

# British Empire Celebrates King's Jubilee

By WILLIAM C. UTLEY  
STRETCHING out over the vast expanse of the United Kingdom, a great panorama of beacon fire flared forth in the black night atmosphere of May 6. Fingers of light broke from the



Above, Right, King and Queen in Royal Robes. Below, Showing a London Street Decorated for the Jubilee.

summit of Ben Nevis, highest peak in the British Isles, from Snowdon, lofty Welsh mountain, from Arthur's Seat, Edinburgh, and from scores of other fabled hills, these beacons, of which there are about 30 in each county, are warning signals, calling the countryside to meet some great emergency. This time they heralded a more joyous event, one of the most joyous the British empire has known. It is the Silver Jubilee of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the accession to the throne of King George V and Queen Mary. Now at its height, this glorious celebration, observed the length and breadth of the most extensive empire in the world, is scheduled as 100 days of rejoicing and still has many weeks to go, a sentiment spread throughout possessions so widely scattered that "the sun never sets on the British flag," might well fill one with wonder as to how a people who govern themselves so completely can feel such a devotion and loyalty for the figureheads of a monarchy which they struggled almost to the limit to crush in centuries past.

That is not so hard to explain. Perhaps one of the reasons is that the king is just that—a figurehead. But he is a figurehead vastly more important than most of us who have had little or no association with monarchies, other than in books, can understand. To the average citizen of the British Isles and to citizens of every far-flung outpost of the empire, the crown represents the empire. Time was when, to territorial possessions, the name England itself stood for the paternal wing of shelter and discipline over all, but today most of the many nations that comprise the empire are self-governing, and loyalty to the crown and the sovereign as exemplifying the paternal wing of shelter is perhaps the greatest single unifying influence, drawing the vast realm together under George V as the head of the great national family.

**Symbol of Unity.**  
The crown and the sovereign are not quite the same thing, however. The crown is the technical symbol of unity, the king, himself, the sentimental one. Laws are still passed in parliament under the Norman "Le Roy le veult." In state legal cases it is "the crown versus (name of defendant)." All functions of this true people's government are conducted in the name of the crown. King George in his latest Christmas address said: "I would like to think that you who are listening to me now, in whatever part of the world you may be, and all the peoples of the realm and empire, are bound to me and to one another in the spirit of one great family." The king is the head of that family. The prince of Wales, after returning from visits to Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and India, was articulate in his realization of the unifying power of the crown—a power of tradition and sentiment without which it would be mighty difficult to keep Britannia hanging together. "The people of the Old country must realize that the patriotism of the Dominions is national patriotism, and not mere loyalty to Great Britain," he said. Although your average Britisher might be reluctant to admit it, one of the chief reasons for that loyalty is that the crown is, to the Dominions, about the safest symbol of allegiance they could adopt, since in it is vested all the glory and

splendor of the empire, but little or none of the power to interfere in Dominion government.

**Progress of the Reign.**  
Self-government in the Dominions has progressed by leaps and bounds since George V became king May 6, 1910. That was the date of his actual accession; he did not receive his coronation until June 22, 1911. In the 25 years which the Jubilee celebrates, here are some of the things that have happened in the Dominions and which have gone far toward making the king the tremendously important figure, symbolically, that he is: Colonies which reached the status of Dominions in Queen Victoria's reign, as well as some protectorates, have progressed to a state of virtually complete self-government. The only real exception is Newfoundland, which floundered about in heavy financial seas until it, of necessity, waived its Dominion status and became once more dependent upon Great Britain. At the other extreme is southern Rhodesia. This at the outset of the reign of George V was merely an uncharted land in southeastern Africa, owned by the British South Africa company, Ltd. Southern Rhodesia has become almost a Dominion today. It is supervised not by the colonial office, but by the Dominions office. Its principal difference from other Dominions is that the king's ministers in England still reserve the right to veto laws passed by the Rhodesian legislature, while in the other Dominions the veto power rests entirely with ministers in the Dominion. Under the reign of George V, many of the colonies have made progress with their constitutions which allow them more and more freedom in choosing their own legislators, rather than having a good share of them appointed in the name of the crown. Since the war, many of the colonies peopled with races other than the white have seen their share of this progress as well. These include the Gold coast, Ceylon, Sierra Leone, and the protectorates of Uganda and Zanzibar, which have been given new and more liberal constitutions. In some of the colonies definite restrictions have been placed on the rights of the colored natives. Native interests have been protected in Tanganyika, the Cameroons, Palestine and Transjordan. Iraq, once a colony, has achieved complete independence, and is now a member of the League of Nations.

