The Semi-Weekly Telegraph and The News

VOL L. ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, JUNE 24, 1911 NO. 76

BELOVED KING AND QUEEN CROWNED WITH SPLENDID POMP IN LONDON WHILE THE WHOLE EMPIRE CHEERED

KING GEORGE.

KING GEORGE AND QUEEN MARY IN THEIR CORONATION ROBES.

QUEEN MARY.

WORLD'S GREATEST CEREMONIAL OVER

Coronation Witnessed by 7,000 of All Nations of the Earth

Not a Hitch Marred the Solemn But Brilliant Service in Westminster Abbey--Dense Throngs Acclaim Their Majesties--Canadian Officer in Their Majesties' Guard Badly Injured--All Parts of Canada Joined in Loyal Celebration of the Day.

Canadian Press.

London, June 22—On this day of the crowning of George V, King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions Beyond the Seas, nothing has been wanting to make the solemn and impressive ceremony one long to be remembered, not only throughout the country but in every corner of the great empire. Never before in history has the imperial note been struck in such a magnificent manner. Its imperial aspect undoubtedly has been the most remarkable feature of the coronation.

George V, more than any sovereign of the past, represents the embodiment of the imperial idea. He only of all his predecessors on the throne travelled through his vast dominions and thus acquainted himself at first hand with the needs and aspirations of all the various peoples of his empire.

Then the imperial conference sitting at the time of the coronation enabled all the representatives of the King's overseas dominions to participate in the significant ceremony at the opening of the new reign which, if the hopes of most of those attending the conference bear fruit, will bring all parts of the empire into closer and more intimate relations.

The stirring events of the day were carried through without hitch or serious accident of any kind. The weather was less favorable than had been hoped for, but even that had its compensating advantages, so that there was practically no need of the services of ambulances for cases of fainting or exhaustion, which are commonly attendant upon such occasions in hot sunshine.

A Magnificent Scene.

Perhaps never in history, never in the experience of any person who witnessed it any way, has there been an historic scene so magnificent as the ancient abbey of Westminster presented when George and Queen Mary were seated in state upon their throne.

Their majesties with gleaming crowns on their heads and gorgeous robes outspread behind them, the great Cullinan diamond flashing from the imperial crown, all the middles of the throne in quaint costumes of ancient offices, with a few modern uniforms, the four peeresses attending the queen, in shimmering gowns, pages in light blue and white grouped behind them, an array of church dignitaries robed in scarlet and gold, formed the centre of the picture.

Below the king and queen were the young Prince of Wales, almost smothered in the dark blue robes of the Order of the Garter, with the peer's crimson mantle on his shoulders, and the Duke of Connaught in the uniform of a field marshal.

The Royal Children.

Just above the altar to the right of the king, loaded with massive gold plate, was the girlish Princess Mary, wearing the coronet of a peeress, with hair hanging down her shoulders, and the three younger princes in Scottish kilts. Near them were the other members of the royal family.

Yeomen of the guard with halberds lined the aisles throughout the space of the abbey, and in the great boxes rising high against the walls and filling the transepts and galleries were 7,000 spectators, forming blocks of quivering variegated color. In one group were the future rulers of most of the kingdoms of Europe with their aides. In another were the diplomatic corps, competing with the royalties in the splendor of their uniforms and decorations.

Two blocks facing across the nave were composed of peers and peeresses wearing red robes and ermine capes, holding in their laps their coronets until the king was crowned. Another large section was occupied by members of the house of commons, with their ladies. Some of them wore uniforms, but the majority were in black court dress. Indian potentates with gaudy turbans and marvellous jewels formed a striking group in still another section.

A scarlet block represented the army; a blue one the navy; a third, scarlet and white, indicated where the judges in robes and wigs sat, while the boys of Westminster school who boast themselves of ancient privilege to acclaim the king, were high up in the triforium and the barons of the cinque ports in a box close to the throne, made a little patch of dark blue and gold.

All the ladies, apart from the peeresses, were arrayed in court costumes with white feathers in their hair. Many wore tiaras. There was a treasure of precious stones never before collected in one place and costly enough to buy the ships of the British navy. The ladies in waiting to the queen in the abbey were four duchesses, each being attired to carry into effect a color scheme of shot gold.

Three Hours Ceremony.

The ceremony in the abbey consumed more than three hours. The stately ritual of the Established church combined with the coronation rites, surcharged with the tradition of faded centuries, and Sir Walter Parratt's impressive music, which continued throughout—now a soft accompaniment, then the choir intoning the service, then the majestic hymn, then at the culminating points, the roll of drums and the blast of trumpets—to make every movement one of intense interest.

