters made large profits.
On the hand he had himself employed men in
Mingus & found he lost heavily, owing to
'dishonesty of the hands & drunkennes' - all
tailors are drunkards! I refer to do every
part of the work himself.

Tracy Very respectable man & wife, recently
come to London. Brecker (hunting) maker.
all hand sewn. Well paid work £2 - £3
in old times. Short season. No beating down.
Gentlemen as users here can always afford
to pay. Will pay anything so long as they
are well fit. Know nothing of cheap work

(8)

on foreign competition. Had belonged
to 'Amalgamated Tailors'. & been one of
last men to remain in their local branch
which was broken by ~~that~~ supporting strike
1868. Strike failure, for ~~the~~ Jews came
& took work. Complains of low tone of London life
~~At all~~ was rather muddled in his account of
speculation & apparently mixed up factories
clothing at 8 with true speculation)

Londoner. Cutler with 3 sons & boot
making wife. Very bitter against foreigners.
You can see them out there with cup of
coffee without milk or sugar & bit of dry
bread & an onion, how we work against
the like of they. Wife allowed that they
were a decent set, no rows or drunkenness
& very hard working. Both sons worked
in Boot factories? with regular hours, &
piece work. 4/ & 5/6 per lastings & finishing. They
could earn 25/ at Dorneth & good time
employed by at 9/ 15 help.
Jews could take out work cheaper -

employees boys to do work 2 work long
hours. (9)

W^m Head. Bright intelligent woman.

As friend of Hester. Has been in 20 well
made concertina in Public House.

Woman makes winter coats 1/6 to 2/6 ^{per winter coat}
go to shop to take out work fr. 4 to 5 o'clock.
works from 6.30 to 9.30 2 again
from 9 to 4 o'clock the next day; can make
2 winter coats during that time.

Thin plain hand 5/ a week 2 tea
and 1-15' per week. This is middle-class
work for Stevenson. The work is sold
to the poor by tally men, generally sold
weekly payments. It results in the people
getting too their clothes too dear.

Works now for Little's opposite St Mary's
station for. Thinks that the clothes made
by in sweaters establishments - are for 'Export'
and took work out from Bonfields
Hornchurch 8⁰ for winter coat - did a
pair 2 returned them. Sweaters take them

(10)

96
out of the hundreds. The season for
her work is April to August. She makes
from 25/ to 28/ per week last season.
Customers work comes in late in the week -
cutters all a 'Drombren lot' & won't come
in until Thursday. Export trade the same
all the year through. On Customers work
the man in ^{measures} ~~fills~~ of tally men - & measurement -
sent to Shop. This woman had been
12 children & of them all alive. She
said that babies were a curse to poor struggling
women. Could not live apart fr. ~~no~~ their
husbands; it was all very well for ladies
with their separate accommodation. None of
no means of preventing the babies coming
but medicine & that injured the constitution
of woman & child. Had never heard of
the 'Fruits of Philosophy'. If it weren't
for the children & if she felt more
prepared she would be willing to go now.

Rowland butcher. Very sorry, said no
more in depth winter about their trade

9 (11)

It wd not do them any good, that he sd.
Works rather not give me any information
Opened out - about low-clear foreign immigration.
He was told that had ruined the trade in
England. If the government wd only put
a tax on low clear foreigners it wd be
be some good. Was pleasant toward the
end of the time but still suspicious.

Wm Ley (my old friend) Works at 71 grt
Purcell Street - 8 to 1 - 2 to 5 - 5.30 to 8.
10½. Thursday up to 9 o'clock
Sunday short day. Is paid at rate of
4/4 a day of 12 hours wd to be paid
of. Incontinent works 7 years for same
master. When taken back after confinement.
Master said she was not so strong or worth
so much. 30 hands employed on her
premises. 20 day week holiday. Never
work during holiday. Been work 13 hours
Friday pay day. Master works for Parnells
Export trade. Does no work himself
Has not so long as this wd to be

(12)

98
Before Factory Act could ~~not~~ make 24/6
a week, was now fortunate to get
£1.00. Plain hands came 18/ for
week of 6 days 6 hours per day

Oct 10th Charles Warren Backland Street
Shoreditch. Laster, works in factory
hours 8 to 4. Full week will earn
2/5 38/7. piece work. Wholesale -
shop. Complains of number of strikes
during year bringing down rate say to
23/ a week. Complains of foreignness -
the admn. they do not compete with
best work. Trade very bad at present.
House bid, little house with brass
knocker. The family living in front -
- town, all of whom were going to
church. Owned by Warren's mother,
widow of Tailor. Sister wanted
maker for 13 Wood Street Shop.
Young lady appeared in black with 2
black lace with fashionable bonnet -
very good looking, also going to church

Plans upstairs in Pethyrow St. was
 now being used as bedroom on account
 of Warren's & children being in the
 house. Well worn copy of Messiah
 Handel & G. of Byron. Warren said
 his sister was fond of music & cd read
 it early. All in Gatten's family were
 well-educated; he was the only medical
 man of the lot. Very respectable man of
 the artisan type & independent. I want
 to see him on a charitable mission.

