INCOME: AN EXAMINATION OF THE RETURNS FOR SERVICES RENDERED AND FROM PROPERTY OWNED IN THE UNITED STATES; NEW YORK, 1915

Published @ 2017 Trieste Publishing Pty Ltd

ISBN 9780649612055

Income: An Examination of the Returns for Services Rendered and from Property Owned in the United States; New York, 1915 by Scott Nearing

Except for use in any review, the reproduction or utilisation of this work in whole or in part in any form by any electronic, mechanical or other means, now known or hereafter invented, including xerography, photocopying and recording, or in any information storage or retrieval system, is forbidden without the permission of the publisher, Trieste Publishing Pty Ltd, PO Box 1576 Collingwood, Victoria 3066 Australia.

All rights reserved.

Edited by Trieste Publishing Pty Ltd. Cover @ 2017

This book is sold subject to the condition that it shall not, by way of trade or otherwise, be lent, re-sold, hired out, or otherwise circulated without the publisher's prior consent in any form or binding or cover other than that in which it is published and without a similar condition including this condition being imposed on the subsequent purchaser.

www.triestepublishing.com

SCOTT NEARING

INCOME: AN EXAMINATION OF THE RETURNS FOR SERVICES RENDERED AND FROM PROPERTY OWNED IN THE UNITED STATES; NEW YORK, 1915



INCOME



THE MACMILLAN COMPANY
NEW YORK - ROWTON - CEICAGO - DALLAS
ATLANYA - RAW SZARCZNOO

MACMILLAN & CO., LIMITED LAMBON - NORMAY - CALCUTTA MELBOURNE

THE MACMILLAN CO. OF CANADA, LTD.

INCOME

AN EXAMINATION OF THE RETURNS FOR SERVICES RENDERED AND FROM PROPERTY OWNED IN THE UNITED STATES

BY

SCOTT NEARING, Pa.D.

WHARTON SCHOOL, UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA AUTHOR OF "WAGES IN THE UNITED STATES," "FINANCING THE WAGE EARNER'S FAMILY," "REDUCING THE COST OF LIVING," ETC.

Xem Tark THE MACMILLAN COMPANY 1915

All rights reserved

DEDICATED TO THREE MEN WHO GRASP THE REAL SIGNIFICANCE OF THE CONFLICT BETWEEN SERVICE AND PROPERTY INCOME,—

JOSEPH E. COHEN, J. A. HOBSON, EDWIN CANNAN.

PREFACE

Among all of the basic principles of economic life, none is more vital than this—that every able-bodied adult should have a job; that he should work at the thing for which he is best suited and best fitted; and that he should be paid the full value of what he produces. Society is built upon the idea that the people who can shall contribute their time and energy to the advancement of those things in which society has an interest.

Modern economic discussions are being turned toward the conservation of human values. Thinking men realize that the wealth of nations rests upon the fiber of the people; that the progress of civilization is built out of service.

Service is of preëminent importance. In the home, in the street, in the shop, in the mine, on the railroad, the greatest single law of life is the law of service—doing for others and sharing with others the burdens and rewards of effort. The work of the world, directed and performed by the hand of man, should have as its final object the greatest service to mankind, or, as Ruskin put it, "the largest number of happy and healthy human beings." Above the rights of property there must be placed the rights of humanity.

The industrial system, like every other social institution, must serve the human race, and serve it efficiently. To-day some of the chief questions of economics involve the method of apportioning income. Shall the values created by industry go to those who serve? There seems to be no other basis upon which economic society may finally rest.

An effective system of income distribution will recognize service as the greatest economic asset; will reward service with the values that service creates. Until those who serve receive a return equal to the value of their service, the questions of income distribution can never be settled, because until then they never can be settled right.

SCOTT NEARING.

University of Pennsylvania, March 12, 1915.

CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION

| | | 10 | | | |
|--------|--|------|-------|--------|-----|
| | THE MEANING OF INCOME | 5 | | | |
| SECTIO | | | | - 8 | PAG |
| I. | Personal or Material | ¥3 | | 1 | x |
| п. | Income as Purchasing Power | *0 | 5.5 | | × |
| III. | Wages, Standards and Incomes . | | * | | 11 |
| | CHAPTER I | | | | |
| | THE WHENCE AND THE WAY OF | DICO | KB. | | |
| I. | The Relation of Income to Effort . | 923 | | 1541 | |
| П. | Money as Income | | 204 | - | |
| ш. | The Sources from which Income is Der | | | | |
| IV. | The Productive Processes and Econom | alth | | 1 | |
| V. | The Monopoly Power of Ownership . | 40 | 526 | 11:400 | 1 |
| VI. | The Monopoly Principle Applied to Ca | | 0.000 | 1 | |
| VII, | Labor Monopoly as a Determiner of W | | | ٠ | 1 |
| | (6) | | | | |
| | CHAPTER II | | | | |
| | SERVICE INCOME AND PROPERTY | INCO | æ | | |
| I. | Income and Special Privilege | | | • | 1 |
| П. | Service vs. Property Ownership . | | 12 | | 2 |
| III. | The Basic Income Question | | | | 2 |
| IV. | The Answer for Transportation Agenci | es . | | | 3 |
| v. | The Answer for Municipal Utilities | | | | 3 |
| VI. | The Answer for Manufacturing Indust | | | 4 | |
| VII. | Mining, Smelting, and Refining . | | | | 4 |
| VIII. | Service and Property Incomes . | 230 | | 22.00 | 5 |
| | A CONTRACTOR OF THE PROPERTY O | | | | |