

# Literature Music Art

## THE CHILDREN'S SHARE IN THE CORONATION CEREMONIES

Even the most apathetic of us realize that it will be in our children's hands more than in our own to make of Canada a great nation. And for those children's sakes, and for the sake of the State which, under God's guidance, we all try to serve to the most of our small or large ability, we ought to see to it that our children enter upon their duties with clear and unbiased understanding, and with all the strength of single and great-hearted endeavor. Anything that conduces therefore to the lofty aspiration of these, who will be the citizens of tomorrow, anything which will tend to develop their love of brave tradition, their fealty to noble faiths must by us be cultivated for their present and future use.

We are planning in Victoria to celebrate the Coronation, and many and diverse are the schemes and ideas advanced. But whatever we may decide upon, let us see to it that the children have a large share in the celebrating. We quote the following from an editorial in the London Telegraph, in which the writer speaks most eloquently of this opportunity for instilling into the minds and hearts of the young, reverence and affection for the great institutions which have always stood for freedom and truth. We take the liberty of substituting a more comprehensive term than England and English when these occur in the article:

While it is too soon to discuss in detail the arrangements for bringing home to the minds of the people themselves a true sense of the historic greatness and solemnity of the Coronation, it is not premature to express the hope that precedent in one respect may be followed and enlarged. What is to be the place of the children in these memorable festivities? Their claims, doubtless, will not be overlooked, but the subject has been little mentioned. We interpret, nevertheless, a universal feeling when we urge that public bodies, and especially educational authorities, throughout the country should begin to give their minds to the question with a view to making the part of the rising generation in the national ceremonies and pageants of next June more evident, picturesque, and inspiring than on former occasions of similar interest. This purpose is obviously worth all the attention and preparation that can possibly be devoted to it. The boys and girls of school age number many millions of the population. They will constitute the Britain of the future. Their fresh imagination is susceptible to impressions, and a rare event such as will take place a few months hence is well fitted to leave a lasting effect upon their minds. The Coronation offers a unique opportunity. It can, with a little forethought, be made to give the children—who have now less chance in Great Britain than in other nations of learning what the love of country means—their best lesson in the idea of patriotism, and they may be influenced all their lives by feelings that they would never have had but that all their early associations were connected with the crowning of a King. In this way they can be made to realize the truth of Freeman's maxim, whether it is formally preached to them or not, that "history is past politics, and politics is present history." All the Coronation ceremonial will be in reality part of the continuous pageantry of centuries, which touches with distinctive color and suggestion the existence of a monarchical people. The citizens of a larger growth move in "the light of common day," and cannot bring to bear upon the most splendid and significant spectacles, no matter how stirring and exciting at the moment, the vision and the unsated sense of wonder that young minds possess. For that reason we trust that everything will be done to make our children of the twentieth century feel next June that they, too, are part of the procession of the ages—that they will be responsible in their turn for the maintenance of the Empire and the upholding of the Crown, and that through the Coronation festivities they will link up in spirit with the children who flourished and rejoiced at the epochs of other crownings, when the name of England rang greatly through the world and the mightiest dominion known to all time was built up by the courage and energy handed on through successive generations. We need not develop this point. It is very obvious that the imaginative effect of the Coronation upon the minds of the boys and girls who will ultimately have the destinies of Britain in their care must be one of the most important of all the considerations in connection with the solemnity.

It is unnecessary at the moment to offer particular suggestions. A thousand might easily be made, but careful thought is required for the framing of schemes practical and effective in themselves, and harmonizing with other features of the celebrations. Queen Victoria's two Jubilees and the Coronation of King Edward were accompanied by special fetes for children in the parks and elsewhere throughout the country. These gatherings may be repeated, or other assemblies, games, parades, and pageants may be devised. The primary thing is to distinguish between two very different aspects of the subject—the actual participation of the children during the days of national ceremonial and the preparation of the minds of the children to understand fully the patriotic and Imperial meaning of the historic episode about to be associated with their lives. The latter duty is that which requires immediate initiative, for it should be undertaken within the next few weeks, or just after Easter at

