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Review

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the science." And it is plainly the new Sociology, experimental and comparative, that is meant. From this position the writer arrives at the conclusion that it is through the religious spirit that the new Social Democracy must work. The conclusion is fairly reached, but it is not shown to be inevitable. If the stricter meaning of "religion" is to be taken, the doctrine will suffer some hard knocks. If the meaning is sufficiently widened, we shall have little but a truism for our pains.

But the book is valuable. It is stimulating and refreshing, tolerant and sincere. The many references make up, in a running commentary, no mean bibliography of modern social and political thought. Like much of the text, they are often loosely connected with the general scheme, but they justify themselves in their own interest.

We cannot admit that "The [English] Labour Movement, like every other great movement of the century, was going back for its leading thoughts to Germany," or that Karl Marx was the chief inspirer of English Socialism. Mr. Harley has not given sufficient weight to the results of such inquiries as those of Professor Foxwell, in his *Introduction to Merger's "Whole Product of Labour,"* and Professor Seligman in "Some Neglected British Economists." The Continental Socialism which was planted in London has never flourished. The Labourist Socialism which developed in the North of England has drawn wonderfully little sustenance from Marxism.

If the New Social Democracy is to be set up against the old Socialism, we may fairly ask that the view of the Sociologist will be turned, not only to the relation of the facts of human nature to the theory of Socialism, but also to the relation between Democracy and Socialism. Mr. Harley has only touched upon this, but in such an inquiry it is more vital than Burke and Proudhon. In the chapter "The Collapse of Collectivism" we have the inquiry opened; but it is only opened. It is tantalising to be turned away from such a subject, half outlined, even though another interesting question, "Are Labourists Radicals?" is immediately started. Mr. Harley must give us more.

ROBERT JONES

Child Problems. By GEORGE B. MANGOLD, Ph.D. Pp. xv + 381. The Macmillan Co. Price 5s.

THERE is a growing tendency on the part of social reformers to deal with the problems of childhood as separable from those of the community at large. We think that to a large extent this

is justified. Although on the whole the fortunes of children are knit up with, and must follow, those of the adult community, yet childhood has its special needs and dangers and difficulties. The object of the book before us is "to give its readers a general view of the principal social child problems of the day," and the writer has brought together in a brief and suggestive form a large amount of information. Students of the many questions raised will need to supplement what they find here by the work of specialists, and in this they will be assisted by the bibliography appended. In some important respects the problems of America differ from those of England; the immigrant and the negro add greatly to her difficulties. When, *e.g.* we read that the mortality of negro infants is more than twice as high as that of whites, and remember what we have read elsewhere about the rapid growth of the negro population as compared with that of the native American, we cannot help wondering what will be the ultimate effect of reducing infant mortality all round. The fact, again, of great variations in the legislation of different States adds greatly to the difficulty of promoting general reforms in industrial and sanitary legislation. "A serious handicap to adequate legislation in the United States is the right of each State to enact its own child labour laws. A great variety of laws has been the natural consequence. This enables the employers affected by proposed legislation to threaten to abandon the States in which their establishments are located and to continue business elsewhere. State selfishness and the desire to build up local interests are forces of such magnitude that the State hesitates to enact legislation which may drive capital from within its borders."

HELEN BOSANQUET

The Child Labor Policy of New Jersey. By Arthur Sargent Field, Ph.D. Pp. iv+229. The American Economic Association. Price \$1.25.

THIS is an elaborate study of one section of the movement sketched in the preceding book. It covers so short a time in the State of New Jersey that it has been possible for the author to trace its growth from the beginning; and to estimate with some degree of certainty how far the policy has been a success. For the purposes of social experiment the independence of State legislation is so far an advantage; it is easier to watch results, and to make comparisons. The description given of the illiteracy of the child employees of New Jersey in 1883, carries us back nearly a hundred