

# Circella Scratch Book



## Albertan Recalls Queen Victoria's Story of Her Life

### True Story Relates The Queen's Visit To School at Balmoral

By THERESA BOWLES  
REMEMBER how happy I was as a child one day when our teacher dismissed us for recess. Tripping out of doors the children were surprised to see the Royal coach leave the school gate and to meet Her Majesty Queen Victoria on the porch-swing. During school one of her informal visits which was her custom when staying at her summer home at Balmoral in Scotland.

Rushing to her to be first to curtsey and kiss her hand, we were overwhelmed with joy to see her again. It was a long-drawn-out day to us children when favorite visitor she was. Someone hastily bringing her a chair, she was quickly surrounded by the pupils.

The day was lovely and over the high walls of the school the blue chestnut and cherry trees nodded.

Her smile and her way here and there. The Royal lady with her pleasant smiling face and the eager-eyed children gazing up at her completed such a picture as would please anyone.

"Well, dears," the Queen began. "I am delighted to be with you once more. Shall we ask the teacher if we may make of this a long re-

"Yes, yes, oh, please, yes," we chorused.

"What shall it be today, then, children? Shall we tell you a story, or shall you sing for me?"

"A story, a story," cried we all. We waited breathlessly for the Queen's story. One eagerly sat standing on tiptoe venturing,

"Please, do you think any fair,

stories of princesses and kings and kings?"

The Queen laughed at this, and assured her, "Why, yes, I do know some stories of princesses and things. But first tell me, do you want a really true princess story or a story of a fairy-princess?"

"Oh—A really true princess story of a really, truly, princess!"

"This typically English 'really truly' intrigued our Scotch minds and in the future every other audience contained it.

"Very well, dears, I shall tell you a true story of a real princess who learned many things from a flower."

"A FLOWER," we exclaimed, "how could a flower teach you anything?"

"My dears," she said earnestly, "there is a lesson for anyone who seeks it in the heart of every flower that grows."

We looked at her and wondered. One child asked, "Have you ever seen a teacher in a flower, visioning a tiny creature hidden among the petals?"

"Laden dears, whilst I explain my meaning," she began.

"Once upon a time" is the way all good stories begin, so I shall begin my story in this way, too. Once upon a time there lived a little princess. She was just another little girl like yourselves, and she had just like you in every way but for the accident of birth—that is, she was born to a royal mother and father, whereas that is why she was called a princess.

#### Live For Others

"I must tell you here, that princesses are not brought up like other boys and girls. Indeed, no. They never, never allowed to have their own way in anything, in case it would not be right or proper for them. They must not live for themselves, you know, but for the people that someday they may have to take charge of. Taking care of lots of peoples and countries is a serious thing indeed. Well,

this little princess had been told ever since that she must do this or that, and not do certain other things she wanted to do. It was always held up to her that people always look up to her for an example. She must not romp and play in a rowdyish manner. She must be very good and modest, and always look up to her for an example.

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# Londoners Recall Last Great Royal Jubilee Celebration for Queen

Victoria Gave Thanks  
For Reign Outside  
St. Paul's

(From the Canadian Herald's London Bureau)  
By A. C. CUMMINGS

LONDON, May 2.—When King George in St. Paul's Cathedral returns thanks for his reign of 63 years over the greatest Commonwealth of free peoples the world has ever seen, Londoners' memories will inevitably go back to the last great national and royal thanksgiving that of Queen Victoria, who celebrated her diamond jubilee in 1887.

The date was June 22, a Thursday. As with King George's Jubilee, the main event was a service at St. Paul's Cathedral and the route of the royal procession from Buckingham Palace was much the same.

The Queen left Buckingham Palace at 11:15 a.m. to a salute of sixty guns, and reached St. Paul's at noon. Leaving St. Paul's half an hour later, she did not arrive at Buckingham Palace until close upon 2 p.m.

Troops, detailed for the procession, began to parade as early as 6 a.m. in the morning. The procession was headed by Captain O. M. Morris, of the Second Life Guards; the tallest soldier in the British Army. In addition to the Household, Indian and Colonial troops, the cavalcade included foreign princesses and envoys with their suites, and the foreign, naval and military attaches. There were no fewer than seventeen coaches in the last of which, drawn by the famous eight cream horses, rode the Queen with the Princess of Wales and Princess Christian.

## How They Paraded

On the right of the Queen's carriage rode the Prince of Wales, afterwards King Edward, and the Duke of Connaught on the left, the Duke of Cambridge, the Queen Mother, and the Captain of Escort and the officers carrying the Standard, the Chief of the Staff (Lord Methuen), the Master of the Buckhounds (Lord Coventry), the Gold Stick in Waiting (Lord Merton), Master of the House (the Duke of Portland), together with squires and attendants. Behind the procession was closed by six royal grooms, the rear part of the escort of Second Life Guards and a squadron of Royal Horse Guards.

