

The Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, G. C. M. G., suggested the provision of a standard memorial tablet which could be affixed to all peace monuments. In a communication subsequently handed in Mr. King defined this proposal in the following terms:—

"The specific form of memorial which I suggested was a tablet which would set forth in brief outline the occasion upon which, and the means by which international differences between Great Britain and the United States have been settled and peace preserved over a period of 100 years by an appeal to reason rather than by the resort of force of arms. Such an outline would include mention of the Rush-Bagot Agreement of 1817 limiting the armaments upon the Great Lakes, the settlement of the Maine and Oregon Boundary Disputes by arbitration, the Geneva Award, the settlement of the Behring Sea, the Alaskan Boundary and Atlantic Fisheries Disputes and the several international Commissions which have been appointed for adjusting possible future differences respecting waterways, boundaries, etc. Such a tablet would be a hundred years record of conference, conciliation, and arbitration between the greatest Empire and the greatest Republic in the world, and would, I believe do more to insure the perpetuation of these methods of settling international differences, than any other form of memorial which might be conceived. Historically it would be a sort of charter of one hundred years of international peace.

"Identical tablets might be erected on the same day in a suitable place in Westminster, the Congressional Buildings at Washington, and the Houses of Parliament at Ottawa, or they might be placed in the Universities of England, United States and Canada. Copies of them would find their way into the histories and text-books of all three countries, and should it be decided to erect any other form of permanent memorial, such for example as an International Bridge or Temple of Peace, such a tablet could be given in connection with any of these an appropriate place."

The Revd. R. P. Mackay, D.D., drew attention to the action of Argentina and Chili some years ago in marking an agreement to lessen their armaments by erecting on the Andes a statue of the Prince of Peace.

J. A. M. Aikins, Esq., M.P., drew attention to the claims of Western Canada to a part in the commemoration. The West had not been in existence a century ago and could not claim historical sites associated with the War of 1812, but