

# Crowning Britain's King and Queen



**W**ITH medieval splendor, strangely out of keeping with the trend of thought in modern England, yet eagerly looked forward to by a people who, in spite of progress, cling to a love of pageantry—the coronation of George V. exceeds in magnificence anything that the modern world has seen. The pomp and pageantry will not make him one whit more the ruler of his millions; it will not add one jot or tittle to his power. But the coronation is a pageant his people await with no slight degree of excitement, that the whole world would go forth to see.

Then, being crowned ruler of Great Britain and Ireland, he will visit India, with his queen consort, and there he is proclaimed and crowned emperor. He is the first ruler of Britain's empire of India to go to that distant dominion to receive the symbol of his office. In previous reigns the crowning has been by proxy and the vicerey of India has held it as one of the privileges of his exalted office that, for a brief space, at a demonstration almost barbaric in its splendor he would stand in the stead of his sire and receive the homage due the actual emperor. The kingdom of make-believe is to go. George, Emperor of Asia, will himself receive the fealty of his distant dominion. And what a rush of native potentates there will be to claim places near the throne of the great white king!

The ceremony of the coronation is



country as well as the British Empire, so that it is a world, will proceed to cheer and below their thrones.

At this juncture the archbishop of Canterbury, the most interesting official at the ceremony, will crown the king. In view of the fact that the king is the monarch, or an emperor, he will be regent—accompanied by the king to his subjects and the world. The four dignitaries, the archbishop, the lord chancellor, the lord high constable, and the lord high treasurer, will march to the four sides of the altar and address the assemblage. At the moment of their procession the king will rise as if to show himself to whom he is being proclaimed. The archbishop will speak the message: "Sirs, I have presented to you King George, the undoubted king of this realm; therefore all of you have come this day to do your homage, are you willing to do the same?"

As by one voice the people will take up the cry that will reverberate through the whole of the empire on which the sun never sets: "God save the king!"

Following this acclamation both king and queen consort will take the places reserved for them just below their thrones.

The regalia of the king at the beginning of the service will be that already described, except that when the

## VICTIM OF AIRSHIP WRECK



That was a terrible accident which happened in France, when a runaway aeroplane plunged into a crowd of spectators gathered to witness the start of the Paris to Madrid race for heavier than air machines, killing Minister of War Berteaux, severely injuring Premier Monis, and quite badly wounding several others.

Premier Monis, whose portrait is shown here, was buried beneath the wreckage of the monoplane. He was taken out as quickly as possible, and examined by military surgeons, who found that he had suffered compound fractures of two bones in the right leg, that his nose was broken, his face badly contused, and that there were bruises on the breast and abdomen.

Antoine Ernest Emmanuel Monis, premier and minister of the Interior of France, who came into power on March 1 this year, was born at Chateaufort-Charente (Charente).

He is a lawyer and was for many years an advocate in the court of appeal at Bordeaux. He was minister of justice from 1899 to 1902, has been vice-president of the senate, where he sits as senator of the Gironde, and was a former deputy. He has been decorated with the Grand Cross of the Order of the White Eagle of Russia.

The deplorable accident, which caused the 47th death from that source within three years, will not interfere with the progress of aviation in France, where already hundreds of aeroplanes are in use or ordered for the use of the French army. Rather, it will cause stringent regulations in the management of crowds at aviation meets.

## GATES TELLS TRUST SECRETS

John W. Gates furnished the opening sensation in the investigation when he revealed the history of the United States Steel corporation. Present at the birth of the greatest steel manufacturing concern in the world, he described how it was the natural outcome of what he described as the refusal of Andrew Carnegie to be bound by the "gentlemen's agreements" that marked the early days of open competition in the steel business.

He told of millions lost and created almost in a breath; how the Carnegie mills, appraised at \$160,000,000, were recognized as worth \$320,000,000; the grim clash in the formative days, when John D. Rockefeller was disowned from joining in the creation of the corporation, and the manner in which others were prevented from engaging in the steel trade.

