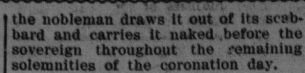


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HIS MAJESTY, KING GEORGE V.

On July 22, 1911, the attention of the world will be focussed upon the scene in Westminster Abbey, where-in will be crowned George the Fifth by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain, Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, second son of his late majesty, Edward the Seventh, Prince of Wales, Duke of Cornwall and Rothesay, Prince of Wales, Alexandra Caroline Mary the Queen Consort, Victoria Mary Augustus Louisa Olga Pauline Claudine Agnes, who had been known as Princess Alix of Hesse, and who has been betrothed to the then heir-apparent, the present King's elder brother, when the Prince of Wales died only a month before his wedding day, and the King's youngest brother who has now succeeded to the throne.

now situated close to the Abbey, the committee will spend many hours the coming year over the plans for the ceremony in the Abbey next June the general outline of which has been decided. The ceremony may be understood through a study of the order followed when King Edward was crowned.

After the coronation has entered the Abbey they will be greeted with a scene of great splendor. At the historic west portal it is customary for the nobles of the realm to kneel to who bear the regalia to meet the King and Queen. They will advance up the nave of the cathedral and through the choir to the choir screen where the choristers sing the anthem, "I was glad when they said unto me, we will go into the house of the Lord." The princesses of the blood will be seated on the throne by the altar and the peers and peeresses, in crimson velvet and ermine, will occupy their separate galleries in the choir. The king and queen will advance until they reach their chairs of repose in which they are seated.

Start of Ceremony.
The Archbishop of Canterbury will turn to the east side of the theatre and thus challenge the assembly:—"Sirs, I here present unto you King George, the undoubted King of this realm; wherefore all you who have come this day to do your homage, are you willing to do the same." The Primate, accompanied by the Lord High Treasurer, the Lord High Chamberlain, the Lord High Constable, and the Earl Marshal and preceded by the Garter King of Arms, in his gorgeous tabard emblazoned with the Royal escutcheon, solicits the assent in like manner of the congregation on the

The King stands during this period and turns his face to the several sides of the theatre as the Archbishop is speaking to each of them. The people at every repetition signify their assent by acclamation. When the last shout of "God save King George!" dies away, the trumpets sound, the drums roll, and the opening bars of the anthem: "Let thy hand be strengthened" are heard from the choir. While the singing is going on the King resumes his seat. The Archbishop and the officiating bishops now assume their rich copes, thus

The litany follows and the Archbishop then conducts the first part of the communion service. The coronation sermon is delivered thereafter by the Bishop of London, the King wearing what is called his cap of estate, and the Archbishop of Canterbury sitting in a purple velvet chair on the north side of the altar. At the close of the Bishop's discourse, the King—who, of course, has made previously the declaration, will take the coronation oath.

Taking the Oath. The Archbishop will stand before the King and ask whether he is willing to take the oath. He is willing to take the oath. The Archbishop will then ask the King to maintain the true profession of the gospel. The King answers, "All this I promise to do." He then leaves his chair and goes to the altar, the sword in his right hand, before him and kneels on the steps of the altar, placing his right hand on the Gospel, and making solemn oath in these words: "The things which I have here before me I will perform and keep, so help me God." Then he rises, kisses the Book and sign the oath. An appointed officer presents the silver standish which is used for the sign-

Anointing the King.

While Handel's "Zadok the Priest" is rendered, the King rises from his throne, and goes to the altar in the same order as for the first obligation. He is also divested of his crimson parliamentary robes. He will then ascend the historic chair of King Edward, which stands in the choir, and, surrounded by the Knights of the Garter, wear the dark blue mantles of their order, hold above him a rich pall. The actual anointing is then done by the archbishop, who uses consecrated oil poured on the king's breast into the spoon. Then while the King kneels the priest invokes a blessing upon him.

The investment, with the spurs and the sword, follows upon the conclusion of the blessing. The Dean of Westminster brings from the altar the gilt spurs, which symbolize the King's knighthood and hands them to the Great Lord Chamberlain, who touches with them the heels of the monarch. The King forthwith sends them back to the altar.

