

Social cience eries

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PRINCIPLES OF POLITICAL ECONOMY

WITH SOME OF THEIR APPLICATIONS
TO SOCIAL PHILOSOPHY

BY

JOHN STUART MILL

Abridged and Annotated with a Preface in Chinese

By C. T. Tang

THE COMMERCIAL PRESS, LIMITED SHANGHAI, CHINA
1931

經濟學要義

READINGS IN ECONOMICS FOR CHINA

BY C. F. REMER

Professor of Economics, St. John's University Shanghai Price, \$5.00

To-morrow's China will be quite different from the China of to-day, politically, socially, and, especially, economically. The forces that will produce the change are now at work. They are discussed by leading Chinese, American, British, and other authors in Professor Remer's book consisting of a compilation, with interpretative comment, of the leading economic writings on China or applicable to Chinese conditions. Whether for the general reader or for the teacher, these readings will provide an excellent background for an understanding of the industrial situation and economic problems of this country to-day.

COMMERCIAL PRESS, LIMITED, PUBLISHERS

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此書有著作權關印必究 社會科學名著選讀叢書 經濟學原理 原 著 者 英 國 穆 勌 獛 註 者 唐 慶 增 + Ti 丰 編 何 炳 松 者 劉 上海寶山路五〇一號 發 行 ٨ Ŧ. Ti. ED 刷 所 商務印書 發 行 所 商務印書館 定價 大洋壹元 外埠酌加運費匯費 初版 民國二十年五月 ALL RIGHTS RESERVED SELECTED STANDARD BOOKS OF SOCIAL SCIENCE SERIES PRINCIPLES OF POLITICAL ECONOMY Author: John Stuart Mill Annotator: C. T. Tang Editors: Y. W. Wong, Ping-song Ho and P. L. Liu Publisher: Y. W. Wong The Commercial Press, Ltd. Works Office: Sales Office: The Commercial Press, Ltd. Price: \$1.00, postage extra 1st ed., May, 1931

編者導言

(一)穆勒之傳略與著述。

十九世紀中,西洋學術界所出人材至多,如史學界有麥 考來 (Thomas Macaulay, 1800—59), 社會學界有孔穆德 (Auguste Comte, 1798—1857), 純粹科學界有柏斯得 (Louis Pasteur, 1822-95), 名家薈萃, 一時稱盛, 其在經 濟學界中則約翰穆勒(John Stuart Mill)尤負一時重望,為 研究斯學者所景仰,約翰穆勒為詹姆士穆勒 (James Mill) 之子,其父亦係英倫經濟名家,約翰穆勒之成功,其父教育 指導之力, 實居不少。約翰穆勒在一八〇六年生於倫敦, 年 甫三齡,即習希臘文字,繼習算術歷史等科目,七歲時學習 拉丁文字及名學,氏在年十三齡時,於科學哲學與歷史,均 略有門徑, 即於是年研究經濟學, 以其父所著之經濟學原 素(Elements of Political Economy) 為入門書籍,一八二 〇年曾一度赴法蘭西,聞見所及,智識益增,自一八二九年 以後,氏乃以所著之經濟文字陸續公佈於世,時方二十三歲 也。一八四三年著名學法式(System of Logic),極為哲學界 所推崇,(此書曾由嚴復譯為華文,名穆勒名學,商務印書館 出版),一八四八年氏所著之經濟學原理(Principles of Political Economy) 出版, 為經濟學中不朽之名著,至今尚為 人傳誦焉,穆勒在東印度公司服務甚久,直至一八五八年始 離該處,一八六五年至一八六八年,入英倫下議院 (House of Commons),一八七三年,以患疽疾死於愛維農城 (Avignon). 其生平傳略,至有興味,極有研究之價值,其讀書方法與師友切磋之進益等等,詳見氏所著之自傳 (Autobiography)一書中,(以拉事基所編訂之版本為最佳,牛津大學出版 Laski's Edition, Oxford University Press),又斯賓塞(Spencer),凱因斯 (Cairnes)諸氏,於穆勒病歿之年,合著穆勒傳略,(J. S. Mill: His Life and Works,美國奧斯古書局James R. Osgood, Boston出版),亦可參考,此文所記,僅其大要耳.