The Archbishop of York's sermon had as its text: "I am among you as He that serveth." He said: "Pray we for our king, that his strong trust in God may keep him faithful to God's great trust in him—to be among the people in this home land, among the multitudes of India, among the strong young nations over the seas, the one man raised above the local interests, to think of all, to care for all, to unite all in one fellowship of common memories, common ideals, comon sacrifices. This is indeed a kingly life. Pray

(Continued on page 7, first column.)

PREFER PARTY TO PROSPERITY

Senator Dandurand, at New York Canadian Club Banquet, Declares Ninety Per Cent. of the People of Canada Would Vote for Reciprocity if it Were Not for Party Politics.

Canadian Press.

New York, June 22—The New York Canadian Club held a reciprocity banquet at the Manhattan Beach Hotel tonight, at which President Taft, Senator Dandurand of Montreal, and other prominent men spoke. Senator Dandurand said in part:

Senator Raoul Dandurand, of Montreal, in an addess at the banquet of the Canadian Club of New York tonight, declared that many well informed people in the Dominion of Canada were of the opinion that the present reciprocity arrangement with the United States, would be favored by 90 per cent of the Canadian electorate if it were not made a party question. Senator Dandurand said in addressing the club which was entertaining President Taft as its principal guest:

"My first duty is to congratulate the Canadians of this city of New York, upon their devotion to the land of their origin, their spirit of solidarity and their good record—collectively and individually—as citizens of the republic, which entitles them to the highest recognition that their adopted country can give them, the presence in their midst of the first magistrate of the United States.

"To Mr. President Taft, I must express my deep appreciation of the high compliment he pays the Dominion of Canada by his visit this evening to the Canadian colony of New York.

"This compliment will be equally felt throughout the British Empire—of which we are proud to be an integral and indissoluble part—and specially by His Majesty the King, the King, who will, on this day of his coronation, be apprised of this very kind and amicable attention on the part of the chief representative of the American nation.

"This is but another evidence of the very cordial spirit which animates you, Mr. President, toward your British cousins. Your good will, no doubt, extends to the world at large, but it is towards London that you first extended the hand with the olive branch for the insurance of permanent peace between the two English-speaking peoples.

Canada Strong for Peace.

"In no country did your proposition for general arbitration meet with greater favor, than in Canada. My country has been able to devote all its resources towards its development during its period of adolescence and of comparative weakness. As it reaches into manhood, it must assume the responsibility for the defense of its sea coats, which are liable to attack whenever Great Britain is at war. Canada is naturally desirous of doing its full duty in that direction, but your action, Mr. President, has raised in the heart of every Canadian, the ardent hope that arbitration may become the gospel word of all nations and that slowly perhaps, but surely—as faith grows stronger in the fairness of the international judical tribunal—the armaments of all nations will gradually diminish. Most Canadians see but folly in war when they do not discern in it criminality as well.

"If the offer for the arbitrament of all disagreements between nations, which recently went forth from the White House, results eventually in the creation of the league of peace, the name of Taft will be entitled to the first place in the Temple of Fame.

"The First American."

"I hail this evening, his name as the first American whom Canada has, at last, discovered in official life to be its friend. Far be it from me to convey the idea that Washington ever was hostile or even indisposed towards us. It was worse, it was indifferent. One would rather be hated than ignored. Congress had put up such a high and thick wall between us that we could not be seen nor heard of. Perhaps this is not the sole reason for such apparent coldness.

"For the last fifty years Canadians have never seen the face of the American across the border. We saw his back only. Jonathan was constantly looking south. His Monroe doctrine tended that way, as well as his Pan-Americanism. His sole preoccupation, his exclusive interest, outside his frontiers, seemed to centre in the southern republics, up to the day when a troublesome little Filipino was born. I may be told that this seeming indifference bespoke as sincere an homage as could be rendered a neighbor, that Canada was so wisely administered and was so orderly that it gave no concern to any one.

"I readily admit that we were less petulant than some of our good friends of South America, but we were much better customers.

"We have been for some time the third best client of the United States—Great Britain and Germany alone being ahead of us. On that score we felt perhaps a little jealous at all our neighbor's attentions going southward.

"Happily, this is a closed chapter, a new one is now being written. We had been in the habit of enjoying the presence of an American citizen who rusticated on our shores. When he reached the White House his mind wandered northwards and for the first time a president of the United States was seen looking toward Canada.

Was a Good Lesson.