Now the King rises and goes to the altar, where he offers the sword in the scabbard, and the archbishop places it upon the altar. This to signify that the power of the sword belongs to God, and that man undertakes to exercise it, not as a natural but as a permitted right and for temporary use—that man is not a sword-taker, but a sword bearer. The offering made, the King is seated again in the chair of King Edward, while the bearer of the sword of state offers the price of it—10 shillings—to the altar, whereupon the Dean of Westminster returns the sword, and

The Imperial Mantle.

The King then rises and the Imperial mantle is thrown about his shoulders. It is of cloth-of-gold woven with designs in purple of the eagle, the rose, the thistle, the shamrock and the flower-de-luce. It is this vestment which completes the ecclesiastical attire with which the King is habited to symbolize that priestly nature of his office, which was emphasized at the coronation of Henry VI. by the rubric which directed that the King should be arrayed "Like as a Bishop (who) should say mass."

Vested thus, the King resumes his seat once more, and the Dean of Westminster brings the orb with the cross from the altar and transfers it to the archbishop, who in turn delivers it into the monarch's right hand for the brief time of the blessing which follows and the exhortation, "Accipe Palium."

The ceremony of "the wedding ring of England" is the next order. An officer of the jewel house hands to the Lord Chamberlain a ring set with a magnificent table jewel on which is engraved the cross of St. George. This is the wedding ring. It is delivered to the archbishop, who places it upon the fourth finger of the King's right hand, the ancient marrying finger, and gives the charge "Receive this ring, the emblem of kingly dignity."

The Supreme Moment.

Now the supreme moment is at hand. All is ready for the actual crowning, for the placing of the ultimate emblem of royalty upon the head of the King. The Archbishop of Canterbury stands before the altar and solemnly blesses the crown. The Dean of Westminster brings the crown to the chair of King Edward. The Archbishop of Canterbury then rises and, in the presence of the assembly while the prince takes the crown from the dean and places it reverently upon the head of the King. The King then rises, and with anguish when this moment arrived at the coronation of Edward VII. The eyes of the aged Archbishop of Canterbury are turned to the face of the young King, and the King's huge frame shook when he undertook

to place the crown upon the head of the monarch. It was evident that he could not see the head of the King and the Dean of Westminster put a supporting hand under the crown. After a period of painful suspense the venerable archbishop succeeded in placing the emblem upon the head of Edward. But later when he was kneeling before the King to render homage first of all the subjects in the kingdom, he almost fainted and would have fallen had not the King taken his hands and lifted him, while three bishops clasped him about and led him away to King Edward's chapel.

At the instant of the coronation of the King all the peers assume their coronets, the bishops their caps, the kings of arms their crowns, and a dazzling blaze of splendor flashes in aisles of the cathedral. There is a great shout of "God save the King," the trumpets are blown, and at a signal given the artillery begins to roar and the waiting multitudes without thus learn that the culminating moment has been reached.

When the acclamation within the abbey died away at the coronation of the late King, the clanging of the joy bells, the noise of the guns and the shouting of the people outside penetrated into the cathedral, where the King was sitting motionless, with the sparkling crown upon his head and the sceptre and the rod held firmly in his hands.

Lively Oracles of God. The charge beginning, "Be strong and of a good courage," is pronounced and the choir sings "The Kings shall rejoice in thy strength, O Lord." Now the Dean of Westminster bears from the altar the Bible, which had been prominent in the procession of the re-alm, and places it on the altar. Then the archbishop, who delivers it to the sovereign with an exhortation, beginning "Our gracious King, we present you with this book, the most valuable thing that this world affords. Here is the word of God, which is the joy and life of all men, the word which we saw, these are the lively oracles of God." The Bible returned to the altar, the archbishop pronounces over the King a solemn benediction, and to each section of the blessing the whole company responds with a loud Amen. Then the archbishop, the pope, the Primates, Bishops, the peers, and the Abbots pray that peace, plenty, and

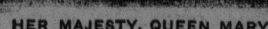
At the coronation in 1902 the next person after the primate to pay his homage was the then Prince of Wales, the present George V. He knelt until King Edward held out his hand, which he kissed after touching the crown as a sign of fealty. As he started to withdraw the King drew him back and put his arms around him and kissed him. There was a murmur of approbation through the assemblage at this indication of paternal feeling.