The Queen did not enter the Cathedral, her carriage was drawn up at the foot of the steps of the west entrance, on which was a great assembly of clergy and choristers and musicians. Immediately on the Queen's arrival the "Te Deum" was sung. The Bishop of London recited a special prayer, giving thanks for the blessings bestowed during the sixty years of Queen Victoria's reign. "We thank thee," the prayer went on, "for progress made in the knowledge of thy marvelous works, for increase of comfort giving human life, for kindlier feelings between rich and poor." The Archbishop of Canterbury pronounced the benediction, and there was the singing of "The Old Hundredth."

The Queen wore a dress of pale grey, very richly embroidered with silver, and gold on the panels of the skirt, which were 12 inches wide, but on the bodice as well. The bangles, sleeves and edge of the skirt were very fully trimmed with frills of fine black lace. The bodice of the dress, however, was entirely covered by a black game cap, which had incrustations of

beautiful white lace let in. The bonnet was black and white, with a little silver introduced.

## The Queen's Parasol

The parasol which she carried had been presented to her by Mr. Villiers, doyen of the House of Commons, who is sailing lined with white and entirely covered with costly bouquets of the finest black Chantilly lace. It was mounted upon an ebony stick, with a gold top and a green handle of gunmetal, with the Queen's cypher and inscribed "Presented to Her Majesty on the Occasion of Her Diamond Jubilee by Her Oldest Parliamentary Member, C. Villiers."

The Princess of Wales' dress was of white peacock-green satin, over which hung a veil of the finest white net, embroidered in Flora-tine style with lace, silver and diamonds. She wore a toque of white red and silver, trimmed with white rose petals.

Just before she set out from Buckingham Palace, the Queen sent a message by her private wire from the palace, which was dispatched to every part of the Empire. "From my heart I thank my beloved people. May God bless them. V.R. and I."

In these days of wireless and all the marvels of speed, it is difficult to realize how great an achievement was represented by the despatch of this message and the swift return of the replies. "It shows well for the skill of the telegraphic officials," says a newspaper of the time, "how great the perfection of the organization is, as well as for the business-like promptitude of the addresses, that in some cases the replies began to come within a quarter of an hour." W.H. and James Heysham received the communication and answered within three-quarters of an hour. New Zealand within the hour and the same may be said of such places as Old Calabar, Thursday Island, the Niger, Tennessee, Mongolia, Uganda and Hong Kong. In all, some thirty replies were received.

## Conspicuous Figures

The next day everyone was relieved to hear that the Queen was very well and in no way suffering from the fatigue of the pageant.

It was generally agreed that the most striking figure among the Colonial Princes was that of Sir Wilfrid Laurier (better known as Sir Wilfrid Laurier) from Canada. The United States' Special Ambassador, the Hon. Whitelaw Reid, was also one of the most conspicuous figures in the procession party because he was the only man in severely plain attire. The fact was more emphasized because he shared a carriage with the French and Spanish Ambassadors, both of whom were arrayed in splendid uniforms.

The Papal Envoy was in the same carriage as the Canadian Ambassador.

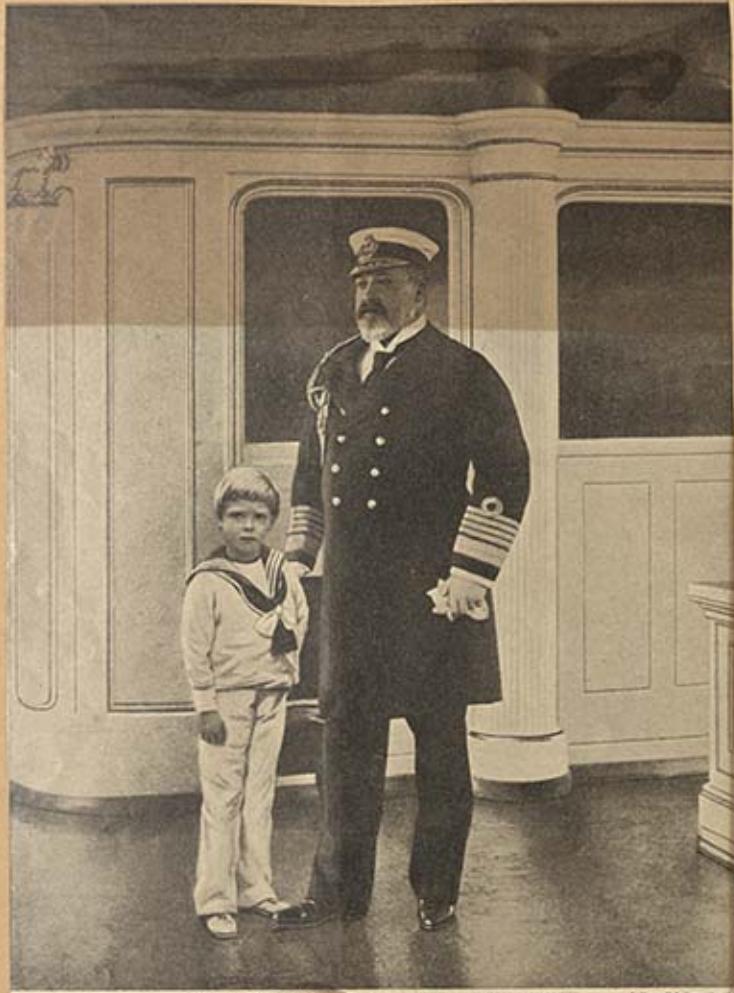
The marchioness of the men from the Malay Straits evoked the special admiration of the crowd, but as usual in any military procession, the Scotchmen in the hilt were first favorites.

