

# THE HUNTINGDON GLEANER

THE LEADING ADVERTISING MEDIUM IN THE DISTRICT OF BEAUHARNOIS

SEVENTY-FOURTH YEAR

HUNTINGDON, QUE., WEDNESDAY, MAY 5th, 1937

CORONATION SUPPLEMENT

## CANADA SALUTES NEW KING and QUEEN

### History And Legend in Ceremonies

#### Anointing Chrism Was Supposedly Sent From Heaven

From a golden vessel shaped in the form of an eagle—which legend says was presented by the Blessed Virgin to St. Thomas a Becket—the Archbishop of Canterbury will anoint King George VI on coronation day. But the oil to be used for the ceremony will be pure olive oil and not the sacramental chrism which was for centuries the traditional anointing oil of the kings of England. The use of the latter was abandoned because of confusion between church and State.

The importance of the oil lies in the point that the king is crowned by the church because he has been anointed. He is not anointed because he has been crowned.

Symbolically, it is supposed to confer upon him seven specific gifts of the Holy Ghost and it was speculation upon the merits of this anointing which led to much perplexity in England concerning the divine right of kings.

The ceremony, however, still stands as an essential part of the coronation, though the attention of Englishmen has been focused rather on the act of crowning than of anointing.

Pure olive oil was the original anointing oil of the church; later chrism or chrisma, a cream, was introduced. This was a mixture of olive oil and balsam and was used for special occasions, such as the consecration of a bishop. Complications ensued when kings claimed the right to use it also.

Finally, the kings of England claimed to be anointed with the special chrism traditionally given to St. Thomas a Becket when he was in exile in France by the Virgin Mary. She appeared to him in a vision and, the legend says, ordered him to hide it away till

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#### Ancient Roman Road Repaired For Coronation

THE modernization of an old Roman road is one of the tasks Great Britain is setting herself for Coronation year. During the next few months part of the Fosse Way, the road used by the Romans to travel northeastward across England from Devon to Lincoln, will be converted into a modern highway with dual car and cycle tracks. The part to be modernized extends from the Leicestershire boundary to a point about a mile and a half south. It is proposed to widen the road to 100 feet. The Fosse Way is over 200 miles long.



BRITAIN'S ROYAL FAMILY  
Queen Elizabeth, Princess Margaret Rose, King George VI, Princess Elizabeth

### Deep Ritual Significance Coronation

#### Setting Takes Place in World-famed Abbey Westminster

King George VI and Queen Elizabeth drive in state to Westminster Abbey on May 12 for their solemn coronation, a ceremony of color and high pagantry that dates its origin within that sacred fane from the coronation of William the Conqueror on Christmas Day, 1066.

From the first of her Norman kings to the last George, all the Sovereigns of England without exception, have been crowned in Westminster Abbey. Norman and Plantagenet, Lancaster and York, Tudor, Stuart, Hanoverian and Windsor all have there received the rite of coronation.

Heretofore the coronation ceremony has included a sermon and in all has taken three hours. On this occasion there will be no sermon and this omission, with others of minor nature, will reduce the

time by one hour.

An anthem hails the arrival of the new monarch at the historic church for his coronation, and after he has taken his seat—not the throne in which he will presently be installed—there is made what is known as "the recognition."

The King is clad in a large, round velvet cap, trimmed with fur, and a long, red velvet robe.

"Sirs, I here present unto you King George, the undoubted king of this realm; wherefore all you who are come this day to do your homage, are you willing to do the same?"

This question is asked by the Archbishop of Canterbury, and, according to the ritual, the people signify their willingness by the united cry of "God save King George."

Trumpets sound and the Archbishop, attended by clergy, goes to

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## Canada Will Play Role of Prominence in Coronation King George, Queen Elizabeth

Canada, represented by her Prime Minister, the Right Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, will play a prominent role in the Coronation ceremonies in London. The prominence of this role is fully justified by the importance of Canada in the Empire—now more popularly called the British Commonwealth of Nations—and the fact that, for the first time a King of England also becomes the King of Canada.

With Prime Minister Mackenzie King will be the premiers of the nine provinces or their representatives forming the federation of States which is Canada. These men, with their aides, have played a large part in the recent development which led to the statute of Westminster and the establishment of the great British Dominions as virtually autonomous nations within the commonwealth which replaces so large a part of the Empire.

Thus, mindful and representative of the striking growth of Canada since the French relinquished it to

British control in 1763, these statesmen from British America, with 300 picked members of her military, naval and air forces, will march through the streets of London at the coronation of a new monarch who becomes their own in name as well as in fact, the King of Canada, not merely of "the Dominions of the Seas."

In the 174 years since the French Canada has emerged from the primitive colonial development through a long period of time as a supervised Dominion, almost wholly bound by the actions of the British Parliament until today she stands out as a full-fledged nation. Still a proud member of the British commonwealth, Canada has come of age, has struck out for herself and is on the way to a destiny of a greatness that only time will reveal.

Canada's formative period began in 1867, when the federation of the existing provinces of Prince Edward Island, Quebec and Ontario was consummated, in subsequent years completed by the creation and

#### Dominions Owe Loyalty Directly to King George VI

KING George VI derives his title of King of the British Dominions beyond the Seas from the Statute of Westminster of 1931. The Dominions thus look to him as King of Canada, King of Australia, King of South Africa and King of New Zealand. Each owes its loyalty to him direct and not to the King's Government in Whitehall as would be the case if they were autonomous colonies. British India owes its loyalty to the Emperor of India. The Crown Colonies are however still administered through the parliament at Westminster and the Secretary of State for the Colonies, who appoints, with the approval of the King, their several Governors. The Dominion Prime Ministers advise the King direct. Crown Colony Governors report to the Secretary of State for Colonial Affairs.

entry of the remaining four provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia before that were years of pioneering, of wars and inner strife. Only three years ago this country joined with France in the commemoration of the 400th anniversary of the discovery of Canada by the French navigator and explorer, Jacques Cartier, who stepped on the shore of the Gaspé peninsula in 1534 to launch the white man's development of this great western possession.

Then came another noted French explorer, Samuel de Champlain, who first visited the St. Lawrence River and valley in 1603, founded Quebec in 1608. It was the start of the struggle between British and French for what has become a leading world country. Quebec was captured by the British in 1628, lost again to the French and subsequently the center of the war which continued until more than half way through the eighteenth century.

