reach the common ground which lies behind the controversies of the hour. When religion has to be nailed off to a limited territory occupied during a limited number of hours in the week, it is ripe for an invasion even of that reserve. To a vast number of modern men the spectacle which the Churches present is that of always being beaten back from large issues to relatively small ones, and perpetually accepting this rebuff, because they are not sufficiently in touch with the common mind or sufficiently equipped with knowledge of its needs to hold their own. The Church of England is very militant about Disestablishment and Church schools, but it seems to a great many observers to be strangely pacific and quiescent about a great many other things of at least equal importance; and by some unfortunate chance, whenever it has to give a vote, it gives one which history almost invariably judges to have been on the wrong side.

However, it is not our object to pass censures on any one Church, but rather to call attention to the simple facts which concern all the Churches. We see many signs that the modern world is becoming in a general way more religious. There is a marked reaction from the materialism of forty years ago. Our scientific men are beginning to tell us that all things are possible, and the President of the British Association delivers a religious address from his chair. But the Churches have not profited from this revival of the religious spirit. When censures of their congregations are taken, the only question which arises about the result is, which of them is declining most. Everywhere the complaint goes up that the people cannot be brought to church or chapel, and that able men, capable of bringing them to church or chapel, cannot be induced to join the ministers. That is the main question about religion and the world which now faces the Churches, and we hope it will be courageously discussed at the Church Congress.

THE EDUCATIONAL DISADVANTAGES OF COMPULSORY MILITARY SERVICE.—I.

**BY VICTOR LIZZ.**

I have been hearing, since my return to England, a good deal of talk about the educational advantages which my compatriots connect with such compulsory military service as exists abroad in the strongest states in which I am familiar. I have heard, indeed, and sometimes sincerely, anti-militarists (even once a Quaker!) reluctantly admitting that, much as they are against Conscription, it would give our people bodily and mental training, and refuse the more than countervailing danger which such compulsory service constitutes to efficient national education. It would give our people bodily and mental training, and by some unfortunate chance, to the simple facts which concern all the Churches.

For it is of education, is it not, that we are talking. We do not want Conscription for its own sake; that is to say, for military service. It would give our people bodily and mental training, and refuse the more than countervailing danger which such compulsory service constitutes to efficient national education.

Yes, but then Boy Scouts are boys, and conscripts are men. For it is of education, is it not, that we are talking. We do not want Conscription for its own sake; that is to say, for military service. It would give our people bodily and mental training, and refuse the more than countervailing danger which such compulsory service constitutes to efficient national education.

When we say that, instead of our habitual gregarious rush after catchwords or lazy drifting from ill-defined premises to unwarranted conclusions, we anti-militarists would make a firm stand to get the educational advantages coincident with compulsory military service, and refuse the more countervailing danger which such compulsory service constitutes to efficient national education.

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ing to discriminate, to weigh, deliberately to accept the heave of drawbacks with the greater advantages and the finest compensations attached to evitable evils, and it is convenient to enlist our undiscriminating desire to assure us that there are no drawbacksin turning what are mere compensations (as in this matter of succession) into though advantageous. In fact, they try to persuade us that in this particular panacea there is no need for discrimination or choice; there is no alternative; they are of necessity. Indeed, the chart of navigation unostentiously, but so necessary. The fighting of the Navy, its work, its national education, and that the complications of its far unattended disadvantages could be shown to have notable compensations. So the question is how best to discriminate what are constant drawbacks from what are inherent disadvantages and what are mere accidental complications from what is intentional advantage. For instance, in this matter of Conscription, I have been told by a German anti-militarist that the Pomeranian ploughman diminishes merrily in loathsome after two years in a Hostay regiment. Similarly, an Italian anti-militarist has reluctantly admitted that Calabrian peasants are brought back from their two years of barracks not only an occasional disease unknown to their schoolless mountains, but also a superficial acquaintance with the arts of reading and writing, and some notion [acquired in railway trunks] of their country's geography. Now it is good the Pomeranian should cease to be an utter pest and the Calabrian a total illiterate. But why should these desirable ends be compassed only in the roundabout way of taking these imperfect images of the goodhead for two (and in France they will again have them for three) years at the precise moment when they can earn a livelihood and add to the wealth of the country, and handing them over for instruction in the use of extremely expensive instruments of destruction by well-educated and devoted gentlemen, all whose intelligence, learning, sense of honour, and readiness for self-sacrifice, are themselves specialised for the murder of similarly disciplined, moralized, instructed and specialized foreigners; or, at all events, for the keeping of such foreigners, and their newspaper, diplomats, and money markets, in a condition of recurrent racket, thereby diminishing their own readiness to make things which their warlike neighbours would like to buy, and those warlike neighbours' power to produce things which they would like to sell? This sentence is, I know, roundabout. But the system which it describes, whereby the Pomeranian is made less of a boost and the Calabrian less of an illiterate savage, is at the best as roundabout as my sentence.

