

72.
Karl Marx.

Herder and Comte) to denote a special form of mechanical development, so this new movement, on its part, professed to deal with the social problem *par excellence* and termed itself Socialism. Karl Marx (1818-1883, of Jewish descent) may be considered as the leader and centre of this movement. It initiated and led what we may term the Industrial Revolution in recent times. It has attained international importance; all the three countries in which we are mainly interested, together with most of the other European countries, have contributed to it.

For a long time the theories of Karl Marx received little attention from the academic leaders of philosophical thought in Germany. He was known only as an agitator, a demagogue and a revolutionary. Not till the ideas which he put forward had found their way into wide circles, including not only the middle but also the working classes, did the academic and learned class¹

¹ The origin and growth of Socialism in Germany and the neglect with which it was treated by teachers of law as well as of economics at the Universities, is lucidly explained by Prof. Schmoller in an Essay on Fichte's social tract 'Der Geschlossene Handelsstaat,' to be more fully referred to hereafter (see *infra*, p. 547). Prof. Schmoller points to the abstract and rigid treatment of the two sciences, of the science of jurisprudence on the one side and of that of economics on the other, which, whilst attempting to construct logical systems, had lost touch with actual existing social conditions. The latter had in recent times changed and progressed enormously under the doctrines of the Revolution (France) on the one side and those

of industrialism (England) on the other. "Towards these [movements] political economy and jurisprudence remained, so far as their foremost representatives were concerned, silent, unappreciative, and negative. This produced among philanthropists, in the face of the widespread misery of the masses, and latterly also among thinkers who recognised the deeper conditions of the modern age, a literary and political movement which, in opposition to the traditional, legal, and economic notions of the schools, aimed at a new social doctrine . . . this new doctrine is what we call Socialism, which in the beginning launched out into erroneous excrescences in the same degree as it was removed from the existing sciences or ignored and despised