"I would falsely represent the Canadian thought if I conveyed the impression that a sentiment of resentment lingers in our breasts because of the high protectionist policy pursued on this side of the line. We are rather thankful for the experiment we were forced to go through. With this market being gradually closed against us, we had to place our surplus products elsewhere and we did. The effort developed our energies and tempered our mettle. We may have had a grim look for a while, but we have successfully sailed the course, and we are now smiling all over.

"This is why we gladly seized the hand which your worthy president extends to us and we welcome the offer of a fair exchange of natural products on even terms.

"It is the conviction of many well informed men that the present reciprocity arrangement would be favored by 90 per cent of the electorate of Canada if it were not made a party question.

"We have traveled far and wide to extend our markets and it is childish to try to argue that it is an unwise policy to trade more largely with our next door neighbor. Nature itself protests against such a pretension. In spite of tariff walls and of preferential favors to Great Britain our exchanges have kept on increasing.

LOYALIST CITY IN GALA ATTIRE

Glorious Weather for the Coronation Day Celebration

Thousands Line Streets to Watch Parades, Morning, Afternoon and Evening--Royal Salute Fired by 3rd Regiment C. A. in King Street, East--Military Parade in the Morning and Firemen's Turnout in the Evening, as Well as Afternoon March, Striking Features of the Enthusiastic Celebration.

Friday, June 23.

Not since the Royal pair who were crowned in Westminster Abbey yesterday at noon were themselves driven through the streets of St. John have the people of the city enjoyed a holiday more than they did yesterday. From early morn the streets of the Loyalist city were astir, citizens and visitors bent on observing the holiday in a fashion fitting the day of the crowning of their majesties.

Glorious weather, no doubt, played a great part in the general enjoyment and aided materially in making the four large parades an acknowledged success. Good news given to the public in the evening papers that the day was fine in London and everything was going well gave an added cheerfulness to the happy spirit which prevailed throughout the day. There must have been many visitors in the city for the crowd on the streets was enormous, although well handled by the efficient arrangements. Not one untoward incident marred the observance of the day in St. John and the complete programme as announced in The Telegraph yesterday morning was carried out in its entirety and in some cases with slight additions.

In the four parades of the day there marched nearly 2,000 men and all received a share of the generous praise handed out by those who preferred to be entertained.

Thousands thronged the walks in King Square last evening, marked out by colored lights to watch the display of fireworks and the balloon ascensions, rockets and other pieces made a very fine showing. The people went home tired but happy after 10.30 o'clock. Long Live the King.

The Firemen.

With every stick of apparatus in the city and all looking spick and span, accompanied by three brass bands, the firemen and salvage corps turned out last evening in a torchlight procession which was easily a feature in a day of features. The well kept horses, the bright, clean looking engines and the carefully dressed firemen all went towards making this parade about the biggest thing of the kind ever seen in St. John. The parade was of such length that the leaders had turned into Paddock street, by way of Carleton, Wellington Row, Germain and King before the last of the firemen had passed by King Square. Some of the companies appeared with carnations, but with this exception all the different departments were dressed alike and by the light of the flaring torches they made a very fine appearance.

This parade started on the minute and the men marched quickly, finishing the route in a few minutes time.

The facility with which the firemen formed up and moved off was due to the foresight of Chief Kerr in placing the various companies in a position from which they were able to fall directly into their place. Members of the Carleton brigade under District Engineer King met at No. 6 engine house with the apparatus they had been notified to bring across the harbor and were accompanied, after crossing the ferry, by the 62nd Band to King square by way of Water, King and Charlotte streets. The Carleton Cornet Band escorted the North End division from No. 5 station.

Chief Kerr led the parade in his carriage and was followed by the Artillery Band. Then came No. 1 salvage corps, under Captain Fred Shaw, and these men walked well. Captain Turner followed with No. 2 salvage corps, who also came in for their share of applause. Then came No. 1 hose company, followed by the engine. The departments from the city proper were commanded by District Engineers Blake and Jackson. It took four horses to haul No. 2 engine and these fine animals were much admired. Next in line was chemical engine No. 1, looking highly polished and followed by No. 3 engine, also taking four horses. After No. 1 hook and ladder came No. 4 engine with a splendid pair of greys which took the eye of the crowd. The Carleton Cornet Band appeared next, it being their third parade for the day, but they marched as wel las ever. District Engineer Chas. F. Brown led the North End division, in order, No. 5 hose company and engine, No. 3 hook and ladder and chemical No. 2, also a handsome piece of apparatus.

