

King Humbert and the Empress Elizabeth, the last of which outrages occurred more than a decade ago. The assassination of the King of Portugal and his son was not due to Anarchists, the author is sure, but to Republicans. The long struggle between Socialism and Anarchism for the favor of the dissatisfied lower strata of society has already resulted decisively in favor of the former, and the world is to be saved not by abolishing government but by repressing the individual. The sub-title announces the author's intention of dealing both with the Anarchists' faith and with their record. The former is treated in a luminous Introduction of twenty pages. The remainder of the book is a painstaking chronological account, carefully indexed, of all important and many unimportant Anarchist manifestations, from the beginnings of Bakúnin, who by a lifetime campaign in favor of violence earned the title of "the Father of Modern Anarchism." Everything is done with edifying detail: if the student wishes to know how much Meunier paid for rum at M. Véry's restaurant in the Boulevard Magenta, or what Czolgosz had for breakfast on the day he paid the penalty for assassinating McKinley, this book has the information ready. There is, in fact, so much of detail and so little of generalization that it might be better to ignore the author's own classification and place it among the reference books,—although there are pages which are breathlessly, if unpleasantly, interesting. Mr. Vizetelly, a great traveller with connections all over Europe, actually witnessed the killing of Carnot, as well as a number of the other incidents mentioned; and being, moreover, a man of catholic interests and unusual powers of observation and retention, he furnishes an amazing amount of evidently first-hand information on the most various subjects related to his main theme. Anarchism might have found a more sympathetic historian, but scarcely a better informed one.

*Chronicles of
Anarchism.*

In the preface to his book entitled
"The Anarchists" (Lane), Mr.

Ernest Alfred Vizetelly claims the

unique merit of supplying "a history of their doings from the days of Bakúnin." The history of a movement cannot well be written until the movement is past, and well past. This, Mr. Vizetelly argues, is clearly the case with Anarchism, or at any rate with that militant anarchism which pushed what was called "the Propaganda by Deed," and which was responsible for the deaths of Carnot and McKinley,