Byronch Jones. Manufacturer 87 Bellmatt Green
 Road employs about 100 men on premises.
 Downstairs & cutting done by machinery
 turning. Upstairs the clichees; machinery
 (making rollers) & one finisher. Most of the
 finishing is done by outside hands, taken
 out by Jews or by individuals.
 Mr. Byronch was a pleasant shrewd little
 man most anxious to talk & tell all he
 knew. Strong Congregationalist.
 Saw that Swales was a vague term

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might be applied to any employee of labour.
Said that 30^{or 40} years ago boots & shoes used
had been transformed by ^{introducing} machine
work. Before the machine was introduced
it was more a true & skilled trade -
a boy had to be properly apprenticed to
a shoe-maker & learn the whole trade.
The machine was invented & at first
the Public were "done"; for both countries
to be bought at some price which they
were being made much cheaper by machinery
tools & better by machines. The men
participated in the profits of the masters,
their profits however were soon cut down
by competition. At one time the English
boot & shoe commanded the foreign market;
now foreign manufactures - American,
German & Swiss were not only beating
English goods into their own countries but
are also beating them at home in England.
The Swiss manufactures under M. Bally
are attacking the supremacy of the
Englishmen on the high-class article
& men had to accept second class statement.

The London Factory is handicapped severely
 by high rates etc. Branch in himself
 starting factory at Northampton. ~~Standard~~
 statement says 25 to 30 per cent higher in
 London than at Northampton. W. Brand
 complained about policy of the Union -
 they wd not allow the min shops to give
 lower wages than second-class statement
 but - allow the men to work for
 non-min master & take any wages they
 chose to. but of 1000 master, only
 40 or 50 was more dominated by
 Union statement. I asked why did they
 40 or 50 submit? Because of the
 reduced wages they wd be 'pig out' a no
 min man wd be allowed to work for
 them. Union included all the men working
 for ^{workshops} shops & factories. Brand evidently
 makes high class article & puts his
 own retail price 16/6 for a good pair
 of ladies boots. The sweaters join had
 to do with low-class export work.
 Two markets to be developed - low class

(16) work requires for Indian & African
market. because material is out after
cheap work. And very high class work.
Cheapness a character to success in
business. Cheapness a quality. It is not
compatible with foreigner in cheapness, except
through the 'Sweatshop system'. Norwich the
great lowest form of boot & shoe production.
Then the men & women accept the
lowest wage & women are chiefly employed.
One stage to pay in order to work - to
to buy the material at high price & pay
for use of room etc. Hoffmann says that
competition in the way of cheapness has
almost reached its lowest level - it is
now working upwards in way of quality.
Complaints all over the country against
creaking boots. but recently these complaints
have been made. Formerly people did not
own creaking boots. Now just felt between
the two sides. No competition between
the journeymen who can work to
hand some work - so few left.

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Boys require to be apprentices & now the only
idea of a boy is to make money early
instead of learning his trade thoroughly.

More perfect division of labour abroad.
The great disadvantage of machine sewn boots
is that all the tacks on heels & both ends the
upper is tacked on to the inside. There has
to remain a number of good makers & carefully
put in the new set to direct the tacker
& to see up on the inside of the boot.
I cannot recall inconvenience. A 'Sew-room'
shoe is done by hand on the wrong side
& turned round. The 'chickens' are the
most skilled of the hands in good
work — for a great deal of judgment
has to be used to take the different
kinds of the last according to the growth
of the leather. In low-class work it can
be done by machinery. In hand sewn boots
each journeyman cuts a fit the sole.
Choice of last most important. Iron last
made for machine work, wooden last
made for hand sewn work. As a rule

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^{low}
The shop knows very little about customers' wants. The Draper can sell both & shoes have injured the trade. They sell to us a value low-class article & can appear to sell them below price to attract customers.

(Joseph Hall work.

Case of man & his wife (Spring 1906) making coats for 3/6, supplying three cotton, & fur for pricing = 6/0. Working 12 hours can make 18/ a week (6 coats). Government work through Compton. Competition with 700 workshops. In Scotland in 700 workshops getting good wages. The contract was on a button or three needles. Foreigners pick & choose about themselves to this work. Had up for a house 6/6 a coat, took nearly the same time as ~~the~~ lower class work.

