

had been the case; and to judge by the cleaner records of the eighteenth century this resulted in humaner warfare. Fighting was the concern only of those forces of the State—voluntary, hired, or impressed for service—which made war their own particular business—the professionals. On paper it was an excellent development; and the civilian immune from war's alarms, except vicariously, had the privilege of criticising in safety—tempered only by the one serious drawback of having eventually to foot the bill in gold that the soldier had paid in blood. But it cuts both ways. *La guerre n'est pas déclarée par ceux qui la font*. To-day such immunity is threatened. We are learning what not only the discipline and mobilisation of an army, but also the discipline and mobilisation of a people mean. As von der Goltz foresaw, as Alphonse Seclès in "Les Guerres d'Enfer" demonstrates, war is ceasing to be a matter of professional combat and promises to be more and more not only an engagement between two armies, but the exodus of two peoples.

Space forbids further inquiry as to even those war crimes already referred to, far less entry into discussion about others, or the examination of incidents during the campaigns of the last century as a method of comparison with those done during the past year and in the doing to-day. Of individual war crimes instances can be gathered from all wars; but to find a belligerent that, not of misadventure, not in the passionate on-rush of strife, but openly with organiser and deliberate intention, sets aside all the standards of "civilised" warfare, the pages of history must be turned for such dark periods as the wars of the Assyrians of old, the Thirty Years War, or the chaotic strifes that periodically have rent those portions of Europe and Asia we term the Near East. The words of Gustavus Adolphus, who "ever drew a line of partition between the man of service and the ruffian," are as grave an indictment of Teutonic methods, then and now, as could well be penned. He spoke of "the ravages, extortions, and cruelties lately committed . . . and that . . . persons of rank, birth, education, and competent incomes