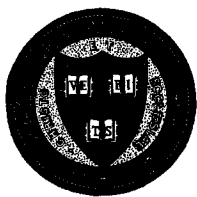


A GUIDE TO READING
IN
SOCIAL ETHICS AND ALLIED SUBJECTS

LISTS OF BOOKS AND ARTICLES
SELECTED AND DESCRIBED
THE USE OF GENERAL READING

BY
TEACHERS IN HARVARD UNIVERSITY



Published by Harvard University
CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

1910

A GUIDE TO READING
IN
SOCIAL ETHICS AND ALLIED SUBJECTS

PREFATORY NOTE

THE following bibliography is compiled to meet the need which teachers of social ethics and kindred disciplines are often forced to recognize. The absorbing character of the modern social questions has led great numbers of persons to more or less serious study, and the vastness of the literature which solicits their attention. Appeals for counsel or guidance are received almost daily by a teacher, and his replies must be either very elaborate or very perfunctory. College students in their class work, charity-workers who look beyond the routine of their task, pastors of churches preparing for their classes in social questions, employers looking for the best types of industrial adjustment, workingmen eager for instruction in economic reforms, women in their clubs, readers in their homes, — all these and many other types of inquirers turn to the University for suggestion and advice. Historical researches, erudite discussions, or elaborate lists compiled by professional bibliographers are not to the immediate purpose of these inquirers. They want to be informed concerning the best contemporary studies of social conditions and problems. Indeed, for the average student a common defect of bibliographies is their comprehensiveness. The more complete such a list is made, the more confusing it may become to one who cannot discriminate. A perfect bibliography may justify pride in the compiler, but may provoke despair in the reader. What he wants is not a hundred titles on his subject, but a dozen selected titles, with brief estimates of their importance or conclusions.

PREFATORY NOTE

seemed, therefore, that a public service might be rendered by offering such counsel in systematic form, and by submitting to teachers who are especially concerned with aspects of social problems or welfare the section which is most competent to advise. The present list is an attempt to make this connection between the University and a need of the modern world. Each editor has had in mind, not a superficial reader, nor yet a dilettante, but an intelligent and serious-minded student, willing to read substantial literature if it be commended to him as worth his while and is neither too voluminous nor too inaccessible. To such an inquirer each editor makes suggestions concerning the contents, spirit or doctrine of a book, not attempting a complete description or a final judgment, but as though answering the preliminary question of a student, "What kind of book is this?" The plan thus depends for its usefulness on the competency of the editors concerned, and each editor assumes responsibility for the section to which his name is prefixed. The books and articles named are in most instances selected from those which may be found in well-conducted public libraries and from publications issued within ten years. References to foreign languages are made only when equivalent titles are not available in English. Titles regarded by any editor as of the first importance may be starred by him.

In such a compilation by many writers there is likely to be both overlapping and overlooking. Some titles may be commented on more than once, and some may be altogether neglected. Yet the advantages of independent treatment may atone for such fragmentariness of method. It may be interesting to have the judgment of two persons on the same book, and it may be scarcely less interesting to observe what titles have seemed to an editor unimportant. The collaboration of representatives of many different departments of study in this promotion of one subject is also

PREFATORY NOTE

an interesting illustration of University fellow's public loyalty, which may be a useful precedent in academic life. Finally, it must be recognized that a list thus designed to represent contemporary literature must soon become obsolete. It is, therefore, our intention, if this bibliography of service, to re-edit it at frequent intervals, hoping for the same generous coöperation of teachers in Harvard which is now gratefully acknowledged. The careful discussion has had the valuable assistance of Dr. Charles Rand, Librarian of the Philosophical Department, in the editorial supervision and scrutiny.

FRANCIS G. PEABODY.

CONTENTS

I. SOCIAL PHILOSOPHY:

1. ETHICAL THEORY. George H. Palmer . . .	7
2. ECONOMIC THEORY. F. W. Taussig . . .	10
3. ECONOMIC HISTORY. Edwin F. Gay . . .	10
4. SOCIAL ETHICS. Francis G. Peabody . . .	22
5. SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY. Robert M. Yerkes . . .	25
6. SOCIOLOGY. Thomas N. Carver . . .	29
7. SOCIAL STATISTICS. William Z. Ripley . . .	32
8. SOCIAL INVESTIGATION. Robert F. Foerster . . .	35
9. THE ETHICS OF ART. Ralph B. Perry . . .	39

II. SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS:

1. THE ETHICS OF THE FAMILY. Francis G. Peabody . .	43
2. THE SCIENCE OF GOVERNMENT. William B. Munro . .	46
3. TAXATION. Charles J. Bullock . . .	54

