

new Congress was fully occupied with measures of great national importance, and it was thought undesirable by the American Committee that the Peace Centennial Bill should be brought forward until these were dealt with. On November 17, 1913, the Hon. C. B. Smith, of New York, introduced in the House of Representatives a bill authorizing the President to appoint a Commission of fifteen for the purpose of conferring with other commissions or committees in the United States, Great Britain and Canada and other countries, and to report to Congress a plan for the appropriate celebration in the national capital and elsewhere of the one hundredth anniversary of the Signing of the Treaty of Ghent." It appropriated \$150,000 "for the expenses of the Commission, including the salary of a Secretary, clerical service, travelling and office expenses, and the preparation of plans and so forth." The bill was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. On December 5th, 1913, a delegation of representatives of the American Peace Centenary Committee appeared before that Committee and presented their case in favor of the bill. They were given a most sympathetic hearing, although it was felt that the appropriation asked for was more than should be necessary.

### **Monuments Along Boundary**

On December 18th, 1913, Senator Jones, of the State of Washington, introduced a bill into the Senate for the creation of a Commission of three members, consisting of the Secretary of War, the Secretary of State, and the Secretary of the Treasury, to act with a similar commission on the part of Great Britain and Canada, "to prepare plans for, and to cause to be erected, appropriate monuments along and across the international boundary line between the United States and Canada. . . . one such monument to be erected on the boundary line within the limits of each State along said boundary wherever practicable, the expense thereof to be borne equally by the United States and Great Britain." The bill called for an appropriation of \$500,000. No action was taken on this bill.

On February 26th, 1914, the Hon. H. D. Flood, of Virginia, Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives, introduced a bill on much the same lines as Mr. Smith's bill, but calling for an appropriation of \$25,000. This bill was referred to the Foreign Affairs Committee, and was duly reported by them. On June 15th, 1914, Mr. Flood asked that it be passed by the Lower House,