It was not only with the French

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#### Bright Artificial Daylight Planned Abbey Ceremonies

THE coronation ceremonies will be conducted in artificial daylight. Alterations at the Abbey and the erection of stands and boxes have excluded all natural light from the great stained glass windows, while the ordinary means of illumination used for evening services give a dim, religious light more suitable for meditation than a coronation. Current capable of providing at least 200,000 candle power has been provided to enable the service to be held under conditions comparable to those of natural daylight and mid-May sunshine.

# Huntingdon's 'Old Home' Week This August



D. J. O'CONNOR

## Plans Being Made Promise Real Success

### Parades, Reunions, Sport Events to Feature Special Week

It was seventy years ago that the Dominion of Canada became a united and self governing country. This year, all ears and eyes have their fixed attention drawn to the coronation of George VI at London on May 12th. Coronation colors are blossoming everywhere throughout the great British Empire of which we form an important link. It is reckoned that upwards of twelve millions of people will gather in London for the Coronation on May 12th.

To those of us living in the Chateauguay Valley we are unable to go to this great Coronation of King George VI for special celebrating. An opportunity will be offered on August 4-5-6 when an "Old Home Week" is to be held in Huntingdon. Hunting-

don will be an array of Coronation colors, Blue, Red, Gold as well as the flags of the Empire. Bands will be here to lead the grand parade of floats through the streets of the old home town. Distinguished visitors and our county sons and daughters who have gone afield will return for the occasion. Sports programmes and evening entertainments will be sponsored that will make the event of real historical importance. One of the great institutions of Huntingdon, and for many a year has been the old Huntingdon Academy. The Academy will have a re-union on Friday morning, August 6. If you travel hundreds of miles for nothing other than this one particular event of the three-day celebration, we feel certain you will say you have been well repaid for your trip.

The net proceeds from the celebration will be divided amongst three sporting activities in which everyone is interested. In the first place the Huntingdon Skating Rink Association is an institution that interests and commands support of adults and youth alike. Without arenas, Canadian youth would find the country rather a dismal place in winter months. Our arena, of which we are justly proud, aids youth and makes them true and upright Canadian sportsmen. Curl-

ing is the sport that appeals to adults, male and female, alike. Huntingdon has an excellent curling rink which is the mecca for many a gathering of people from the entire Chateauguay Valley. Had we no curling rink a friendly and close business relationship amongst the people of the District would not be so united or commendable as it is today. The Bowling Green, one of the town's cherished beauty spots has its place in the community. The Bowling Green draws the people together on the hot summer evenings.

Having such sporting institutions in a small community are essential if we are to have true and staunch Canadians.

We welcome you to come to Huntingdon at any time, and particularly for this "Old Home Week" celebration. Hundreds of people are being organized to provide a suitable Old Home Week celebration programme. We hope you will accept of this invitation and attend.

Mayor Daniel Faubert, Chairman; E. C. Martin, Sec.-Treas. Executive: P. T. Baldwin, A. A. Antoine, J. M. Leehy, W. E. S. McNair, Alex. Laberge, A. L. Sellar.

Pictures of other men prominent in "Old Home Week" arrangements appear on these pages.



DR. H. R. CLOUSTON



J. B. MacMILLAN

## Deep Ritual Significance in Coronation Ceremonies to be Staged in Westminster

(Continued from page 1)

the altar and assumes vestments in preparation for the ceremony while officers of the Royal Wardrobe spread carpets and cushions on the floor and steps of the sanctuary. The King and Queen, supported by the Bishop of Bath and Wells and the Bishop of Durham and preceded by peers of the realm carrying the regalia, advance in procession into the sanctuary.

### Makes Gifts to Abbey

On arrival at the altar tradition decrees that the sovereigns kneel and make certain gifts to the Abbey. The first is a rich altar cloth and the second an ingot of gold. These are accepted with appropriate prayers and the state regalia is then handed to the clergy and placed on the altar. The sovereigns and their entourage are assigned to special seats near the altar.

The administering of the oath, the most important and solemn part of the ceremony, now occupies the gathering. The Archbishop of Canterbury administers it in the following form:

ARCHBISHOP—Will you solemnly promise and swear to govern the

peoples of Great Britain, Ireland, Canada, Australia, New Zealand and the Union of South Africa, of your Possessions and in other Territories to any of them belonging or pertaining and of your Empire of India, according to their respective laws and customs?

KING—I solemnly promise so to do.

ARCHBISHOP—Will you to your power cause Law and Justice, in Mercy, to be executed in all your judgments?

KING—I will.

ARCHBISHOP—Will you to the utmost of your power maintain the Laws of God and the true profession of the Gospel? Will you to the utmost of your power maintain in the United Kingdom the Protestant Reformed Religion established by law? And will you maintain and preserve inviolably the settlement of the Church of England and the doctrine, worship, discipline and government thereof, as by law established in England? And will you preserve unto the Bishops and Clergy of England, and to the Churches, there committed to their charge, all such rights and privileges as by law do or shall ap-

pertain to them, or any of them?

KING—All this I promise to do.

### The King's Promise

After this oath is administered the King will rise from his chair and, attended by his supporters and assisted by the Lord Great Chamberlain, the sword of state being carried before him, will go to the altar, kneel on its steps and, laying his right hand on the Great Bible open at the gospels, say: "The things which I have before promised I will perform and keep. So help me God."

Next he will kiss the Book and sign a copy of the oath as did his predecessors before him. Then and not till then will the King be anointed. For this rite his crimson robes of State in which he arrived will be removed from him and he will be seated in a historic chair placed before the altar, where four Knights of the Garter will stand behind him with a cloth of gold.

The King now appears in a very close fitting, short, crimson silk coat over white knee breeches, white stockings and black gold-buckled shoes.

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D. L. KELLY



W. K. PHILPS



G. C. STARK



R. E. COGLAND



DR. R. N. WALSH



N. W. SPARROW



J. A. McCRACKEN

# Deep Ritual Significance In Coronation

## Items of State and Regalia Taken from Altar To the King

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Consecrated oil will then be dripped over his head and the palms of both hands in the form of a cross by the Archbishop of Canterbury. He pours it from a silver spoon.

"Be thou anointed with holy oil," he says, "as kings, priests and prophets were anointed."

It is this ceremony—the central rite of the coronation—that genuinely arouses the sense in the assembled multitude that from this moment forth, King George VI will be different from every soul in his realm.

For this once, in the whole ceremonial, it is not he who has the dignity of supremacy. In humility he holds out the palms of his hands for the anointing and in humility unfastens his garments for the Archbishop to anoint him on the breast.

### Receives State Regalia

Next one by one, and with appropriate prayers, items of the State regalia will be taken from the altar and presented to the King. The presentation is a formal one and after accepting them, he returns them one by one to the clergy, to be placed in custody of the appropriate officer of State.

