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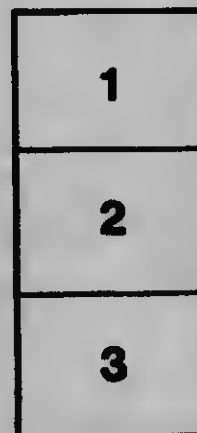
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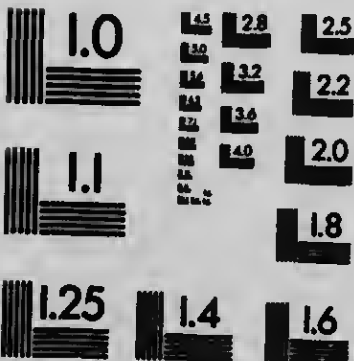
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Circular No. 6.

THE CANADIAN PEACE CENTENARY ASSOCIATION

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HOPE CHAMBERS,
OTTAWA, CANADA.

SINCE the issue of the last circular (No. 5) great changes have passed over international relationships. The movement to celebrate the conclusion of a Hundred Years of Peace between the British Empire and the United States was rapidly taking hold in the three countries most interested. In Canada, arrangements had been made to hold public festivities in about a hundred centres next year; in the States similar conditions prevailed; and the British Committee had a most extensive programme. Like a bomb-shell came the outbreak of war in Europe, involving two of the countries concerned in the celebration, in order to maintain their

national honour. The third country had, of necessity, to declare its absolute neutrality.

At once the question was asked: Will it be possible to proceed with the celebration, or should the three organizations be disbanded?

THE UNITED STATES

The answer from the American Peace Centenary Committee was emphatic. It was contained in a letter from the Chairman of the Executive Committee, dated August 10th:—

"As the result of conference with important members of the Committee, of which I am Chairman, I am gratified in believing that the consensus of view of our Committee is that the war has brought about a condition that affords us a great opportunity to lay before the world, in a way to impress the popular mind, the advantages of peace; and, more especially, that peace which has, as between you and us, become almost an inherent condition, fostered as it is by 3,840 miles of unfortified frontier.

"If there was reason for holding a celebration over the historic fact of a century of peace, there is doubly the reason for celebrating peace in the light of the awful war in which Europe is engaged.

"Ours is, therefore, a noble task of mollifying prejudice and hatred, of inculcating lessons of Christian charity, of signaling the accomplishments of democracy, of stimulating thought in the direction of self government, of leading the world to a vantage point whence can be disclosed to the victims of war's devastation and depression the great advantages which accrue to nations like America and Canada, and, through Canada, Great Britain, as the result of friendly and peaceful intercourse. Normally, our people hate oppression and love justice; they abhor war and love peace; they set their faces against autocracy, and strive to accomplish the ends of social justice.

"The English-speaking world has lived in peace among its members for a century. They intend so to continue. The century of peace will be celebrated as no other event in a thousand years has been celebrated."

That the attitude of the American Peace Centenary Committee is endorsed by a large majority in the United States, has been demonstrated by numerous references to it in the press of that country. The New York "Evening Post," one of America's leading newspapers, said, editorially, in its issue of September 14th, 1914:—

"It is announced that the centenary of the signing of the Treaty of Ghent will be celebrated . . . just as if nothing had happened since the beginning of the arrangements for that event. The centenary cannot be expected to attract the attention that was hoped for it at first. In the meantime the whole of Europe has been giving an object lesson of the horror of war, beside which the proceedings of the most skillfully planned celebration must seem tame. And yet this very catechism will impart a timeliness to the Ghent Centenary that it

could not otherwise have had. What more contrasting background could be imagined for a celebration of a century of unbroken peace between two nations that had fought two wars than the smoke and flame of the greatest war that has been waged since those two nations laid aside the sword? Napoleon's memories are inextricably intertwined with the memory of our own war of 1812, and thus the celebration of the Treaty of Ghent would, under happier circumstances, have been a celebration also of a century throughout which even Old World wars have been 'localized.' The sudden shift in affairs that has negated that possibility will add force to the heaving of the peace principle and policy."

Another great New York daily, "The Times," said, under date September 15th:—

"Why should the plan to celebrate a century of peace between the two branches of the English-speaking race be deferred on account of the war in Europe, in which one of them is involved? Certainly the blessing of peace will not seem less because of the conflict raging. If that conflict be not stayed before next Christmas Eve—the centennial of the signing of the Treaty of Ghent—it will be all the more appropriate that we and our British brothers shall call the attention of the world to the wonderful benefits that have followed the long uninterrupted reign of peace between us, and, so far as may be, to its causes."

"It cannot be denied that in that long interval there have been deep-seated differences, and most serious occasions for quarrelling, or that we have approached to the very verge of hostilities. The two gravest crises arose out of the Alabama claims and the case of Venezuela. . . .

"The celebration of the peace centenary will assuredly lead to the eager discussion of these and other like elements in the history of the last hundred years, and cannot but make a profound impression upon all candid minds throughout the civilized world."

The following is taken from an address by Dr. Henry Sturgis Drinker, President of Lehigh University, South Bethlehem, Pa., at the opening session of the University, September 16th, 1914:—

"Surely, despite the evidence now before us abroad that the night has not yet passed, we may well in the coming year join in the proposed celebration of the fact that one hundred years of peace between two great nations have passed since the signing, on Christmas Eve of 1814, of the Treaty of Ghent, ending the war of 1812, which was ratified by the Senate on February 17, 1815, and signed by the President on February 18.

"It has been the privilege of Lehigh University to take an active share in many phases of public service, and in this matter of the centenary celebration of peace between Great Britain and the United States, we should do our share with the other universities, colleges, schools and all educational institutions of our land, to make the lesson an impressive one, surely a mission which we can with heart and soul forward, a concrete demonstration of the possibility of peace between nations, that should be emphasized throughout the world as a record of an accomplished fact, not a theoretical teaching; the fact that despite causes of irritation that might well have brought

on war, two great notions applied in their international dealings the principles of reason, of mutual forbearance, fair dealing, and consideration, that prevail in the settlement of disputes between fair men, a course of action so apparently dictated alike by interest and by the highest Christian motive, that it is unthinkable that it shall not soon be the world belief and practice, the Zeitgeist, the spirit of the civilization of the day."

GREAT BRITAIN

The Secretary of the British Peace Centenary Committee wrote under date August 12th as follows:—

"The war lays upon us an urgent duty to go forward with our Celebration preparations. The world needs more than ever the message and example which it will give. There will be many things to discourage lovers of peace in the next few months. All the more needful, then, to give forth our record with courage. The celebration may be of untold political and moral value if it enables Great Britain and the United States to draw closer together in promoting a general settlement, which may be a real settlement, and hear within it the hope of democratic progress and international peace. We have been given a providential opportunity in this direction, of which we ought all to strive to make the very utmost use. Canada can help us to save the Centenary Celebration from shipwreck, and make it a message of courage and cheer which shall ring throughout the world."

CANADA

The position taken by the Canadian Peace Centenary Association is set forth in the following resolution, passed at a meeting of the Executive Committee on August 19, 1914:—

"That the Association desires to record its opinion that, notwithstanding the present war, there should be an appropriate celebration commemorative of the Hundred Years of Peace between the British Empire and the United States. The Association recognizes, however, that having regard for the very serious nature of events arising out of the war, it would be inexpedient to attempt, at present, definite arrangements as to time and place for a celebration of an international character. With this exception it is decided that the Association proceed with its educational and other work as far as may be possible."

At this meeting the following letters from the Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Borden, Prime Minister, and the Rt. Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Leader of the Opposition, were read:—

From Sir Robert Borden

Dear Sir Edmand Walker,—

I have to thank you for your kind invitation to be present at the meeting of the Executive Committee of the Canadian Peace Centenary Association, which is to take place on the 19th inst. Unfortunately the urgency of public business renders it impossible for me to accept.

I cannot, however, allow the occasion to pass without repeating what I more than once have said in my place in Parliament. 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 story 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 those 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 those 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 these 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.

With every good wish, believe me,

Yours sincerely,

(Signed) R. L. BORDEN.

From Sir Wilfrid Laurier

Dear Mr. Scammell,—

I am just in receipt of your favor, asking me to be present at a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Canadian Peace Centenary Association, which is called to meet at 11 o'clock this morning.

I am sorry that I did not get the invitation sooner, as I would have made a special effort to be present, but, this morning, my time is fully occupied.

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 undiminished and determined desire to maintain peace.

Believe me, Dear Mr. Scammell,

Yours very sincerely,

(Signed) WILFRID LAURIER.

LETTERS FROM LEADING CANADIANS

In order to ascertain the general opinion of the Canadian people upon a continuation of the programme of the Committee, letters were sent to a few of the leading citizens, and the following replies have been received:—

Lieutenant-Governors and Prime Ministers

As Example to Other Nations.

