

forces which will seem gigantic if compared with the armies supported by England during the greater part of the nineteenth century. One may hope that military training may become part of the education of every Englishman. But one may also hope that, while the training shall be universal, a great element of free enlistment, at any rate for service abroad, may form part of our military system.

It is easier, however, to realize the essential value of Wordsworth's precept that for the attainment of the ends of virtue (e.g. victory in a just war) we should employ the means of liberty and virtue, if we look for a moment away from England and consider the position of modern France. France is by historical tradition the leading military State of modern Europe. Within the last 130 years, or so, French armies have entered in triumph almost every capital in Europe, except Petrograd and London. But France, though the land of great generals and triumphant armies, has under the *ancien régime* no less than since the great Revolution, been a country of active, civil life. She has been a military country, but has not been militarized. Yet France is the country of revivals and resurrections. The French nation and the French army have now become identified with each other. Civilians and soldiers have, so to speak, combined their virtues. French bravery has united itself with French patience. Men are still living who can remember when just after the Crimean War we were told everywhere that they did things better in France. Now we are told that they do things much better in Germany. Neither saying could be wholly true. But it is well worth while to remember that the free spirit of France has something to teach mankind quite as impor-