First to be presented are golden spurs, then the Sword of State in a purple scabbard. With the sword comes the admonition, "not to bear it in vain, but to use it as the minister of God for the terror and punishment of evildoers and for the protection and encouragement of those that do well."

There is the further charge "With this sword do justice, stop the growth of iniquity, protect the Holy Church of God, help and defend widows and orphans, restore the things that are gone to decay, maintain the things that are restored, punish and reform what is amiss and confirm what is in good order."

The imperial mantle is placed upon him. This is of cloth of gold, lined with ermine. Next, the orb is placed in his hand. This, a golden ball surmounted by a cross, symbolizes the world below God and a king above kings.

A ring is placed on his fourth finger, "the ensign of Kingly Dignity and of Defence of the Catholic Faith."



The Queen Mother Mary will be 70 years old on May 26th. She was recognized as the most distinguished Queen the Empire has ever known, proving a wise counsellor and guide to our late lamented King George V. She has taken little part in state affairs since her husband's death, devoting her time chiefly to the Princesses Elizabeth and Margaret Rose.

### Receives Gift of Gloves

Now comes a curious lay intrusion into the ceremony.

A historic rubric declares: "The Lord of the Manor of Workshop, who claims to hold an estate by the service of presenting to the King a right hand glove on the day of his coronation and to support the King's right arm whilst he holds the sceptre and the cross, delivers to the King a pair of rich gloves."

After the gloves have been put on, the Archbishop places a scepter in the King's right hand and a rod bearing a dove in his left. This latter is known as the Rod of Equity and Mercy. These working-tools of royalty, presented, now comes the actual crowning.

The rubric describes the ceremony this way: "The Dean of Westminster brings the crown and the Archbishop takes it from him, reverently putteth it upon the King's head, at the sight whereof the People, with loud and repeated shouts, cry God Save the King, and the trumpets sound and by a signal given, the great guns at the Tower are shot off. As soon as the King is crowned, the Peers put on their coronets."

The King is crowned, the signal has gone forth, but the ceremony

continues. The enthronement is yet to come.

But before that takes place there is a ritualistic presentation to him of the Holy Bible "We present you with this Book, the most valuable thing that this world affords."

The enthronement, however, does not take place in this chair but in another throne raised on a dais in what is called the "theater" of the Abbey. This, though used for the ceremony, is not the actual throne of Great Britain. That is the oak-wood Gothic chair in the House of Lords occupied by the Sovereign at the opening and prorogation of Parliament.

### Heavy Crown is Removed

A lighter crown is now substituted for the heavy royal crown first placed on the monarch's head. Then carrying his scepter, he walks east to the throne on the dais and is assisted into it by the Archbishop and Bishops and other peers of the kingdom.

All the great officers of State stand round the steps of the throne while the peers of the realm do homage to the new King.

Thus, in their capacity of peers of the realm, the archbishops and the bishops are required to pay homage to the monarch they have

# Canada Will Play Prominent Role in King's Coronation

## Federal Parliament Exercises Jurisdiction Over All But Property and Civil Rights, Latter Being Prerogatives of Nine Provinces

(Continued from page 1) That Britain fought for Canada in 1775, with the outbreak of the American revolution, Canada was invaded and the present metropolitan city of Montreal was captured. Falling to get support of the French population of the then British colony, the American expedition withdrew in 1776 but the war between Britain and the United States of 1812 there again was an invasion of Canada. It too was unsuccessful, although there was bitter warfare, marked today by the monuments which can be found along the shores of the St. Lawrence River from Montreal to the Great Lakes.

Since the war of 1812, Canada and the United States have lived side by side in peace and harmony, have grown up together, become recognized leaders in world civilization. This peace between nations has been hailed as an example to the rest of the world. Along the thousands of miles of the imaginary border from the Atlantic to the Pacific, there is no "frontier" such as they know it in Europe, no forts or sentries. Canada and the United States have kept the peace in a way that modern statesmen, sincere for world peace, would wish the world at large to copy.

### Larger than U. S.

The size of Canada is always a matter of surprise to visitors from the "old world" in fact much about Canada always is a surprise and a revelation to visitors from the United States. Actually this country is greater in area than the United States and Alaska combined, although not if the insular possessions of the United States are included. It only is slightly less in area than the continent of Europe.

The area of Canada is 3,694,863 square miles, including 3,466,556 square miles of land and 228,307 square miles of fresh water, with lakes and rivers, the greatest of her rivers being the St. Lawrence threading its way from the Atlantic Ocean to the great lakes with canals that enable seagoing vessels to make their way thousands of

miles inland. There are nine provinces and the federally supervised Yukon and Northwest Territories, with the following areas in square miles: Quebec, 594,534; Ontario, 412,582; British Columbia, 366,255; Alberta, 255,285; Saskatchewan, 251,700; Manitoba, 246,512; New Brunswick, 27,985; Nova Scotia, 21,068; Prince Edward Island, 2,184; Yukon, 207,076, and the Northwest Territories, Franklin, 554,032; Keewatin, 228,160, and Mackenzie, 527,490.

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From coast to coast, the Atlantic to the Pacific, Canada extends for 2,800 miles, from the most southern point at the United States border to the north for 1,200 miles.

### Population Only 11,000,000

In this vast country there now is only a population of a little more than eleven millions. Canada therefore is a country for the future. As the years become more prosperous progress will be resumed in that steady march which prevailed prior to 1929. Depending to a great extent on the population by the pioneer races of the French, the Scots, Irish, English and Welsh and many who came from the United States, among them the United Empire Loyalists, who flocked across the border in the eighteenth century, Canada also has beckoned to the peoples of many other lands.

Within the widespread borders of this country will be found descendants and the first generations of practically all the races of the world, all with the same ambition to make Canada one of the world's greatest countries in accomplishments as well as in area. The depression years brought a halt to immigration, but that it will be resumed again is certain. Canada needs population faster than the natural growth, but it will be of type selected and supervised.

Many fine cities are to be found from coast to coast. First there is Montreal on the St. Lawrence River, a thousand miles from the open sea and the gateway to a further 1,200 miles of inland navigation. It has a population of more than a million, Toronto, Winnipeg, Vancouver, the great port on the Pacific Coast, Ottawa, the national capital, Quebec the oldest city, also on the St. Lawrence; Halifax and St. John, ports on the St. Lawrence; Hamilton, Windsor, London, other leading cities in the

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W. E. S. McNAIR



A. A. LUNAN



J. W. STARK



DR. J. C. MOORE



MAYOR DANIEL FAUBERT

Members of the Invitation Committee for Huntingdon's "Old Home Week" which will be held this coming August 4, 5, and 6, and which promises to be event in Huntingdon history paralleling if not surpassing the Centenary celebration twelve years ago. The programme being planned will include a parade with floats, field events, special entertainment.