HIS HONOUR SIR FRANCOIS LANGELIER, K.C., LL.D., D.C.L., K.C.M.G.,
Lieut.-Governor of Quebec—

"The war should not interfere with the celebration of the one hundred years of peace between Great Britain and the United States. That war, in my opinion, is one of the strongest arguments in favor of the settlement by peaceful means of international difficulties. I

hope and believe that it will result in a victory for the allied armies of Great Britain, France and Russia, but whatever its result may be, it will be so ruinous for Europe, that it will open the eyes of all sensible men to the folly and danger of the armaments which are ruining the European countries, even when they are not at war. When you see two of the most powerful and wealthy powers of the world having settled during one hundred years in a peaceful way the differences which they have had, why could not all other nations do the same?"

Entirely in Accord.

HIS HONOUR JOSIAH WOOD, D.C.L., LL.D., Lieut.-Governor of New Brunswick—

"In talking over the matter of the advisability of the Peace Celebration going on, His Honour directs me to say that he is entirely in accord with what has already been said by Sir Robert Borden, also Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and he is also entirely in accord with the resolution as passed at the Meeting of the Executive Committee of your Association held on the 19th of August."

HIS HONOUR THOMAS W. PATERSON, Lt.-Governor of British Columbia—

"I am directed by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 2nd inst., with reference to the celebration of the Hundred Years of Peace between the British Empire and the United States, and to say that he is quite in accord with the resolution passed by the Executive Committee on the 19th August last."

A Matter for Great Rejoicing.

HIS HONOUR BENJAMIN ROGERS, Lt.-Governor of Prince Edward Island—

"I quite agree with the resolution passed at the meeting of the Executive Committee of the Canadian Peace Centenary Association. I also admire the attitude of the Prime Minister and the Leader of the Opposition."

"That two so great nations as Britain and the United States have found it possible to avoid resort to force in the settlement of their disputes, for a full hundred years, is a matter for great rejoicing on both sides; and in my opinion, this record should be commemorated by a GREAT CELEBRATION—the educative effect of which will render it practically impossible for these nations to resort to war in all the future of their history. So great an example should—and would—have a beneficent influence upon all other nations."

Celebration Should Not Be Interfered With.

HIS HONOUR GEORGE WILLIAM BROWN, Lt.-Governor of Saskatchewan—

"I am of the opinion that the celebration should not be interfered with by the present war, which seems to me to accentuate the fact that the peace existing between the great English-speaking peoples makes more for the world's peace than anything else could. Anything that can assist in any way the development of international friendship and peace between the two great branches of the Anglo-Saxon race should be encouraged, and the celebration of the proposed centenary, I think, could have none but the very best influence in this direction."

The Attitude of Newfoundland.

THE RT. HON. SIR EDWARD P. MORRIS, P.C., K.C.M.G., LL.D., Premier of Newfoundland—

"I am of the opinion that it would be well to proceed with the celebration, having regard to all the work in connection therewith that has been done up to the present time."

Modern Warfare Should Not Interfere With Celebration.

THE HON. W. H. HEARST, K.C., Prime Minister of Ontario—

"I am certainly in harmony with the view that the present war should not interfere with the proposed Celebration. Each day's terrible record of suffering, loss of life and destruction of property only serves to impress upon us more and more how terrible modern warfare really is, and to bring into bold relief the blessings we enjoy in the north-half of this continent, and to render it all the more incumbent on us to make some suitable acknowledgment of these blessings. The proposed Celebration should have a tendency of still further improving the good feeling that happily exists between Great Britain and the United States, and to render assurance doubly sure that no such thing as war can ever take place between these two great nations."

A Momentous Celebration.

THE HON. SIR LOMER GOUIN, K.C.M.G., LL.D., Prime Minister of Quebec—

"It gives me great pleasure to concur, from my heart, in the wise and timely opinion that it is most fitting for us to celebrate next year the Hundred Years of Peace between the British Empire and the United States. Such a momentous celebration will be hailed with all the more enthusiasm that, owing to the war raging abroad, we realize, now as seldom before, how strong are the ties which unite the whole of Canada with the noble and unconquerable British Empire. At the same time we are deeply conscious of the blessing it is to entertain and foster such cordial relations with the great American Republic, as are essential to the peace and permanent prosperity of this hemisphere."

A Splendid Record of Amity.

THE HON. SIR RICHARD MCBRIDE, K.C., K.C.M.G., Prime Minister of British Columbia—

"I beg to thank you for sending me copy of a resolution passed by your Executive Committee in regard to the future course of the movement in Canada in connection with the celebration, next year, of the one hundred years of peace between the British Empire and the United States. While at present the Empire is engaged in a war which is taxing our resources to the limit, it is difficult to say when we shall be at peace again. At the same time, it is most gratifying that the United States and Great Britain can show such a splendid record of amity as a long period of friendship between them proves. I think the resolution passed is a very wise one, and perhaps it may be possible, after all, to hold the celebration or, at any rate, to mark next year in some public way the magnificent proof of the high civilization of our two countries."

Celebration Must Be Hearty and Enthusiastic if Held.

THE HON. SIR RODMOND ROBLIN, K.C.M.G., Prime Minister of Manitoba—

"On general principles it would appear to be a happy time to celebrate the anniversary of one hundred years of peace, if success can be guaranteed. There is a large German and Austrian population in both countries. Naturally, and I presume with some grounds of reason, more particularly in the United States, the German and Austrian citizens with friends and relatives in their homeland will have more or less sympathy and sorrow as well with their kindred in their respective homelands. How far, being a very considerable percentage of the population of the United States, they would be able to influence public opinion in that country from taking any active part, is something your committee should, I think, carefully consider. In a word, what I mean is, I would not like to see a celebration which was not entered into heartily and enthusiastically by the citizens of both countries. If that is assured, then I cordially endorse the proposition as originally intended."

Should Be Postponed Until Conclusion of War.

THE HON. A. L. SUTTON, M.A., K.C., LL.D., Prime Minister of Alberta—

"Although appreciating very much the necessity of keeping up the work in connection with the celebration of the Hundred Years of Peace between the British Empire and the United States, I would be strongly of the opinion that the public celebration should be postponed until after the conclusion of the present war."

Agrees With Resolution.

THE HON. WALTER SCOTT, Prime Minister of Saskatchewan—

"In reply to your letter of 2nd September, which I have found awaiting me on my return to Regina, and which requests my views in respect of the proposed celebration commemorative of the Hundred Years of Peace in the light of existing conditions, I beg to state that my opinion entirely coincides with the expression given in the Resolution adopted by the Executive Committee, which Resolution is cited in your letter."

The Churches

Gratitude Should Find Legitimate Expression.

RT. REV. G. THORNELOE, D.D., D.C.L., Bishop of Algoma—

"I feel that we cannot be too grateful for the unspeakable blessing of peace accorded us during the past one hundred years; and I cannot think it other than right that our gratitude for this great blessing should find legitimate expression. And yet I cannot wholly rid myself of the feeling that in view of the fearful war now raging in Europe it would be difficult for our people to throw themselves heartily into such a celebration as was contemplated as to make it in any true sense successful."

Occasion Too Important to be Lost Sight Of.

REV. ROBERT CARMAN, D.D., General Superintendent, Methodist Church—

"I concur in the Resolution of the Peace Centenary Association, having in view, however, embracing the first opportunity to carry out the original plan of the Association. The occasion and its central idea are too important to be lost sight of, and it is to be hoped the favorable time will not linger too long, though prospects are not

continuously the brightest. Still we have faith both in the God of the fathers, and in the British Empire.

Continue Preparations Until Circumstances Favorable.

RT. REV. C. L. WOSRELL, M.A., D.C.L., Bishop of Nova Scotia—

"While I think it would be a misunderstood and misinterpreted act to celebrate the Peace Centenary while the present horrible conflict goes on, I feel it would be the right thing to go on preparing for such a celebration when all circumstances are favorable. It would be a mark of our faith in the overruling Providence of God, and assurance that He will speedily bring the war to a close without further complications beyond the continent of Europe. The celebration will be all the better for a longer preparation, and after an experience of the awfulness of warfare in the midst of modern civilization and enlightenment."

The Churches Should Take Part.

REV. THOMAS SEDGWICK, D.D., Clerk of the Synod of the Maritime Provinces Presbyterian Church in Canada—

"I thoroughly approve of the sentiment expressed by the Prime Minister and by Sir Wilfrid Laurier. I think the celebration should certainly proceed if at all possible, and all the more because of the war, in which the Empire and Canada as a part of it are involved. As to the time and place of such celebration, this can be confidently left in the hands of the Executive Committee. I would only say that the gathering of all Christian people in Canada in their respective places of worship on a convenient Lord's Day for this celebration should by no means be abandoned."

