

decided on a turn-down collar, and the other half said "high collar," but both answers were made in a way that indicated them to be simply guesses. A half-dozen guesses were made at the necktie, each crediting it with being a different shade. Wood turned and exhibited a turn-down collar and dark red tie. "That gives you a little insight into a question of identity," he remarked. "You all looked at me as I came along, but no one observed my collar and tie closely enough to be able to describe them accurately a minute later. Yet it's on such little things that a man's life may depend in a murder case."—Philadelphia Record.

BOOKS

THE ONE GRIEVOUS INHERITANCE.

War and Labor. By Michael Anitchkow. Published by Longman's Green & Co., New York. For sale by The Public Publishing Co. Price \$2.00; by mail, \$2.20.

On the whole this book is a valuable contribution to contemporary economic literature. Whatever exceptions may be taken to some of its propositions or conclusions, all of it will be found interesting and very much of it instructive.

The first chapter is a sort of commentary on war and analysis of battle, which dispels some illusions concerning victories and defeats. Other chapters consider causes of war, lessons of recent battles, arbitration, etc. At the outset, the author dissents from the opinion that "war will kill war." "The erroneous theory," he says, "which affirms that war is capable of killing war without any conscious efforts of mankind toward its extermination, belongs to deductions based upon the idea that the best will be developed from the worst. This kind of theory is filled with weak, demoralizing and injurious fatalism."

As to any real results to be derived from arbitration or universal tribunals, if any such results come at all, they will appear, he claims "as the consequence and not the cause of suppression of war," and as to the "In time of peace prepare for war" plea, he lays emphasis on the fact that increased armaments do not decrease immediately after a war, but increase. He argues that an armed peace is no improvement on war, but that when "total peace comes into existence, when war between nations is as unlikely as civil war in free and thriving sovereignties, then these relations will be strengthened by calling for international justice." The possibility of civil war he regards as becoming less and less in European countries, so firmly are legality habits rooted in the minds of the people and the institutions of leading nations. The only obstacle in the way of salvation is the "one grievous inheritance of former times—war."

It will interest admirers of Henry George, to know the author of "War and Labor" regards "Protection or Free-Trade" as George's greatest work, and is in general agreement with the latter's views on protection and so called free trade. Of this book he says that it is free from "all the defects of 'Progress and Poverty.'" Evidently, however, our author is not familiar with "Progress and Poverty." He tells us that George himself said he derived his ideas from the Physiocrats. I am unable to find that the author of "Progress and Poverty" anywhere admits this. On the contrary, he has said that he was of ignorant of the teachings of the Physiocrats. George, he wrote "Progress and Poverty" Mr. Anitchkow to grasp the

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position is particularly evidenced in the chapters in which the question of railways is discussed.

In discussing the railway system of the United States, he makes this rather equivocal statement: "The government did not spend a single dollar on this immense network of railways; in certain cases the government allotted, free of charges, strips of land adjoining the railway." Could Mr. Anitchkow realize that these allotments aggregated in area more than all the land embraced in all New England, the Middle States and the Virginias and Carolinas, he would hardly designate these as "strips." He advocates government ownership, but would have private initiative along with government construction with the transfer of private to public ownership in terms varying from 35 to 60 years. Meantime, he contends for what he terms "rents of communications" which, presumably, in our phraseology corresponds to a tax on franchises. In support of this contention he correctly states that "all causes leading to the increase of land-rent, increase communication-rent;" and here again he mistakes George, for he declares that "the famous land tax of Henry George would in no way fill the exchequer." Yet in the next paragraph, he says: "Let us insert before the word 'rent' the word 'communication' or 'railway' and all the arguments of Leroy-Beaulieu and other economists against the opinions of George fall to the ground."

In the chapter on "Increase of Population and Free Transmigration," the author finds himself in complete accord with George, whom he credits with pointing out the "logical insolvency of Malthus and all his followers." In this chapter Mr. Anitchkow reverses the calculations of Malthus and proves himself as good, if not a better "figurer" than the famous clergyman. Referring to the decrease in births, notably in France, he gives an interesting calculation showing in the year 5,000, less than a hundred and fifty million inhabitants on the globe, and he pictures the future, "not in the form of a gigantic struggle for the existence of milliards of people, but in the sad lot of the last man, who, gathering together his vanishing forces, sets the Symbol of Redemption over his grave, which no one will be left to close over him."

JOSIAH EDSON.

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