# Queen Elizabeth Nursed The Wounded

## England Will Remember Her War Interest

### Before Wedding Her Bridal Bouquet on Unknown Soldier's Tomb

Though the Queen of England is generally thought of as a Scottish lassie—as she is by family tradition and environment—she was not born north of the Tweed but in England, at the Hertfordshire seat of her father, the Earl of Strathmore and Kinghorne. She first came to live in Scotland for any length of time when he was 14 years old. Her family then came north to Glamis Castle, in that part of the country to live and to adapt their historic home as a hospital for war-wounded Scots.

Four of the Queen's brothers were in the army and she, anxious to do her part, helped in looking after the comfort of the wounded men staying at the castle. She was born in 1900, so as the war years passed, they saw her rising from fourteen, through fifteen, sixteen, seventeen and eighteen, until when they ended finally and the peace treaty was signed, she was no longer a girl but a young woman.

Thus, she had all those democratic contacts throughout the impressionable years of her teens which the world war brought to so many.

Within the walls of the castle, she not only met and talked with Scottish kilties but Empire soldiers from the ends of the earth; tall Anzacs, burly Canadians, lean South Africans and swarthy men from tropical climes.

Her sympathy won the affection of all of them and they admired her for her pluck and presence of mind.

#### After the War

Not till after the war, did her romance with the Duke of York begin. He came to Glamis on a visit, and shortly afterward he came again with his mother, the Queen. The Royal Family knew the Strathmores from London days together.

The Duke had spent a great deal of the war years up in the north of Scotland as a naval officer at Scapa Flow with the Fleet and so also were his impressionable years tinged with love and affection for Scotland and its peoples.

### Six Maxims of His Late Majesty King George V

KING George V had six maxims which used to hang over his desk in Buckingham Palace:

1. Teach me to be obedient to the rules of the game.
2. Teach me to distinguish between sentiment and sentimentality—admiring the one and despising the other.
3. Teach me neither to proffer nor to receive cheap praise.
4. If I am called upon to suffer, let me be like a well-bred beast that goes away to suffer in silence.
5. Teach me to win if I may; if I may not win, then, above all, teach me to be a good loser.
6. Teach me neither to cry for the moon nor over spilt milk.



Queen Elizabeth, Princess Margaret Rose and Princess Elizabeth

Glamis seemed a romantic place to him as it does to all visitors. It is full of history. The castle stands on the site of a still older castle built in the eleventh century when Macbeth was Thane of Glamis. And it was full of interest for the House of Windsor, for they and the Strathmores had common ancestors of record.

Lady Elizabeth's father was a descendant of the Sir John Lyon, Thane of Glamis, who married the daughter of King Robert of Scotland—a Windsor ancestor—and her mother, the daughter of the Rev. W. J. Cavendish Bentinck was a lineal descendant of King Henry VII.

So following the house parties at Glamis, the friendship between the Windsor boy and the Strathmore girl ripened. They attended the same parties as a matter of course. They danced together as a matter of choice.

Then Princess Mary hastened thoughts of match-making by choosing her as one of her bridesmaids when she married Viscount Lascelles, now the Earl of Harewood.

#### A Royal Wedding

Lady Elizabeth thus became well and truly recognized as an unofficial member of the Royal Family and within twelve months came the announcement of her engagement to the Duke of York.

It was made known in the following terms:

"It is with the greatest pleasure that the King and Queen announce the betrothal of their beloved son, the Duke of York, to the Lady Elizabeth Bowes-Lyon, daughter of the Earl and Countess of Strathmore, to which the King has gladly given his consent."

It was received with great enthusiasm throughout the Empire. The wedding was solemnized on April 26, 1923, and the fact that a

British Prince had found a British bride was received with acclamation by Britons everywhere.

Westminster Abbey was the scene of the wedding. The King and Queen and a large congregation attended. The Archbishops of Canterbury and York assisted at the ceremony.

The use of the Abbey for Royal weddings is a twentieth century innovation. For more than six centuries no such wedding was solemnized there. Then in 1919, 1922 and 1923 the old Abbey was the scene of three—those of the Princess Patricia of Connaught, of Princess Mary and of the Duke of York.

#### The Unknown Soldier

Two incidents of the wedding pleased the public. On entering the church, the bride placed her bridal bouquet of white roses on the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier and after the ceremony their carriage halted at the Cenotaph in Whitehall while the happy pair paid silent homage to the memory of their dead friends of the war years.

Their popularity was so great that more than \$10,000 was raised by public subscription to give them a wedding gift.

The newly married couple spent it in giving treats to children in the industrial areas. Both of them agreed that the money was given for a celebration and that it should be spent in helping others to celebrate with them.

Afterward they went to live at White Lodge, Richmond Park, and this became their first country home together. It was the former home of Queen Mary in her girlhood and early married life.

Scotland has now indeed taken the new King and Queen of England to its rugged heart. Highland bonnets will be flung high on Coronation night to the skirl of Highland pipes.

## History And Legend In Ceremonies

### Seven Gifts of Unction Give King Ideals to Uphold

(Continued from page 1)

a godly king should sit upon the throne of England. He would die in defense of his faith, but the cache would be revealed when the time arrived for its use.

The early Christian fathers discoursed learnedly on the qualities of chrism and St. Ambrose refers to "the oil of grace which makes kings and priests." To make it, the early Greek Christians used to employ as many as forty different spices.

A letter from Robert Grosseteste, Bishop of Lincoln, to Henry III, on the subject of the gifts conferred by the unction says: "The anointed king is bound, in more especial manner than those kings who are not anointed to carefulness in all his royal actions and those of his government."

The letter goes on to explain the seven gifts of unction as follows: Fear, Godliness, Knowledge, Might, Good Counsel, Understanding and Wisdom.

With the gift of fear the new king is empowered to restrain himself and his subjects from illegal acts; with godliness, he must defend and help widows, orphans and the distressed; with knowledge he must abolish evil laws and promote good ones; with might he must repel the enemies of the State; with the spirit of good counsel he must understand the rational order of the world; with understanding he will discern the order of the company of angels, and with the gift of wisdom give orderly rule to the state intrusted to him.

Pope John XXII also had something to say on this matter of royal anointing. In a letter to Edward II he wrote: "Neither anointing nor anything else profiteth at all unless you are well disposed towards God."