III. SOCIAL SERVICE:

1. MORAL EDUCATION. Henry W. Holmes . . .	57
2. MEDICAL ASPECTS OF SOCIOLOGY. Richard C. Cabot .	62
3. POOR RELIEF. Jeffrey R. Brackett . . .	68
4. SOCIAL SETTLEMENTS. Jeffrey R. Brackett . . .	75
5. HOUSING AND TOWN PLANNING. James Ford . . .	81
6. THE NEGRO PROBLEM. Ray M. McConnell . . .	90
7. DEFECTIVES. Ray M. McConnell . . .	100
8. CRIME AND CRIMINALS. Ray M. McConnell . . .	109
9. THE LIQUOR PROBLEM. Ray M. McConnell . . .	122
10. PUBLIC RECREATIONS. James Ford . . .	132
11. RURAL SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT. James Ford . . .	138

IV. THE ETHICS OF MODERN INDUSTRY:

1. INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION. Paul H. Hanus . . .	144
2. LABOR LEGISLATION. Robert F. Foerster . . .	151
3. UNEMPLOYMENT AND VAGRANCY. Robert F. Foerster . .	157
4. MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP AND CONTROL OF PUBLIC UTILITIES. Arthur N. Holcombe . . .	163
5. THE ECONOMICS OF SOCIALISM. Thomas N. Carver . . .	167
6. THE ETHICS OF SOCIALISM. Ray M. McConnell . . .	174
7. TRADE UNIONISM. William Z. Ripley . . .	183

CONTENTS

	PAGE
STRIKES AND BOYCOTTS. William Z. Ripley	186
9. INDUSTRIAL CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION. Arthur N. Holcombe	188
INDUSTRIAL COÖPERATION. James Ford	192
PROFIT-SHARING AND INDUSTRIAL BETTERMENT. James Ford	196
WELFARE INSTITUTIONS. Oliver M. W. Sprague	200
INSURANCE. Robert F. Foerster	203
UNEMPLOYMENT. Robert F. Foerster	210
V. SOCIAL ETHICS OF RELIGION:	
1. RELIGION AND THE SOCIAL QUESTION. Francis G. Peabody	216
2. RELIGIOUS EDUCATION. Henry W. Holmes	221
3. THE SOCIAL TEACHING OF THE OLD TESTAMENT. Craw- ford H. Toy	225
4. THE SOCIAL TEACHING OF THE NEW TESTAMENT. James Hardy Ropes	231
5. SOCIAL PROGRESS AS AFFECTED BY CHRISTIAN MISSIONS. Edward C. Moore	234
VI. BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES IN SOCIAL ETHICS.	
1. ENCYCLOPEDIAS, PERIODICALS AND BIBLIOGRAPHIES. Ben- jamin Rand	243

A GUIDE TO READING IN SOCIAL ETHICS AND ALLIED

I. SOCIAL PHILOSOPHY

1. ETHICAL THEORY

GEORGE H. PALMER

THE following list is confined to books in the English language and to those published during the last half century. Even within these limits a full bibliography is not attempted. Many current books do not reach the standard of merit adopted here, and others — among them some of large consequence — deal with their subject in too scholastic and uninteresting a way to meet the needs of a non-technical reader. As the ethics of our day is predominantly idealistic, most of these books are so, too.

Of elementary books, either for reading or teaching, MRS. E. L. CABOT's *Every Day Ethics* (N. Y.: Holt, 1906, pp. 439) is easily the first in grasp of its subject, lucidity of style, and abundance of apt illustration. W. D. HYDE's *Practical Ethics* (N. Y.: Holt, 1900, pp. 208) and his *Self-Measurement* (N. Y.: B. W. Huebsch, 1909, pp. 74) furnish stimulating material for discussion. J. MACCUNN's *Making of Character* (N. Y.: Macmillan, 1900, pp. 226) is almost unique in treating ethics as an art, directive of personal growth, rather than as a science.

Somewhat more advanced, and approaching ethics as a systematic body of doctrine, — though still brief, interest-

not difficult, — are J. H. MUIRHEAD's *Elements of* (N. Y.: Scribners, 1892; 2d ed. 1894, pp. 239); J. S. ENZIE's *Manual of Ethics* (Camb.: Univ. Press, 1892; 1902, pp. 492); R. B. PERRY's *Moral Economy* (Scribners, 1909, pp. 267); J. ROYCE's *Philosophy* (N. Y.: Macmillan, 1908, pp. 409); G. H. [unclear] of Goodness (Boston: Houghton, Mifflin Co., 1898); J. DEWEY's *Outlines of Ethics* (Ann Arbor: Univ. Press, 1891, pp. 253); F. THILLY's *Introduction to* (N. Y.: Scribners, 1904, pp. xi, 346); W. FITE's *Introductory Study of Ethics* (N. Y.: Longmans, 1903, pp. 383).

