THE INDUSTRIAL SITUATION: ITS EFFECT UPON THE HOME, THE SCHOOL, THE WAGE EARNER AND THE EMPLOYER

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Its Effect Upon
The Home, The School
The Wage Earner and The Employer

By

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New York: 158 Fifth Avenue Chicago: 125 North Wabash Ave. Toronto: 25 Richmond Street, W. London: 21 Paternoster Square Bdinburgh: 100 Princes Street In commending this volume the Federal Council Commission on the Church and Social Service does so for the purpose of bringing to the churches a thoughtful consideration of the problems of modern industry.

This authorization does not relate to matters of interpretation in detail, which are, of necessity, in large measure the responsibility of the author.

For the Commission,
CHARLES S. MACFARLAND,
Secretary of the Council.



Introduction

HE social question is the outstanding question of our day. In the providence of God and the processes of history we are brought face to face with this question. The issues involved are here to challenge the intelligence and the faith of men. The social question includes the question how to secure a more just and equitable distribution of the resources of society, the question how to bring larger opportunity and more happiness into the lives of many, the question how to moralize wealth and humanize industrial processes, the question how to bring the disinherited into the family circle and give them an heir's portion in life, the question how men can live together on terms of justice and brotherhood. These questions cannot be evaded. It is for the churches to give men the clue to their solution.

That the churches are earnestly seeking to indicate their solution is one of the most hopeful signs of our times. Especially are the churches at present concerned with what is perhaps the most insistent phase of the social problem—the problem of industry. Much has been said and much has been written concerning the workers' alienation from the churches and the churches' lack of sympathy with the workers. How far

these complaints have been justified in the past we need not here consider; the fact is that to-day the churches are seeking to express the mind of the Master upon questions which vitally affect the welfare of the workers and of society at large.

Various religious bodies in this country have already formulated declarations of industrial principles. More significant than any of these is the united declaration put forth at Philadelphia in 1908, and reaffirmed at Chicago in 1912, by the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, representing several million Christians. This platform, which embodies what has been called the "social faith" of the churches, has been ratified by several of the leading denominations of the country.

" The Churches must stand:

"1. For equal rights and complete justice for all

men in all stations of life.

"2. For the protection of the family, by the single standard of purity, uniform divorce laws, proper regulation of marriage, and proper housing.

"3. For the fullest possible development for every child, especially by the provision of proper education

and recreation.

"4. For the abolition of child labor.

"5. For such regulation of the conditions of toil for women as shall safeguard the physical and moral health of the community.

"6. For the abatement and prevention of poverty.

"7. For the protection of the individual and so-

¹See "Christian Unity at Work," Macfarland. Published by the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America.