Hope the Sky Will Soon Be Cleared.

MOST REV. E. J. LEAL, O.M.I., D.D., Archbishop of Edmonton—

"Under the circumstances, of course, it would be difficult to plan anything definite, but we may hope that, before many months, the sky will be cleared of the terrible storm which is now raging, and that it will become possible to commemorate the centenary in an adequate manner."

Thanksgiving Should Be Prominent.

RT. REV. J. A. NEWMHAM, D.D., Bishop of Saskatchewan—

"I agree with Sir E. Borden and Sir W. Laurier that this sad war only throws into brighter relief the 100 years' peace between Britain and the U.S.A. and should make Thanksgiving a very prominent part of the Celebration. What we should do under the circumstances I can not advise. You say the active arrangements have been stopped. Let the educational work go on as long as it does not presume to condemn the decision of the British Empire in the present war. 'Peace,' when possible without great wrong. But 'war' when it is to punish the evil-doer, and to pave the way to the fuller and more universal acceptance of the teachings of the Prince of Peace."

Peace Celebration Eminently Fitting.

REV. W. E. NOATON, D.D., President, Baptist Convention of Ontario and Quebec—

"Your letter re the Peace Celebration was received this morning. When I read the letter, the words of the Prophet to Queen Esther came into my mind, 'Perhaps we have come to the kingdom for such

a time as this.' I mean that the special events taking place in Europe at the present time would seem to make it eminently fitting that we should have our Peace Celebration and thus show the world that it was possible for two distinct nations to live side by side without war. I am convinced that great prominence should be given to this matter so that the nations of the world might see that there is a 'better way' of settling their national difficulties than by an appeal to the sword. I sincerely trust that this project will be carried forward without interruption."

In Perfect Accord With Resolution.

REV. H. P. MACPHERSON, D.D., President and Rector, University of St. Francois Xavier's College—

"I am in perfect accord with the Resolution of your Executive Committee, passed on August 19th. I have nothing to add to the views expressed in your Resolution and those expressed by Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Sir Robert Borden."

Should Not Abandon, But Postpone, Plans.

RT. REV. J. A. RICHARDSON, M.A., D.D., D.C.L., Bishop of Fredericton—

"I am of opinion that the fact of the War in Europe should not make us abandon our plan of celebrating the 100 years' peace between the British Empire and the United States. I feel, however, that the very serious situation would make it inexpedient to hold the celebration until a peace has been concluded. The tremendous strain that is likely to be put upon Canada before the end of this terrible war would seem to me likely to seriously interfere with the success of the movement. I would recommend that the celebration be postponed until the end of the war."

War Emphasizes Importance of Celebration.

MOST REV. NEIL MCNEIL, D.D., Archbishop of Toronto—

"In my opinion, the present war only emphasizes the importance of the celebration, but the financial stringency makes a great popular demonstration difficult, and perhaps unadvisable."

War Teaches Need of Lasting Peace.

RT. REV. J. H. LORTHOUSE, D.D., Bishop of Keewatin—

"I am in the heartiest sympathy with the resolution of the Executive Committee of August 19th. If this terrible war (which, I pray God may soon cease) teaches anything, it certainly impresses upon us the need of doing all we can to cement a lasting Peace, and unless something unexpected happens, which I can't for one moment think will, between ourselves and the United States, we should by all means go on with the celebration next year, and make it such that the whole world will learn of it, and be influenced by it."

Postpone Celebration Until Happy Peace.

RT. REV. J. C. FARTHING, M.A., D.C.L., D.D., Bishop of Montreal—

"It seems to me that it would be impossible to get public attention at this moment for a Peace Demonstration. The great object surely of such demonstrations is not for the benefit of those taking part, but as an educational movement for the purpose of instilling

into the minds of the people at large the lessons which we have to teach. At the present moment the people would not be inclined to listen to us, and the papers would give no space to the conference or demonstration, and so it would prove ineffective. I feel that the better course is to postpone all celebrations until we once more enjoy the benefits and relief of a happy peace."

Issue Proclamation for Observance of Thanksgiving.

RT. REV. M. T. McADAM HARDING, M.A., D.D., Bishop of Qu-Appelle—

"It appears to me, the present cruel war brings into strong relief cause for thanksgiving for the Hundred Years of Peace between the United States of America and the British Empire. The horrors of modern warfare are now apparent to all men and are creating a disposition of mind which will make it easy for the Association to proceed apace with its educational work. If the present unsettled state of affairs appears to make it unwise to proceed with the original programme, at least, the President of the United States and the Governor-General of the Dominion of Canada would, I believe, see reasonable cause for calling attention to this special cause for thanksgiving when issuing the Proclamation for the observance of Thanksgiving Day in 1915, in the United States of America and in the Dominion. However, I hope it will be possible for the Association to proceed with its Original Programme."

Imaginary Line of Boundary.

RT. REV. E. F. ROBINS, D.D., Bishop of Athabasca—

"While I feel that we cannot make too much of the ever welcome and glorious fact of the existence of this period of peace, nor desire too earnestly its perpetual continuance, I feel that the international anxieties of the present time may present to your Executive Committee considerations sufficient to lead them to postpone definite arrangements as to the time and place of celebration."

"I most earnestly hope that everything possible and reasonable will be done to accentuate the blessed and valuable fact of the peace, which we both enjoy on our relative sides of that imaginary line of boundary."

Judges

The More Excellent Way vs. The Tragic Mistake.

THE HON. MR. JUSTICE RUSSELL, K.C., D.C.L., Halifax—

"I think the present is a particularly opportune moment for emphasizing the beauty and desirableness of peace. I think there could be no better object lesson presented to the warring nations of Europe than that of a continent that can settle its disputes by arbitration as we on the north have done, and by patient diplomacy as our neighbors have done on the south. Let us hope that whatever may be the blunders and tribulations of the Old World we may dedicate these new western continents forevermore to the arts and industries of peace. Of course, I can understand how the present conditions must interfere with any expensive projects for spectacular demonstrations. But these are unimportant. Let the educational programme proceed, lectures, meetings, sermons, thanksgivings—whatever can bring home to the minds of our own people and the unhappy people of other lands the more excellent way than that to which they have

had recourse for the settling of their disputes. Let us point out to those who will listen, the tragic mistake of those who rejected the wise counsel of the lamented Baroness Von Suttner to lay "die waffen nieder."

Celebration Should Be Emphasized, Not Abandoned.

THE HON. MR. JUSTICE HASZARD, K.C., Charlottetown—

"I am in accord with the Resolution passed by the Association that it should be proceeded with. The only question in my mind is as to whether or not a great public demonstration should not take place at some central point near the border where public declarations would be made by leading men of Canada and the United States, instead of the proposals heretofore made. It certainly should rather be emphasized than abandoned."

THE HON. MR. JUSTICE R. M. MERRIDITH, Toronto, Ont.—

"I have yours of the 2nd inst. My view agrees with that of the Association, the Prime Minister and Sir Wilfrid Laurier."

Contrast Should Make Occasion More Remarkable.

THE HON. MR. JUSTICE WEIR, Montreal—

"I am of opinion that the resolution of the Executive Committee quoted in yours of the 2nd inst. means the death of the Association. It should be reconsidered and steps taken to carry out the celebration, even if it be necessary to curtail some of the proposed incidents. The contrast of such a celebration with the events presently taking place in Europe would make the occasion all the more remarkable."

"If the resolution is persisted in, I believe the Association should disband at once, instead of awaiting a lingering death. Of course, my opinion is based on general principles, without any knowledge of particular data or circumstances which may be in the possession of the Association; and is so given simply because it is asked for."

Favor Postponement for One Year.

THE HON. CHIEF JUSTICE H. M. HOWELL, K.C., Winnipeg—

"At the present time here every dollar that can be spared is given to help in the war. The press of the U.S. has shown in the clearest tone that Britain's action is entirely approved of in that peace-loving country. Because of the former, it will be difficult to get a great display fitting the occasion. The action of our neighbors at this trying time should induce immediate action; but on the whole, and believing that within nine months the world will be again at peace, and that when peace is restored the celebration will more fully attract the world's notice, I would favor the postponement of the celebration of the centenary of peace for one year, hoping that then both parties and the world will be at peace."

Heads of Universities

In Agreement With Resolution.

ASBE A. H. GOSSELIN, LL.D., Rector, Laval University, Quebec—

"J'ai l'honneur de vous informer que, pour ce qui me concerne, je partage absolument l'opinion exprimée par la comité exécutif dans sa résolution du 19 août dernier au sujet de la célébration du centenaire de la paix entre l'Angleterre et le États-Unis."