穆勒生平著述甚多,不止以上所述及者數種,亦不限於經濟科學,除前述者外,如關於經濟學中未解決諸問題之論文 (Essays on Some Unsettled Questions of Political Economy,1844),為研究經濟學方法之鉅著,如自由論(On Liberty,1859),(此書曾由嚴復譯為華文,名羣己權界論,商務印書館出版),代議政府 (Representative Government,1861),皆係發揮政治思想之作,至關於哲學與社會問題之書籍有實利主義 (Utilitarianism,1863),漢密爾頓哲學(Sir William Hamilton's Philosophy,1865),婦女之服從(Subjection of Women,1869)等多種,可謂美不勝收,然究以經濟學原理一書為最精審,最重要。

經濟學原理一書,書名甚長,如全譯之,則為經濟學原理與其在社會哲學上數個應用 (Principles of Political Economy with Some of Their Applications to Social Philosophy),出版於一八四八年,至一八八五年,已達第八版,現代英國大經濟家受休雷 (W. J. Ashley),曾將該書編訂有新版本,頗有價值。此書特點甚多,舉其大者,約有下列數

端:(一)英國經典派(Classical School)成立雖早,然發展甚 遲,賴有馬爾塞斯(Malthus),李嘉圖 (Ricardo) 諸人以發 揮光大之, 及至穆勒, 該派學說始趨於完備之境, 故經典 派經濟思想之精義,大半可於是書中求之;此書出版,經典 派經濟思潮,至是乃告一小段落,至其思想之精密,見解之 高超,材料之豐富,以及筆墨之流利,遠非其他經典派經濟 家,如麥考洛 (M'Culloch),法賽(Fawcett)諸人之著述,所 能望其肩背。(二) 此書出版後,流行之廣,為大多數經濟學 原理書籍所不及,在二十餘年前,英美各大學, 猶多用為初 步經濟學科課本,其受人歡迎,可見一斑,蓋亦所謂模範著 述 (classics) 也,(三)此書內容計分五卷:即(甲)生產,(乙) 分配,(丙)交换,(丁) 社會進化對於生產與分配所生之影 響,與(戊)政府之影響五大部份是也,此種排列方法,近代 經濟學家著書,大半仍沿用之,僅節目上偶有出入,大體一 仍其舊,無其變動之處,其尤為顯明者,穆勒是書,不另為消 耗問題立一卷,財政問題,則列於書末,近今英美經濟作家, 亦皆襲其著書之體制云.

(二)穆勒在西洋經濟思想史中所占之地位

欲了解穆勒在西洋經濟思想史中所占之地位,不能不 先研究經濟思想之各種派別,尤須注意經典派之歷史與其 性質。按經濟學之鼻祖為英人亞丹斯密斯(Adam Smith), 自一七七六年始,世始有經濟科學,亞丹斯密斯之經濟學, 不但為學術界開一新紀元,且為經典派立一鞏固之基礎,及 馬爾塞斯,李嘉圖諸人著述,先後出世,經濟學固日臻發達, 經典派學說亦因而大昌。李氏之經濟學原理與租稅(Principles of Political Economy and Taxation) 出版於一八一七年,其後英國經濟學界,雖有麥考洛,詹姆士穆勒托侖斯(Torrens),托克(Tooke)諸氏,或則其研究之範圍過趨狹窄,或則僅以整理與宣傳為能,貢獻甚少,直至一八四八年穆勒之鉅著出現,經典派始添一支生力軍,愈形發達,故穆勒不僅為十九世紀之重要思想家,且為經典學派中之中堅人物也。