the latest, if the proper spirit is to be aroused. This clearly is mainly a question for the educational authorities, though a vast amount of voluntary effort ought to be available and utilized. There ought to be no distinction between the metropolis and the provinces, or between town and country, in this work. London, after all, though the hugest province of brick and mortar that has ever brought millions of people within one endless maze of streets, contains only a fraction of the nation as a whole. The energies of the metropolis are still continually recruited from all the other portions of the kingdom; and the six-sevenths of the people dwelling outside the capital will always sway in the end the thought, feeling, action, and fate of the country. No scheme which did not recognize this fact would be adequate. We are passing through an interval when politics, in the ordinary sense, are the cause of profound and perilous divisions, and when broad sections of the nation are more antagonistic in opinion and temper than they have ever been for more than two centuries. It is the more necessary to emphasize these suggestions of the Coronation, which bind us all together. We ought to make it, in the truest and most sincere sense, a festival of national unity, and the idea of a solid loyalty and patriotism, of a common national pride, faith, and duty, ought to be impressed upon all Britain's children. If this task is worthily undertaken at home we may safely assume that the example will be followed in the Dominions. Local effort everywhere ought to take up this cause with enthusiasm. While the county councils and municipal bodies and special committees of all kinds may well give this object a due share of their attention, most will depend upon the educational authorities proper. There ought to be no distinction of sect. The provided schools, if national organization were upon a sound basis, would set themselves, as a matter of course, to excel in the way we recommend. But the Anglican, the Roman Catholic, the Wesleyan, and other voluntary managing bodies should regard it as a point of honor to make the crowning of King George and his gracious Consort a means of awakening interest, understanding historic imagination, and personal patriotism among the children.

Let them feel that to be heirs of the Britain that has been is their best privilege, and that to be citizens of a glorious nation, whose greatness can only be maintained by them, is the noblest part of their destiny. A series of fascinating lessons might be given in May and June in all schools, and it will be all the better if they can be accompanied by music, lantern exhibitions, and other means of vivid illustration. In every locality, there are many people who would be willing to help in this work without deranging the efforts of the teaching staffs. We need not sketch but a series of special lessons. There might be one upon Westminster Abbey itself, a theme which, when well handled, never fails to make an ineffaceable impression on young minds. Coronations in the past would form another topic full of living instruction and entertainment. Again, what is the Crown? How did that symbol come to take its form and importance? What did it signify in the past, and what is its significance today for the British Empire throughout the world? Then the Coronation ceremony itself might be described in some detail in a way that would be of the deepest interest for the children. The Empire itself, whose chosen representatives will gather to the capital from all the quarters of the world in June, ought to be the theme of more than one lecture, and we need not say that India and the Durbar to take place in the presence of their Majesties, at Delhi, ought to receive attractive treatment. In this way the minds of millions of boys and girls ought to be prepared in advance to understand the Coronation. They ought to be filled with a fresh and sincere sense of what loyalty and patriotism imply, what Imperial greatness and responsibility mean. During the actual celebrations, whether in London or elsewhere, special arrangements ought to be made for the children to have their place on all routes, so that in the Metropolis they may have every chance to see the progress of the King and Queen, while elsewhere they should have similar opportunities to witness other pageants and processions. Let us remember what infinite pleasure young minds take in these things, and how they cherish such memories throughout their whole existence. They love the color and the stir, the music and the marching, the pomp and circumstance of the memorable days of national rejoicing; they will realize that the spirit of splendid centuries lives still from time to time in the events of today; and the old but ever-inspiring words, "King and Country," ought to be made to sound to them like trumpet notes renewed.

## IN THE BOOK WORLD

One reads with unmixed pleasure the first ten or twelve chapters of Frensen's last book, "Klaus Henrick Bass." One settles oneself comfortably to enjoy a few hours with what promises to be a story possessing all the qualities which made Charles Dickens' novels so intensely human and of such absorbing interest. There is the same graphic touch that paints a picture in a few well chosen words; there is the same mastery of infinite detail of description which is so impressive as never to be tedious; there is the fondness for little anecdotes, which interrupt the tale, with the most charming of interruptions; there is the quiet humor that makes one smile from a sense of the deepest and most poignant amusement; there is the multitude of characters with all that multitude's infinite rarity. There is strength, there is pathos; in short there appears in those first ten or twelve chapters to be every quality that goes to the making of a great novel. Then comes the disillusion.

It is not owing to any lack on the writer's part of power to conserve and stimulate interest. That the author has all of the genius necessary to tell a good story, and tell it well, is far and away beyond question. In fact it hardly seems the author's fault that Klaus Bass, who gave promise of so much that is great and pure and good, should fall below the standard. That is another proof of Frensen's genius. It is Klaus, the character, who disappoints, and we feel absurdly enough that there is no blame attaching to the author for leaving his hero a spoilt character at the end, though, when one comes to think it over, it is a pity for a novelist to depict a character of this kind, especially a novelist like Frensen, who might be such a power for good. It hurts very much to have our ideals shaken and shattered in real life, and while the most of us realize that disillusion means simply the opening of our eyes to the more beautiful as we then find it in the real, it is the great story-tellers, the philosophers and poets that help us along to this sane and wholesome understanding. Therefore one expects to find inspiration in a book like Frensen's, and failing to find it, is disappointed. The tone of the story is bitter and the result unsatisfying.