REV. R. A. FALCONER, C.M.G., Litt.D., LL.D., President, University of Toronto—

"I agree with the resolution of the Executive Committee of the Canadian Peace Centenary Association that, though it may be necessary to postpone the celebrations commemorating the hundred years of peace, the Association should proceed with its educational and other work as may be."

REV. R. A. PARROCK, LL.D., D.C.L., Principal and Vice-Chancellor, University of Bishop's College—

"It seems to me that the resolution passed by the Executive Committee is a wise one and expresses the limits under which it is possible to work under the present disastrous conditions."

The Unbarbarized Boundary.

REV. A. GANDIER, D.D., Principal, Knox College, Toronto—

"I have your letter with reference to the Peace Centenary Association, and am entirely in accord with the quotation you make from Sir Wilfrid Laurier's letter that the celebration should not be interfered with by the war. Four thousand miles of international boundary, unbarbarized by forts or armed ships, is an object lesson Europe needs to-day. The future relationships of the European nations will be up for consideration and settlement at the close of this war, and at such a time our more excellent way should be held up before the eyes of Europe."

Never a More Opportune Moment.

PRESIDENT H. M. TORY, M.A., D.Sc., LL.D., F.R.S.C., University of Alberta, Edmonton—

"I am strongly of the opinion that the present war should not be allowed to interfere with the celebration of the Hundred Years of Peace between Canada and the United States. There was never a more opportune moment, it seems to me, than the present, when we ourselves are at war, to confirm our judgment that the actions of the earth should seek to settle their disputes by peaceful methods."

Idea Should Be Kept Before Public.

PRESIDENT W. C. MURRAY, M.A., LL.D., University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon—

"I consider that it is very necessary for us to emphasize the idea of peace now, and think that while it may not be wise to carry on a series of celebrations in accordance with the original programme, the idea should be kept before the public."

Mayors

Montreal in Favor of Continuing.

MEDERIC MARTIN, Esq., Mayor of Montreal—

"I have read the opinion expressed by Sir Robert Borden and Sir Wilfrid Laurier on the opportunity of not abandoning the project of celebrating the Hundred Years of Peace between the British Empire and the United States. I have nothing to add to the opinion of these two honorable gentlemen, except that I entirely endorse their views on this matter."

Association Should Go On.

H. C. HOOKER, Esq., Mayor of Toronto—

"I think the Association should go on with the preparations as far as they can without making them fixed; then in the event of a cessation of hostilities the celebration could be very appropriately held and more interest would be taken in it than if there had not been war at all. If the war concludes by the end of this year, the celebration next year would, I think, be exceedingly appropriate."

Chief Representatives of Two Countries Should Meet.

T. B. DRACON, Esq., Mayor of Winnipeg—

"The Centenary of one hundred years of peace between the British Empire and the United States should certainly be celebrated in a solemn and serious manner, not with the pomp and circumstances of war, nor with the glare of martial music and streaming banners, but the chief representatives of the civil power in each of the countries should meet at the proper time and exchange greetings and congratulations and renew their pledges of friendship. But I am not disposed to think that anything should be done at the present time, as the members of the Canadian Government are no doubt pressed with many cares and anxieties, requiring all their time and energy, and it should be done as soon as conveniently possible."

Importance Should Not Be Marred By War.

A. STEWART, Esq., Mayor of Victoria—

"I fully appreciate the importance of an appropriate celebration commemorative of the Hundred Years of Peace between the British and American Empires, and in my opinion such a celebration should take place at the earliest possible moment. In view, however, of the great war in which the great Empire to which we belong is at present involved, I do not think that it would be advisable to hold such a celebration until we have carried that war—upon which we are harked to uphold our national honor—to a victorious and honorable conclusion. My reasons for holding this opinion, are: (1) That with people in such a frame of mind as they are at present, and so engrossed in the story of the present war, it would be most difficult to get them to concentrate their thoughts and attentions upon the Peace Celebration. (2) The importance of such an occasion is so great that it should not be marred by thoughts of the terrible conflict in which we are now engaged."

Need Not Be Expensive or Elaborate.

W. J. McNAMARA, Esq., Mayor of Edmonton—

"Be celebration of the Hundred Years of Peace between the British Empire and the United States, I feel that the occasion should not be allowed to pass without a worthy celebration which, of course, need not be of an elaborate or expensive nature. The present calamity which has befallen Europe should bring home to the minds of Canadians and Americans the terrible consequences of war and should go a long way toward stimulating the spirit of peace on this continent."

Should Be Held, But Present Time Inopportune.

T. S. BAXTER, Esq., Mayor of Vancouver.—

"His Worship the Mayor is in receipt of yours of the 2nd inst. re the postponement of the Peace Celebration next year, and in reply has instructed me to state that he is perfectly in accord with the resolution as passed, as he deems the present time inopportune to make preparations for such celebration."

Criminal Conflict Should Emphasize Peace.

W. D. EULER, Esq., Mayor of Berlin, Ont.—

"The war in itself should be no reason why the celebration should not be held. Apart from the possibility that the war may make the raising of funds for celebration purposes rather difficult, it seems to me that the present unfortunate and criminal conflict should rather serve to emphasize peace and its blessings by its very contrast, and that a Peace Celebration by the two Anglo-Saxon nations would be all the more fitting."

Work Should Proceed.

J. H. FRINK, Esq., Mayor of St. John, N.B.—

"I am of the opinion that the work which has been instituted should proceed, only that the time is not opportune owing to the terrible conflict now raging in Europe. When the sky is clear there can be no doubt that the matter will be revived and pursued to a successful conclusion."

Enemies of Peace and Peace Lovers.

JOHN ALLAN, Esq., Mayor of Hamilton, Ont.—

"Because we are at war with the enemies of peace is not, in my opinion, a good reason why we should not celebrate our one hundred years of peace with peace lovers. Therefore, I think we should continue our preparations for the Peace Celebration next year, when I hope we will not only be able to celebrate our one hundred years of peace with our friends, but also our complete victory over our enemy."

Unable at Present to Stir Up Enthusiasm.

W. S. McCorkill, Esq., Mayor of Farnham, P.Q.—

"In answer to your letter of the 2nd inst, re the postponement of the Peace Centenary, may say that our people have talked the matter over, and have come to the conclusion that we would be unable to stir them up with enthusiasm under the present conditions of our country."

Number of Centres Should Be Limited.

J. A. OLIVER, Esq., Mayor of Port Arthur, Ont.—

"While I am in hearty sympathy with the movement, and do not wish to see it dropped, still I am equally positive that, hampered as we are financially, owing to the present war, I do not think municipalities can give the assistance sufficient to properly mark the Anniversary. In any case, the number of places celebrating must be very limited. Under the circumstances, I am of the opinion that it would be better to drop the movement until next March, and, if the war conditions are then more favorable, and the money market easier,

we should then attempt to at least commemorate at one important point in each Province, and, if this is done, I feel sure that our city will join in the movement."

Matters Must Right Themselves First.

H. J. CHAM, Esq., Mayor of Midland, Ont.—

"It is my judgment that it would be inexpedient to attempt at present arrangements of a definite character regarding the carrying to conclusion an appropriate celebration of peace between the British Empire and the United States. Matters must right themselves with the Empire before this work can be undertaken with the right heart."

Should Continue Preparations.

CRAWFORD GOFFART, Esq., Mayor of Orillia, Ont.—

"I believe it is wise to continue preparations for the celebration of peace, as already arranged. War now being waged in Europe may come to an early cessation. In view of this result it would be unfortunate to have to go over the ground, and make any preparations which are already well advanced."

Desirable to Proceed Next Year.

WM. BULLER, Esq., Mayor of Peterborough, Ont.—

"In reply to your circular letter, I would say that in my opinion and that of our City Council, it would be desirable to proceed with the celebration next year notwithstanding the present disturbed conditions."

Should Be No Change in Plans.

J. T. PETRIE, Esq., Mayor of St. Catharines, Ont.—

"The members of the Committee are all of one opinion in that there should be no change made in the plans for the celebrations to be held next year, and it is just possible that in a short time we can start and plan for a larger peace celebration."

Educational and Other Work Should Go On.

H. N. MOSS, Esq., Chairman of Reception Committee, Renfrew, Ont.—

"As Chairman of the Reception Committee, I beg to reply to your communication to His Worship Mayor Moore of the 5th inst. which was read in open Council at our Regular Meeting on Monday, September the 14th, in which the members of this Council unanimously agreed with the views taken by the Prime Minister, Sir Robert Borden, and the leader of the Opposition, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, also that the Association proceed with the educational and other work as far as possible."

Hold Patriotic Demonstrations and Exchange Speakers.