Relating how Carnegie had been forced to abandon plans for extending his steel business, Gates frankly admitted the gigantic industrial combination was formed to throttle competition, and he surprised the committee with the further information that when John D. Rockefeller had sought to enter the steel business a deal had been put through by which the Standard Oil magnate was forced to sell out for 40 cents on the dollar.



In the accounts of the absorption of the United States Steel by the Carnegie Trust, Gates said that the house decided that the deal on that deal should be obtained, and that every person who was anything to do with it should be examined.

## HEAD OF A BIG EXPOSITION



Charles C. Moore of San Francisco has been unanimously chosen by the board of directors of the Panama-Pacific international exposition company as the active as well as the formal head of the 1915 exposition. The question of executive leadership has been settled finally. There will be no director general of the Panama-Pacific exposition. Moore, as president, will combine the functions which have been divided in all previous world's exhibitions between a president and a director general.

The board of directors of the exposition has adopted a complete plan of organization, differing in its essential features from that of any exposition that ever has been held. The 1915 fair is to be conducted as a business proposition, organized upon the lines of a great business corporation. Moore, as executive head of the exposition, will be the one man upon whom will rest the burden of responsibility for carrying out every detail of exposition management. The appointment of all exposition officials and department heads will devolve upon him and to him every department chief will be responsible.

## MEXICO'S NEW AMBASSADOR

Senor De la Barra's successor in Washington is Senor Zamacoia, whose father was minister to the United States from 1878 to 1882. During the father's tenure of office the son lived with him in Washington, so that our government and the ways of things at our capital are familiar to the new minister. Zamacoia is about forty-five years of age and for the past two years has been Mexico's financial representative in London. Previous to this he served as director of the international revenue of Mexico and also represented the Mexican government's interests in the Mexican Central railroad. He is a man of brains; if he has discretion in equal quantity he will prove an acceptable successor to De la Barra.

Senor de la Barra proved himself a gifted and altogether welcome representative of Mexico in Washington, doing much to strengthen the bonds of friendship between the two countries. He is an advanced thinker, thoroughly in sympathy with the advancement of civilization and the growth of popular government.

His work was recognized when President Diaz, forced by the gathering strength of the rebellion, called him from Washington to become one of his new and modern cabinet, and especially so when both the Federalists and Insurrectors, the latter led by General Madero, chose him to serve as temporary president to succeed Diaz until an election could be held some half a year hence.



Lifting the Jonah. "Jim, how much do I owe you? Twenty-three dollars, isn't it?" "Yes." "And for how long?" "Over two years." "Yes. Well, I begin to believe that you're an unlucky number to owe a man." "Good!" "So here's a dollar—that cuts it to twenty-two, doesn't it? Goodbye."

Headed Him Off. "Sir, your daughter told me to come to you and—"  
"All right, sir—all right—but I'm busy now. Would you mind keeping tally while I check up these bills." "I have just received for her Easter outfit. There now. Thank you. What is it?" "I declare! I have forgotten what I was going to say to you. Good day."

## REVIEW

Sunday School Lesson for June 25, 1911  
Specially Arranged for This Paper

**GOLDEN TEXT**—What Doth the Lord Require of Thee, but to Do Justly, and to Love Mercy, and to Walk Humbly With Thy God.—Mic. 6:8

Different forms of review are suited to classes of different ages and different degrees of development, so that a variety of methods is suggested below. Some of these plans may need to be united with others to fill out the session, and any other changes and adaptations of them may be made that seem best to the teacher.

The quarter's lessons have taken up six books of the Old Testament. There have been five lessons in Second Kings, two in Second Chronicles, two in Isaiah, and one each in Jonah, Micah and Hosea. Select six members of the class and have each write a three-minute essay on one of these books, telling about the general course of the lessons or lesson from that book, and the teachings brought out there. Let the class listen carefully to each essay, and at the close dictate a set of questions, which you have written beforehand, on the quarter's lessons as a whole, having the class write answers to the questions as they are read.