And Klaus was such a little man—until he reached manhood—so energetic, so capable, so wise-beyond-his-years, and with all the sweet dreams and hopes that belong to unsullied youth. Everything was against him, where, as a little lad, his father died, and his mother looked to him to get a living for her and the several brothers and sisters. We follow him in his unselfish struggle, we rejoice in his triumph over tremendous obstacles, and we think it wholly unnatural that the manhood of such a child should have been what the author depicts it, a manhood devoid of all noble or unselfish incentive.

Macmillan & Co., Toronto.

Jack London's stories come very thick and fast. We think he might sacrifice quantity to quality, and the public would be no loser, though his book "Adventure," while it is far from misnamed, is a rational and quiet tale compared to most of his efforts. The style, too, is better, and we admire the type of character he has drawn in Sheldon, the young English planter, much more than we do that of his usual unmannerly and pugnacious American hero. Readers who admire London will like his latest story.

The scene is laid in the Solomon Islands, and the story tells of the experiences of one Sheldon, in charge of Berande Plantation and a few hundred negroes. He has many and besetting difficulties, and his troubles are in no wise lessened when a young American girl arrives from Hawaii with a half-dozen native servants and refuses to leave as she has resolved to buy a plantation and work it herself. Of course Sheldon falls in love with her after a time, but the love affair is not the largest part of the story. There are all sorts of adventures by land and sea, a few murders, whippings, a small battle or two and many miraculous escapes.

Macmillan & Co., Toronto.

"While Caroline Was Growing" is a collection of charming little stories, all relating to a very charming and original little girl. These stories have appeared from time to time in various magazines, but form a consecutive and delightful whole in book-form. The reader will hope to hear more of Caroline, the girlhood and womanhood of such a childhood would be very interesting in their unfolding.

Macmillan & Co., Toronto.

## CROWNS OF THE QUEENS

Those who go to see the Regalia at the Tower often make disparaging remarks regarding the crown designated as that of the Queen Consort, and certainly, beside the splendours of the Imperial Crown, with the oblong Star of Africa, the Ruby of the Black Prince, and the York Sapphire, it appears somewhat insignificant. The facts, however, relating to the crown of the Consort are by no means generally known.

In the old Regalia, destroyed by Parliamentary order in 1649, there were two crowns associated with the Queens. First was that entered in the inventory that was made as "The Queen's Crown of Massy gold, weighing three pounds ten ounces, enriched with 20 sapphires, 22 rubies balass, 83 pearls. The gold (five ounces being abated for the weight of the stones) valued at £40 a lb, the sapphires at £120, rubies at £40, and the pearls at £41 10s." The entire value was set down at £338. Of greater interest, however, is the entry as to Queen Edith's crown, she, of course, being the wife of Edward the Confessor. Whether this was but traditionally associated with her, it is in these days impossible to say, for learned antiquarian research has not established much as to the old regalia; but the Puritan valuers had little respect for any ancient or saintly associations, and con-

temptuously appraised this at £16, with the explanation, "formerly thought to be of massy gould, but upon trial found to be of silver gilt, enriched with garnetts, fowle pearle, sapphires, and some odd stones." Only one representation of it is known to exist, and that may be seen in the picture of Queen Henrietta Maria in the National portrait gallery, where it is at the side of her Majesty.

## After the Restoration

The crown now known as the Consort's Crown, was the one made for Mary of Modena, wife of James II. Originally this was probably a notable example of Stuart jewellers' craft in fine gold. The design was of crosses and fleurs de lis, and the arches met in a mound or orb surmounted by a cross. The jewels used were diamonds, rubies, emeralds, and pearls, and were of great value; but it is stated that many of these were subsequently removed for other purposes, and very inferior stones substituted for them. It has a cap or lining of ruby-purple velvet, and a narrow line of ermine is shown where it rests upon the hair. At the same time was made the ivory rod, and this has been borne by all our Queens Consort since. The crown, however, in more modern days has not been used.

Another crown there is in the Regalia, which was made for Mary II., at her sacring jointly with William of Orange. It is not of any special value or beauty, though, of course, it was used in a ceremony that is unique in our coronation annals. With it is the gold rod or sceptre, also specially made for her.

