

dad, I bribed her—I told her I'd go along with her. Her dimples twinkled and her blue eyes shone triumphantly. "You could come over to our house and you and Tom could get along beautifully together, with Marilla Brown to do the cooking, couldn't you? Tom's always promised me a nice trip; though, of course," meditatively, "I wouldn't stay two years. Maybe only till spring."

Mr. Moore swallowed convulsively and glared at his pretty daughter. "And I suppose you think Tom'll let you go, do you, to stay away six or seven months?" he remarked sarcastically.

"Well, I should hope so! Women don't tie themselves down now, dad, like they did in mother's young days!" in a superior tone.

"Nor in her old days, either," he retorted, "if she can plan to go away for two years and leave her husband to shift for himself!"

Nancy achieved an injured look. "But, dad, you'd be with Tom! And I'd be home most of the time! And I thought," reproachfully, "you'd be tickled to death over the compromise when you're so anxious to sell for all that money!"

Her father gave an angry snort. All that money? When Annie'd be running off to California with half of it? He knew Annie. Whenever she gave in it was at a price, and that was what she was figuring on, was it? He'd be jiggered if you could beat a woman for notions! Not but what the half belonged to her, and he didn't begrudge it to her either. But what would she do with \$15,000? Spend it all, he thought bitterly, tripping around the country with Nancy, squandering it, lose it maybe. And him tamely quartered on Tom Bowen, or, worse still, "baching" it at the hill farm through the long, lonely winter months! But beyond the anger that flamed up in him there was something deeper, something that hurt keenly—the thought that Annie could coldly contemplate a long separation like that. Why, they had often planned to go to California together. At least Annie had, and he had acquiesced agreeably enough that some day when times were better and traveling expenses lower they could take the trip to the Western Coast. And now, when they both could go, she could heartlessly plan to go by herself! Of course he hadn't sold the farm, but it would have come to him when everything was settled. And here was this little snip of a Nancy offering to go with her mother! And no doubt of it, that lummox of a Tom would let her go! Yes, she had talked her mother over all right—for her own ends! This reflection, at the end of all the confused, angry, perplexing thoughts that milled hurriedly through his mind, gave him a distinct jar, and he took quick and cautious counsel with himself. No use to let the little minx see what a shock he had received.

"Well, the compromise isn't bad," he said in what he tried to make an easy tone. "Of course your mother can do what she likes, if she . . . if I . . . if we—the buyer may have changed his mind by this time, you know," he wound up rather lamely.

Nancy registered blank disappointment. "Oh, dad! I thought he was terribly anxious for it!"

"He was. But the matter's been hanging fire now for a week. People change their minds sometimes, you know. Plainly her father was disgruntled."

"Oh, I hope he won't! Go and see him again, dad, won't you? I must go now. Listen," as he started the engine, "call me up when you hear, will you?"

James Moore stared after the car until it was lost in sight around Lennon's corner, then he made his way slowly and thoughtfully toward the barn. That night at supper Annie thought him very absent and depressed, and for the first time her heart smote her. She did not know Nancy had seen her father as she left. The encounter had been only of a few minutes' duration and to her mother, left alone upstairs, pondering over Nancy's mysterious plan, it had seemed but a moment after Nancy ran down the stairs until she heard her car chug-chugging out of the yard. Therefore she was as unconscious of what was passing in her husband's mind as even Nancy could have wished. But what Nancy had not counted on was the disconcerting celerity with which her mother sometimes changed her mind. And tonight, seeing her husband so unlike himself, she began to question if she were acting right. After all, they didn't need two farms . . . and it was a wonderful price. They might—her heart leaped a little—take that long-planned trip to California this winter. As for the hill farm—well, life was full of sacrifices anyhow. Maybe she could stand one more. With characteristic swiftness she made the gallant about-face.

"I—I've been thinking about that deed, James," she managed to falter. "If you still want me to sign it, I—" she choked up, unable to go on.