The teacher will write on slips of cardboard or heavy manila paper a series of questions on the lessons of the quarter, about five questions on each lesson. These questions will cover the principal facts of the lessons, and will be so framed that the answers can be very brief, yet adequate. Lay the slips of paper, face down, on the class table or on a large book held in the lap, mix them up, and have the class draw them one at a time, in turn. The scholar that draws a question will read it aloud, and then answer it if he can, retaining the slip. If he does not answer correctly, or at all, the next on his left will try to answer it, and so on around the class. The scholar that answers it will hold the slip, and the scholar that holds the largest number at the end of the recitation is declared the victor in the little contest. Announce this plan a week in advance, that the class may study for it.

Take a series of lesson pictures. Obliterate the titles of the pictures, and fasten a bit of ribbon to each. Place the pictures in a box open at the end, and let the ribbons extend outside. The scholars will draw these pictures out one after the other, each scholar telling the class about the lesson to which his picture belongs, holding up the picture as he does so. After the pictures have been used once, if there is time they may be returned to the box and the exercise may be repeated. This form of review is especially adapted to the primary department.

The class will be divided, at least a week in advance, into two sides, each side with a leader. The sides will meet by themselves and each prepare a series of questions on all the lessons of the quarter. The teacher will meet with each side and make sure that the questions are fair ones, and clearly expressed. On review day the two sides will sit facing each other. One side, through its leader, will propose a question to the other side, which will answer if it can, speaking always through its leader, but always after consultation with the rest of the side. Then the second side will propose a question to the first side, and so on, alternating. If the answer is wrong, the side that proposed the question scores a point; if partly wrong, half a point. The side that is defeated may be required to give a social, at the teacher's home, to the other side.

This review, which is especially suited to adult classes, consists of a series of essays or talks on the principal topics of the various lessons. As far as possible, the speakers will choose their topics or lessons, but the teacher will have a list ready for suggestion. The following list will be an aid:

- I.—The Healing Side of Religion.
- II.—Our Unseen Defenders.
- III.—Starting the Young in Their Lives.
- IV.—Our Care for God's House.
- V.—The Universality of Christianity.
- VI.—The Perils of Pride.
- VII.—Our Work for Our Country.
- VIII.—Temperance Work Needed Today.
- IX.—The Madness of Militarism.
- X.—God's Forgiveness, and How to Obtain It.
- XI.—Reform Methods That Succeed.
- XII.—The Final Results of Sin.

The teacher will take a large sheet of heavy manila paper, and with a broad-pointed shading-pen and very black ink, in large letters, he will copy as much of the following outline of the quarter's lessons as he can get on the sheet; then he will go on with other sheets till it is all copied. Fold each sheet back along the central line, taking pains to keep each half of the outline on its side of the sheet. Place the sheets before the class one after the other, and have the scholars copy them carefully. Before a sheet is copied the scholars will fold their sheets of paper backward down the center so as to divide them into two columns for exactness in copying. After a sheet has been copied, the teacher will fold the right-hand side backward so that it is out of sight, and see if the class can complete each line of the left-hand side from memory. Then go on to the next sheet, but return to the preceding sheets before each new one is copied. In this way much may be fixed in mind during the hour.

**Development of Man.**  
Man does not develop in the highest sense until he comes into a conscious need of spiritual attainment, until there is a hungering and thirsting after the fruits of the spirit—gentleness, love, suffering, goodness, temperance, etc.—Rev. Gay Arthur Jamieson, New York.

**Seed of the Church.**  
The blood of the martyrs is the church, the giving up of life is at heart in all great movements, exploratory.—Rev. Alyn K. Foster, Baptist, Brooklyn.

a survival of an ancient custom of sacrificing and following the kings. From the standpoint of the public at large the actual placing of the crown upon the monarch's head is the most important feature of the ceremony. But from the standpoint of the ceremony's meaning of symbolism, the service of unction is perhaps the most noteworthy. And then, too, there is that moment in the festive setting—when the king leaves the chair that he occupies at the start, to sit upon England's throne, ruler of the United Kingdom and of her dominions over the sea!