S. C. YOUNG, Esq., Mayor of Fort William, Ont.—

"I think this is an opportune time for Great Britain and the United States to show the world the great possibilities of peaceful intercourse between nations, and to demonstrate to the world how two peoples can live side by side, along an international boundary of over three thousand miles, on which there is neither armed guard nor mounted gun. I would suggest that we abandon the idea of pageants and confine ourselves to holding patriotic demonstrations in United States and Canada, and have an interchange of public speakers between the two countries on a day to be set for the ceremonies."

The Immediate Imperial Questions.

G. W. BAKER, Esq., Mayor of Prince Albert, Sask.—

"I am of the opinion that the resolution adopted by your Executive Committee is in order at the present time. Whilst we do not anticipate trouble in the remotest sense, between the United States and Great Britain during this European conflict of arms; nevertheless, immediate Imperial questions are naturally arising and international questions are for the time being held in abeyance."

Peace Movements May Achieve Considerable Results.

T. T. JOHN, Esq., Publicity Commissioner, Calgary, Alta.—

"I have been requested to inform you that His Worship concurs in the views expressed in your letter that the current year, with the European war in full swing, would hardly be a suitable time to celebrate peace, but it is his opinion when the war between Germany and the Allies has been finished, and the waste of human life has been thoroughly appreciated, then will be the proper time for peace movements of every kind to achieve considerable results."

War Should Not Be Permitted to Interfere.

F. E. HARRISON, Esq., Mayor of Saskatoon, Sask.—

"I am strongly of the opinion that the war should not be permitted to interfere with an appropriate celebration of the hundred years of peace between Great Britain and the United States, and I am heartily in accord with the sentiments as expressed by the Right Honorable the Prime Minister and the Right Honorable Leader of the Opposition."

Leading Public Men

International Warfare Seldom Has Justification.

SIR JOHN M. GIBSON, K.C.M.G., K.C., LL.D., Ex-Lieut. Governor of Ontario—

"If the United States will heartily join in such a celebration, it seems to me that the intended programme should be carried out; though one cannot help thinking that should this war result in the downfall of Germany, and especially of its present military system, there will be a general desire for permanent peace all over the world, and almost every nation in the world will be prepared to negotiate a system of settling disputes by means of an International Tribunal, whose deliverances will be binding in just the same way as deliverances of a Board of Arbitration would be binding as between individuals in civil matters. Then all countries should be required to disband, except to the extent that might be considered necessary for maintaining law and order within their respective boundaries, and for enforcing the decisions of the World's Tribunal. This would mean that these vast armies which are now destroying property and destroying themselves could be converted into industrial armies, if not entirely, to a very large extent, and that the naval armaments could be converted into messengers of commerce, and that the world generally would be greatly benefitted thereby. Though I have been wearing His Majesty's uniform for over fifty years, it has always seemed to me that international warfare has seldom ever had any reason for justification, and I am essentially a man of peace."

A Standing Testimony to the World.

N. W. ROWELL, K.C., M.P.P., Leader of the Opposition, Ontario—

"I think it would be a great misfortune to abandon the idea of appropriately celebrating and commemorating the completion of the One Hundred Years of Peace. The horrors of the present war enable us better to appreciate the inestimable blessings of peace. The fact that the British Empire and the United States have been able, during the past one hundred years, to settle all their international disputes without recourse to arms, is a standing testimony to the world of both the practicability and the benefits of such a policy. While the celebration may be postponed, I sincerely trust the work of the Committee will be carried on, so as to insure a fitting celebration."

Mark Century of Peace in Appropriate Manner.

E. J. CHAMBERLIN, Esq., President, G.T.R., Montreal—

"I am quite in accord with the sentiments expressed by the Rt. Hon. Sir Robert L. Borden and Sir Wilfrid Laurier on this subject, and heartily recommend that steps be taken to mark in an appropriate manner the completion of this century of peace, unless unfortunate conditions occur in the near future to make it desirable to postpone temporarily the celebration."

Celebration Would Be of Modest Nature.

J. FRATER TAYLOR, Esq., President, Lake Superior Corporation, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.—

"I entirely agree with the sentiments expressed by the Prime Minister, although any celebration would naturally, in the light of present conditions, have to be of a somewhat modest nature."

Pity to Have Work Wasted.

ROBIN BOYLE, Esq., President, Board of Trade, Niagara Falls, Ont.—

"I am heartily in accord with the action taken, and believe that the time is not fitting for a celebration of this kind unless the war should be terminated at a very early date. I believe, however, that it would be a pity to have the work already done wasted, and that the organization should be kept intact with a view of holding the celebration when a more fitting time arrives."

No Forts Required to Protect Liberties.

G. H. BROWN, Esq., President, Federation of Canadian Clubs, Ottawa—

"I am decidedly of the view that this celebration should not be postponed, but that the existing European war rather makes it the more desirable that Canada and the United States should acknowledge at this time before the whole world, the great benefits and blessings of the uninterrupted peace which has now subsisted between them for one hundred years, and that by our observance of this occasion we should show forth to the world how nations of relatively large and small populations can live alongside for successive generations without forts or ships to protect their liberties and rights against one another."

THE MODIFIED PROGRAMME

In view of the consensus of opinion that the Association should continue its activities, it has been decided to proceed along the lines previously set forth, with such modifications as may be rendered necessary by the present special conditions. It is probable that the erection of monuments in the capitals, along the international boundary, and in some of the centres of celebration, may have temporarily to be abandoned. The special Thanksgiving Services in the Churches will be held on February 14th next, as planned, and the Association will issue a special Order of Service for use by the different Denominations. This will be sent to the Clergymen throughout Canada.

The Educational Programme is well in hand. A series of articles on "How we kept the Peace" is being written by Professor W. L. Grant, of Queen's University, Kingston. Communications will shortly be sent to schools in places which bear the same names as places in the United States, with a view to the interchange of shields and greetings. A Masque, or Children's Play, has been written for production in the schools, portraying the signing of the Treaty of Ghent, and the blessings of the succeeding century of peace. A plan is being prepared for the granting of prizes for the best essays on Anglo-American relations during the last century.

While about a hundred centres of celebration had been arranged for, it is probable that some of these will find it necessary to alter their plans by joining with neighboring centres, and, in some cases, by abandoning the celebration altogether. The Association will render such advice and assistance as it can to those centres where celebrations may be held, and will endeavor to arrange for an interchange of speakers with American centres if desired.

CONFERENCE WITH AMERICAN COMMITTEE BEFORE THE OUTBREAK OF WAR

(Report Submitted to Executive Committee by Lieutenant-Colonel
C. F. Hamilton, Honorary Secretary)

A Conference of the American Peace Centenary Committee took place on July 21st and 22nd, at the Grand Hotel, Mackinac Island, Michigan.

It was originally suggested by the American Executive Committee that the Conference should be a joint gathering on the part of the American Committee and the Canadian Peace Centenary Association. The Officers of this Associa-

tion held, however, that the preferable method was to have the meeting purely an American conference, with the Canadians present on the footing of visitors.

In accordance with this decision, the conference was attended by the Honorary Secretary, the Honorary Treasurer and the Organising Secretary. Other Canadians who visited it were the Hon. Chief Justice Howell, of Winnipeg; Mr. Justice Sutherland, of Toronto; Mr. G. W. Ganong, of St. Stephen, N.B.; Mr. O. M. Biggar, of Edmonton, Alta.; Messrs. J. Basingthwaite and G. W. Rudlen, of Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., representing the Branch Committee in that city; Mayor Clay, Aldermen P. M. Keogh and H. J. Mackay, and Mr. C. L. Barker, of Windsor; Aldermen J. Winterburn and C. Chilvers, of Walkerville; Mayor Donnelly and Reeve McKee, of Sandwich, representing the Branch Committee of Windsor and district, Ont.; Rev. A. C. Mackintosh, Mrs. Mackintosh and Miss Green, of Fort Erie, Ont. The total number of Canadians who visited the conference was twenty.

The American delegates to the conference numbered about 100. Two came from as far west as Seattle; others were from the prairie States; a good delegation from Chicago was present. The Governor of Michigan attended, showed great interest, and spoke repeatedly, with excellent effect. Judge Alton B. Parker, of New York, acted as Presiding Officer, displaying equal interest and efficiency. The Hon. Thos. O'Brien, of Grand Rapids, Mich., former American Ambassador to Italy, acted as Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, and a namesake of his, the Right Rev. F. A. O'Brien, of Kalamazoo, Mich., former Papal Alegate, took a prominent part. Our excellent friend, Mr. John A. Stewart, of course, was present as the motive force.

