

bare legs, for the baby stockings were down over worn sandals. Fair hair hung uncombed about a face that was pitifully thin and streaked by tears and dust. The doctor lifted the boy up and swung him out, and the father spread his arms to receive him and caught the child to his breast.

The doctor laid back the rumpled covers of the bed then. "Bill," he said kindly, and began to unbuckle the strap of his case.

"So that's the other one." It was Eastman, on his knees, the child clasped tight.

The doctor laid back the bedcovers very gently. "It was the other one," he answered.

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Midnight, and the lost boy was in his mother's arms, with Eastman hovering beside the two, and the doctor across from him, sitting on his heels, with a baby hand in his big, gentle grasp.

"Doctor, we'll never be able to make it up to you," said the father. "I don't feel that the reward is half enough. But I want you to accept it with our lifelong gratitude." They were in Mrs. Eastman's sitting room at the hotel. Her husband crossed to a desk.

The doctor stood up, coloring bashfully. "Ah, I can't take money for findin' the little feller," he protested; and when Eastman came back, holding out a slip of paper to him, he shook

his head decidedly. "No, sir, I just can't," he declared. Letty entered then, carrying a tray hidden under a napkin. He hastened across the room to take it from her.

"We'll see about this later on," answered Eastman. "You must accept it. And there's another thing I want to offer. You know, Doctor Fowler's been up from San Francisco to look over the Blue Top position. But he won't suit. Do you think he's been worrying about the finding of my boy? Not a bit of it. He's been worrying for fear the bungalow wouldn't be big enough to please his wife. There's one thing I didn't realize the other day, Doc. What we need is a physician that doesn't put on so much style—the kind of a man

that can meet any emergency, you understand—take a horse over a trail if it's necessary."

"Yas!" returned the doctor. The tray was still in his hands. And now he began to tremble so that there was a faint clink of glass. He stood looking down at it.

"In fact," went on Eastman, "we need a doctor like you at the mine."

The doctor raised his eyes to the girl standing at Mrs. Eastman's side. And he saw that there was a look of great happiness on her face, like the happiness on the face of the young mother.

"Blue Top!" he said. Then: "Letty, do you think the little shingled house is too small?"

The Hague Tribunal

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the subject of excessive armaments, as the German military representative made such objections that this question was promptly shelved. Other important matters, however, were dealt with, including three conventions, relating respectively to a permanent court of arbitration, the laws and customs of war on land and the lessening of the severities of naval warfare. The most important outcome of the conference was the establishment of the Hague Tribunal as a permanent court always available for the settling of disputes between nations. In 1902 the Tribunal became an accomplished fact, and Andrew Carnegie's donation of \$10,000,000 provided a magnificent Temple of Peace in the Dutch capital. When a controversy arises, Powers may appoint special tribunals, or mixed commissions, or refer the case to a single arbiter. If the Hague Court is chosen each nation selects a judge from its panel, or committee constituted by each State naming up to four members to serve in that dignified station for six years. The two arbitrators selected name an umpire, and a majority of these three gives the decision.

The Second Peace Conference

The second conference was held in 1907, lasting for more than four months, namely, from June 15 to October 18. Forty-four States sent representatives to attend this convention. As at the first conference, the question of reducing the armaments was waived, but several items of the utmost importance were agreed upon, especially as to the treatment of neutrals and various modifications of maritime war. Under the laws of war as accepted in 1899 after the first Hague conference, private property on land, unless used for war purposes, is immune from seizure or destruction. But this rule has not been extended to protect private property at sea. It is still lawful prize. Great Britain has hitherto opposed the revision of this rule although the other nations are strongly for making private property at sea immune. Were this principle adopted, it would allow a substantial reduction in armament, for the protection of commerce is one of the chief justifications of a large navy.

Cases Settled in the Hague Court

An even dozen disputes have been adjusted by the Hague Court, some of them bristling with sinister possibilities. In every case general satisfaction has been the result. For a new tribunal, and considering the countless complexities and

the chances of ill-feeling, this record is impressive. The first case was a dispute over some Catholic funds in California, in which the American won over the Mexican government. The second dispute was when Great Britain, Germany and Italy won against the American, French and Dutch in the matter of preference in the Venezuelan blockaded ports. In the next case Great Britain, France and Germany won against Japan in regard to Japanese house taxes. The fourth decision was in favor of Great Britain against France as to treaty rights in Arabia. Other more important questions amicably settled were: the maritime frontier between Norway and Sweden in which Norway won; the Newfoundland fisheries dispute between Great Britain and the United States in which the States won on most points; a question between Russia and Turkey over arrears of interest on the Russian indemnity, award not yet announced, and another unfinished case over the seizure by Italy of three French ships.