穆勒與其他經典派經濟家,所占地位略異,亞丹斯密斯 集各家之大成,整理舊學說,發揮新理論,為此學開一門徑, 馬爾塞斯除人口論外, 貢獻不多, 李嘉圖則為純粹之理論 家,穆勒於演繹(deduction) 與歸納 (induction) 二法並用, 不但為經濟學家,且為有名之著作家 (popular writer),又 彼所涉獵者甚廣,智識淵博,故議論亦透澈精到,穆勒本人, 嘗稱李嘉圖為供給經濟學之骨髓者,凱因斯則稱穆勒為供 給經濟學之筋絡樞紐者,二人之言,皆係實情,蓋李嘉圖於 生產,分配,交易諸問題,雖有其基本理論,然僅述大綱而止, 學者欲將其學理應用於實際生活,頗覺困難,穆勒將李氏學 說,加以擴充,並增入本人之見解,從人類慾望方面,以解釋 财富現象,經濟學乃成為一種與人情相合之思想制度,例如 國外貿易學說,李氏有新頴之貢獻,穆勒更將李氏抽象的原 理,以曉暢之文字傳達之,復舉平日所習見之事物以爲例 證,不但使讀者對於經典派之學說,易於領悟,且更可以補 李氏之所不及也。

經典派更分新舊二派,所謂新經典派 (Neo-classical School)者,為穆勒以後所產生之名詞,穆氏本人固隸屬於舊

派之內也。在先經典派各人經濟思想,其內容不同之處甚少,蓋爲多少的問題,簡單與複雜之分別耳。(例如斯密斯學說,略於人口論,馬爾塞斯詳論之,馬氏地租律,未稱完備,李嘉圖發揮之,李氏贏利資本等學說 穆勒補充亦多)。自穆勒以後,經典學派中人,雖於同一問題,而主張各異,意見分歧,主張甚雜,此亦爲研究穆勒學說者所不可不知。至穆勒對於經濟學之貢獻,第一在其發揮經典學派之學說,第二在於補充新理論,至其對於經濟學方法上之討論,尤爲斯學放一異彩,其功不可埋沒也。

(三)穆勒經濟思想述略

穆勒對於經濟學下一定義,經濟學專述財富之生產與 分配及其依賴於人類本性者之各種定律,生產與分配,為此 科學中最重要之問題,二者有一異點,生產定律,與自然界 定律相同,非可任意取捨改動者,人為的干涉,決無成效可 言,分配情形則迥異,蓋此係屬於人類之制度,個人或社會 得以修改之,蓋分配原則,固依賴於社會之法律與習慣以為 轉移也.

對於財富(wealth)亦有一定義,謂財富乃係一切有用 及合式且具有交換價值之物件或服務,不但用於生產之器 具機械工廠等,包括在內,即個人之智慧能力,亦足稱為財 富.至於資本,則為財富之一部份,用於再生產者 (reproductive use),所謂生產者,蓋將自然界之原料改變其形式 與位置使合於人類之需要,俾便直接消耗。氏分勞働為五 種:(一)採取工業,即開發原料是也;(二)生產工具的勞働, 如造船與造機器均是;(三)保護工業的勞働,如工廠船塢的 建築,即其例也;(四)運輸的勞働,無論水面或陸路上者,俱屬之,即製造鐵路修道路之勞工,亦歸入此類;(五)養育人羣之勞働,個人由嬰兒以迄為成人,其本人之勞働力量,必須賴他人培養,此項培養的工作,亦即勞工之一種也;(六)關於發明或新發現之勞働,亦獨成一階級,紐頓(Newton), 瓦特(Watt)其尤著者.以上種種勞働,其結果無非為創造利用(utility)而已.

穆勒經濟思想之最引人注意者,厥為價值論,彼承認價 值論為經濟學之中心問題,如於學理上稍有差誤,則對於 他種問題之結論,亦必謬誤,尋常論市場價值者 (market value),必曰價格與物件之供給(supply),其間關係為直接 的,與該物需求(demand),其間關係為相反的,此說殊嫌簡 略,穆勒則從而伸引其說,以為求與供可以影響物價,則物 價之高下,當然亦可影響需求及供給之多少,穆氏更指出價 格之定奪,恰在一邊際間(margin),其間求與供雙方面適形 平衡(equilibrium),在昔價值論在經濟學中原缺乏科學的 準確性,穆氏則將此定律酌為修改,使令其合於此項條件,且 提出平衡之說,以供後來經濟學家之研究討論,未始非價值 論之一絕大進步也,市場價值而外,尚有長時期之自然價值 (natural, or normal value) 一種, 則為物件之生產成本 (cost of production) 所定奪, 所謂生產成本者, 實包括工 資(wages),贏利(profit),及租稅(tax)三項重要支出,此項 支出增則自然價值亦大, 反是則小, 市場價值有一趨勢, 即 與自然價值不能離遠是也. 穆勒認經典派之價值學說為完 善無疵,嘗聲言經濟學中之價值定律,已臻成熟之境,無論 現在或將來之作家,對此實無可再談云。