The Conference met on the afternoon of July 21st, heard a number of addresses and appointed Committees. In the evening of the same day a public meeting was held which was addressed by Mr. Justice Day of the United States Supreme Court, whose summer residence is on Mackinac Island. His address, which was on the subject of Arbitration, included the following noteworthy tribute to the attitude of Great Britain towards the United States during the Spanish-American war of 1898—a tribute which derived great significance from the fact that the speaker was the United States Secretary of State during that period:—

"Circumstances gave me the opportunity to know something of the attitude of Great Britain towards the United States during and preceding the Spanish-American War. We ought never to forget the bearing of the English attitude toward us during those trying times. I speak of it the more willingly because of some misconstruction of

the attitude of that Government towards ours, and because of the representations that it was in reality not wholly friendly to us.

"When the history of that period is accurately written it will record the continued and ungrudging friendship of the English nation, which, while keeping within the bounds of interestless obligation, evidenced friendship which was welcome at the time, and which is to be held in grateful recollection now.

"It was that spirit which led her distinguished representative then accredited to the Government in Washington to decline to join in any representations by the Powers to the United States which the President was not willing to receive. It was that spirit to which Admiral Dewey pays such handsome tribute in the very interesting autobiography, recently published, in which he declares that true international friendship is best tested in time of trial, and that the British proved theirs in 1898. It was that spirit which led the officers and men of a British ship of war to crowd her deck while her band played the favorite tune of the American admiral, and British men-of-war took a position close to our own, as we made our way into the harbor of Manila. It was that spirit which led the same ships to fire a national salute of twenty-one guns, with the American ensign at the main, when notified that our flag was given to the breeze for the first time from the ramparts of the city."

A number of compliments were paid to the Canadian visitors. At the evening session of July 21st, Chief Justice Howell and Mr. Justice Sutherland were invited to speak, and, at the concluding session, on July 22nd, the Organizing Secretary was requested to give an account of the progress of the work in Canada. Mr. Justice Sutherland was made Chairman of the Committee on Border Memorials, and the Honorary Secretary was appointed a member of the Committee on Resolutions. Pursuant to the principle already noted, both these members of the Canadian Peace Centenary Association maintained an attitude of reserve. The Honorary Secretary abstained from taking any active part in the work of the Committee on Resolutions, and Judge Sutherland, while he presented the report of his Committee to the Conference, explained that he did not consider himself a delegate, and accordingly refrained from moving its adoption. Judge Sutherland also explained to the Conference, in clear and temperate terms, the embarrassing position in which the recent action of Congress had placed the Canadian Peace Centenary Association.

The morning of July 22nd was devoted to Committee meetings. In the afternoon the Conference met, heard and approved the reports of the Committees, and adjourned after some addresses of a general nature had been delivered.

The principal business done was the promulgation of an address to the American people, which is given here, notwithstanding the fact that the war will necessitate many changes in the programme outlined:—

To the People of the United States

Peace Centenary Committees have been working for some years to bring about a fitting celebration in 1915 of the one hundredth anniversary of the making of the Treaty of Ghent, ending the war of 1812 between Great Britain and the United States.

On May 5th to 10th, 1913, there was held in the City of New York a conference composed of distinguished representatives from Great Britain, Canada, Australia and Newfoundland, together with American representatives chosen by our Committee. The Conference prepared in outline the programme of celebration and unanimously adopted an address "offering to the governments and the peoples of the civilized world an earnest invitation to take part in making this celebration in every way worthy of the one hundred years of peace that it commemorates." Through appropriate committees the American society has been at work in co-operation with the respective committees of Great Britain and Canada in the working out of the details of the general plan adopted by the international conference and now report to the people of the United States that the programme and time table of the celebration already arranged for is as follows:

1. Religious ceremonies in the Cathedral in the City of Ghent, on the evening of December 24th of the present year, the ceremonies in every important respect to be the same as those which on Christmas Eve, 1814, celebrated at Ghent the signing of the treaty of peace between America and Great Britain.
2. Celebration in the City of Ghent, January 2nd to 6th, 1915, in which fifty Americans and fifty citizens of the British Empire will be invited to participate as guests of the municipality and of the Ghent Committee. Among the features of the celebration in Ghent, besides a reception by the King of Belgium, will be exercises in the schools, a flower fete in the Great Agricultural Hall, a gala operatic performance, a reception to the delegates by the officials of the municipality, and, finally, a great banquet in the Hotel de Ville which will take place in the same room, with the same menu and with the same toasts as characterized the banquet given on the evening of the 6th of January, 1815, by the municipality to the joint American and British Commission who were the signatories to the treaty. At this time the American guests will present for the American Committee a memorial tablet to be erected at the Carthusian monastery where the treaty was signed. Subsequently, the American delegates will return to their country through Great Britain, where, in the City of London, they will be received by the dignitaries of the City and will be entertained at a banquet given by the Pilgrim Society as hosts.
3. On the week of January 8, 1915, a celebration commemorating the last battle between America, which ushered in the century untroubled by war, will be held in New Orleans.
4. In Great Britain, the Celebration will open on Christmas Eve with universal Church services throughout the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and, although for the subsequent month the event will be signalized by meetings and banquets held by societies and great organizations throughout the British Empire and the United States, no formal observance will be made throughout the United States until February 14, 1915, when the Churches will observe a Peace Centenary Sunday by appropriate exercises. On February 17 and 18—the one hundredth anniversaries of the ratification by the Senate of the Treaty of Ghent and of its proclamation by the President of the United States—many of the States of the Union and

many of our universities, colleges and schools will hold commemorative exercises. To such schools as may find those dates inconvenient, Washington's Birthday or some later date or dates in the Spring of 1915 is recommended. Celebrations at many of the State capitals will be held on those days.

5. The next events of importance in the United States will be celebrations in the cities of Washington and New York. In New York it is expected that a corner-stone of one of the Museums of the Industrial Arte will be laid with appropriate ceremonies. Local celebrations will, subsequently, be held in many cities throughout the Union. The center of the Celebration will then be transferred to Great Britain, where, between the days of June 6 and June 15, the great events of the British Celebration will take place. These, in order, will be as follows:

The dedication of Sulgrave Manor, the ancestral home of George Washington, which has been purchased by the British Committee for the Celebration, and which will be presented to the people of America as a place of pilgrimage devoted to the memory of him whom Americans call The Father of his Country. A Board of Control of Sulgrave Manor exists in trustees represented jointly by ten Americans and ten citizens of Great Britain, of which Board the American Ambassador is permanent chairman, ex officio. Concurrent with the dedication of Sulgrave Manor will be inaugurated the Sulgrave Manor Institution, an international organization devoted to the fostering of friendship and the prevention of misunderstanding among the nations. Subsequently in London, the British people through its Government and through the British Committee for the Peace Centenary Celebration, will receive as a gift from the American Committee and the American people, a replica of the famous St. Gaudens statue of Abraham Lincoln, now standing in Chicago. This replica will be erected on the most conspicuous site in the City of London, near what is known as the Canning Enclosure in Whitehall, opposite Westminster Abbey and the Parliament Buildings. Addresses will be delivered by eminent Americans and responses made by eminent British representatives. The unveiling will be in the presence of a gathering of distinguished and representative citizens of both nations.

Following this will be the ceremonies attendant upon the presentation by the citizens of Virginia, acting through a Committee of the Legislature of the State of Virginia, headed by Lieutenant-Governor Ellyson, of a replica of the equally famous Houdon statue of George Washington, now standing in the Capitol at Richmond. This gift was recently offered to the British Government, and cordially and enthusiastically accepted by the Government, speaking through the Premier and Sir Edward Grey, the Secretary for Foreign Affairs.

During the last of June the American Committee will present to the people of Canada as a tribute of friendship and an offering of good-will, a memorial of the historian Parkman, the American who wrote in a series of volumes the romantic story of the settlement of Canada. This monument will be placed on the Parliament grounds and will be executed by Gutzon Borglum, the sculptor. Apart from the Celebration in Canada, which will centralize in Ottawa, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg and many cities and towns of the Dominion, the next great events, beginning about July 6, will be the celebrations along the 3,800 miles of frontier. A significant feature of this period will be the celebration which will begin at the Niagara frontier and extend thence along the Great Lakes to Duluth. This will include

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

new Congress was fully occupied with measures of great national importance, and it was thought undesirable by the American Committee that the Peace Centennial Bill should be brought forward until these were dealt with. On November 17, 1913, the Hon. C. B. Smith, of New York, introduced in the House of Representatives a bill authorizing the President to appoint a Commission of fifteen for the purpose of conferring with other commissions or committees in the United States, Great Britain and Canada and other countries, and to report to Congress a plan for the appropriate celebration in the national capital and elsewhere of the one hundredth anniversary of the Signing of the Treaty of Ghent." It appropriated \$150,000 "for the expenses of the Commission, including the salary of a Secretary, clerical service, travelling and office expenses, and the preparation of plans and so forth." The bill was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. On December 5th, 1913, a delegation of representatives of the American Peace Centenary Committee appeared before that Committee and presented their case in favor of the bill. They were given a most sympathetic hearing, although it was felt that the appropriation asked for was more than should be necessary.