The homage of the lords' temporal is how performed. These noblemen take off their coronet and kneel before the Kings, according to precedence, while the premier peer of each about him recites the oath of allegiance. One by one the peers then pass before the monarch, each touching the crown to support it. An anthem is sung during the homage, and at its end the trumpets sound and the drums beat, while all the people shout "God save King George! Long Live King George!"

Now the clergy will proceed to the coronation of the queen consort. The King is left enthroned. The Queen has been seated all this time on her throne, the south side of the altar. Now she rises and advances with her two supporting bishops to the altar. She is escorted by the chief lady attending, the six daughters of earls who bear her train, and the ladies of the bedchamber. While the Queen kneels, the attendants kneel also. The Archbishop of York recites a benedictory prayer, and thereupon the chief lady attending removes the jewelled circlet with purple velvet cap which the Queen has been wearing, and proceeds to the place of her anointing. For a moment she kneels upon her head and the ring is bestowed.

Crowning The Queen.

The Archbishop of York then takes the crown from the altar and sets it upon the head of the Queen, with the words, "Receive the crown of glory, honor and joy." The sceptres are delivered, and during the singing of an anthem, the Queen, with her escort, leaves her place and proceeds to the Theatre. She bows low as she passes the King, and is conducted to her own throne, where she reposes until she descends together with the King for the office of the communion.



London, Dec. 30.—It is learned on good authority that the Asquith government, feeling that the result of the recent general election justified it in the belief that it has received a mandate from the people to carry out far reaching measures of reform, has decided to introduce the following programme:—

2. Local government for Ireland and possibly home rule all around.
3. Electoral reform, including (a) distribution according to population; (b) one vote per elector; (c) one vote for each member; (d) no more than one vote; (e) elections on one and the same day; (f) elections now last for three years; (g) £100 qualification for members—£800 a year; (h) reduction of legal expense of elections; (i) stringent regulations as to voters; (j) no bribery or intimidation.
4. State insurance against (a) unemployment, (b) sickness, (c) invalidity.
5. Disestablishment of the Church of England in Wales.

A man was acquitted on a charge of murder in the Highgate police court about a week ago because he produced evidence apparently showing that he was in the army when the crime took place. He had been taken there by his father, who was a soldier. It now develops that the man never in the army and that he stole the proofs of another's army service from him. The Highgate printer's method has been thus vindicated.

Welcome Bank Merger.
Canadian interests in London are prepared to welcome the fusion of the Union Bank of Canada and the United Empire Bank. Expert opinion favors the course the directors have

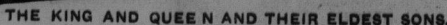
The Morning Post says, in reference to the western farmers' proposition that the national sacrifice demanded of the United Kingdom, namely its right of raising revenue and favoring its own agriculture by taxing colonial imports, is considerable but the return proposed is adequate. If the grain growers can induce the government to make it, the Morning Post thinks all the circumstances point to early fulfilment of Chamberlain's policy.

The Standard says the visit of Canadian ministers to Washington is one result of the continued ascendancy of radicalism in the Mother country, and that those in Canada who believe that a reciprocity treaty would be the beginning of a process of detachment from Britain have good reason for fear.

Fleet Sails.
Portland, Eng., Dec. 30.—The second division sailed today to join the other battleships of the United States Atlantic fleet in the English Channel. The ships passed through lines formed by vessels of the British home fleet.



AMMENT, FIRST DAY



LATE SHIP NEWS

Browhead, Dec. 30.—Signalled: Str
Montreal from St. John, N.B., for
Antwerp
Liverpool, Dec. 30.—Sld: Str Em-
press of Britain for St John, N.B.
Vineyard Haven, Mass., Dec. 30.—
Returned: Sch Moami from St. John,
N. B, for Philadelphia
City Island, Dec. 30.—Bound south:
♦ Str Querida, St. John, N. B.

PROCESSION, IN THE MARCH TO P A