## Queen Charlotte and Queen Adelaide

Queen Charlotte had only been married 16 days when she went to her crowning, on Sept. 22, 1761. She did not, however, wear the Consort's crown, but one that, in an account published shortly afterwards, is thus described: "The Queen's crown wherewith her Majesty was crowned is a rich Imperial crown of gold, set with diamonds of great value, intermixed with precious stones of other kinds and some pearls. It is composed of crosses and fleurs de lis, with bars or arches, after the same manner as the King's Imperial crown, differing only from them in size, being lesser and lighter. The cap is of purple velvet, lined with rich white taffeta, and turned up with ermine or miniver pure richly powdered." An interesting point in this connection is that the Queen assumed another crown on her return to Westminster Hall, when her Majesty was the last of the consorts to bear a part in those huge banquets. This is described as "the Queen's rich crown," and is, no doubt, the same as was made for Mary of Modena for a similar purpose, as the official account specially mentions that "this diadem has been of enormous value, some estimates putting it as high as £112,000, and stating that the four large diamonds surmounting its crosses were worth together £40,000; while it is said to have been 'so splendidly embellished with diamonds and pearls that scarcely any of the gold is visible.'"

As to Queen Adelaide's crown, readers of the "Greville Memoirs" will recall a characteristic passage. On Aug. 9, records this chronicler, "I rode to Windsor to settle with the Queen what sort of crown she would have to be crowned in. I was ushered into the King's presence, who was sitting at a red table in the sitting-room of George IV., looking over the flower garden. He sent for the Queen, who came in with the Landgrave. She looked at the drawings, meant apparently to be civil to me in her ungracious way, and said she would have none of our crowns; that she did not like to wear a hired crown, and asked if I thought it right she should. 'I do not like it,' she said, 'and I have got jewels enough, so I will have them made up myself.' The King turned and for the setting." "Oh, no," she said; "I shall pay for it all myself." But the result was not in any way exceptional. The coronation of King William and Queen Adelaide was the least stately, and most shorn of traditional splendour, of any in history, and the Queen's crown itself attracted little notice.

## In 1902

When in 1902, after more than 70 years had elapsed since the last crowning of a Consort, there was much consultation as to past precedents, the question of Queen Alexandra's crown raised various problems. Her Majesty broke away, however, from all previous conventions by deciding that her crown should be of diamonds only. Never was so beautiful an effect achieved, for the method of what is technically known as "pave setting" was adopted, and absolutely no metal was visible to break the blaze of light. The design followed tradition in that it consisted of four large crosses plateaus and four large fleurs de lis. In the very centre of the front cross blazed the famous Koh-i-noor, while in the other three were diamonds of extraordinary size and brilliancy. From these and from the fleurs de lis were eight arches curving inwards to the centre, where they met in an orb or mound equally closely encrusted with diamonds. From this again rose a cross, the stones of which were set clear, so that they appeared equally well from the front or back. In all, there were no fewer than 3,688 separate stones, yet so perfect was the craftsmanship that the entire weight was under 23 oz. The cap was of the same beautiful shade of ruby-purple velvet as the superb train mantle, and a further wonderful effect of radiance, which

was not generally recognized at the time, was that the outlines of the seams of the dress itself in its sumptuous cloth of gold were also studded with diamonds. Not a single colored stone appeared anywhere amid the magnificent neckties and rivières of large single-stone diamonds that covered the whole corsage, and all who were privileged to see the Queen realized that her Majesty had set up a new standard in regard to the Consort's crown and jewels.

## TOPICS OF THE HOUR

There are several subjects in the world which can be relied upon to produce pessimism with the same certainty that you expect a hungry baby to cry. The weather is one and marriage is another. In spite of both, and, no doubt in part, owing to them, the human race goes on existing. But whenever we have a chance, most of us rise up and call them anything but blessed. It is not reasonable. The worst of years gives us many and many hours of sunshine. Everyone who keeps his eyes open knows of many marriages which have contributed a good deal to the grand total of human happiness. But to speak of marriage in any tone but the cynic's argues you a silly sentimentalist.

Now we find a doctor declaring his "doubt if 50 per cent. of the people who are married are really fit for it." As if that were worth saying! "Fit for it," of course they are not. To be fit to make the ideal marriage men and women would have to be superhuman. No one is fit for marriage. No one yet has attained to that spiritual perfection which guarantees the everlasting absence of selfishness and bad temper and intolerance, and the rest of the multitude of vices which make married life purgatory. If we allowed no one to marry except the people who were fit for it, the race would come to a full stop. Of which the race as yet shows no intention.