The letter was written in 1318.

Pope John was also asked to pass his verdict on the claim of the miraculous delivery of the chrism to Thomas à Becket, but he declined to do so or to indorse its use, saying:

"Since we know little about the matter, we are unwilling to give advice whether you ought to be anointed with it or not; but we have decided not to grant or refuse your request." He adds that if this unction is used it must be done secretly and not by any prelate of the church; but that so far as the king is concerned there can be no sin in using it if he firmly believes that it is the gift of the Blessed Virgin.

Pope John's difficulty in accepting the miraculous story appears to have been that the oil was first produced by a friar about a century after the death of Thomas à Becket. It was the friar who claimed that it had been hidden in a monastery of Poitiers until a champion of the church of God had ascended the throne of England.

### Public Services To Be Awarded By King's Medal

THE Royal Mint in London is producing an official Coronation Medal which will show the King's effigy on one side and the Queen's on the other. This medal will be bestowed by his Majesty as a reward for public service in Coronation year or at the actual ceremony. Troops lining the route will be among those to whom it is granted.

# GEORGE the SIXTH is HIS FATHER'S SON

## Workers Hold New Ruler in High Regard

### Manufacturing Centres of England Loud in His Acclaim

It is as if King George V had never died. This is the thought which over and over again frames the words of the men and women of the manufacturing centers of England as they pause in their work at loom and lathe to discuss the new ruler of Great Britain.

For them, King Edward VIII was the grandson of King Edward VII, but the new king is the son of his father. "Just like his grand-father," they said of one. "Just like his father," they say of the other. And the love of the people for the father is being renewed in the son.

The wandering chronicler of men's thoughts in this Coronation year in England may well wonder whether these fine thoughts from the inner consciousness of Lancashire folk can be justified in history and whether they are likely to be justified for yet another generation.

#### A Remarkable Comparison

If you cast doubts upon the theory that the reign and personality of one king may be almost exactly like that of a predecessor, Lancashire folk will refer you to what was said about King George V when he succeeded to the throne after the brief reign of King Edward VII.

"There have been passages in the history of Edward VII," said the Manchester Daily Dispatch on the death of that monarch, "which have not commanded the approval of the best and wisest of the people, as there are in the lives of every individual of the human family. In these days it is easier to be a great man than a great king and exceedingly difficult to be both."

In another column on that day, May 7, 1910, the newspaper published the following appreciation of that Prince of Wales who that day found himself King of England. It will be seen that over and over again the words used might have been applied to the Duke of York when he ascended the throne as George VI. In fact, with an alteration of names and certain details, the article might be used in toto as an appreciation of the situation today.

#### Tribute to George V

The article is as follows:

"Edward VII is dead and George V holds the sceptre of England. The dead King was a wise ruler, a clever diplomatist, and a great statesman, and his successor will be called upon to sustain a magnificent record. The question is What manner of King will the nation find in King George?"

"Only those who know the Prince of Wales—for such we must call him—intimately are aware of the potentialities for a brilliant ruler which exist in his mind and heart. During his Imperial father's reign he was loyally content to serve as his mother's first lieutenant—not



His Majesty King George VI

meddling in State affairs, but merely acting as her deputy.

"The Prince has been overshadowed by the compelling personality of the King, and the great mass of the nation is utterly ignorant of the character of the late King's son. It was the same with King Edward before he came to the throne. The Victorian tradition had hold of the people, and they wagged very solemn heads when they discussed what would happen when the Queen died. The very same people are now lamenting the death of one of the greatest of England's Kings.

#### King Edward's Example

"If King Edward when Prince of Wales was misjudged, although even then an active though unrecognized factor in the State, how much more so is the present King? King Edward came out into the open, met his brother monarchs and the keenest-minded diplomats in Europe in direct speech, and beat them at their game. He openly took charge of affairs with the cordial approval and whole hearted assistance of his Foreign Secretary.

"In the circumstances, it was obvious that there was no need for the Prince of Wales to be in the forefront of the nation's affairs, whether political or social. He had on this point, as on many others, made up his mind exactly how to act, or how far he might serve the State without intruding on the prerogatives of the King, his father.

"The truth is that the Prince of Wales having recognized that the King was the King and had the

### King's Relatives Present Because Of Their Office

ON state occasions at Buckingham Palace and elsewhere the presence of near relatives of the king does not mean that they are necessarily there by virtue of their position in the table of precedence. They are there because of their office. The king has chosen aides-de-camp from among them. The Duke of Kent is his naval A.D.C. by virtue of his rank in the navy. The Duke of Connaught, his uncle, a field marshal in the army, the Duke of Gloucester, his brother; Prince Arthur of Connaught, his cousin; the Earl of Athlone, another cousin, and the Earl of Harewood, his brother-in-law, are his military A.D.Cs. The Duke of Gloucester as an air vice-marshal, as well as a high ranking military officer, is his A.D.C. for the Royal Air Force. Lord Louis Mountbatten, an additional naval A.D.C., is also a cousin. All these officers—with the exception of the Duke of Kent, whose naval career was comparatively short, as he changed over to the diplomatic service—have distinguished military records.

State at heart, willingly accepted even a much smaller role than that of his father when he was Prince. But it in no way presupposes that either the Prince or Princess is lacking in anything that makes for greatness in the occupants of thrones. Great Britain is fortunate in that its ruling house has been re-enforced with such strong blood

as that of the Prince Consort. The Princess of Wales is one of the most remarkable women in England, clear-minded, highly intellectual, a fit mate for the monarch of a great empire.

#### No Less Able

"The Prince of Wales, now that he is called to the throne, will be found no less able a man than his father. He may have somewhat of the brusqueness of the sailor, because it is on the navy his heart centers. But he looks at life with a very clear eye. His chief trouble is to repress a strong sense of humour, which he shares with the Princess. They have been seen to glance at each other mischievously at some contretemps in a public function, and with difficulty hide their smiles where they plainly wished to laugh outright. Both were content that newspapers should pass them by and talk only of the King and Queen Alexandra.

"Once when they were in Paris they objected strongly to some of the newspaper reports. One of these made quite a great story about the Princess having picked up a child who had fallen down. "Now, can they possibly imagine," said the Princess, "that I would trample on a child if it fell down as I came along?"

"Her Royal Highness is a wonderful housekeeper, homely, and very thorough, and absolutely loved by all her servants.

