

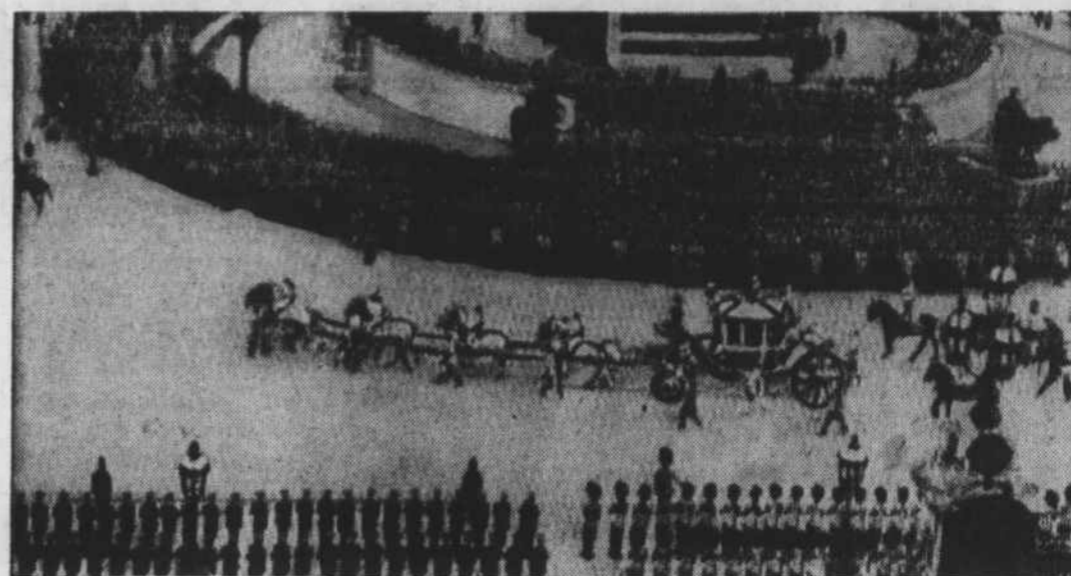
Crowned King and Queen of England



London.—Still arrayed in their regalia of the most glorious coronation the world has ever seen, King George VI and Queen Elizabeth are shown on the balcony of Buckingham palace as they responded to the cheers of thousands of their subjects who gathered outside. Between them are the Princesses Elizabeth and Margaret Rose.

International News Radiophoto.

Coronation—History's Greatest Pageant



London.—England's coronation procession, hailed by 6,000,000 onlookers as the world's greatest show, as it passed Victoria fountain on the way to Westminster Abbey. The royal coach, bearing the king and queen, is in the foreground.

International News Radiophoto.



ARLINGTON and the Bill of Rights

By ROBERT MERRILL
 "NOR shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation."

That's from the Bill of Rights, an important part of our federal Constitution.

On many occasions the Supreme court, acting as our National Umpire, has been called upon to protect citizens under the clause. Sometimes it has saved citizens from losing their homes without being adequately compensated.

The most notable instance involved Arlington, the home of Mrs. Robert E. Lee, wife of the Confederate general. Today it is the famous national cemetery across the Potomac from Washington, where rest our soldier dead.

Union Takes Arlington.

Here is the story—from the records of the court:

During the war between the states, Union forces took possession of Arlington, and the wife of the famed southern leader was forced to retire behind the Confederate lines.

In 1862, congress passed a bill entitled, "An Act for the Collection of Direct Taxes in the Insurrectionary Districts within the United States." Under this measure commissioners were appointed to levy and collect taxes and, in default of payment, to sell the property against which they were charged.

Various rules were drafted by the appointed commissioners. One provided that property taxes in the district including Arlington had to be paid by the owner in person.

On January 11, 1864, taxes to the sum of \$92.07 were due on the Lee estate. Since she was behind the Confederate lines, Mrs. Lee was unable to appear personally to pay them. She sent an agent to make the payment for her, but, because of the arbitrary rule, the money was refused.

