# THE MACHINERY OF WALL STREET: WHY IT EXISTS, HOW IT WORKS AND WHAT IT ACCOMPLISHES

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The Machinery of Wall Street: Why it Exists, How it Works and What it Accomplishes by G. C. Selden

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## G. C. SELDEN

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## The Machinery of Wall Street

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BY G. C. SELDEN

Author of

"Psychology of the Stock Market," "Trade Cycles," etc.

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### CHAPTER I

## Why Do We Need a Wall Street?

O most people the machinery of Wall
Street seems intricate and mysterious.
There is probably no part of the business activities of the country that is so much misunderstood.

The popular idea of Wall Street, picked up from miscellaneous sources, such as newspaper headlines, cartoons, magazine stories and moving pictures, seems to embrace a hodge-podge of corpulent, side-whiskered bankers surrounded by champagne bottles, haggard speculators bending feverishly over stock tickers, habitually risking their last dollar and generally losing it, Mephisto-like manipulators always determined to ruin each other or be ruined in the attempt, and child-like young gamblers whose touching confidence in human nature leads them to risk their widowed mothers' patrimonies in a single throw on any "tip" which may be offered them.

To the man who is earning his livelihood day

by day in the clock-like, well-ordered, efficient business life of the Street, these popular ideas seem so absurd that he thinks they must be mythical. It is only when he leaves his habitual haunts and mingles with the people on the farms, in the stores and in the factories that he awakes with a start to the monumental ignorance of the public in general about the things that seem to him nothing but daily business routine.

But while the details of the machinery of Wall Street are complicated, just as are the details of the steel industry or boot and shoe manufacturing or any other specialized department of modern life, its main features and purposes are comparatively simple and very interesting.

## Why a Wall Street?

Why do we need a Wall Street? For it must be that we do need it or we should not have it. Nothing could call it into existence except a demand of some sort for the services rendered.

To start at the beginning, it is, as all the

economists tell us, division of labor that permits and to a great extent causes the advance of civilization. So long as each individual grows for himself or makes for himself everything that he needs, he is a slow and clumsy producer. He has to do everything on such a small scale that he can make use of no machinery and only of the simplest tools. He has little chance to rise above the standard of living of a savage.

With the division of labor comes a great gain in production, and the gain is constantly increasing through the use of more and better machinery, which only the division of labor

permits.

But division of labor means that each man, or each group of men, makes a different product—hence these various products must in some way be exchanged before they can be put to use where they are needed. At first the man who has too many potatoes exchanges some of them with his neighbor, who has too much corn, and so on. But this is a slow and awkward process, and the next step is for all the people who have any exchanging to do to meet together at some agreed place, and do