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Author(s): F. C. Montague

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The Unseen Foundation of the Unseen Foundations of Society.
By F. W. BAIN, M.A., Author of *The Principle of Wealth Creation*. (London: Parker and Co.)

CHARGES of plagiarism are often interesting to discuss, but almost always impossible to prove. Mr. Bain defies anybody to produce in the history of science such another set of coincidences as he has traced between his own *Principle of Wealth Creation*, and the Duke of Argyll's *Unseen Foundations of Society*. Ironical persons might be disposed to agree with Mr. Bain. Here are a few of the coincidences. Mr. Bain has said: 'Mathematics has to do with quantity and nothing else.' The Duke has said, 'All mathematical reasoning is essentially quantitative.' Mr. Bain has classed economic fallacies as Idols of the Plough, the Schools, the Market Place, and so forth, and his book 'is full of allusions to Bacon.' The Duke in the same reference has spoken of the Idols of our private Den, 'and except here, there is no indication of Baconian influence in his book.' Mr. Bain began on p. 16, and the Duke began on p. 36 of their respective books to search for the definition of wealth. Mr. Bain has emphasised security as the negative condition of wealth production; the Duke has devoted nearly two hundred pages to the same theme. The Duke has observed that 'we cannot put back the hand of Time,' and Mr. Bain has spoken of the great hand of Time going back upon the clock-face of the Universe. Both Mr. Bain and the Duke have inserted panegyrics on Mr. Pitt. Really, if Mr. Bain has a case, he should not spoil it with trifling of this kind. Without being a plagiarist, one may know that mathematics is a quantitative science, one may refer to the *Novum Organum*, one may begin an economic treatise with seeking for a definition of wealth, or assert that wealth cannot be produced without security, one may even employ a dismally trite image or gratify one's political sensibility with a eulogy of Mr. Pitt. Coincidences of this kind go chiefly to prove that the accuser and the accused have alike dealt largely in commonplace.

F. C. MONTAGUE

Handbuch des Socialismus. Lieferung I. Von Dr. jur. CARL STEGMANN und Dr. phil. C. HUGO. (Zürich: Verlags-Magazin, 1894.)

THIS is the first number of what may be called a Dictionary of Socialism. It is to be completed in six or seven subsequent numbers, presumably of equal length—sixty-four pages—presumably at the same modest price—8d.; it is excellently printed in Roman letter. The aim of the authors is to give lexicographically a complete history of Socialism, taking that wide term in its widest sense, as including all efforts, however mutually contrasted, 'to alter or overthrow the prevailing political and social system in the interests of the masses. Thus, 'the communism of a Weitling, the atheistic anarchism of