"Though less enthusiastic than his illustrious father as a sportsman, the Heir-Apparent to the

## Predictions to Future Same As For Father

### Newspapers Reprint Story Upon Accession of King George V

Throne is, nevertheless, keenly interested in various forms of sport. Whilst the King was a frequent spectator at the Epsom, Ascot and Cowes races, Prince George has shown little concern for the turf. In shooting he has found his chief delight. He is stated to be a crack shot, but this is not generally known, for his shooting parties have ever been of an exceedingly select and private character. Some of those who have been fortunate to be included in his parties sincerely and emphatically declare him to rank amongst the twelve best shots at bringing down driven partridges that the country can boast. At driven grouse, too, he has an unerring aim. During his sailing days he had many exciting sporting experiences in the countries bordering on the Mediterranean, and also in the hunting of big game when in India. Angling also claims him as a devotee. He is, however, by no means as ardent with the rod as with the gun. From the Dee he has landed many a weighty salmon.

#### Housing Reformer

"The Prince only last year figured in a new role, that of housing reformer. He played a much appreciated part in the work of transforming the squalid slums that covered the South London estates of the Duchy of Cornwall, of which he is the beneficiary owner, into decent streets with comfortable and sanitary houses. Those who know him well aver that his abilities as a ruler will prove as gratifying a surprise as did those of King Edward VII. The English Monarchy was never in so efficient a state as now. In the person of King Edward it had taken a definite part in affairs which met with the approval of all parties, and it was positively acclaimed by the nation as a whole always sounder in its views than any political party. Beyond that the court itself has become organized, and its functions and the roles of the several principals engaged have been laid down—not on hard and fast lines, but sufficiently plainly not to be overstepped.

"In the common attitude toward the Prince of Wales one might say with Hazlitt, 'The public is the dupe of public opinion, not its parent,' and the country may rest secure in the knowledge that in George V it will have a King worthy to wear his father's crown, and in his Consort we shall find a no less gracious and lovable personality than in Queen Alexandra."

# Princesses Have Stolen Hearts of Nation



Princess Elizabeth

From the first Princess Elizabeth has been idolized by the British empire, and her sister not much less so. It is due only to the wise training of the King and Queen and equally wise counsel of Queen Mary, that both children remain unspoiled and charming.

Incidentally, they are not strangers to Buckingham Palace, their present home, where, so often, they visited during the reign of their grandfather, King George V, and their Grandmother, Queen Mary, for whom they display the greatest affection. Often, too, have the little princesses played in the gardens there, where their father, their uncles and aunt played as children.

It will be remembered that Princess Elizabeth lived there for several months in 1927 under the care of Queen Mary, when the King, the Queen, the Duke and Duchess of York were in Australia.

#### Primrose and Pale Blue

Their apartments are on the second floor of the Palace, and include the schoolroom used by King George VI and his brothers and sisters in their younger days. On this floor Princess Elizabeth and Princess Margaret have their own quarters in the rooms previously occupied by the Duke and Duchess of Gloucester when they visited London.

The apartments include a day nursery and a night nursery, with separate rooms for the nurses and governess. For the present, Princess Elizabeth shares the night nursery with her sister, but another room has been chosen for her, for the time, soon to come, when she is old enough to have a room to herself.

Princess Elizabeth still does her lessons in the day nursery, but next year she will transfer her studies to the schoolroom.

In the decorations of these rooms are to be seen the same primrose and pale blue and pale green colorings as were familiar at the old home at 145 Piccadilly, with gayly colored bathrooms. Yellow is the shade chosen by the Princess Elizabeth.

Princess Elizabeth studies harder than most little girls of her years.

Already she can speak French and German fairly well, and she seems to have an almost uncanny gift for history. She can ride, swim and dance really well, and inherits some of her mother's musical gifts.

The Princess understands that the changes of last year have placed her in a position of responsibility, and this realization has somewhat sobered her naturally willful temperament.

Incidentally, the Princess felt very deeply the loss of her grandfather, King George V, whose special favorite she was, and to whom she was devoted. Perhaps her striking likeness to Queen Mary strengthened the already strong bond of affection between grandfather and granddaughter; and this likeness goes beyond resemblance in feature. Particularly does she inherit Queen Mary's bearing in public.

But, when playing with her sister and friends, of which they have many, Princess Elizabeth is like any other ordinary happy, healthy girl of "11-going-on-12," and enjoys to the full her times of liberty.

#### Talented Younger Sister

Princess Margaret is quieter than her sister. She is a thoughtful child with a quaint sense of humor and a very real talent for music. Calmly does she accept the affection and devotion of her sister, and allows the elder girl to wait upon her hand and foot when they are together.

Princess Elizabeth and Princess Margaret influence the fashions for small girls to an extraordinary degree. When the Queen, as Duchess of York, dressed Princess Elizabeth in a little pale yellow dress in her baby days, other nursery folk had yellow dresses, too, albeit this was hitherto an unheard of color for nursery clothes. The little puffed sleeves, yokes and straightly hanging short frocks and coats of both small girls have been just as widely copied.

Simplicity is always the keynote of all they wear, the tweed skirts and jerseys which both wear in the country being particularly charming. Their uncovered heads of

## Elizabeth And Margaret Rose Gifted Girls

### Heir British Throne Speaks Fluently in French And German

Eleven years ago last month, on April 21, 1926, there was born at 17 Burton street, London, the Princess Elizabeth Alexandra Mary to York, then third in succession to the throne.

Circumstances have now made her the heir presumptive.

Four years and four months later, on August 21, 1930, her sister the Princess Margaret Rose, was born at Glamis Castle, the girlhood home of her mother, the Duchess of York. Since then the two have been constant companions whenever possible. But, naturally, as Princess Elizabeth is so considerably the elder the different lessons and course of study which each must pursue keeps them apart for some hours of the day.



Princess Margaret Rose

wavy golden hair have also set another fashion for children, which is not likely to be soon discarded. Neither will the little bonnets like cloche hats that both wear on occasions, which are really a child-like variation of the hats sometimes worn by their mother.

Both children are fond of and understand animals; another factor that is likely to set a fashion among other children, particularly in the keeping of dogs as pets, and being made responsible for their welfare and happiness.

It is, of course, one of the functions of the royal family to set good and high standards for us all; though behind the trappings and dignity of royal status, which are part and parcel of the system we choose for the government of our land and empire, they remain human beings like ourselves.