**Gain New Rights.**  
These places are, however, the only ones which have fallen back. New constitutional rights were gained by Hong Kong, northern Nigeria, Trinidad and British Guiana. India, with its 312,000,000 people, large as Europe and with many different races, has been brought to the very doorstep of complete self-government, with only a British protecting influence. From this it may be seen that many a land over which the British flag flies is simply a protectorate, many are colonies, and many independent Dominions. All of them in all classifications have individual governments, no two just alike. The power of the crown then, despite the fact that we in America often fail to realize it, is absolutely essential to a people whose very existence depends upon its relations with colonies and Dominions. It matters not that the power is little more than symbolic. It is there.

The colonies and Dominions have more than a jubilant interest in this Jubilee, for trade and defense problems of world significance affecting them are scheduled to be ironed out by ministers from these lands, scattered about the earth, during the London meetings to do honor to the king. Prominent statesmen are coming from Canada, Australia, South Africa, New Zealand and India; in fact some of them have already arrived. The conference will decide upon the merit of results of the important Ottawa conference of July, 1932.

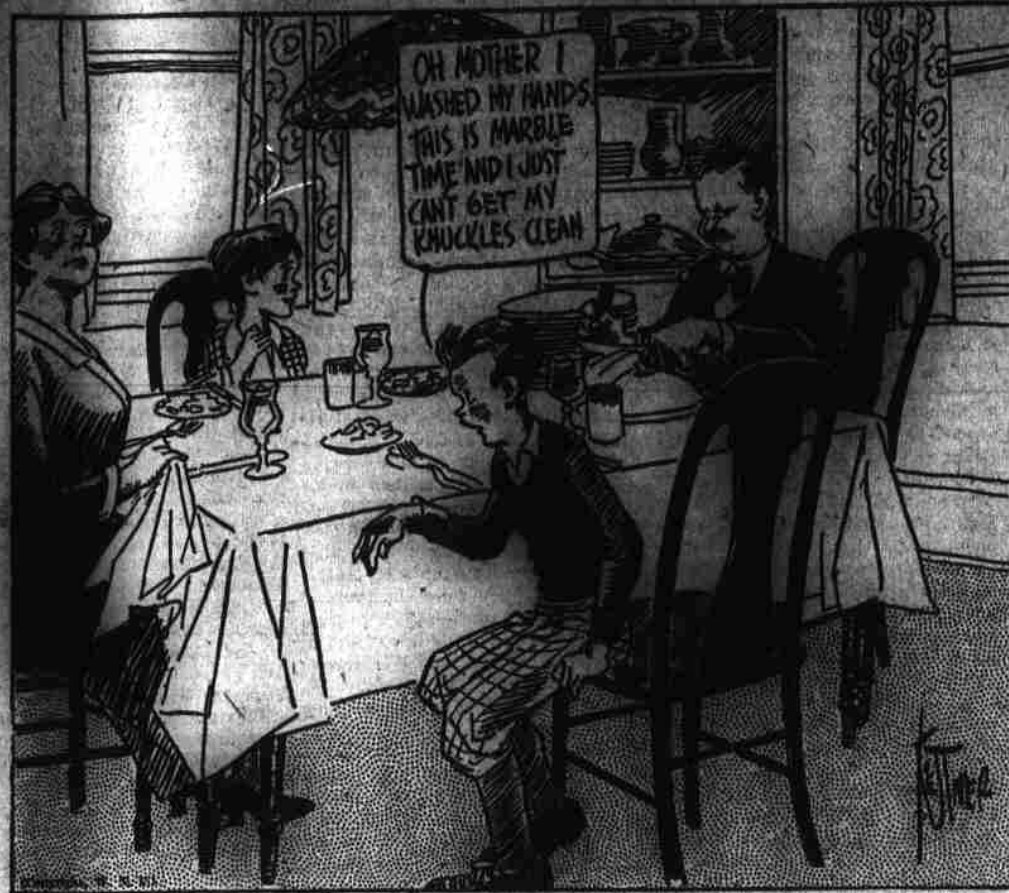
**Helps British Trade.**  
Resulting from the Ottawa conference has been a large transfer of British trade into the channels of the empire. In the year before the conference 28.73 per cent of the United Kingdom imports and 43.09 per cent of its exports went to and from units of the empire. Last year these figures had risen to 37.07 per cent and 46.86 per cent, respectively. Some of this gain has, of course, reduced the trade possibilities between the United States and Great Britain. Australia and New Zealand, while they have been benefited by an advantage over non-British competitors under the terms of the agreement, have been rather hampered by the quota clauses which have largely reduced the amounts of goods which they are allowed to send into Great Britain. It is the purpose of the present conference to take steps toward substituting tariffs for quotas, in order to alleviate the condition. Delegates will be extremely wary of these discussions, however, for they remember the near famine times of the middle Nineteenth century when similar tariffs were in force. Especially concerned are states which ship dairy produce and meats, like Australia and New Zealand.