Woman

Barrett: cost maker, work at home. Earns 4/- a week 10/ L 11/ a week. Much time lost in getting & taking home work.

Can not work machine & get competition

with machine prices. Export work.

Woman. coat maker. earn $3/6$ per day.
Hours 8 a.m. to 4 p.m. Workshop.

Woman (Carter coat.) $10/$ & $12/$ a week Hours
9 a.m. to 5 P.M. Workshop 14 L 75 hours a
week $2/9$ a day.

Trades. 19 Prince Street. 'Sweater' Employ about -
30 workers. Work for Home & Export trade.
All machine work. Employers - foreigners, Jews,
Jamaicans, Chinese etc. English tailors nearly
always know a trade & work hand work.

Wages just improved $2/6$ a day. 8 to 8.

Some full work $3/$ L 5/ or even $6/$ a day.

Men earn $7/$ but average $5/$ to $6/$ a day.

All $1/2$ by time except buttonholes who earn
 $1/2$ per hole or $3/4$ a week 12. Women $24/$ a week
at buttonholes.

(90) 106

Oct 14th. The Akers, mother & son have
been staying with me. They are simple, true-hearted
people, very ~~strong~~ ^{honest} Christians. I love these
 Lancashire folk. I showed them all over
London - the one thing they depicted is
were the endow galleries of books in the
British Museum. Olive Schreier was staying
here - She is a wonderful, attractive little
woman - coming over with sympathy &
prompt. I can hear but I can hear her -
the charm of manner & conversation books
over the true-hearted 'Lancashire Laddie'
with his straight & narrow understanding -
He looked at the nice little woman, with
a mixture of reverence & tenderness - & tutted
^{whenever} every word she said.

Interview S. B. V. I know little about
tailoring trade - tho' most of his people
were tailors. Gave vivid description
of low-life. Sobriety - absence of all
deceit & got little commercial. Lived
terribly over-crowded - found all children

3 men & 5- women in one room.

Men w work for 2 or 3 days of the week -
 & play cards the rest of the week. Women w
 sit in the room half naked & work apparently
 no shame; works either at home or work.
 Sovieta friend. Had no antagonism against
 employer & were generally a contented body
 of people - religion - then over women &
 needs the smallest possible amount of
 food. Pooda soup. The class of Jews
 that he described were the lowest class -
 & were always applying for relief fr.

Prisoners. They w be shot down in
 the middle of the street. An inhabitant
 w come out & offer them ~~for~~ lodgin, but
 they w earn sufficient to ~~at~~ support themselves.

Levy came to tea. Mr Levy promised me
 definite information about shop she worked
 in. Also, to get me to small sweaters'
 shop to learn part of trade. Levy said
 there were no free-thinkers among Jews;
 only men who wished to evade holidays.

Yew's sat in confinement on a low stool
after relations' death; and they would not
light a fire on the Sabbath. S. B. V. in
connection with this told me that Christian
children were late for school, said they
(were kept in Mrs. Nurse's school)

Mrs. Levy had hired a machine & tried
to make waistcoats at 3/ & 4/6 for
Yew who sold in the lane. But found
that she & another could only make 1 1/2
dozen in a day of 12 hours - & actually
earned only 11/ each after pay for thread
etc. So went back to shop. She likes
her employer, & has evidently no feelings
against him.

Oct 14th O'Brien tailor high class bespoken
work 14/ up to £1. for a coat - makes
in the season £5.0.0 a week with help
of wife. Out of season does commoner work
& cannot make a living. Working on a
coat for Barneth. Retail price 25/.
paid 5/ for making it - sometimes 2/6 or
2/1. Shameful work - like a





fallen fr - better work & cd not adapt herself
to the common work. At least - that was her own
account of herself.

Very favorable notice of my article in the
Daily Telegraph. Strange letter fr - Am East in
clerkman - encouraging letter fr - Bella Buchley.
Secured one of the Tyndal men to work for me.