Among larger works I name five which from a certain literary character seem better adapted for reading than for classroom use: C. F. DOLE's *Ethics of Progress* (N. Y.: Crowell, 1909, pp. 398); J. SETH's *Study of Ethical Principles* (N. Y.: Scribners, 1882; 7th ed. 1904, pp. 470); L. STEPHEN's *Science of Ethics* (N. Y.: Scribners, 1882; 2d ed. 1907, pp. 444); S. ALEXANDER's *Moral Order and Progress* (Lond.: Kegan Paul, 1889; 3d ed. 1899, pp. 413); T. B. STRONG's *Christian Ethics* (N. Y.: Longmans, 1896, pp. 408). B. P. BOWNE's *Principles of Ethics* (N. Y.: Harpers, 1892, pp. 309) and G. T. LADD's *Philosophy of Conduct* (N. Y.: Scribners, 1902, pp. 663) are contrasted with these, being good books of the professional type. An animated book, presenting its subject genetically and in close alliance with sociology, is J. DEWEY and J. H. TUFTS' *Ethics* (N. Y.: Holt, 1908, pp. 618). Two elaborate treatises discuss the evolution of morals in the history of the race. These are L. T. HOBHOUSE's *Morals in Evolution* (2 vols., N. Y.: Holt, 1906) and E. WESTERMARCK's *Origin and Development of Moral Ideas* (2 vols., N. Y.: Macmillan, 1908), — the former showing more acquaintance with the ethical, the latter with the anthropologic, side of its topic. The limits of evolution and physical science as applied to ethics are well marked

ETHICAL THEORY

out by W. R. SORLEY in his *Ethics of Naturalism* (Public. Blackwoods, 1904, pp. 338). T. H. HUXLEY, in his *Recent Progress of Biology* (lecture on Evolution and Ethics (N. Y.: Appleton, 1907, pp. 334), has also brilliantly protested against any of the methods of ethics and physical science.

Since 1900 there have appeared three notable handholder discussions of ethics, addressed to critical scholars: TAYLOR's *Problem of Conduct* (N. Y.: Macmillan, 1901, pp. 501); G. E. MOORE's *Principia Ethica* (Cambridge Univ. Press, 1903, pp. 232); and H. RASHDALL's *Foundations of Good and Evil* (2 vols., Oxf.: Clarendon Press, 1907).

The course of modern English ethics has been largely shaped by half a dozen earlier and much-debated books, widely contrasted in tendency. I name them in the order of their dates of publication: J. S. MILL's *Utilitarianism*, 1861; H. SIDGWICK's *Methods of Ethics*, 1874; F. H. BRADLEY's *Ethical Studies*, 1876; H. SPENCER's *Data of Ethics*, 1879; T. H. GREEN's *Prolegomena of Ethics*, 1883; and J. MARTINEAU's *Types of Ethical Theory*, 1885.

A few translations of foreign works are so significant in matter, and have been so well rendered, as to claim a place here. They are JANET's *Theory of Morals* (N. Y.: Scribners, 1900, pp. 490); W. WUNDT's *Ethics* (3 vols., N. Y.: Macmillan, 1897-1902); F. PAULSEN's *System of Ethics* (N. Y.: Scribners, 1906, pp. 723). KANT's *Theory of Ethics*, by T. K. Abbott (N. Y.: Longmans, 1873; 5th ed. 1898, pp. 368), includes in one volume all the ethical writings of the German philosopher.

Several studies of single subjects are interesting for the general ethical reader: N. S. SHALER's two books, *The Individual* (N. Y.: Appleton, 1905, pp. 351) and *The Neighbor* (Boston: Houghton, Mifflin Co., 1904, pp. 342); J. ROYCE's *Race Questions* (N. Y.: Macmillan, 1908, pp. 287) and *Studies of Good and Evil* (N. Y.: Appleton, 1898, pp. 384); H. C. KING's *Ethics of Jesus* (N. Y.: Macmillan,

(N. Y.: Macmillan, 1910, pp. 255); J. SULLY's Pessimism (Lond.: Kegan Paul, 1877, pp. 477); and in my Field of Ethics (Lond.: Houghton, Mifflin Co., 1901, pp. 213) I have sought to show the relations of ethics to other nearly allied sciences.

