

the globe with her possessions and military posts, whose morning droubeat, following the sun and keeping company with the hours, encircles the earth with one unbroken strain of the martial airs of England."

"The United States roles nearly one hundred millions of happy and contented people. Our government exercises a dominant and salutary influence over the entire American Continent, and our influence is exerted not to destroy, but to save; not to dismember our sister Republics, but to preserve their peace and autonomy."

"If, then, England and America were to enter into an alliance of permanent arbitration with each other, such a bond of friendship and amity would be a blessing not only to these two great powers, but to all the nations of the civilized world."

"When the waters receded from the earth after the Deluge, Almighty God made a solemn covenant with Noah and his posterity that the earth should never again be destroyed by water, and, as a sign of this covenant, He placed a bow in the heavens. Let Britannia and Columbia join hands across the Atlantic, and their outstretched arms will form a sacred arch of peace which will excite the admiration of the nations, and will proclaim to the world the hope that, with God's help, the earth shall never more be deluged with blood shed in a fratricidal war."

Shortly after the outbreak of hostilities in Europe, the Prime Minister, the Right Hon. Sir Robert Borden, and the Leader of the Opposition, the Right Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, expressed their views on a continuance of the programme of the Canadian Peace Centenary Association. Sir Robert Borden said:—

"The project of marking in an appropriate manner the completion of a century of peace between the British Empire and the United States ought surely to command the widest sympathy. That terrible storm of war, now sweeping Europe, the ravages of which reach even to the shores of this continent, brings into clearer relief the more excellent way which these two great powers have found and followed. It is no small triumph of civilization that these two neighboring nations have been able so long to live side by side without recourse to the arbitrament of war, and to adjust their differences by the exercise of reason and moderation, powerfully seconded, as these admirable qualities have been, by the growing good feeling between the people of our Empire and the Great Republic. When tidings reach us of devastated fields and ruined towns in other lands, our hearts must be uplifted in thankfulness that on this continent we have been spared those distressing conflicts. The proposal to mark in some public way our gratitude for this great blessing has seemed to me, from the beginning, to be eminently appropriate and worthy of encouragement."

Sir Wilfrid Laurier said:—

"I am certainly of the opinion that the celebration should not be interfered with by the war. On the contrary, at this moment more than ever it would be advisable that the American people and the Canadian people should give an example to the world of their unflinching and determined desire to maintain peace."

PROGRAMME OF THE CANADIAN PEACE CENTENARY ASSOCIATION.

The original programme of the British, Canadian and American Committees consisted of four main features:—

1. The erection of monuments.
2. The holding of services of thanksgiving in the churches.
3. The conduct of an educational propaganda in the schools and universities.
4. The holding of public festivities in a number of centres.

The work in the British Isles and in the United States is under the control of committees organized in these countries, and the work in Canada is in charge of the Canadian Peace Centenary Association, of which Sir Edmund Walker, C.V.O., LL.D., is the President.

The war in Europe has rendered necessary a modification of some of the plans of the three Associations. In Canada and the United