Oct 18th In bed with a cold - too deep lost.
Burnett labour correspondent done here last
night. Comes fr - Northumberland. Hard-headed
~~man~~ man with no sense of humor.
Excellent manners & very dignified. Was
Engineer & belongs to amalgamated engineers -
& is leading Trade Unionist. Behaves in
socialistic legislation - increased inspection of
workshops - free-education ^{& power up to day} etc. In socialistic
have in sweeping Trade Unionists along with it -
they will use their influence with working classes
of the Div against socialistic programme.
Wants start Public works for the unemployed -
this is the belief that most of those who

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shows up' are Congress - thinks it
w'd satisfy Public opinion if they were proved
not to be able to work. When questions
are to foreign competition, Saffron & Iron
Bill 'were to be carried - says he believes
in the future of an international labour
party. As to Secretory System thinks it
originates in the journeyman taking apprentices
& working at home. Intends to visit Secretory
Shops & get information direct from masters.
As to wages, does not think that it is
as reliable. Intends to get it from
official statistics, the increase of imports
on the character of export in the Section
& Botta Shore trades. Believes in small
~~tax on foreign immigration~~ - tho' he thinks
it w'd be better to refuse to admit
foreign immigrants who could not prove
the power to gain livelihood; but knows
that they have difficulties with their regulation
in the United States. W'd also put
countervailing duty on sugar, to destroy
influence of countries. Thinks there is a char

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line to be drawn between thin & protection
of home industries; but admit danger of
beginning protectionist policy; best the Govt
do more of their own purposes.

Had read my 'Pooh Life' & was evidently
made machine to treat me 'seriously':
W. Price, & 'P'sent's' friend, stock broker helped
me to draw him out. In Harman kept out of
it - tho' strong & subtle is apparently uninterested
in economic facts. She says tho' when I argue
I am unattractively combative! I wish time -
but how difficult it is to be both correct & eager
as well as acceptable & womanly.

Oct 1911. First morning learning how to sweat.
W. Price 48 Oxford Street Stepney Four rooms &
a kitchen, one room let for 3/6. House 12/6.
Deserted street during the day-time. Public House
at each corner. Small back yard.
Two rooms three rooms on ground floor -
two used as workshop. Large room
with two machines, jaws & polish - 2
master who acts as printer.

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Each woman mends 4 or 5 shirts
for a Scotch-woman - to give
learning the trade. Each turned out at
1/2 each trimming & thread supplied by
the sweater. Button holes 4/4 & done
by woman outside. Mends saw the
woman by working very hard and can
10/ a week with 2/ deducts for silk.
Evidently these people worked tremendously
hard - woman working 8 to 10
hours a day & master working
up to 2 o'clock & after beginning at
5 the next morning. The mends was
too busy to give me much information &
I did nothing but sew on buttons & fell
sleeves in. They all seemed very
pleasant together.

Went next morning but they were too
busy to let me in - they had to drive
to get into shop & the German master
was grumpy & suspicious.
So there on Monday.

Afternoon had interviews with Berant,
the novelist. Evidently hoping to be got out of
him 2 his 1300 investigation. Had no
idea how they intended to classify their
information. One idea to prevent early
marriages. Struck me as a quack - so
far as investigation is concerned.

Later on came in to Barnett, in
time to a committee about Canal Wards
& Workman accommodation. Later Vallone,
gentle-tempered relieving officer; anxious
to make workman relief educational &
not repulsive. Barnett offered suggestion
that country workman should be
transformed into adult industrial school.
Two self-important, self-satisfied men,
Burdett & Mr Potter; full of the prejudices
of their own class. (Editor & prop. of Hospital)

Oct 20th - Long morning with B Jones.
He was sorry to miss Mrs Berant -
it was owing to her teaching that then
youngest child was 10 years old!

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Said that the Treasurer was a good
deal practiced among the working-women
of the upper class of artisans & that his
wife had done a good deal of
proselety work. Talked a great deal
about protection. Said every one
respected L. Combes as a perfectly just,
impartial man, who knew where his
principles led him. With W. Chamberlain,
many thought him clever, but no-one
thought him honest. He wd use any means
to set his own way. Also spoke of
antagonism between co-operation &
socialists. Co-operation were large free-hold
proprietors of land - How could you
have land more nationalised than when
it belonged to $\frac{3}{4}$ of million working men!
Against protection of goods in any form.
Wd not put counteracting duty on
Duty; might make $\frac{1}{4}$ difference.
Think how they wd interfere with
manufacture of sweets, jam, cocoa
etc.

Believed in shorter hours & practices than
 in the C. of C. 9 - to 6. I'd do it all
 departments. Introduced labor-saving machines
 & paid market price for labor.

C. Park Post Office official who had taken interest
 in starting

Reverend Home Hotel

Last page. This book is full of material -
 Spent over a fortnight here 3rd Day of which
 have been spent otherwise than in work.
 At times terribly despondent - & Disputed with
 my own impulsive, mad, behavior. At other
 times, enjoying my spectator's life, & successful
 in my attempt to forget the immediate
 part. After all, it will soon be like a
 dream - to him & to me!

Goodbye little book
 Enter another
 record &
 painful effort.





