

perpetuate their power in the future or to hand it on to unworthy people, you can then step in and take it away from them. And ~~give~~ give it to someone else. The power should be concentrated, but should be ~~guarded~~ guarded. ~~Democracy~~ Democracy does not mean that one hundred million people decide all the vital questions that they can. But democracy means that you appoint men of ability and knowledge to make the decision and to ~~do~~ do the important matters and you keep an eye on them. And when they become corrupt you throw them out and get somebody else. And as long as we live in a corrupt world, you will have corruption. But we don't get away from the corruption by ~~destroying~~ destroying that which makes for ~~efficiency~~ efficiency. We get away from it by keeping the exercise of it under such ~~an~~ observation that we can remove it.

I was reading recently in an account of the history of English parliamentary govt. And it is an interesting thing how the English ~~govt.~~ govt., in which originally the king was ruler and his council simply gave him advice and this democracy went forward in England, they developed to the situation where the king had no power whatever. He has absolutely none today, except such powers that his personality demands. Otherwise he has absolutely no power. But the power, then, came into the hands of the king's council. And the king's council would be, and it came into the power of the parliament, which might have several hundred people, or of the king's council which might have five ten or fifteen people in it. And there was never any thought that any member of this council was ~~supreme~~ supreme. But in the natural development of things it came about that one of the ministers came to be the supreme one. And the rest did what he directed them to do. They gave advice but they followed his decision. And it developed as a natural thing, that nobody planned in England, that for a time it was the treasurer, whoever was the king's treasurer, he was really the prime minister of England. And sometimes it would be the secretary of the state, sometimes it would be the treasurer, but one or other, as we look back, we call the prime minister. But then the time came when they began to call a man prime minister and apply the