Monuments Along Boundary

On December 18th, 1913, Senator Jones, of the State of Washington, introduced a bill into the Senate for the creation of a Commission of three members, consisting of the Secretary of War, the Secretary of State, and the Secretary of the Treasury, to act with a similar commission on the part of Great Britain and Canada, "to prepare plans for, and to cause to be erected, appropriate monuments along and across the international boundary line between the United States and Canada. . . . one such monument to be erected on the boundary line within the limits of each State along said boundary wherever practicable, the expense thereof to be borne equally by the United States and Great Britain." The bill called for an appropriation of \$500,000. No action was taken on this bill.

On February 26th, 1914, the Hon. H. D. Flood, of Virginia, Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives, introduced a bill on much the same lines as Mr. Smith's bill, but calling for an appropriation of \$25,000. This bill was referred to the Foreign Affairs Committee, and was duly reported by them. On June 15th, 1914, Mr. Flood asked that it be passed by the Lower House,

and brought it forward on a "Unanimous Consent" day. As two members raised an objection, the bill was struck from the "Unanimous Consent" Calendar, and placed in its regular order. In view of the fact that the Canadian Parliament had granted an appropriation of \$25,000 for the expenses of the Canadian Peace Centenary Association, Mr. Flood, on June 29th, moved to suspend the rules of the House and to pass this bill. In an able speech, he pointed out that the Committee on Foreign Affairs believed that there should be a proper celebration of the Centenary of the Signing of the Treaty of Ghent. He referred to the work that had been done in Canada and Great Britain, and said "when we think of the devastation and the wasteful effects of war, with all of its present and following evils, we may well take the time and make the expenditure necessary to glorify the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of peace between these great nations." Two members objected to a suspension of the rules, and on a vote being taken, the resolution was lost by a considerable majority. Some members, noting that the President and Secretary of State were prominent members of the American Peace Centenary Committee, opposed it on purely political grounds. Speaking ten days after this incident, before the Hamilton Club in Chicago, a leading Republican institution, of which the Congressman who led the opposition is a prominent member, the Organizing Secretary of the Canadian Peace Centenary Association quoted extracts from the two opposition speeches in Congress, and said: "I do not believe the remarks I have just read in any respect represent the opinion and feelings of the great body of the American people." This statement was received with applause.

The Bill not Dead

The bill in question is not dead, and the Canadian Peace Centenary Association is assured by the American Committee that the probability of its passage is much more certain than it ever was, there now being no apparent opposition, except on the part of a small number of German-Americans, who would hardly favor any measure which would give pronounced expression to Anglo-American friendship. It may be remarked that the leaders of both parties in the United States have identified themselves with the celebration movement. On the American Committee are the President of the United States, Mr. Woodrow Wilson; the Vice-President, the Hon. Thomas R. Marshall, and ex-President W. H. Taft;

ex-President Roosevelt is Honorary Chairman; the Hon. William Jennings Bryan, Secretary of State, the Hon. Joseph H. Choate, the Hon. Alton B. Parker, and Senator Elihu Root are Honorary Vice-Chairmen; so that although Congress as a whole has not yet given official endorsement to the American Peace Centenary Committee, the fact that the Senate has already passed a bill, and that the leading members of the present and late Administrations are members of the Committee, shows clearly the attitude of the Government of the United States.

Several States in the Union contemplate, or have already taken, independent action. New York has voted \$10,000, and the Governor has appointed a Commission. At the last Session of the Legislature of Virginia, an Act was passed, which provides as follows:—"That, throughout the State, at 12 o'clock, noon, on the said seventeenth day of February, nineteen hundred and fifteen, and for the space of five minutes thereafter, all travel shall cease: all labor, business, recreation and active employments shall be suspended: and all persons within the territory of the State are recommended then to address their minds and hearts to thanksgiving for the continuance of peace for the past hundred years, and to pray that peace may still endure." Virginia is also presenting a statue of Washington to the British Government. Among the other States in which legislation has been passed, creating official Commissions, may be mentioned Pennsylvania, Louisiana, North Carolina and South Carolina. The Louisiana Historical Society, acting in concert with the Government of that State, has arranged for a great celebration to be held at New Orleans on January 8, 9, and 10, 1915, and, at their request, an invitation is hereby issued to members of the Canadian Peace Centenary Association to be present and take part.

NAMES ADDED TO GENERAL COMMITTEE SINCE ISSUE OF CIRCULAR No. 5

ONTARIO.

BRANTFORD.

His Worship the Mayor.
 *Cookskutt, F.
 Hately, George, Sec. B. of T.
 Lavell, Rev. Alf. E., B.A.
 Leonard, Major H. F.
 Livingstone, Mrs. Churchill.
 Secord, Mrs. S. Woodruff.
 Spence, John H.
 Watt, Harvey T.
 Hardy, His Hon. Judge.

BROCKVILLE.

His Worship the Mayor.
 Buell, Lt.-Col. W. S.
 Byrne, E. J.
 Copland, J. S.
 Donaldson, Allan.
 Downey, D. W.
 Husband, A. J.
 Lewis, W. A.
 Reynolds, W. B.
 Shearer, Wm.
 Spaldal, D. M.
 Venney, Joe. J.

CHAPLEAU.

Guthrie, Mrs.
 Leigh, Mrs.
 Seane, Mrs.

CHATHAM.

His Worship the Mayor.
 President Board of Trade.
 Cowan, Geo.
 Foraman, Wm.
 Holmes, Dr. T. K.
 McCorvie, J.
 McLachlan, D.
 Sexsmith, W. N.
 Shannon, W. T.
 Wanless, E.

FORT ERIE.

Dunham, Mrs. John O.
 Gear, Mrs. Harry M.
 Graham, Miss Cora A.
 Green, Miss Mildred O.
 Hamilton, Mrs. J. W.
 Hershby, Miss Kate.
 Mabce, Mrs. C. P.
 MacDonald, Miss Emma.
 Rainesford, Miss Henrietta.
 Reynolds, Mrs. W.
 Risalay, Mrs. E. E.
 Risalay, Miss Margaret H.
 Russell, Miss Jean.
 Stanton, Miss Jessie.

FORT WILLIAM.

*Burdett, R. W.
 Perry, Mrs. F. C.
 Morgan, Mrs. R. O.

KINGSTON.

President Board of Trade.
 Atkinson, Dr. E. L.
 Black, Dr.
 Bradshaw, J. W.
 Britton, C. E.
 Calvin, Hiram.
 Carleton, Lt.-Col.
 Cornatt, C. M.
 Coulter, Benson.
 Darling, David.
 Donaldson, W. J.
 Ferguson, Prof. A. S., M.A.
 Foley, John.
 Franklin, W. J.
 Freeman, J. A.
 Grey, John.
 Halliday, James.
 Harrison, J. E.
 Hawkey, T. J.
 Kennedy, Schnyler.
 Masele, Lt.-Col.
 McDonald, Chas.
 McKnight, C. G.
 McParland, M.
 McVeigh, Robert.
 Members of Napanee Council.
 Members of Gananoque Council.
 Parke, L. D.
 Paul, W. J.
 Reeves and Concellors of Township
 of Connty of Lennox and Addington.
 Sanve, J.
 Sinclair, Dr. M. H. O.
 Skimm, F. J.
 Sleeth, C. W.
 Spankie, Dr. Wm.
 Strachan, Archibald.
 Taylor, Hon. Sen. George.
 Taylor, A. W.
 Thompson, Abbott.
 Truacott, Chas.
 Uglow, R.
 Wensley, P. J.
 Warden of Lennox & Addington Co.
 Wilson, W. J.
 Wright, E. P.

LONDON.

Yarker, Mrs.

NAPANEE.

Warner, Clarence M.

OTTAWA.

Christie, Loring C.
 Meyer, C. O.
 Herridge, Rev. W. T., D.D.

PETERBOROUGH.

Davideon, Mrs.
 Scott, Mrs.
 Travers, Mrs.

*Inadvertently omitted from Circular No. 5.

PORT ARTHUR.

Menning, Mrs. J.

ST. CATHARINES.

Bradley, C. R.
Byrne, H. W.
Burgoyne, Ald. W. B.
Hesoon, C. A.
Kneale, J. A.
Moray, F. H.
Retcliffe, Rev. J. H., D.D.
Smyth, Ald. Jacob.
Wiley, Ald. J. A.
Wright, T. F.

SARNIA.

Buchan, J. L.

SAULT STE. MARIE.

