

# SCIENCE

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## DEMOCRACY AND SCHOLARSHIP

THE most noteworthy fact in nineteenth century history is the onward sweep of democracy. It has shown itself not only in the formal establishment of republican forms of government, but in the virtual establishment of the power of the people in countries where aristocratic and monarchic forms of government have been maintained. Broadly speaking, democracy has established itself in many directions, if not in the complete absorption of political power, in monarchic England and in imperial Germany, as truly as in the republican United States of America. It has made its way sometimes by violence, as in the revolutions which in the middle part of the last century agitated various countries of Europe; but, generally speaking, its greatest progress has been by agitation, education and constitutional methods. Nor is the movement stopped. It is rather going on with increased momentum. The world is destined to see more democracy among a larger number of people and over still wider areas and in more countries than is the case now. The masses are demanding a wider recognition, through a more extended suffrage, in Germany, in Portugal, in Austria-Hungary, in Russia, in Persia and in India. Indeed, they have already won it in Austria-Hungary, and it is unlikely that the worn-out machinery of the old Russian government can stand much longer in their way.

Democracy has not won its way, however, without arousing a good deal of criticism and many somewhat doleful prognos-