The appearance of the 62nd Band, leading the West End department, came somewhat as a surprise but was not the less welcome for that. No. 7 company followed with their new wagon, as a most addition to the department which has not been seen before on this side of the harbor. As a contrast there came next the old hand engine of 1853, prettily decorated and bearing the legend "Auld Lang Syne." No. 6 engine and company brought up the rear.

After turning into Paddock street the firemen returned to King street east by way of Waterloo and Sydney. The line of march was crowded for the entire distance, while King square and King street

(Continued on page 6, first column.)

BORDEN STANDS FOR CHINESE POLICY

(Continued from page 1.)

ters connected with the tariff. In my conception the tariff should be based upon business principles after a due investigation and ascertainment of facts.

"Canada did desire reciprocity in 1867 and 1879. The United States denied it. Canada found her markets elsewhere, and in meeting with courage, energy, faith and resourcefulness, the conditions which were imposed upon them by the denunciation of the former reciprocity treaty, Canadians first realized their country and they have not forgotten the lesson.

"There was no warning of any such treaty, there was no mandate. More than that, there was no cause. The material progress, the development and the prosperity of Canada have been notable and marvellous.

"Why then seek to change this? Why this desire to alter the conditions under which the country has made unexampled progress? What reason can be advanced for this remarkable reversal of a policy pursued for some thirty years by both political parties? What is the prime minister's answer? He retorts that Canada is not China, and that therefore we cannot let well enough alone. The answer is but a quibble. We say: 'Let well enough alone', not because Canada is standing still, but because material progress and development in Canada have been more rapid than in any other country in the world. We say: 'Let well enough alone' because the proposed diversion from that safe path of nation-building leads into a wilderness and labyrinth full of dangers and pitfalls.

MAJOR THOMAS WEDS MISS IDA N. NUGENT

On the Boston train which reached the city last evening there arrived Major Geo. W. Thomas, of Fredericton Junction, and his bride, who was Miss Ida N. Nugent, daughter of Dr. J. G. Nugent, of Brigg's Corner (N. B.) The pair were married in the George street Baptist church, Fredericton, at 8 o'clock last evening by the Rev. J. E. Wilson, pastor of the church, and were accompanied to St. John by a party of the bride's relatives, including E. R. Machum and H. W. Machum, uncles of the bride. H. W. Machum gave the bride away at the ceremony and there were no other attendants.

Major and Mrs. Thomas will go from here this morning to Sussex, where the groom will attend to his military duties as the third officer in rank of the 71st regiment. After the camp closes, the happy pair will spend some time in Nova Scotia and on their return will take up their residence at Fredericton Junction.

Major Thomas is one of the leading men of his county and takes an active part in all movements for the public welfare. He has proven a very efficient Scott Act inspector since appointed to that position and discharges his duties with the same untiring energy which characterizes his work in his private interest. The bride is a graduate of the provincial normal school and has taught school near Fredericton Junction, where she is well known and very popular.

Ottawa Official Promoted.

Ottawa, June 19—L. H. Colman has been appointed assistant secretary of the department of public works to fill the vacancy caused by the death of R. W. Dillon. Mr. Colman has been in the public service since 1882 and is a capable official.

A Chance to Save Money on an Outing or Knockabout Shoe

Men's tan calf and brown vici kid, Goodyear welt Blucher laced boots. All size 6.
Just Half Price, $2.00 a pair

Women's wine calf, flexible welt, Blucher Oxfords, all sizes. Reduced from
$2.85 to $2.00 a pair

Women's tan calf and brown vici kid; Goodyear welts and flexible welts; all sizes in the lot. Reduced from
$4.00 and $3.50 to $2.75

Francis & Vaughan
19 KING Street.

CE BARGAINS

one of the largest manufacturers in Canada, a big reduction off regular prices. This ality galvanized Steel Wire. Our prices are n regular prices.

ESE CUT PRICES:

Size of Wire	Spacing Between Line Wires	Price Per Rod
9	12-12-12	12c.
9	9-9-10-10	14
9	6-12-12-12	15
9	12-12-12-12	16
9	7-8-8-9-9	18
9	5-6-7-7-8-8	22
9	6-6-6-6-6-12	20
9	5-6½-7½-9-10-10	21
9	3-3-4-5-5-3-6	23
9	4-5-6-7-7-8-8	26
9	6-6-6-6-6-6-6	26
9	4½-5-5½-6-6-7-7-8	29
9	3-3-4-5-6-7-7-8-9	31

mber of Rolls of other sizes and odd lengths. When e. All free on cars here, cash with order. Send order at stocks of New and Second-hand Belting, Piping, Rails,

SENT ON REQUEST

L COMPANY, 80 Queen Street, MONTREAL