How Peace Might be Assured

The simple statement of what the Hague Tribunal has done is the best prophecy of what the future holds in store. Happily for civilization there is a virility about a moral ideal that overcomes every obstacle from apathy to virulent hostility. Having so far conquered, there is no likelihood of the ideal of world-wide peace being suppressed at this late date, despite

the organized stirring up of periodic war-scares. In the Hague Court the nations have all the machinery needed for the smoothing over of disputes. Nor is motive-power lacking. The same force which gives value and weight to treaties between nations—public opinion and a sensitive national honor—must be invoked to bring every civilized State under the sway of international law. The future will wonder why, after deciding that the law of the land was a better means of maintaining one's honor and dignity than the duel, we nevertheless still cling to the sword in our dealings with other nations. If only it could be agreed that arbitration should be extended to cover every dispute that might arise—an unlimited treaty, including the exceptions now made in general arbitration treaties, "involving the independence, the vital interests or the honor"—then the nations of the earth might roll the crushing burden of war preparation off their backs and stand erect again, free men. As things are today in most countries, the workers are the virtual slaves, not of war, but of the fear of war. What would it not mean to the toiling masses of earth to have the \$4,000,000,000 now wasted annually on war, turned into productive channels? The hideous spectres of want, unemployment, grinding toil, penniless old age or actual starvation would be banished, and it would rest with man himself to make of the earth a new Eden. The abolition of war is no

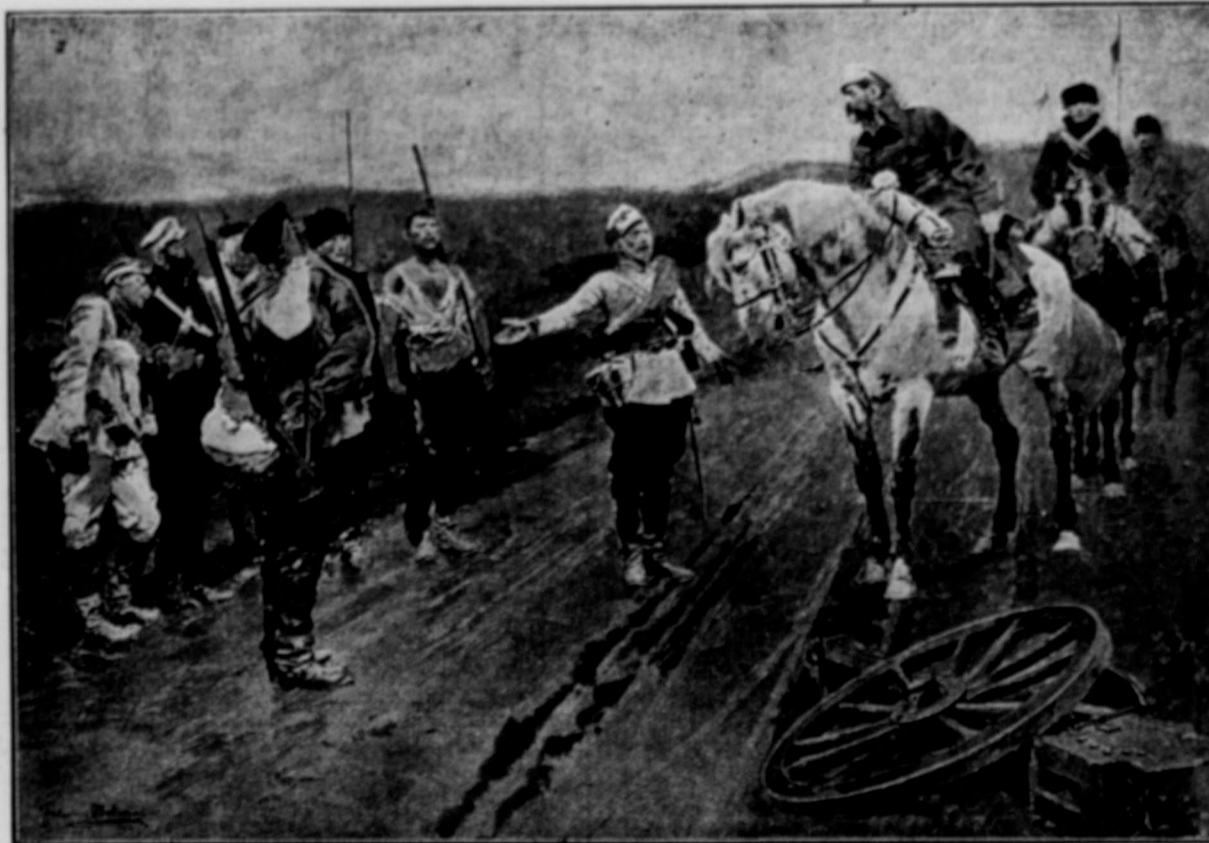
hillside with a place of worship consecrated to the gospel of peace."

According to a writer in a Belgian paper, the Queen who spends most on her dresses is Queen Wilhelmina. Her dress bill runs to more than \$20,000 a year. The German Empress comes next. Her Majesty pays \$12,000 for her beautiful gowns, most of which come from London and Vienna. No orders are placed in Paris. The Queen of Italy spends an almost similar amount annually. She has a weakness for costly lace. The Empress of Russia's outlay on dresses is very modest. Her Majesty wears mostly black dresses.

NATIONAL GRAIN STOOKER

Some enquiries in regard to the National Grain Stooker company, of Winnipeg, have come to The Guide. We understand that there are farmer shareholders of this company all over the West, and will be glad to hear from a number of them stating as to whether they have seen stookers manufactured by this company in operation, and if so with what success. Also we would like to know from the shareholders upon what terms and representation the stock was sold.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE



WHAT WAR MEANS

Remnants of a Russian regiment after two weeks of continuous fighting on the Sheho, one of the most disastrous battles of the Russo-Japanese war, fought from the 5th to the 18th of October, 1904. The Japanese acknowledged 20,000 casualties, while the Russian losses were placed as high as 42,000. Ere the battle was over, a Russian officer and a handful of wounded men reported themselves to the general in command.

"How dare you leave your men at such a time!" stormed the general. "Back with you at once! Where is your regiment?"

"Here, sir," replied the officer. "This is all that is left of my regiment."