

him, they follow him everywhere, and decrees derogatory therefrom are null and void.

How far the modern German has gone from his ancestral principle, we need not now pause to consider, nor shall we here trace the natural if not inevitable result of the two theories in the conception of international relationships.

What is democracy? Democracy is not a form of government. Republics in form may be autocracies in fact or oligarchies in fact. The republics, so-called, of ancient Greece; the republics, so-called, of medieval Italy; the republics, so-called (many of them), of Central and South America during our own times could not be justly dignified by the name of republics as we understand the word; and the Roman *res publica* was far from being a republic. What, I ask, was the form of government when Napoleon was First Consul of the Republic of France?

Nor because the form of government is monarchical or even autocratic, is it necessarily undemocratic. England has yet a king; George the Fifth has the same titles which his predecessor, Henry the Eighth, and his predecessor, John, had centuries ago. The army is his and the navy, and all transactions are in his name, but our King, thank God, unlike some of his predecessors, contents himself with reigning, and leaves the ruling to his people to whom it rightly belongs. [Applause.] You all know, of course, the well-known distinction between the English king and the American president: The English king reigns but does not rule and the American president rules but does not reign.

Democracy is a manner of thought, a bent of the mind