At her first words her husband had glanced up furiously, but accusations on his tongue, but the sight of her falling tears checked him and most unaccountably touched his heart. What a brute he had been to hold his own wishes above the happiness of his wife—so much of a brute that she had harbored the thought of going away

and leaving him alone for months. She did love the place—he knew that. "Why, Annie," he said awkwardly, "don't you cry. We won't sell the place if you don't want to. I—I kind of—er—don't want to sell it myself."

At the sight of the amazing joy that flashed over Annie's face James Moore experienced a perfect moment of pure happiness. After all, this meant more to her than the California trip!

"Do you really mean it, James?" she gasped. "Do you really mean it?"

To hide his face he hurried to the telephone. "Listen, and I'll show you," he said, taking down the receiver.

"And, oh, Nancy," Mrs. Moore said to her daughter over the phone early the next morning, "you don't know how glad I am it turned out this way! He looked so sad and down-hearted I just had to give in! And when I did, he did. So that little plan of yours, dear, whatever it was . . . What? Oh, yes, he called it off last night, right away. And honestly, Nancy, I think he hated to give up the place as much as I did—he's as happy as a king today."

Slowly and thoughtfully Nancy slipped the receiver on the hook. "I wonder," she murmured, "I—just wonder!" And to this day she doesn't know for sure why her father changed his mind so suddenly. For that matter, neither does James Moore himself.

"Anyhow," she laughed, as she ran out to finish the breakfast dishes, "there goes my perfectly good trip to California!"

HISTORY AND THE LIMITATION OF ARMAMENTS

Herbert F. Wright, Ph. D. in America

It is a trite but true saying that "under the sun there is nothing new." The Conference on the Limitation of Armaments is no exception. Ever since the fourteenth century the attention of kings and statesmen, churchmen and scholars has been directed to various projects for the abolition of war and the establishment of world peace. The first of these, however, either did not mention the question of armaments at all or touched it only in passing.

One of the first persons to bring up the subject of limiting armaments was Charles-Louis Castel de Saint-Pierre. It was in 1713 that the Abbe published his "Project pour rendre la Paix Perpetuelle en Europe," wherein he emphasized the fact that the adoption of his proposal would render it possible to the various States to decrease materially their military expense. This plan was amended by Jean-Jacques Rousseau, who epitomized the Abbe's "Project," and in 1795 it was followed by Immanuel Kant's celebrated treatise on "Eternal Peace." In this work Kant argued that the armaments of nations not only protect peace but at the same time menace it. He therefore demanded the abolition of permanent armaments.

In passing it may be worth noting that Prussia, at the time of the Treaty of Tilsit, bound herself to limit the number of her troops to a certain contingent, as also, in 1880, the Pasha of Tripoli was forced to do, toward France, with regard to his naval forces. These arrangements, however, being conditions of peace obtained by force, and not conventions freely arrived at, cannot be considered as precedents.

After the Congress of Vienna, the plan of the Czar of Russia to effect an agreement regarding armaments led to long negotiations, which resulted in the convention of February 10, 1817, whereby the States maintaining an army of occupation in France agreed that each of them should diminish its contingent in the said army by one-fifth.

About this time, also, a similar, though more limited, project was proposed by the United States to Great Britain. The lakes situated between the United States and Canada had been the theater of bloody combats during the War of 1812. After this war, the danger existed that the two States might augment permanently their warships upon the Great Lakes. That is the reason why, at the end of 1815, President Monroe proposed to the English minister a respective limitation of the vessels stationed there, which was agreed to on April 28, 1817.

The next incident worth noting occurred in 1881, when the King of France, Louis Philippe, called together a conference on disarmament. In this conference, which met at Paris, delegates of England, Austria, Russia and Prussia participated, and a protocol was signed embodying an agreement based upon general principles.