穆勒為提倡工資準備金學說 (Wages-fund Theory)之一人,以為工資之大小,一方面視人口之多寡,同時更賴於國內資本之大小,工資即為此二者之比率而定,質言之,亦即勞工之供與求雙方面所定奪耳.供給方面,所云人口,乃專指人口中之勞工階級而言,需求方面,資本一名詞,但以流通資本為限,穆勒以為二者而外,更無有其他要素,能影響及於工資率之大小者。如人口漸增,資本不加,則唯一之結果,即為工資之跌落,工資準備金之大小,亦時有變動,社會之生產程序,苟無停頓,則財富數量漸增,人民儲蓄能力較維厚,資本擴大,準備金亦隨之充足,工資支付之多少,既視乎準備金之大小,則社會愈進步工資率當然愈高,從另一方面言之,分者之多寡,與個人所得多少,亦大有關係,如勞工過多,準備金雖大,工資必低,倘勞工之供給少,準備金雖小,工資亦高,此必然之理也。

隸屬於分配項下之經濟制度,尚有贏利與地租二事,穆 勒亦有特殊之見解,贏利包括利息保險費及管理上之報酬 三者,以各項企業性質各不相同,故其贏利亦不同,但在一 進步之社會中,其贏利率必有一致跌落的趨勢,其原因亦由 於人民之儲蓄多,而資本之競爭較前劇烈,生產方法有新進 步,自國外輸運入口之生活必需品與生產工具,其價格必甚 低賤,勞工之工資漸高,企業家之贏利則跌落矣。地租為地 主所得之一種報酬,穆勒以為地租之逐年增高,實係社會之 力量,與個人無干,土地價值日增,地租亦飛漲,穆氏稱此項 收入為『非獲得的收入』(unearnd increment),言地主此項 收入, 並非用勞力以獲得者, 彼故主張政府課之以土地稅, 不但合於公正一理, 在租稅原則上亦極相合。

論政府對於人民經濟活動所採態度,不外二種,非屬放任主義(Laissez-faire),即係干涉政策(intervention),穆勒固主張放任主義者,但認定此項主義當有相當之限制,彼以為個人之經濟活動,政府當任其自然,不必干涉,但亦視乎事業之性質而定,如某事業由政府舉辦,其長時期之結果較佳,則當由政府經手接辦。穆勒本人所提倡之改造社會計劃,內中有數種事業,規模特大,舉辦甚難:(一)將工資制度取消,而代以生產者所組織之合作會社,使工人各自擁有資本,以達平等與解放之域;(二)藉土地稅之地量,使地租為社會所有,此說詹姆士穆勒已倡之於前;(三)限制遺產權,使財富不均之現象,得以減少,而自由競爭,得臻發達之境。氏以為上述各種計劃,並不與放任主義相衝突,且反能增加個人之自由,故當由政府執行之,人民無舉辦之力量也。

自穆勒以後迄於今日,所出經濟著述,多至指不勝屈, 與穆勒同一宗派者,如凱因斯,馬休爾(Marshall),叨雪格 (Taussig), 其著述皆為經濟學中之代表作,德國歷史學 派(Historical School)亦於穆勒歿後正式成立,休慕勒 (Schmoller)之力,使該派學說,日趨完備,有着重抽象的理 論,而專重算法或心理等方面,以發揮經濟精義者,及逢斯 (Jevons)其代表也,馬克斯(Marx)所提倡者為社會主義, 信仰者亦不乏其人,同時他種經濟學說亦日新月異,各擅精 英、然穆勒著作之重要,不因是而稍掩,仍有研讀之價值,不 僅為經濟學中之模範作,抑亦為大思想家智慧能力之結晶 品.但有二端,不可不注意者,此書所述經濟原理,吾人不可 認為最終的結論,絕無修改之餘地,又吾人須知穆勒此書, 祇能代表其個人之經濟思想,欲窺西洋經濟思想歷史之津 進,更須將他種經濟名著,廣為涉獵,以資比較也。

唐慶增

英文中國國際貿易

THE FOREIGN TRADE OF CHINA

BY C. F. REMER, PH.D.

