

parts combined are weak and inefficient. The three branches are seldom in accord and consequently no settled policy is executed, deadlocks are common and compromises too frequent. The committees work at cross-purposes. The secret committees allow every opportunity for corrupt influence, perpetuate the lobby and permit log-rolling. The speaker discussed the difference in dealing with specific problems—financial legislation, contested elections, private legislation—showing the advantage of the cabinet system. He claimed the House of Lords gives true conservatism and stability to the English system. The cabinet checks the Commons by the power of dissolution and vice versa by a vote of 'want of confidence.' The American checks cause dead locks, conference committees, compromises, cumbrousness, friction and a general impotency in dealing with great questions. The division of power produces lack of responsibility. The speaker quoted: "In short the English system confers power on one body and aims to make it good; while the American system differentiates power among a multitude of bodies with the hope that they will be prevented from doing evil." The English system is united, harmonious, simple, conservative, responsible, responsive and efficient; the American is divided, cumbrous, complex, discordant, irresponsible, irresponsive and inefficient.

Mr. Piper followed with a rather unimpressive speech. He evidently did not realize how fast his time was flying as he spent much time on minor points.

Mr. Piper deserves credit for the manner in which he answered the opponents' arguments.

Mr. Barr argued that a government must correctly reflect the state; that in a democracy it must reflect public opinion. The government which most quickly and accurately ascertains what public opinion is and most quickly forms it into law is

the best for a democracy. Mr. Barr did not speak with his usual vigor and fluency and hardly did himself justice.

Mr. Meier grew excited and spoiled all his chances before he had been on the floor thirty seconds. O. W. undoubtedly has the making of a good speaker, but he needs to cultivate self control. For the present he might follow the example of Demosthenes and speak with pebbles in his mouth. But for his bad break in his opening he would probably have been one of the three.

R. S. Baker was received with a round of applause which showed that the crowd was with him. He proceeded to answer the argument that the union of executive and legislative departments will give rise to arbitrary power. He showed that the ministry was daily put to the task of renewing its claim upon the confidence of the Commons and the people. Every discussion in parliament is an arraignment of the ministry by the opposition while every vote is either a party defeat or a party triumph. The separation of these two departments as under our congressional system brings about serious conflicts and obstructs needful legislation. This is seen in the contest between Jackson and Congress in the bank controversy, and between Johnson and Congress on the reconstruction policy. He said the House of Lords was the conservative element in English legislation; compared the methods of raising revenue and making expenditures and closed by quoting Lecky on the advantages of the English and Von Holston the disadvantages of the American system.

Mr. Killen closed the debate giving most of his time to rebutting opponent's arguments. He was at a disadvantage in that the audience was tired. However he held their attention well.

The following are the judges' marking:

	Caldwell	Fling	Reese	Wolfe	Adams	Totals	Ranks
Maguire.	5	8	7	8	6	34	7
Green.	2	1	1	5	1	10	1
Dennison.	4	2	4	2	4	16	3
Piper.	8	6	8	7	7	36	8
Barr.	3	7	6	6	3	25	4
Meier.	6	4	2	8	8	28	6
Baker.	1	3	3	1	2	10	1
Killen.	7	5	5	4	5	26	