As early as the Peace of Belgrade, in 1793, the Russians had to bind themselves not to construct vessels upon the Black Sea and to entrust Russian commerce exclusively to Turkish vessels. In the convention annexed to the Peace of Paris of 1814, Russia and Turkey bound themselves mutually, for the purpose of neutralizing the Black Sea, to limit the number of their vessels on that sea, and not to establish any military arsenals on the shores thereof.

The results of this convention were most remarkable. With the money saved by the lessening of

military and naval expenses, internal and coast improvements were made. Good roads were constructed. Chile turned an arsenal into a school for manual training. She also built a much needed breakwater in the harbor of Valparaiso, and commenced systematically the improvement of her commercial facilities along the coast. One or two of Argentina's previous war vessels went into her commercial fleet and plied back and forth across the Atlantic in honorable and lucrative business. Contracts were let for the building of a railway through the heart of the Andes, to bind Buenos Aires and Santiago together in the most intimate relations of trade and travel.

But more significant than any of these material results was the change in the attitude of the Argentines and Chileans toward each other. All the old bitterness and distrust passed away, and the most cordial good feeling and confidence took their place. It is also worth noting that, during the life of the convention, a remarkable reduction in armaments was observed in the other South American countries.

According to Fried, at the expiration of the convention, the two States seem to have taken up their arms again. It has not been possible to discover anything more definite, although the second Hague Peace Conference in its plenary session of August 17, 1907, expressed its congratulations to Chile and to Argentina with regard to the agreement.

Meanwhile the British Government had begun its memorable campaign in the interests of the diminution of armaments. As early as March 9, 1899, the head of the Admiralty, Lord Goschen, had declared in the House of Commons, in the name of the Government, that Great Britain was ready to cut down its plans of naval building if the other Powers would do likewise. Since this period the English ministers have continually spoken in favor of the decrease of armaments.

In 1905, when Sweden and Norway dissolved their union and both sides were already arming, a peaceful arrangement between the two States proved possible. A permanent neutral zone was created between Sweden and Norway. It was in 1905, also, that Gaston Moth, in France, proposed that France and Italy gradually do away with their respective fortifications in the Alps. Consequently, in December, 1906, the French Parliament, on the report of Messimy, reduced the costs for the fortifications along the Italian frontier from 290,000 francs to 194,000 francs. Italy is said to have acted in like manner.

The universal peace congresses, which met twice in London, and second Peace Conferences often dealt with the question of armaments. An extremely important fact was that, at the Interparliamentary Conference at London, in 1906, the problem of armaments was debated for the first time and that Baron d'Estournelles de Constant and M. Messimy, later French Minister of War, drew up very remarkable reports on this problem and vain attempts were made by several Governments, particularly the English and Russian Governments, to have the question of the limitation of armaments discussed at the second Hague Conference. A special visit to the European cabinets, undertaken by de Martens, bore no fruit.

Only twice during the conference was the question of armaments touched. In the plenary session of August 17, 1907, Sir Edward Fry delivered an address which he closed with a proposal to participate to one another naval construction plans. A second proposal concerning the question of armaments was made at the second Hague Conference. It did not come up, however, at the time of the discussion of this problem, properly speaking, but when the question of the beginning of hostilities was being debated. This proposal was not further discussed and soon disappeared as unnoticed as it had arisen.

The first detailed proposal made to a peace conference is probably that of G. H. Perris. For the proposals made prior to this were hardly debatable. At the seventeenth Universal Peace Conference at London, in 1908, Perris made a statement and presented two very practical resolutions, which were accepted.

As the last convention relative to the question of armaments, we may mention the agreement made in March, 1918, between Austria-Hungary and Russia. In order to do

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away with the tension which existed between them, the two States bound themselves to reduce to 150 men, the normal strength of the Russian company, the companies which they maintained at the Galician frontier, which, before the conclusion of the agreement, had consisted of 200 men.