For an extended history of ethics in the English language, the outline of the subject was prepared by H. SIDGWICK for the Encyclopædia Britannica and then enlarged into a 11 volume, published by Macmillan. Similar outlines, of varying merit, are given in the first volumes of W. WUNDT's Ethics (N. Y.: Macmillan, 1897, pp. 196) and T. FOWLER's Principles of Morals (Oxf.: Clarendon Press, 1894). MISS C. M. WILLIAM's Review of Evolutionary Ethics (N. Y.: Macmillan, 1893, pp. 581) is a confused and partisan book, of little value. B. RAND, in his Classical Moralists (Boston: Houghton, Mifflin Co., 1909, pp. 797), has put together a series of skillful extracts, well illustrating the history of ethics from Socrates to Martineau. A similar work has been done for English ethics by L. A. SELBY-BIGGE in his British Moralists (2 vols., Oxf.: Clarendon Press, 1897). W. E. H. LECKY's attractive History of European Morals (2 vols., N. Y.: Appleton, 1869; *ibid.*, 1902) ends with Charlemagne. MISS J. WEDGWOOD's The Moral Ideal (Lond.: Kegan Paul, 1888; 3d rev. ed. 1907, pp. 504) examines the ethical basis of the civilization of India, Persia, Greece and Rome. E. CAIRD's Evolution of Theology in the Greek Philosophers (2 vols., Glasg.: Maclehose, 1904) and W. D. HYDE's From Epicurus to Christ (N. Y.: Macmillan, 1904, pp. 285) present vividly the course of ethical thought among the Greeks. A good guide to the ethics of Aristotle is J. H. MUIRHEAD's Chapters from Aristotle's Ethics (Lond.: Murray, 1900, pp. 319). E. ALBEE, in his admirable History of Utilitarianism (N. Y.: Macmillan, 1902, pp. 437), traces clearly one of the most distinctive

ETHICAL THEORY

lines of English speculation, which in its later Public.
treated with less ethical knowledge, but with greater N.
phasis on its political and literary relations, by L. St. English
in The English Utilitarians (3 vols., N. Y.: Putnam
His masterly History of English Thought in the P.
Century (2 vols., N. Y.: Putnam, 3d rev. ed. andholder
tains much that is of importance for the student
ethics. ~~eful disc-~~ to an

2. ECONOMIC THEORY

F. W. TAUSSIG

SMITH, ADAM. An inquiry into the nature and causes of the wealth of nations. (1776.) Edited, with an introduction, a marginal summary and an enlarged index, by J. E. Cannan. 2 vols. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1904. (Harvard Classics, edited by C. W. Eliot) edited by J. Bullock, with introductory notes and illustrations. New York: P. F. Collier & Son, 1909, pp. 590.

Adam Smith's book is a landmark in the history of thought, and justly entitled a classic. But it is not to be read as the one book on economics, if one only can be read; nor is it usually the best book to begin with. Parts are antiquated, parts to be understood only with knowledge of Adam Smith's times. Yet in attractiveness of style, wealth of matter, epoch-making significance, its equal has not been written.

MILL, JOHN STUART. Principles of political economy, with some of their applications to social philosophy. (1848.) Edited, with an introduction by W. J. Ashley. London, New York, etc.: Longmans, Green & Co., 1909, pp. liii, 1013.

A classic, like Adam Smith's "Wealth of Nations"; like that, superseded in parts, yet a noble book, with dignity of style and large views, addressed to the mature, warm in its social sympathies, severe in its reasoning; a good book to begin with, though to be supplemented with others more modern.

MARSHALL, ALFRED. Principles of economics. Vol. I. Fifth edition. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1907, pp. xxxvi, 807.

ECONOMIC THEORY

Probably the most important book on economic theory published in English since J. S. Mill's "Principles"; able, penetrating, stimulating. It is not easy reading, but repays study. The whole subject of economics is not covered. Value and Distribution, the parts of economic theory of most bearing on social questions.

CLARK, JOHN BATES. The distribution of wealth. New York: Macmillan Company, 1889, pp. xxviii, 441.

A brilliant volume by an American scholar, setting forth in attractive style a theory of distribution according to the specific product of each of the factors in production. Its conclusions have been disputed, but the originality and interest of the reasoning are not to be denied.

CARVER, THOMAS NIXON. The distribution of wealth. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1904, pp. xvi, 290.

A compact, clear, able statement of modern doctrines, with an introductory chapter on the principles of value.

BÖHM-BAWERK, EUGEN VON. The positive theory of capital. Translated with a preface and analysis by William Smart. London and New York: Macmillan & Co., 1891, pp. xi, 428.