In a religious setting the ceremony of the coronation, when studied by the layman, instantly recalls the service of consecrating a bishop, and the resemblance is admitted by the clergy, though the most important feature of the consecration of a bishop is omitted, that of the "laying on of hands."

Then, too, the coronation is not merely a festivity. It is something more, much more. For it marks the formal setting apart of the king as a person different from all his subjects, not only by virtue of his position as their ruler, but by an anointing with holy oil—an observance that has biblical parallels and sanctions.

King George will be robed in a white silk shirt, and over that will be placed a close-fitting coat of red ermine. These vestments are provided with openings at the breast, for the purpose of anointment. Originally there were five openings, but as the anointing ceremony has become less elaborate with time the need of additional openings has vanished. The openings in the vestments will be fastened with ribbons, and another of the manifold duties of the dean of Westminster will be to see that they are in readiness for the function. Then, too, he will have to see that they are fastened again, so that his majesty will not present an untidy appearance.

In the early days the king stood bareheaded to receive his people's crown; but, due to the freaks of the British climate or to a more delicate sense of the fitness of things, the monarch now will wear a proper hat, and will wear also knee-breeches and hose of cloth or gold. He will wear a mantle of dark leather with red straps, and everything else will be the red or parchment robe, which is so familiar from photographs of kings. On his head, before the act-

ual coronation, will be the cap of state or maintenance, made of red velvet. The queen consort will be a regal figure in the purple of her rank. She will wear a small gold coronet, and will receive the crown later, following the coronation of the king.

Some of the medieval observances have been abandoned, but their abandonment has not lessened the splendor of the pageant, for there have been many additions with the growth of the British empire.

The hereditary earl marshal, the aged duke of Norfolk, is the general factotum in the hall of the abbey. He will direct the procession of the king and the queen consort. The dean of Westminster will have fulfilled part of his duties at this time, having by the robes and regalia properly assembled for the monarch and his queen. The robes will have been brought from the Jerusalem chamber of the abbey, where the dean will have been in constant and terrified guard over them.

To greet the king and queen on their arrival at the abbey will be crowded tiers. Those present will be the favored of all England. The tiers will be draped in yellow and blue velvet. The abbey will be richly carpeted in blue—the color of the Garter—in accordance with a time-honored custom. Here and there will be Indian rugs, tokens from the empire potentates to the great white king. There will be nothing extravagant about the rug or drapery display. Every effort will be made to prevent the concealment of the permanent beauty of the abbey, and the decorations will serve a useful purpose in hiding the stands that find place only at coronation times.

On a raised dais in full view of all those present will be placed two thrones. The king's throne will have the place of honor elevated two steps above that of his consort in token of his sovereignty. Facing the altar, and for the use of the king only, will be another throne, no longer called a throne, but known as St. Edward's chair. It is when he leaves this chair and is seated in all the regalia of the exalted office he takes the real throne of the very climax of the whole ceremony is reached.

But, to return to the procession under the direction of the earl marshal. The king and queen, having entered the abbey by the west door, and having been greeted by the sight of a church-crowded with representatives of every civilized

It is held to be the tomb of John the Baptist's head, a shrine respected alike by Mohammedans and Christians. Local traditions say that after the execution of the Messiah's forerunner his head was sent to Damascus, then the capital of the district over which Herod had jurisdiction, so that his superior officer might see that the deed had really been done. When the Saracen conqueror Khalid captured Damascus and was searching for the church for treasure, he carried across this revered relic and carried

**GREAT MOSQUE AT DAMASCUS**  
This is the Northern Temple, Christian Church, and now is Mohammedan Place of Worship.  
The heart of the desert, and a shrine of Mohammedans, a great mosque which is famous in the heart of the desert. It was built by the Mohammedans in the eighth century. The Mohammedans have had the sole use of it for their own purposes. An imposing and elaborately decorated structure has a place in the open air of the massive columns that form the center of the building. This