No one being fit for marriage, it follows that there must be many uncomfortable marriages, and only one or two from which friction is ever and altogether absent. So we find Lady Stout declaring that "it is a very fortunate household where husband and wife quarrel only once in five years." Much, no doubt, depends upon what you mean by "quarrel." Tempestuous convulsions are rare with people of common sense or people who value their ease. To one class or the other most of us fortunately belong. Either sense or indolence keeps us safe. Still, we have our little excitements, frequently for no better reason than that we were getting a little dull. And so the cynical declare with triumph that marriage is preposterous institution.

This momentous discovery that there are awkward moments in most marriages is hailed by the people who want to be the newest of the new as if it were not as old as Adam and Eve. It is used as an argument for short-time marriages in which husband and wife are to have separate homes, for marriages in which husband and wife are to live a perpetual table d'hôte existence with other people in order to see each other in private as little as possible. There is no more limit to such imaginations than to the dreams which follow indigestion.

They have just the same amount of reason in them. No one since Eve ever doubted that it is difficult to make marriage work well. But that proves that men and women are not good enough for marriage. If it really proved the marriage was not good enough for them, they would have given up the institution centuries ago. There are funny people who make themselves believe that customs and morals come into existence because of sheer stupidity, and go on existing because the world is too stupid to destroy them. It is obvious enough that a custom, were it only a man's taking out his hat to a woman, would never begin to be without a reason and would never go on being if there were no reason for it. Which is why marriage as it is will see many a generation more of revolutionaries go to their own place.

To come to sound sense on the matter, let us turn to Mr. Andrew Carnegie. No revolutionary pessimism about him. He has just been advising an audience of young women not to refuse a man because he was a millionaire. The exhortation is no doubt very necessary in America where, we have always felt, mere wealth is regarded with a haughty disdain unknown in our more sordid land. Probably the young American lover feels safe when he learns that his rival is a millionaire. More common self-respect will compel his lady to refuse such an alliance. But we recognize that this is not fair. A man though a millionaire may be a man for a' that. Even if he comes a-wooing give him a fair field and neither favor nor disfavor.

## OUR BYE-ELECTION

Candidate—"But, 'my good man,' you must admit your side sets class against class." Voter—"Well, speakin' for meself, I don't believe in this 'ere class'-atred. Wy, I often pops into a 'second' wjy me workman's ticket!"—Punch.

There is an irresistible sweeping over-erica in favor of betterment is rapidly crying Western part of the into projects for roads, namely, the across the plains of the British Columbia valleys, to the Pacific Highway," which, it continues the "Cana Pacific Coast to the

Ambitious as the project may appear, touch with this movement that the "Pacific follows, is even more strong international work for and promote the construction and ous county, municipal eral governments int way stretching "from possible to a point as the Pacific Slope of America, to be known as the Pacific Highway named the Pacific H has a strong and en British Columbia, California, and a li where throughout N bering on its roll m Montreal. The asse quarters are in the cific Highway today o Tia Juana, in Mexico, Columbia, and undou bers of the Pacific H are many who believ of the present will see a decade, a "Pacific H the Arctic ocean to the light of the marvelous ten years, it is possibl visions may in the y phesies. At any rate, being made.

The writer of this a fied with the Pacific and therefore will co chiefly to the Pacific ing, will say that, sp with those he has com Washington, Southern Vancouver Island, as tered individuals, the Highway project are Canadian Highway, lines or different cit dwell. These interna not dreams of fancy, imaginative mind, but these thoroughfares is a sense of business ju tential railway that When these highways well-finished, a first- be found ready and wa ly as is confidently great railway lines almost unsettled midd

To California must taking the lead in fi funds for their share. An eighteen million d available for building highways over that sta Johnson, within the pa the statement that the the Oregon boundary, first highway to receive Pacific Highway from Redding, in Northern places in splendid co north in California mu to be entirely rebuilt i grades through the m

Oregon, by a popul authorized each county issuing of bonds for hig the next two years at an or construction of the state will be carried out tem. The work throug state will be comparati route follows the fam of the south to north river. An organization enthusiasts is now act the Pacific Highway for the early completi through Oregon.

In Washington two provided for by the late make it possible to go f entirely across the Sta out the use of ferries. The Lewis river, conn itz counties in the sou and across, "Skagit in the now, a part of sand dollars are be sp way Department on Highway, and every fo ved between the Co Canadian boundary; so partment is now in position regarding the requ tion. The Automobile C set aside five hundred of the Pacific Highway A standard sign will be