

- were against Him, 132. See Christ.
- Jevons, definition of wealth, 122; confusion as to, 196-197; value from marginal utilities, 218.
- "Johnson's Encyclopedia," old political economy dead, 206-207; definition of money, 480.
- Jones, definition of wealth, 121.
- Justice, highest aspect of civilization, 35; the government of the universe has its foundation in, 451; not concerned with production, 451-452, but governs distribution, 452; at the bottom of property, 456-459; Montesquieu on, 453.
- Kant, space and time and antinomy, 345-346, 348, 350; and Schopenhauer, 346-348; his categorical imperative, 458.
- Knowledge, man's earliest, of his habitat, 11; what it is and how it grows, 39-43; springs from cooperation, 20, 39; the incommunicable knowing called skill, 40-41, 59; the communicable knowing called, 41-43; that properly called science, 58-64.
- Labor, value of, 240; various senses of, 243; when land value is a robbery of, 256; in relation to space, 357-364; relation to time, 368-370; combination and division of, 371-381; Smith on division of, 182, 372, 374, 380; impossibility of division of, under socialism, 394-395; one of the two factors necessary in production, 279, 413; one of the three factors in general production, 405-406, 411-412, 413-414; its order, 406-407; capital is stored, 279, 296, 413; when capital may aid, 414; capital used by, 414-415; the essential principle of property, 461-462; why, though the real measure of value, it cannot serve as the common measure, 495-503; all exchange is re- "exchange of, 524.
- "*Laissez faire, laissez aller*," 153.
- Lalor, John J., definition of political economy, 61-63; definition of wealth, 122.
- Lalor's Cyclopedia, induction and deduction, 97-98; Adam Smith, 169.
- Land, basis of monopoly of, 137, and Mill's condemnation, 137; the term as used in political economy, 352, 408-409, 464; nature of its value, 240; value of, and desire, 255-256; when its value is a consequence of civilization and within the natural order, 256, and when destructive of civilization and a robbery of labor, 256; value of obligation, 265-266, and not wealth, 265-266, 277-278, 297, nor capital, 297; can have no moral sanctions as property, 265, and rightfully belongs to the community, 265; permanence of its value, 310-312; man's dependence on, 351-352; extension the fundamental perception of the concept, 352, this confused and limited, 78, 353-356; intensive use of, made possible by extensive use of, 364; first or passive factor in production, 77, 405-406, 408-410, 412-413; importance of observing order of, 406-407; capital springs from union of labor and, 406, 413; erroneously included in the category of private property, 460-461; called by lawyers real property, 461; Smith's view of, 461; Mill's attempts to defend private property in, 462; confused meanings, 463-466; different meanings of, 466-468; Mill succeeds only in justifying property in the produce of labor, 469; of "improved" and "made," 463-469.
- Landowners, their influence on political economy, 170-175, 182-