Then the estate was sold to pay the taxes. The United States government bid it in.

Confirms Lower Court.

Mrs. Robert E. Lee died in 1872, and her son inherited the right to reclaim the estate. Asserting that the government claim to his boyhood home was unjust, he petitioned congress to return it to him. When that effort failed he instituted suit against the officers in charge.

The lower court decided that the tax sale was invalid, and, therefore, the United States had no rightful title to the property. But the Department of Justice appealed. The case went to the Supreme court of the United States for a decision. It affirmed the lower court.

Referring in its opinion to the 5th Amendment of our Constitution—the Amendment which provides that: "No person shall . . . be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law, nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation," the Supreme court said:

"If this Constitutional provision is a sufficient authority for the court to interfere to rescue a prisoner from the hands of those holding him under the asserted authority of the government, what reason is there that the same courts shall not give remedy to the citizen whose property has been seized without due process of law, and devoted to public use without just compensation?"

Lee Sells Home to U. S.

Thus the Supreme court had upheld the Lee title—but while the government was in possession, it had converted part of the estate into the cemetery and buried thousands of soldiers and sailors there. Another part had been made into a military post. Lee, therefore, agreed to sell Arlington to the United States and the government acquired title after "just compensation."

That was an outstanding case, but in other cases, too, the Supreme court has assured similar protection to men and women who appealed to it for justice.

On one occasion a citizen's property was taken by government officers under the impression that the ground had been ceded to the United States in an Indian treaty. An appeal carried up to the Supreme court resulted in its restoration to the owner, even though the government had erected a garrison and other buildings on it.

British Roads Fenced

Fencing in roads has begun in Great Britain as a protection to pedestrians. Already a number of highways in London and vicinity have been treated in this manner. It is pointed out that the safest places in the land are the railways, which are railled in. When a fence goes up a police car with a loud speaker is stationed in the neighborhood to see that the wayfarers are duly informed. It is believed that sooner or later the barriers will go nearly the entire way along highways and roads, leaving only the surface crossings at infrequent intervals. The highways will have become motorways and pedestrians will be required to keep off them, except where signs and beacons permit them to cross.

George VI Is Crowned



London.—In the climax of the coronation ceremony, the archbishop of Canterbury places the Crown of Edward the Confessor upon the head of George VI, his hands trembling with emotion.

International News Radiophoto.

U. S. Delegate



London.—As one of the representatives of the United States, James W. Gerard (above) attended the coronation of George VI.

International News Radiophoto.

American Peeres



London.—Lady Astor, the former Nancy Langhorne of Glenwood, Va., shown at the coronation.

International News Radiophoto.