**Consider the Taxpayer.**  
As regards defense the Jubilee conferences will make some effort to relieve the taxpayer of the United Kingdom of some of the burdens he has carried to provide defense for the colonies, and to discuss the developments and necessary protection of interests in the Far East. Here, in the British opinion, the interests of the United States are closely allied with their own, and in official circles there has been some talk that a new Anglo-American agreement of co-operation will be formed, especially in matters where Australia is concerned. These are things with which the outside world is concerned chiefly, with respect to the Silver Jubilee. But, after all, it will be the spectacle of the king and queen riding through the London streets to receive the cheers of the multitudes upon many scheduled occasions that will receive most of the English enthusiasm. All throughout the Jubilee events have been scheduled, which will bring their beloved king out among his people. And he is beloved. When for months he was lying sick in Buckingham palace, through of thousands hung about the walls and the gates for hours, hoping every minute for the word that their prayers had been answered and God had saved the king. But perhaps the most remarkable deference of all is that which has been declared by employees of certain British hat factories. To show their respect for the king, they have agreed not to steal any hats during the Jubilee.

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## OUR COMIC SECTION

### Events in the Lives of Little Men



**Making Chewing Gum**  
Most chewing gum is made from ethic gum, which comes from Mexico and Central America. This is purified by boiling and adding flavorings, papain, etc., are added. Constituents of other chewing gums include white wax, paraffin, spruce gum, balsam of Tolu, balsam of Peru, glucose and benzoin.

**Use of English Language Words**  
The English language contains more than 455,000 live words, and only 43 of them comprise one-half of all the words that are spoken and written by those who use this tongue.—Russell Bailey, Youngstown, Ohio, in Collier's Weekly.

**Bonine From Petroleum**  
Bonine is a colorless, inflammable and volatile liquid obtained from petroleum by fractional distillation, consisting of various hydrocarbons. It is used as a solvent for fats, for cleaning and other purposes.

**The Lion's Track**  
A lion's track consists of a large circular mark made by the main part of the lion's paw called the pad, with four or five smaller and narrower marks at one side of it made by the sheathed claws.

**First to Ratify Constitution**  
Delaware was the first of the original 13 states to ratify the Constitution. Vermont was the first state to be admitted to the Union after the establishment of the United States under the Constitution.

**First Steel-Ribbed Umbrellas**  
Ribs of steel in umbrellas were first introduced in the middle of the Nineteenth century. Prior to this time, wickerbone was employed for the purpose.

**Sao Paulo, in Brazil**  
Sao Paulo, in the heart of the coffee country of Brazil, covers about 14 square miles and has a population of 1,008,000.

**Cane and Beet Sugar**  
All brown sugar is partially refined cane sugar. Beet sugar made by present processes is marketable only when refined.

**It Is Said That**  
All the salt in the ocean would cover the United States with a layer a mile and a half deep.

## Smiles

**DEFINITION**  
Picnic—How would you define a picnic?  
Jitters—A picnic is a day set apart to get better acquainted with ants, bugs, worms, mosquitoes, chiggers, sand-flies and poison ivy.