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Pp. xii + 269

Price \$4 Mex.

The foreign trade of China may be studied from political, social, and economic points of view. In this study Professor Remer keeps strictly to the economic point of view. His experience in China as professor of economics at St. John's University gave him a clear perspective to see the development of China's foreign trade in the best light. He succeeded in presenting facts without bias or misinterpretation, and the work represents a thorough and authoritative study on the subject.

The first six chapters deal with the six periods into which the history of the foreign trade of China up to 1921 is divided. Parallel with this history, an account of the important developments in the foreign relations of this country is given to offer a correct interpretation of facts. The seventh chapter on Trade Balances and Specie Movements gives the author's interpretation of the incongruous phenomenon of China's foreign trade which will interest all students of political economy. The book is followed by an appendix of tables of China's total foreign trade from 1871 to 1923 and a six-page selected bibliography.

The book should find a place in the library of every student of economics, and will serve admirably as a textbook or reference book for college students.

THE COMMERCIAL PRESS, LIMITED, PUBLISHERS SHANGHAI, CHINA

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CHAPTER I. OF VALUE

§ 1. We must begin by settling our phraseology. Adam Smith, in a passage often quoted, has touched upon the most obvious ambiguity of the word value; which, in one of its senses, signifies usefulness, in another, power of purchasing; in his own language, value in use¹ and value in exchange.² But (as Mr. De Quincev has remarked) in illustrating this double meaning Adam Smith has himself fallen into another ambiguity. Things (he says) which have the greatest value in use have often little or no value in exchange; which is true, since that which can be obtained without labor or sacrifice will command no price, however useful or needful it may be. But he proceeds to add, that things which have the greatest value in exchange, as a diamond for example, may have little or no value in This is employing the word use, not in the sense in which political economy is concerned with it, but in that other sense in which use is opposed to pleasure. Political economy has nothing to do with the comparative estimation of different uses in the judgment of a philosopher or of a moralist. The use of a thing, in political economy, means its capacity to satisfy a desire or serve a purpose. Diamonds have this capcity in a high degree, and unless they had it, would not bear any price. Value in use, or as Mr. De Quincey calls it,

^{1.} Value in use, 使用價值, 謂物件之利用 utility, 乃指其滿足個人 慾望之能力而言, 類乎近代經濟學家所談之主觀價值 subjective value. 2. Value in exchange, 交換價值. 謂物件交換別一物之力量, 即近代經濟學 家所稱為客觀價值 objective value 是也.

teleologic value, is the extreme limit of value in exchange. The exchange value of a thing may fall short, to any amount, of its value in use; but that it can ever exceed the value in use implies a contradiction; it supposes that persons will give, to possess a thing, more than the utmost value which they themselves put upon it as a means of gratifying their inclinations.

The word Value, when used without adjunct, always means, in political economy, value in exchange; or as it has been called by Adam Smith and his successors, exchangeable value, a phrase which no amount of authority that can be quoted for it can make other than bad English. Mr. De Quincey substitutes the term

Exchange Value, which is unexceptionable.

Exchange value requires to be distinguished from Price. The words Value and Price were used as synonymous by the early political economists, and are not always discriminated even by Ricardo. But the most accurate modern writers, to avoid the wasteful expenditure of two good scientific terms on a single idea, have employed Price to express the value of a thing in relation to money; the quantity of money for which it will exchange. By the price of a thing, therefore, we shall henceforth understand its value in money; by the value, or exchange value of a thing, its general power of purchasing; the command which its possession gives over purchaseable commodities in general.

§ 2. But here a fresh demand for explanation presents itself. What is meant by command over commodities in general? The same thing exchanges for a great quantity of some commodities, and for a very small quantity of others. A suit of clothes exchanges.

^{1.} De Quincey, 1785-1859, 英人, 曾著有經濟學之名學 (The Logic of Political Economy) 一書, Teleologic value 即使用價值.