

local celebrations in the great cities along the water-front, as well as marine pageants, etc.

The educational features of the Centenary will include, in addition to the university, college and school celebrations above referred to, a history written by Professor William A. Dunning, President of the American Historical Society, and a programme that will be of interest to the pupils of the public schools, to whom it is proposed that prizes for excellence in essays on subjects bearing on the Century of Peace shall be given. These prizes will include trips of education to places of historic interest in Great Britain and the Continent.

The American Committee of thirteen thousand, who have in charge the preparations for the celebration, appeal to their fellow Americans to give, in sentiments of good-will and friendship for all men of like friendship and good-will in Canada, Great Britain and Ireland and in all nations, their adherence to this humane project and their contributions in its support; and to respectfully memorialize the Congress of the United States to give official sanction to the Celebration.

THE AMERICAN PEACE CENTENARY COMMITTEE
IN CONFERENCE AT MACKINAC ISLAND.

July 22, 1914.

How far the foregoing programme will be modified, owing to the war, is not yet known. As far as possible, it will be carried out.

ATTITUDE OF THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT

In view of the reports which have appeared in the press from time to time regarding American official attitude towards the celebration, a clear statement of the position is necessary.

The matter was first before the United States Congress in 1912, when a bill was introduced into the Senate by Senator Burton. It authorized the President to appoint a Peace Centennial Committee of seven members, who were to serve without salary, and \$100,000 was asked for expenses. The bill came before the Foreign Relations Committee and was passed by them, though a minority report, signed by three Senators, was put in against it. When in due course it came definitely before the Senate on January 18th, 1913, on the motion of Senator Root, it was passed. It had then to be dealt with by the House of Representatives, but the Congressional session was nearing its conclusion, and there was no time for its consideration by the Lower House.

When the next Congress met, a new Government was in power, with a new President in the White House. This meant that legislation partly effected under the previous administration had to be re-introduced. The time of the