

the past would enable us to do, the realization of Mr. Adams' prophetic wish that the twentieth century might find the peace still unbroken.

"That our country has been such an active factor in this wonderful achievement prompts us to celebrate the event—for peace as well as war is an event between nations—and arouses the hope that the hundred years which have passed since the treaty of Ghent was signed on Christmas eve, 1814, may be not only the precursor of a perpetual peace between Great Britain and the United States, but the promise of a broadening era of enduring peace between all nations."

A considerable amount of work has been done by the American Committee and a large number of centres of celebration have been arranged for. A bill is at present before Congress, asking for an appropriation, and similar bills are under consideration by a number of the State Legislatures. Mr. J. A. Stewart, Chairman of the American Executive Committee, has proved himself an indefatigable worker and most of the success in the United States will be the result of his whole-souled activities.

Great Britain. The work of the British Committee of which H. H. the Duke of Teck is Honorary President and the Rt. Hon. Earl Grey, late Governor-General of Canada, President, is progressing satisfactorily. At a meeting at the Mansion House, London on February 5, 1914, presided over by the Lord Mayor of London, the Rt. Hon. H. H. Asquith, Prime Minister, was the principal speaker. At the conclusion of his address he referred to the educational proposals and said:—

"Americans take pride in the great names of our old English history, alike in the spheres of war, of administration, of literature and of art. But we take an equal pride in the great men whom America has contributed since the formal separation—a separation which is not inconsistent with real unity of spirit and feeling—men like Washington, Lincoln and the other great heroes whom America has produced and with whom America has illuminated and illustrated the British traditions of history.

"What could be a better and more human and fruitful way of celebrating this great centenary than that we should establish in both our countries—a systematized, organized teaching of these common traditions and this common history which will lead us both by reverencing and appreciating