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consideration of absolute despotism, and as little likely is it, human nature being what it is, that monopolies left to themselves will make the needs of the public their first concern. Through large combinations of capital, in the form of corporations of one kind or another, enormous power has become concentrated in the hands of a few men. At the same time it has lessened their personal responsibility for the proper use of that power; sense of personal obligation to the community becomes submerged in vast corporate entities. The possible resulting abuses call for some restraint that shall take the place of the old personal obligation. Government supervision and publicity must be that substitute. But there is an additional reason for government supervision and publicity at the instance of the state. The form of organization which enables wealth to become concentrated in the hands of a few, and secures great commercial powers to these few, is itself rendered possible only through conditions created by society, of whose interests the state is the guardian, and by the direct agencies of Government itself. All organization on a large scale is alone rendered possible by the peace and security which the State assures, and in the maintenance of which the heaviest expenditures of governments are incurred without the concessions made by the public, and guaranteed by the State, the agencies of transportation and communication, the railway, the telegraph and the postal service. [To use the simile of Herbert Spencer, the nerve, etc.]