At the Universal Peace Conference at The Hague, in 1918, Professor Dr. Ludwig Quilke submitted a draft of an armament convention which is by far the most detailed and most profound that has been made, and which, certainly marks a turning point in the discussion of the problem, while from 1911 on, Great Britain not only did not limit itself to generalities in the question of armaments, but several times addressed direct proposals to Germany. In this connection three successive efforts must be mentioned: the exchange of information suggested in 1911, the 1912 and 1913 proportion suggested in 1912 and the one year naval holiday suggested in 1913.

In conclusion it might be well to mention the fact that there have been several examples of unilateral reductions of armaments, although they have little practical importance. Not the least among these is the example of the United States of America, which has repeatedly restricted its program of naval construction, an action which merited the congratulatory resolution from the Universal Peace Congress of Geneva in 1912.

From the Treaty of Paris up to the first Peace Conference at The Hague, universal peace congresses busied themselves several times with the question of armaments, but no profound decisions were reached. On August 12-14, 1898, the Czar of Russia issued his memorable circular to call together the nations to the first Peace Conference at The Hague. The deliberations of the Conference dealt, on the one hand, with the question of the non-augmentation of the military forces on land and sea; on the other hand, with the limitation of the means of war. And in this latter regard both war on land and on sea were considered. On the question of the suspension of armaments, the Conference, after discussing two drafts, both of which failed of adoption, adopted the following resolution and vote:

Resolution. The Conference is of opinion that the restriction of military charges, which are at present a heavy burden on the world, is extremely desirable for the increase of the material and moral welfare of mankind.

Vote. The Conference utters the wish that the Government taking into consideration the proposals made at the Conference, may examine the possibility of an agreement as to the limitation of armed forces by land and sea, and of war budgets.

The question of the means of war on land was next taken up. Several projects concerning rifles were discussed and finally rejected. But in a vote, which it is well to mention, the hope was expressed that a future conference would again take up the question. No restriction was taken concerning guns, powder and explosives. With regard to the limitation of the means of war on sea the Conference expressed "the wish that the questions with regard to rifles, and naval guns, as considered by it, may be studied by the Governments, with the object of coming to an agreement respecting the employment of new types and calibers."

Three years after the Peace Conference, on May 28, 1902, the Governments of Argentina and Chile concluded a convention by which each of these two Republics undertook not to increase its naval fighting forces for a period of five years, without giving the other party eighteen months' previous notice of its intention so to do. Nothing was to be included in the agreement, however, about putting a check upon the strengthening of naval fortifications. The warships under construction were to be sold, if possible; if not, they were to be completed, but not included in the fleet. Furthermore, one Chilean cruiser and two Argentine cruisers were to be dismantled. This agreement, which has since lapsed and has not been renewed, was faithfully observed by both Republics.

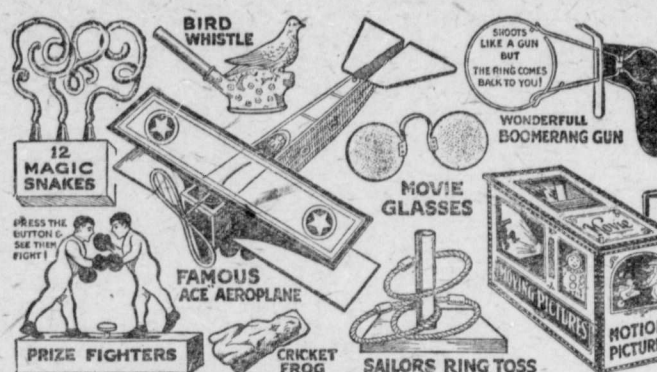


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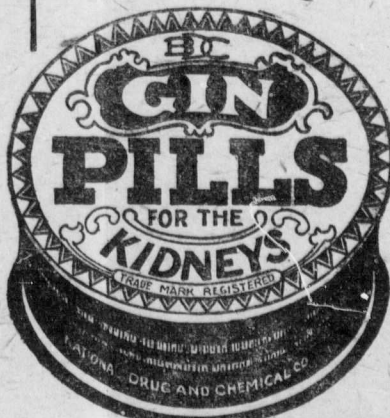
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