

he is very seldom able to exercise this legal right. These circumstances arise from the fact that there exist a great many groups and very seldom does any of these possess a majority in the popular chamber the result of which is, there is no recognized leader to whom the president may turn and entrust the task of choosing a Cabinet. Under such conditions, the Premier of the old Cabinet is entrusted with the task, and as might naturally be expected his choice often falls on several of the members of the old Cabinet. Moreover, when a Cabinet is formed, no matter how representative it may be, it is evident that it will not have political homogeneity as all groups must be represented in it. Thus the Cabinet is weak and unstable and as a result ministries are short-lived. In France, Cabinet governments have for this reason not proven wholly satisfactory.

In Italy, the conditions are somewhat similar to those that prevail in France, that is in having a number of groups or factions. These groups being more sharply defined than in France make the task of choosing a Cabinet more difficult even than in the French Republic and also leaves it more liable to dissension and division when formed. Consequently, it necessarily follows that the system as carried on in Italy is not satisfactory.

In Germany, Cabinet ministers are chosen by the executive irrespective of party politics and those of long experience in the service are preferred to parliamentary leaders or political chiefs. Legally and theoretically these ministers owe no responsibility to parliament but are responsible for their acts only to the King or Prince who appointed them. However recent events in Germany show a tendency towards responsibility of the legislature, an example of which, was Chancellor Von Bulow's virtual admission on the occasion of the publication of the Emperor's interview with an Englishman in 1908. "That the defeat of the government by the Reichstag would make his resignation a practical necessity." The Ministers' term of office depends on the royal favor and their duty while in office consists in carrying out the policies of the state as determined by the Emperor. Prussia is an exception to Cabinet governments in general in this that the relation between King and ministers, between the ministers themselves, their control over administration, etc., are all specifically stated in the royal ordinances.

In the United States, Cabinet ministers are chosen by the president without regard to the political complexion of the legislature