

quickly put in force and with less friction in Great Britain than in the United States. In the latter the President can, if he wants to, and sometimes does, block the national will and successfully oppose changes which in the Mother Country would be made almost automatically. The President has really greater power than the King. The former can, and often does of his own will, exercise arbitrary powers while the King is more or less a figure-head. This is not true democracy.

We are led to these reflections by the perusal of an interesting and instructive article received from Mr. Lucius B. Swift, counsellor-at-law, Indianapolis, Ind., in which he expresses himself as follows:—

"It would be impossible to estimate the percentage of citizens of the United States who were in heart and word on the side of the Allies from the day when the great war began in August, 1914. The two years and eight months which went by before the United States entered were passed by many of those citizens in rebellion, frequently concealed but more often open, against the President's express warning that we must be neutral, not only legally, but in our thoughts. Day by day we asked the question why we had so many people who took shelter under the President's warning and by varied outcries shewed their failure to comprehend that the struggle was shaking liberty throughout the world. There was Mr. Bryan, our painful Secretary of State, with a following of men and women who sang "I didn't raise my boy to be a soldier" and who fought hard to make us, by staying at home ourselves and by keeping our ships of commerce at home, submit to the domination of the Kaiser at once, without striking a blow, or even waiting for his final victory. Our socialists, with a few notable exceptions, preached that there was no such thing as patriotism, and there were frequent declarations of intended refusal to serve in any war. A large bulk of farmers and commercial men wanted to be kept out of the war, and labour seemed to think that the demands of labour were first in importance. Americans of German birth or descent, even to the fourth generation, seemed to rise as one man to back the Kaiser up. Greater than all the rest was the lack of English-speaking-race patriotism,