### Historic Coach Will Run Again This Summer

ALL sorts of old customs are being revived in London to coincide with the Coronation pageantry. Between May and July, for the first time since the world war, a stage coach service will run again on the London road. The coach will be the historic "Old Coronation Magnet." Famous coachmen of yesterday and today will drive it, and any one who seeks the thrill of a drive behind a spanking team of bays or grays may do so on payment of "1 guinea" for a box seat. Rear seats will cost \$3.50. The coach will travel from London to Hampton Court, The Thames-side palace that Cardinal Wolsey built for Henry VIII and it will make the fifteen-mile trip six days a week, from May 1 to July 31. It takes about thirty minutes to go by train to Hampton Court from London, and costs about \$1 return, first-class. But no shortage of guineas is expected.

## Canada Will Play Prominent Role in King's Coronation

### Our Country One of the Largest in the World But Has Small Population Indicating Great Possibilities For Future

(Continued from page 3)  
province of Ontario; Calgary, Edmonton, Regina and Victoria, all bustling progressive cities forming a link from coast to coast.

#### Governing Bodies

Canada is Federally administered by the Parliament which meets for about five months of each year at Ottawa. The parliament is composed of two houses. There is the elected House of Commons, corresponding to the House of Representatives. It has 245 members, one for each constituency of approximately 44,000 persons. The second house is the upper house or Senate, with ninety-six members, appointed by the party in power whenever there are vacancies. Usually Senators are men who have rendered notable service to party and country, some are former members of the House of Commons. In recent years there has been attention on the political intelligence and activities of women who enjoy the franchise Federally and two women now sit in the Senate. Two are elected members of the present House of Commons.

The Federal Parliament exercises jurisdiction over all but property and civil rights, the latter being the prerogatives of the nine provinces under the British North America act of 1867, which is the act of federation and Canada's Constitution. The civil laws are the laws of the provinces, criminal laws made by the Federal Parliament. For appeal in civil laws there is the Federal Supreme Court, and the last court of appeal in such cases and on constitutional points is the judicial committee of the Privy Council at London.

The nine provinces are self-administering, have their own Parliaments, as the States of the United States have their legislatures. Ontario has a House of Assembly of ninety elected members; Quebec also has ninety, but in addition has an appointed Legislative Council of twenty-four members; Nova Scotia has a Legislature of thirty members, New Brunswick forty-eight, Saskatchewan fifty-five, Manitoba fifty-five, Prince Edward Island thirty, comprising fifteen known as Assemblymen and fifteen known as Councillors. Alberta, the ninth province, has sixty-three members and is worthy of a separate sentence since this province gained world attention in 1935 by returning to power the first social credit Government in history. So far social credit has not been put into effect. The Yukon and the Northwest territories are under the Federal Government's Department of Mines and Resources, with headquarters at Ottawa.

Politically Canada has two main parties—Conservative and Liberal. At present the Federal Parliament is largely Liberal, and so the Government of the day is Liberal. A rather striking fact also is that all but two of the nine provinces have Liberal governments offering a unique opportunity for provincial and Federal co-operation. This co-operation is not as advanced as might be expected due to the fear of the provinces that some of the so-called inalienable rights may be usurped. In Alberta there is the social credit government, in Quebec a new party in power since 1936 known as the Union Nationale; a

(Continued on page 7)

# Canada Will Play Leading Role Crowning

## British North America Act Guarantees Rights of Minorities

(Continued from page 6)  
mixture of former Conservatives and a few Liberals, and predominantly composed of French-Canadians.

Under the British North America Act the rights of the minority, the French descendants of the earliest white settlers of Canada, were guaranteed as to religion and language of communication in the province of Quebec, as it is to a lesser extent among the former Canadians of French descent now populating New England States. Canada recognizes French as an official language, equal with English, and it is freely spoken in the Federal Parliament. A new departure in this regard will take place this year when Federal banknotes will appear in both languages. Hitherto banknotes have been printed in English, except the issues of banks that are controlled by French-Canadian capitalists.

French, of course, is the official language in Quebec. English has equal rights there, too, but the great majority of the population is French-speaking. In the other eight provinces English is the only official language as far as provincial Parliaments are concerned. In recent years there has been infiltration of Canada by the people from Quebec, and today one finds large settlements of French-speaking Canadians in northern Ontario, in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. There always has been a substantial population in eastern Ontario of French-speaking people because it is the bordering area of the province of Quebec.

### King of Canada

When King George VI is crowned on May 12 it also will be as King of Canada, the first British monarch to be so designated. This is an outcome of what is known as the Statute of Westminster, agreed to at the Imperial Conference in London in October, 1926. By that statute Canada and other British dominions gained nationhood within the British empire. There no longer is any political link such as prior to that year. Now Canada is a part of the British Commonwealth of nations purely through sentimental ties. The head of the Government is the Governor-General (at present Lord Tweedsmuir), but he is the personal representative of the sovereign, not the representative of the British Government, as the Governor-General was before 1926. There is the other connection, civil appeals to the judicial committee of the Privy Council.

Yet the Union Jack still is the flag that flies over this widespread

### King Cherishes Saddle Given to His Grandfather

AMONG the cherished heirlooms of King George VI in Buckingham Palace is a silver mounted Mexican saddle with lariat attached, which Colonel Cody, Buffalo Bill, gave to King Edward VII when as Prince of Wales he visited America. The saddle is as good today as on the day it was first presented and when the new king took over Buckingham Palace as his residence, he issued orders that it should be specially cared for. The saddle is now in a glass case in the Royal Mews.



Princess Elizabeth, King George VI, Princess Margaret Rose and Queen Elizabeth

land. "God Save the King" is Canada's national anthem. The monarch's head is on Canada's postage stamps and Canada's currency. Canada still remains the grownup son of the British family. To show she appreciates her ties with the motherland Canada this year has appropriated \$35,000,000 for defense purposes, for additional destroyers on both coasts, for the modern mechanization of her land forces and the extensive augmentation of her air force. In that great vortex of world bloodshed, 1914-1918, Canada contributed more than half a million men, 80,000 died. Now Canada reserves the right, by Parliamentary voice, to hold aloof from European wars even though Britain be involved. If a test should come no one believes Canada would remain idle while the motherland was ravaged.

Having now the right to treaty-making by the Statute of Westminster, Canada has trade agreements with most of the leading countries of the world, an important one with the United States, one with the United Kingdom and treaties with other parts of the British Commonwealth.

In the calendar year of 1936 Canada's export trade passed the billion-dollar mark, the highest level since 1929. The actual value of exports was \$1,027,901,000, a gain of \$189,559,000 over 1935. With imports of \$635,191,000, the total foreign merchandise trade amounted in value to \$1,663,093,000, an improvement of \$274,435,000 over 1935.