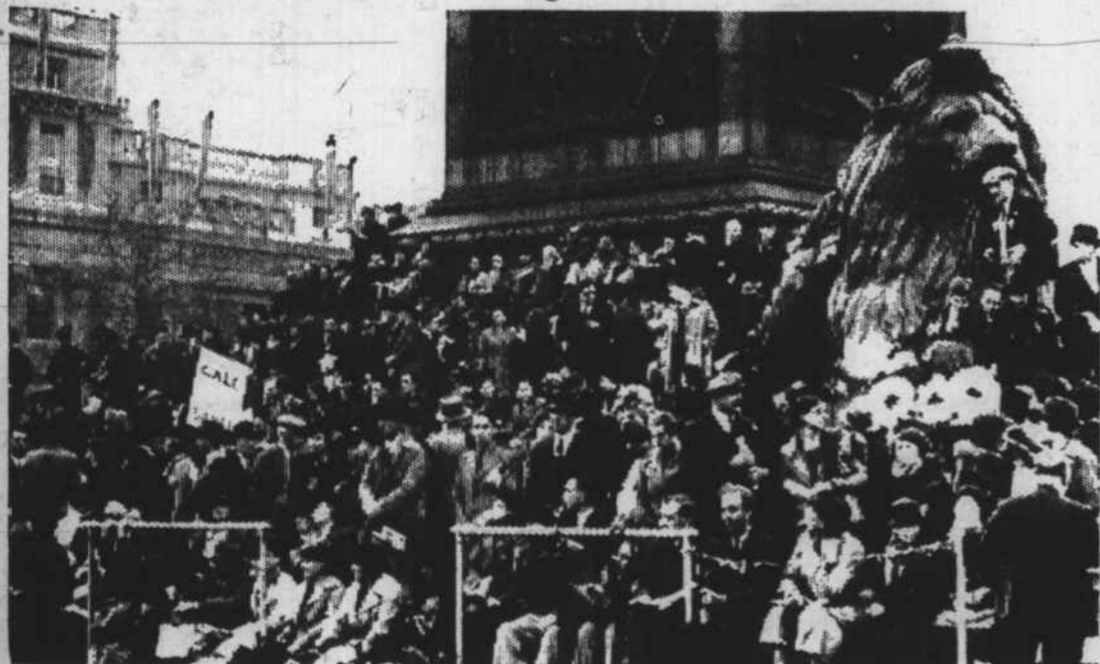
Paying Homage to George VI



London.—Seated on his throne in Westminster abbey, King George VI receives the homage of his peers, immediately after being ceremonially crowned, by the archbishop of Canterbury. One is shown kneeling before the monarch.

International News Radiophoto.

Hold Seats All Night for Coronation



London.—Under the famous lions guarding Lord Nelson's monument at Trafalgar square, early comers held seats all night that they might have a good view of the coronation procession.

International News Radiophoto.

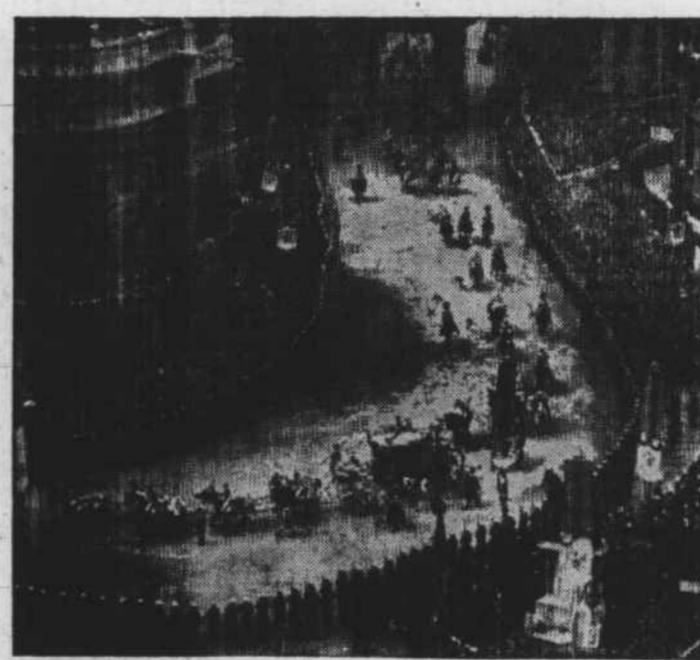
King George VI



London.—King George VI, newly crowned, as he appeared to the throngs after coronation.

International News Radiophoto.

Returning Home in Triumph



London.—An impressive view of the royal coach of state and attendant procession as they wended their way back from the coronation ceremony in Westminster abbey. The coach bore the king and queen.

International News Radiophoto.

Commoner Is Crowned Queen



London.—The archbishop of Canterbury is shown here placing the crown upon the head of Queen Elizabeth, in Westminster abbey. It was the first time in 250 years a commoner had been crowned Queen of England. She is the former Elizabeth Bowes-Lyon, daughter of the earl of Strathmore.

International News Radiophoto.

Chair of State



London.—While sitting in the chair of state, King George VI makes response to the prayers of the archbishop of Canterbury.

International News Radiophoto.

Resplendent Nobles in Coronation Pomp



London.—Mounted on prancing chargers in gorgeous trappings, the foremost nobles of all the British empire, garbed in colorful uniforms, ride to the coronation of their monarch.

International News Radiophoto.