Now, remember, I do not affirm that such summing up of all youths, measuring a certain number of inches, also of many honourable self-sacrificing and highly educated gentlemen, let alone of a vast proportion of national wealth, for purposes of international murder or international scare, may not be inevitable in our present condition; it is, after all, not much more than a century since most nations abolished judicial torture, and not much more than two centuries since we ourselves gave up witch-burning. One quarter of the world (ours) is still sadly barbarous; moreover, pressing its civilisation on the world's three other quarters which are supposed to be more virtuous, is, as Lord Lloyd said, a thing which, even if it were possible, would probably take some time before any of us understand the lesson. That is not what I am concerned with. All I am at present arguing against is our tendency (manifested in this talk of the educational advantages of Conscription) to confuse this hitherto fatal, but daily more evitable, nuisance of a military régime inherited from the past with so essentially modern (and, indeed, hitherto exclusively future) a thing as a system of national training of body and soul. The jumble reminds one of the arguments of certain obscurantists, who, because the social virtues were originally fostered by asceticism and the arts and amusements generally helped by ritual magic, would like to revive, or at least keep in being, the last vestiges of such once incidentally beneficent misconceptions.

(To be concluded.)

THE SURVEYING BRANCH OF THE NAVY.

To the Editor of the "Westminster Gazette."

Sir,—The Navy, its work, its manoeuvres, and its cost are constantly discussed in public; but there is one branch little noticed which is neglected. The Surveying Branch of the Navy makes these charts. It is a separate department, apart from the fighting service, and I am inclined to call it the Cinderella of the Admiralty. This does not absolutely indispensable work quietly, unostentatiously, but so far as the public is concerned neglected and undervalued. The result is that in Parliamentary Estimates and debates it is liable to be overlooked. I hope it will not be forgotten by the First Lord in his forthcoming Estimates. With one or two exceptions, the ships allotted for this highly scientific work are old, some very old. The accommodation for officers and men, frequently the seamen of the better class, is of the type common to the ships of the mid-Victorian era, and by no means up to the present standard of sanitation and comfort. The officers have highly skilled work to do, requiring the greatest accuracy and care, the men to help them are all that are left after the rest of the service has passed them by, and it is only of late that in these days of deep draught ships, the accuracy of charts is more than ever necessary. Indeed, the chart-maker may be said to be "the eyes of the fleet." A little more money for this branch; one or two more new ships, and a visit or two occasionally by the First Lord would be a great help to a little known work, and a great encouragement to those engaged in it. This work is so important that it deserves all that money can get, and all the apparatus that can be supplied by the latest scientific knowledge,—I have the honour to be, yours faithfully

YVARMEE.

ANTHONY TROLLOPE AND THE CIVIL SERVICE.

To the Editor of the "Westminster Gazette."

Sir,—In the review of a biography of Anthony Trollope in to-day's Westminster Gazette it is remarked that "the renowned novelist states that his uncle, John Thackeray, 'was a man who never spoke a lie,' which is a curious statement to make, taking into account the circumstances of the country."

The book, with Mr. Thackeray's statement, is a most important one.

Mr. Thackeray, it is true, has spoken a lie; but... it is not a lie, in the strict sense of the word; for the conversation was not in Latin, nor in French, nor in English, but in a language which has not been spoken for more than two centuries.

The speech, the language of the country, was a lie; but it is not a lie, in the strict sense of the word; for the conversation was not in Latin, nor in French, nor in English, but in a language which has not been spoken for more than two centuries.

THE REVENUE RETURN.

The Revenue Returns for the completed first half of the financial year are exceedingly satisfactory. In his Budget statement last week, Mr. Lloyd George budgeted for an increased revenue for the whole year of just over 6 millions (£6,023,000); the actual increase in the six months, April 1-September 30, is £3,666,000. If we take the principal headings revenue we get the following figures:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Actual Increase</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Customs</td>
<td>£1,715,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estate Duties</td>
<td>£1,502,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stamps</td>
<td>£259,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office</td>
<td>£1,400,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The increase is particularly noteworthy in the case of Customs, where the revenue has more than doubled.

THE WESTMINSTER GAZETTE.
THE EDUCATIONAL DISADVANTAGES OF COMPULSORY MILITARY SERVICE.

By Norman Angell

I have been hearing, since my return to England, a good deal of talk about the educational advantages which my compatriots in foreign countries with such compulsory military service as exists already in their midst (even once a Quaker) reluctantly admit, that, much as they are against conscription, and, indeed, against all warlike preparations, it would, of course, be a splendid thing were every English youth, especially of the lower classes, compelled to undergo a period of yearly military training. It would give our people bodily and mental training, discipline, and efficiency. Even the Boy Scouts are a step in the right direction.