Adjutant Salvation Army.
Arthur, Rev. W.
Baldwin, Ald. W. W.
Brant, Stanley.
Brooke, R. H.
Camp, Rev. A. E., B.A.
Campbell, Major C. V.
Campbell, Mrs. P. C.
Cliffe, E. H.
Cobb, Jas.
Curran, J. W.
Denman, F. A.
Dohis, R. C.
Dumsenil, Rev. Father.
Dunrance, Jas.
Eald, C.
Faircloth, Rev. C. S., B.A., B.D.
Fawcett, Rev. Father.
Finnish Socialist. Pres.
Frane, W. C.
Gavin, John.
Goodwin, C. W.
Gorman, Rev. Father.
Govanlock, Mr.
Graessl, Wm.
Green, L. A.
Gregory, Wm.
Haslett, Jas.
Howe, S. F.
Irving, J. E.
Jeffreys, J. W.
Johnston, Rev. W. H.
Jones, C. H. L.
Jullienne, Sister.
Kaisa, J. M.
Knight, Chas.
Lamming, W.
Lloyd, F. N.
Locomotive Engineers, No. 67, C.P.E.,
Pres.
Lyons, Jas.
MacColl, Mrs. J. A.
Mackay, L. T.
Malamaki, John.
Mansell, N. G.
Martinez, Rev. Father.
McFadden, His Hon. Judge M.
McGillivray, T. H.
McMenamin, Rev. Father D. P.
McNamara, V.
McQuaid, Dr.
Nattress, J.
O'Reilly, Thos.
Pady, Rev. W. J., B.A.
Peacock, Rev. George.
Penhorwood, Lt.-Col.

Peterson, N. H.
Pim, Edward.
Pratt, J. T.
Reeve of Prince, Ont.
Pritchard, Rev. H. J., B.A.
Race, W. B.
Redfern, W. B.
Richards, Rev. Father (S.J.)
Robb, Dr.
Robertson, Dan.
Rece, J. W. Le B.
Rowland, Capt. P. T.
Radlan, G. W.
Saunders, Mrs.
Senior, A.
Shepherd, Dr. A. A.
Shepherd, Walter.
Sherwood, Miss.
Smith, G. N.
Steelton Ladies Society, Pres.
Stone, His Hon. Judge.
Swift, F. E.
Taylor, J. Frater.
Taylor, Mrs. J. Frater.
Take, John.
Virene, A. L.
Watt, Wm.
Wilson, Miss.

TORONTO.

Yelgh, Frank.
Hearst, Hon. W. H., Prime Minister
of Ontario.
McKnaght, W. K., C.M.C.

WINDSOR.

Barker, Chas. L.
Coyle, Percy.
Chivers, C.
Donnelly, E. H.
Gavin, F. P.
Howe, Harry.
Keogh, Ald. P. M.
Malr, George.
Mackay, Ald. H. J.
Mason, J. R.
McKee, Reeve of Sandwich.
McNee, Arch.
Montrenil, L.
Pacand, Gaspard.
Potts, R. F.
Ray, T. G.
Tolmie, Rev. J. C., M.P.P.
Winterburn, J.

WINGNA.

Smith, Mrs. E. D.

WOODSTOCK.

Crews, Rev. H. W., M.A.
Cochrane, Rev. E. B., M.A.
Kemp, Clifford.
Levan, Isaac M., B.A.
MacNeill, A. T., B.A.
Markoy, John.
McDonald, Peter.
Paulin, Rev. H. M., B.A.
Stanley, Rev. Father J.
Taylor, W. J.
Wilson, A. H.

QUEBEC.

CHICOUTIMI.

Besse, M. C., M.P.
Dubuc, J. E. A.
Desbais, L. F.
Dellais, G.
Gagnon, George.
Girard, Joseph, M.P.
Moria, V.
St. Pierre, George, M. P.
Tremblay, C.
Vassia, P.

FARNHAM.

His Worship the Mayor.
Boright, G. G.
D'Artois, Ald. A. E.
McCorhill, Wm.

MONTREAL.

*Onimet, Hon. J.

QUEBEC.

Ambrose, J. R.
Amyot, Lt.-Col., Hon. C. E., M.L.C.
Audet, E. G.
Ballalarge, W. D.
Cauon, Lucien, B.A., M.P.P.
Choquette, Hon. E., M.D., M.L.C.
Des Rivières, H.
Dobord, Hon. C. E., M.L.C.
Dumoulin, P. B.
Duun, Rt. Rev. A. Hunter, D.D.
Duesault, Ald. N. A., M.D.
Garnett, Hon. N., M.L.C.
Gosselin, Monsgr. A. E.
Gravel, A. O.
Goodall, A. J.
Hamilton, A. L.
Hinds, W. H.
Kaine, Hon. John C., M.P.P.
Landry, Hon. Senator P.
Laugelier, Hon. Justice, Chas.
Langlois, J. A., M.P.P.
Lavoie, Nap.
Lemoine, Gaspard.
Lectere, Dr.
L'Esperance, D. G., M.P.
Leslie, M.
Lefebvre, J. B. E.
Letourneau, L. A., M.P.P.
Love, G. F. G.
Love, Rev. Dr.
Marsh, W. A.
Measey, Wm.
Nash, A. E.

G'Leary, L'Abbe.
Falletter, Hon. L. P., B.A., LL.D., M.P.

Picard, Joe.
Price, Wm.
Rivard, A.
Rosa, John T.
Rouleau, Monsgr. T.
Routhier, Hon. Justice Sir A. B.
Roy, Monsgr. P. Eug.
Roy, Abbe Camille, L.L.
Shahya, Hon. Senator J.
Tessier, Cyr.
Turner, Hon. R., M.L.C.
Vallee, Dr.
Woods, Rev. Father, G.S.R.
Young, T. A.

STE. HYACINTHE.

Bouchard, T. D., M.P.P.

ST. JOHN'S.

His Worship the Mayor.
Papineau, Ed.
Pinsouault, Ald. J. L.

SHERBROOK.

His Worship the Mayor.
Desautel, Alderman.
Ewing, Alderman.
Genest, Alderman.
Jaques, Alderman.
Mackinnon, J.

THETFORD MINES.

His Worship the Mayor.
President Chamber of Commerce.
Carreau, Ernest, N.P.
Callie, Rev. P., M.A., R.D.
Croteau, J. T.
Delage, C. B., M.D.
Gruet, Antoine.
Lipsy, J.
Morisset, Victor, N.P.
Rousseau, Ald. L.
Smith, Hon. G. R., M.L.C.
Taschereau, Gabriel T.

VALLEYFIELD.

His Worship the Mayor.
President Board of Trade.
Cosette, Ald. Louis.
Jornn, R. B.
Laplate, L.
Gatigay, N. A.

NOVA SCOTIA.

ANCHURST.

Etter, Hon. A. B., M.L.C.
Ralston, J. L., M.P.P.

BRIDGEWATER.

Margeson, J. W., LL.B., M.P.P.

HALIFAX.

Finn, R. E., LL.B., M.P.P.

NEW GLASGOW.

MacGregor, Hon. R. M., B.A., M.P.P.
Mackay, R. H., M.P.P.

SYDNEY.

Butts, R. H., M.P.P.
Douglas, J. O., M.A., LL.B., M.P.P.

*Inadvertently omitted from Circular No. 5.

NEW BRUNSWICK

EDMUNDSTON.

His Worship the Mayor.
Lawson, Aaron, K.C.

FREDERICTON.

Mitchell, Moses.

ST. JOHN.

Archibald, Rev. A. J.
Baxter, John B. M., B.O.L.K.C., M.P.P.
Hutchinson, Rev. D., D.D.
MacDonald, Rev. J. H., D.D.

WOODSTOCK.

His Worship the Mayor.
Jones, W. P., K.C.

MANITOBA.

WINNIPEG.

Stovel, A. B.

ALBERTA.

EDMONTON.

Biggar, O. M.

MEDICINE HAT.

President Board of Trade.
President Canadian Club.
Bellamy, B.
Cadoux, Rev. Father A.
Collier, J. H.
Davis, Rev. A. E., B.A.
Evans, W. E.
Hey, W. E.
Hays, David W.
Hopper, S. T.

Hackvale, Walter.
Jamieson, O. F.
Lane, Hector.
McClellan, S. E.
Niblock, W. G.
Oske, Capt. Wm.
Plegie, C. S., M.P.P.
Price, Chas.
Rend, I. C.
Sillak, Rev. J.
Smyth, C. E., M.D.
Terrill, A. J. N.

WAINWRIGHT.

King, H. C.

HONORARY MEMBER.

Meaning, Brigadier-General Sir William Henry, K.O.M.G., C.B., Governor of Jamaica.

In Memoriam

The Executive Committee regrets to report that the following members of the Canadian Peace Centenary Association have died since the issue of the last Circular:—

A. W. Bell, Esq., M.D., Winnipeg.

The Hon. P. S. G. Mackenzie, M.P.P., Quebec

Ottawa,
November, 1914