A book of the first importance, the starting point for the modern discussion of capital and interest; covering also the so-called "Austrian" theory of value. The exposition is deliberate and full; the reasoning not always easy to follow, but always deserving careful study.

FISHER, IRVING. The nature of capital and income. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1906, pp. xxi, 427.

FISHER, IRVING. The rate of interest; its nature, determination, and relation to economic phenomena. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1907, pp. xxii, 442.

These two volumes present theories in some respects novel, but

fully maintained throughout. The first gives the author's opinion of capital and income; the second, his analysis of the factors determining the rate of interest. They form a good supplement to Böhm-Bawerk's "Positive Theory." Like that, they attract the reader's attention and powers of reasoning.

GUSTAV. Grundriss der allgemeinen Volkswirtschaftslehre. 2 Teile. Leipzig, 1900-04; *Fr.* Éléments d'économie. 5 vols. Paris: Giard et Brière, 1901.

A remarkable survey of economics from the historical point of view; encyclopedic in its range, with admirable sketches of the great lines of industrial development and of present conditions, and broad-minded discussion of current social and economic problems.

LANDRY, ADOLPHE. Manuel d'économie, à l'usage des facultés de droit. Paris: Giard et Brière, 1908, pp. 889.

A recent French manual, clearly written, ably thought out, a good representative of modern thought.

PHILIPPOVICH, E. VON. Grundriss der politischen Oekonomie. 2 Bde. Tübingen: J. C. B. Mohr, 1906; 1 Bd., 8 rev. Aufl., 1909; 2 Bde., 4 rev. Aufl., 1908.

A German treatise, much used, of the kind meant for university students, covering the whole subject, eclectic in its views and mode of treatment.

SEAGER, HENRY ROGERS. Introduction to economics. New York: Henry Holt & Co., 1904, pp. xxi, 565.

ELY, RICHARD T. Outlines of economics. Revised and enlarged by the author and T. S. Adams, M. O. Lorenz and A. A. Young. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1908, pp. xii, 700.

SELIGMAN, E. R. A. Principles of economics, with special

ECONOMIC THEORY

reference to American conditions. New York: Publicmans, Green & Co., 1905, pp. xlvii, 613.

These three are modern text-books, addressed to persons of the grade of college students, with special regard to American conditions. The two mentioned first are clearer and more reasonably reasoned than the third, which, however, contains more information and has full and well-chosen lists of references.

BULLOCK, CHARLES J. Introduction to the study of economics. Third edition, revised and enlarged. New York, Boston, etc.: Silver, Burdett & Ginn, 1908, pp. 619.

ELY, RICHARD T., and WICKER, G. R. Elementary principles of economics, together with a short sketch of economic history. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1905, pp. xi, 338.

JOHNSON, A. S. Introduction to economics. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co., 1909, pp. xii, 404.

These are shorter text-books, of a somewhat more elementary character than the three mentioned before. They have the apparatus of questions expected in a high-school text-book, as well as references and brief bibliographies. The first two are more concrete and informational; the third (Johnson's) is more abstract and general, but not less satisfactory in its mode of exposition.

MARSHALL, ALFRED. Elements of economics of industry, being the first volume of elements of economics. London: Macmillan & Co., 1892; third edition, *ibid.*, 1899, pp. xvi, 421.

This gives a condensed statement of the doctrines of the same author's larger book (see above), arranged with a view to use by students. It does not cover the whole subject, but only the range of topics treated in the larger book.

3. ECONOMIC HISTORY

EDWIN F. GAY

The student interested in economic history must gather his information from many books, for the most part dealing with special parts of the subject and limited as to period and country, rather than from comprehensive manuals or surveys. Since economic history is but a portion or aspect of general history, isolating for convenience of study the organized efforts of mankind to satisfy its material needs, works on political and constitutional history must be used, though they vary greatly in the degree of emphasis placed upon the economic factors. Indeed, for the student who cannot read German and French, such general histories must often be his sole reliance. This is particularly true of the economic history of Greece and Rome and of large parts of the mediæval and modern economic history of other than English-speaking countries. This brief list cannot include general histories, but it must necessarily comprise some of the more important German and French contributions to economic history.

The economic history of England must hold first place in such a list, and therefore the books in that field are given the larger amount of space. Then follow some of the more important works relating to the continent of Europe and to the United States.

CUNNINGHAM, W. An essay on western civilization in its economic aspects. [Cambridge Historical Series.] Volume I, ancient times; Volume II, mediæval and modern times. Cambridge, University Press, 1898-1900, pp. xii, 220; xii, 300.

A good general introduction to economic history.