**Bob Hamor**  
Uncle and niece stood watching the young people dance about them. "I'll bet you never saw any dancing like that back in the nineties, eh, uncle?"  
"Once—but the place was raided!"—Contact (Air Fleet Base, Zone).

**Unemployment Problem**  
Prisoner—All that is worrying me, judge, if you send me to prison, is the number of persons depending on me.  
Judge—Family?  
Prisoner—No, Detectives.

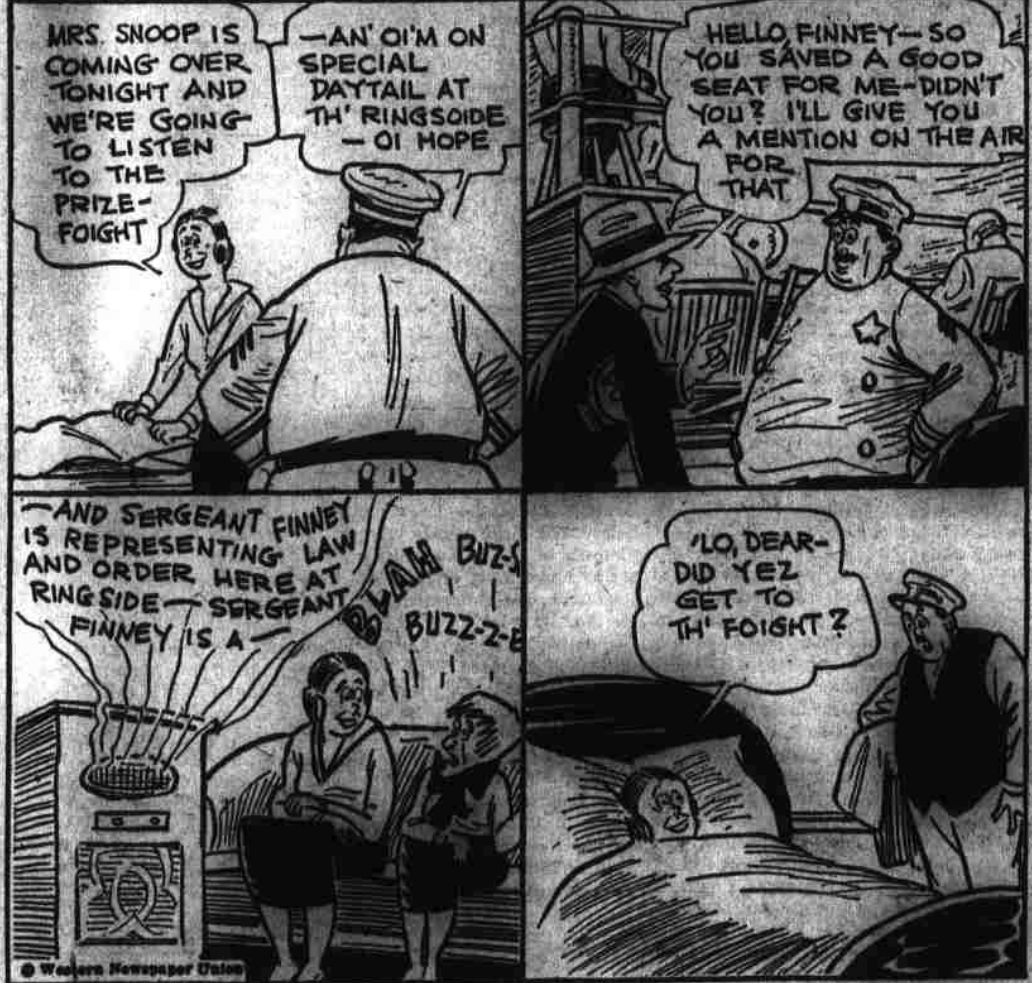
**Better Days**  
Jim—That umbrella of yours looks as though it has seen better days.  
George—Well, it certainly has had its ups and downs.



### FINNEY OF THE FORCE

By Ted O'Loughlin  
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### And Then It Started



### THE FEATHERHEADS

By Osborne  
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### They're Nutty

