

has a population of 3,300,000. The number of voters is about 775,000; the number of men of military age and physically fit must be substantially smaller. The country's armed and organized force in time of war would be 280,000, while there would be available for subsidiary military purposes, as pioneers, medical corps, drivers, grooms, guides, carriers, signallers, workshop artificers, storemen, bakers, butchers, office assistants, clerks, cyclists, etc. about 260,000 more. Thus "the armed men are in the ratio of one to every eleven souls, and the total available number of men who would fight or work for their country in time of war are in the ratio of about one to six souls of the population." Virtually the entire effective manhood of the nation is at the service of the military authorities. The training is even more universal than is the case in Germany.

Is this militarism? I need not repeat the considerations as to the training of the populace, which I have already advanced. There is a further consideration of the utmost importance. In Switzerland the leadership is in non-professional hands. A while ago, the officer commanding one of the four army corps into which the Field Army is divided was a lawyer in good practice. To the Swiss colonel, major, captain, active service means, not professional advancement, but the same interruption to his ordinary occupations that it does to the privates under his orders. Thus, in Switzerland, the armed force is wholly under the control of the civil power. Thus we have universal training, exact and minute organization, careful preparation. More than that: the Swiss spend upon their army a rather larger proportion of their revenue than do the Germans upon their army. Yet in Switzerland there is no militarism. This is a case in which militarism is avoided by a peculiarity in the organization of the army itself.

The history of England affords us two examples which point very neatly another phase of the distinction. In the seventeenth century the civil war between the king and the parliament caused the formation of a regular, profes-