### Tourist Trade Heavy

Because of the natural beauties of the country the thousands of lakes, numerous rivers and streams, gorgeous wooded territories and moun-

### Ambulance Men Will Be Placed Every Five Yards

ON Coronation Day there will be on duty sixty surgeons, 500 officers, 5,000 non-commissioned officers and men, 165 nursing officers and 1,400 nursing sisters of the St. John's Ambulance Brigade, a volunteer first aid organization. Ambulance men will be stationed at five-yard intervals along each side of the route—more than 700 to the mile. Stationed at strategic points along the route will be motor ambulances to rush serious cases to hospital. The crowds will be in their places from dawn till afternoon and many cases of fainting are expected. Boy Scouts have been instructed with the duty of moving among the close packed stands to provide water.

tains, Canada is attracting more tourists year by year. Hundreds of thousands come from the United States, many from overseas. In 1936, it was estimated tourists spent not less than \$250,000,000 in Canada. It has become a tremendous factor in the economic position of the country. Hunters and anglers have found Canada a "paradise" for game and fish.

Railways link the East and West with the central part of Canada. The Canadian National Railways, owned by the State, has 23,613 miles of track, including 1,228 miles in the United States (the Central Vermont). The Canadian Pacific Railway, the other great system and pioneer transcontinental line, has 16,628 miles of track. There are 475 miles of canals linking rivers and lakes. At present the Federal Government has under

consideration plans for the creation of a trans-Canada airways system. Already many principal points are served by air.

In recent years Canada has established a central bank, known as the Bank of Canada with headquarters in Ottawa. This bank exists to regulate credit in relation to the economic well-being of the country. That modern form of communication, radio, has been welded under a Canadian broadcasting corporation, patterned after the British Broadcasting Company. Canada's highways are modern, with thousands of miles of wide-paved roads in the more settled areas, good gravel roads in the northern parts. In keeping with modern needs these roads are plowed in the winter months, so that in spite of snow, traffic can continue uninterrupted.

Canada keeps to the forefront in social legislation. There are old age pensions for those of 70 years of age in need, pensions for the blind at 40 years, pensions for widows and children, minimum wages for both sexes.

In this coronation year Canada looks ahead in the inspiring knowledge that her rich natural resources—mineral, timber, agricultural, fishing—have only been tapped, sees the expansion of great industries, the growth of world attention generally. In the reign of King George VI Canada aims to forge ahead with the hope of contributing more to world betterment as a part of the British Commonwealth of Nations and because of geographical location and sentimental attachment in friendly co-operation with the great United States of America.

# Deep Ritual Significance In Coronation

## Ceremonies Conclude With Communion Service Of Church

(Continued from page 3)  
The Temporal Lords do their homage; the dukes first by themselves, the marquesses, the earls, the viscounts, and the barons. The first of each order leads the rest in repeating the oath. Each touches the crown on the King's head and kisses his hand.

First of the Lords Temporal to advance will be the Duke of Gloucester. At the coronation of King Edward VII and of King George V there was a Prince of Wales to be first to take the oath. But on this occasion there is no Prince of Wales.

The Duke will doff his coronet and kneeling at the foot of the dais say: "I, Henry, Duke of Gloucester, do become your liegeman of life and limb, and of earthly worship, and faith and truth I will bear unto you, to live and die against all manner of folk."

The scene which has so long centered round the King's Majesty now leaves him for a while seated on his throne, the sparkling scepter and the rod of equity in his hands, the crown shooting now and then its myriad glitter at a movement of his head.

### The Queen's Coronation

The Archbishop and bishops withdraw to the altar and they anoint and crown the Queen, for whom the canopy is brought out again.

Unlike the King, the Queen Consort kneels before the altar to be crowned and anointed. She is anointed on the head only; she does not take the orb, nor is she invested with special robes.

She rises from the altar and followed by the train bearers and supported by her Bishops she passes across the sacrarium and sweeps around, facing the King's throne.

She makes her obeisance to the King, and proceeds to her throne on the dais and the congregation see for a few fleeting moments the King and Queen seated side by side, crowned and with their scepters in each hand.

Thus ends the solemnity of the coronation and the Archbishop proceeds with the Communion service. After the hierarchy have received the sacraments, they are administered to the King and Queen and the full ritual is completed.

The King is robed in purple velvet with the crown on his head, the orb in his left hand, the scepter in his right. While the band plays the choir sings the National Anthem, and their Majesties go forth from the ancient fane to encounter the plaudits of the populace.

### Our Late King George Surnamed As "The Faithful"

QUEEN Victoria was known as "the Good," King Edward VII as "the Peacemaker" and King George V as "the Faithful." Sir Philip Gibbs in his book "The Life and Times of King George V" wrote this monarch as follows: "His name will be famous not for any flame of genius or individual greatness, but because he was the King who stood by his people, and tried to serve and comfort them, in the most terrible war in which they were called for sacrifice."



## *A Health Unto Their Majesties!*



***"The tumult and the shouting dies  
The captains and the kings depart."***

**F**ROM the far-flung outposts of Empire there will be a co-ordination of kindred spirits on London, the centre of the Universe, during the Coronation ceremonies next Wednesday that will bring to the highest and mightiest throne this world has ever known, their gracious Majesties King George VI and Queen Elizabeth. Patriotism and love will so abound from millions of subjects that the heart and ear of Our Anointed will perceive through the ethereal waves the full animation of our prayers and sincere wishes for a long and happy reign.

**I**N spirit and by the radio we will mingle with the millions that will throng the heart of the Empire, and the blood that flows through London veins that day will warm the hearts of a Canadian, an Indian, an African, an Australian, or a British subject wherever he may be. We will be impressed by the pomp and panoply of London streets and the precision and beauty of unending colorful processions. We will walk side by side with the official delegations from our various countries and pay homage to our King and Queen, our Emperor and Empress.

**I**NTO the sacred precincts of Westminster Abbey we will move with slow and dignified step to witness the centuries-old ceremonies that will mark the Coronation of a new King and Queen, in which the Lords Spiritual and Temporal of our realm bestow upon Their Majesties the Crown and other insignia proclaiming them the rulers of an Empire upon which the sun never sets. More that day than any other will we be proud of our nationality and heritage.

**A**ND towards the closing of the day when "The tumult and the shouting dies, the captains and the kings depart," and we grow tired from the long activities, we will sit awhile by the light of the sinking sun and ponder over the majestic events which have just transpired. The echoes of the tumult will spread secretly, somewhere by night and to others by the light of a newborn day, to the farthest ends of the world where British subjects, such as we, will continue to shout throughout the reign of George VI and Elizabeth "God Save the King and Queen!", "Long Live the King and Queen!"