Yes, but then Boy Scouts are boys, and conscripts are men.

This is, however, only the superficially thoughtful under-lying this kind of talk: itself a proof that we English do really agree on this point of requiring more education and having some discipline, more especially that of taking care to instil our notions in us, what we are taking about, instead of leaving us to understand our own notions, with amiable, military speculations. What chance have the compulsory military service gives us to instil these notions, and at the same time, adds to the roundabout way of taking up something of reading and writing, and making us discriminative, to our military regime inherited from the past, the more efficient, any advantages and refuse the finest compensations and the more useful, finish it, for it is convenient to insist on our undisciplined desires, to assure us that there are no
drawbacks or advantages, this is in this matter of Conscription) into thoroughgoing advantages. In fact, they try to persuade us that, for any notion (acquired in this talk is, the more we get roundabout way of taking up something of reading and writing, and making us discriminative, to our military regime inherited from the past, the more efficient, any advantages and refuse the finest compensations and the more useful, finish it, for it is convenient to insist on our undisciplined desires, to assure us that there are no
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It is not education, for we really believe, that is to say, for military not want Conscription because it is, for the most part, more war-aggravated. We do not believe that through war and war, and even, through war and war, are militarism's odious drawbacks; that is to say, militarism's very aims and objects. Of course, all things under the sun have their drawbacks and their compensations. Indeed, the further spreading, the more effective, any system or regime, the more intense will tend to be such drawbacks and compensations. This is precisely one of the facts of which our lack of intellectual training (since we are talking about education), of disciplining of hopes and fear by reason, is perpetually preventing the recognition. We naturally want every advantage and no drawbacks; we gladly hope to get all and pay nothing. And our guides and philosophers, especially those engaged in politics, instead of teaching us to discriminate, to weigh, deliberately to accept the lesser drawbacks with the greater advantages and refuse the finest compensations attached to evils. It is, indeed, quite extraneous to us to understand desirabilities, to assure us that there are no drawbacks turning what are mere compensations (in this matter of Conscription) into thoroughgoing advantages. In fact, they try to persuade us that in their particular panacea there is no need for discrimination or choice; there is no alternative; such particular moral and legal propositions from what are inherent disadvantages, and what are more accidental compensations from what is intentional advantage. For instance, the consequences of Conscription, I have been told by a German anti-militarist that the Pomeranian ploughman diminishes more quickly in handsomeness after two years, in a Hussar regiment. Similarly, it is admitted that Galician peasants bring back from their two years of barracks not only not unimpressed by their schoolless mountains, but also a superficial acquaintance with the arts of reading and writing (indeed, they are acquired in railroad tracks of their country's geography). Now it is good that the Pomeranian should cease to be an illiterate and the Galician a total illiterate. But why should these desirable ends be compassed only in the roundabout way of taking these imperfect images of the goodhead for the手里, and taking the ploughman we again take him for three! years at the precise moment when they can earn a livelihood and add to the wealth of the country, and handing them over for instruction the use of an extremely expensive instrument of destruction by self-educated and devoted gentlemen, all whose intelligence, learning, sense of honour, and readiness for self-sacrifice, are themselves specialised for the murder of similarly disciplined, morally instructed and specially foreigned foreigners; or, at all events, for the keeping of such foreigners, and their newspapers, diplomats, and money markets, in a condition of recurrent panic, thereby diminishing their own readiness to make things which their warlike neighbours would like to buy, and those warlike neighbours' power to produce out of things which not only have liked to sell? This sentence is, I know, roundabout. But the system which it describes, whereby the Pomeranian is made less of a local and the Galician less of an illiterate, is at the best as roundabout as my sentence.

Now, remember, I do not affirm that such using up of all youths measuring a certain number of inches, also of many honourable self-sacrificing and highly educated gentlemen, let alone a vast proportion of natural wealth, for purposes of national mortality or international sacrifice, may not be inevitable in our present condition: it is, after all, not much more than a century since nations abolished judicial torture, and not much more than two centuries since we ceased growing up with witchcraft. One quarter of the world (ours) is still slightly barbarous; moreover, pressing its civilization on the world's three other quadrants which are supposed to the wholly without. See, though Normandy has a somewhat warfare is not a paying speculation nowadays, and preparation for it not a really serious and intense occupation, it will probably take some time before any of us understand the lesson. That is not what I am concerned with. All I am at present arguing against is our tendency (manifest in this talk of the educational advantages of Conscription) to confuse this hitherto fatal, but daily more evitable, nuisance of a military system from the past with so essentially modern (and, indeed, hitherto exclusively future) a thing as systematic training of body and soul. The jumble reminds one of the arguments of certain obscurantists who, because the social virtues were originally fostered by ancestor-worship, and the arts and amenities partly helped by ritual magic, would like to revive, or at least keep in being, the last vestiges of such once incidentally beneficent misconceptions.