

PROGRAMME OF CELEBRATION

The general proposals of the joint Committees include four main features:—

1. Erection of monuments and other visible memorials.
2. Services of thanksgiving in the churches.
3. An educational propaganda in the schools and universities.
4. Public festivities in certain centres.

1. **Monuments and other memorials.** Many proposals have been submitted for permanent memorials of the Centenary of Peace, most of which would necessitate large expenditure. These proposals include: A monument in each of the three Capitals, Ottawa, London and Washington; Archways on the Pacific Highway from Vancouver to Los Angeles, at the British Columbia-Washington border, and on the Highway from Quebec to Miami, at Rouse's Point; A bridge or bridges across the Niagara River; Water-gates between Windsor and Detroit; Monuments at certain points on the international boundary and at some of the centres of celebration.

The Executive Committee has referred all these matters to an International Committee, the Canadian members of which are:—Sir Edmund Walker, C.V.O., the Hon. Senator Raoul Dandurand, Travers Lewis Esq., K.C., D.C.L., and C.A. Magrath Esq.

2. **Thanksgiving Services in the Churches.** It has been decided to set aside one Sunday for special thanksgiving services in all the churches of the British Empire and the United States. The date fixed is February 14th, 1915. The Treaty of Ghent, though signed on Christmas eve, 1814, was ratified by the United States, and, therefore, went into complete operation, on February 17th, 1815, so that February 14th, 1915, will be the nearest Sunday to the centenary of ratification. It is hoped that the services of this day, including the Sunday School exercises, will be devoted to the consideration of the blessings which have attended the two great nations during a Hundred Years of Peace. Most gratifying letters have been received from leaders in