

who can abolish them at any time by an act of Parliament. The very fact of its continued existence expresses their approval of it, while the American people cannot abolish the Senate, neither can they force it to obey their will. Remembering then that democracy is the expression of the will of the people. The Lords is by far the more democratic of the two bodies.

Let us now compare the Cabinets of the two countries. The English Cabinet is a committee of the leading members of the party which has the support of the majority of the nation, men who have made a recognized success in government. They are chosen by the Prime Minister and also by the people themselves as their representatives and they hold office only so long as they have the support of the people. To show this I will refer to what happened during the Crimean War. The government, through some mistakes, sent an order of boots to the British soldiers in Crimea which were all for one foot. This made the British people justly indignant and the result was that the Cabinet was forced to resign and a new one was put in its place.

The American Cabinet, on the other hand, are not elected by the people, but they are appointed by the President from men outside of Congress. They are, therefore, responsible to the President and not to the people. This means that so long as they are in harmony with the President they need not express the wishes of the people at all. They cannot be called to account except for the very grossest crimes, nor made to explain their actions, neither can they be forced to reveal any public documents or papers. Their term of office is fixed for four years, no hostile act of Congress can effect them. All of which things stamp them indelibly as undemocratic.

The great advantage of the English system over the American, is the close union between the legislative and executive bodies by the Cabinet, which is in vital contact with the legislative powers, sitting in the same room where they are forced to answer each and every question which the Commons care to ask concerning their acts and policy. No cross-examination is more searching than that to which a minister of the Crown is subjected by the all curious Commons. If any minister refuses to answer the questions put to him he is immediately dismissed. Lord Palmerston was dismissed from the office of Secretary of Foreign Affairs simply because he refused to give desired information. Moreover, this close union between the two bodies makes a perfect working machine; the