

St. Germain-en-Laye, on September 10, 1919, the Canadian signatory being Sir A. E. Kemp, K.C.M.G., Minister of the Overseas Forces.

From September 1 to November 10, 1919, a special session of the Dominion Parliament was held at Ottawa for the purpose of considering the treaties of peace between the Allied and enemy powers. A resolution approving the Treaty of Peace with Germany was adopted after the defeat by 102 votes to 70 of an amendment by Mr. Fielding to the effect that in giving its approval the House in no way assented to the impairment of the existing autonomous authority of the Dominion, but declared that the question of what part, if any, the forces of Canada should take in any war was one to be determined by the people of Canada through their representatives. The Treaty with Austria was approved without discussion.

**Anniversary of the Armistice of 1918.**—On November 6, 1919, the following telegraphic message from His Majesty the King was addressed to His Excellency the Governor General :

TO ALL MY PEOPLE: Tuesday next, 11th November, is the first anniversary of the armistice which stayed the world wide carnage of the four preceding years, and marked the victory of right and freedom. I believe that my people in every part of the Empire fervently wish to perpetuate the memory of that great deliverance and of those who laid down their lives to achieve it.

To afford an opportunity for the universal expression of this feeling it is my desire and hope that at the hour when the armistice came into force, the eleventh hour of the eleventh day of the eleventh month, there may be for the brief space of two minutes a complete suspension of all our normal activities. During that time, except in the rare cases where this might be impracticable, all work, all sound and all locomotion should cease; so that in perfect stillness the thoughts of every one may be concentrated on reverent remembrance of the glorious dead.

No elaborate organization appears to be necessary. At a given signal, which can easily be arranged to suit the circumstances of each locality, I believe that we shall all gladly interrupt our business and pleasure whatever it may be and unite in this simple service of silence and remembrance.—GEORGE, R.I.

His Majesty's gracious message was published immediately by the press; and at the time appointed the suggestion made was universally acted upon throughout Canada. The fact that the anniversary of the armistice was similarly observed throughout the British Empire gave to this "simple service of silence and remembrance" a deep and impressive significance.

**Provincial General Elections.**—General elections to provincial legislatures took place during 1919 in three provinces, viz., Quebec, Prince Edward Island and Ontario. In Quebec, (June 23) the existing Liberal Government was sustained by a large majority, 70 Liberals, 9 Conservatives and 2 Labour representatives being elected. In Prince Edward Island (July 24) the Conservative administration was overthrown, 25 Liberals, 4 Conservatives and 1 Independent being returned. In Ontario (October 20), the Conservative Government was overthrown, and a new Government was formed consisting of members of the United Farmers' Organization supported by labour members. The total number returned comprised 39 representatives of the United Farmers' Organization, 11 Labour members, 31 Liberals, 25 Conservatives, 1 Soldiers' representative, and 4 Independent members.