Altogether 45,381 troops were employed in the pageant, which numbered 4,808 horses and 116 guns. Of these Colonial troops numbered 332, with 233 horses. The Royal Navy was represented by 1,601 of all ranks and 116 guns, and 100 men of the Royal Naval Reserve.

Films in those days were a novelty. One shown at a music hall the same night — developed and printed in Islington and dried on the top of a horse cab on its way to the theatre — provoked such enthusiasm that it had to be shown several times with the audience with one accord reciting and singing "God Save the Queen."



QUEEN VICTORIA'S FUNERAL CORTEGE PASSING THROUGH COWES  
The death of Queen Victoria occurred on January 22nd, 1901. After the lying-in-state in the Mortuary Chapel, Osborne, the coffin was drawn through the streets of Cowes, attended by representatives of the Royal families of Europe. The Kaiser can be seen in this photograph walking with King Edward. The coffin was then brought across the Solent. The procession crossed London, from Victoria Station to Paddington, and on reaching Windsor the remains of the Queen were laid to rest at Frogmore.



KING EDWARD WITH HIS FAVOURITE GRANDSON

Edward VII succeeded to the Throne in the year 1901, when he was nearing his sixtieth birthday. At last free to enjoy a wide scope for his aptitude for diplomacy, he began to practise the majestic tact, dignity and strict adherence to constitutional principles which made him the most brilliant ruler of his time. In every way a kindly man, he yet remained the lovable friend and jolly companion of his grandchildren. With him in this photograph, taken on the Royal yacht, is the little six years old Prince Edward.



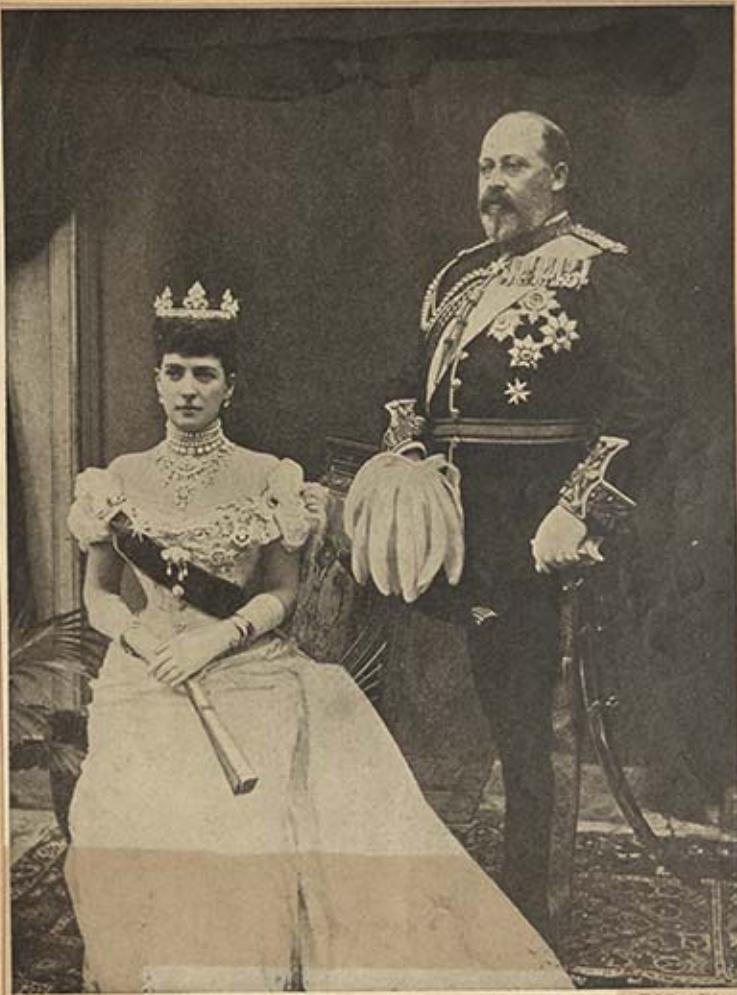
W. & H. Dewey  
THREE OF THE KING'S GRANDCHILDREN IN 1901

This was among the last photographs taken of the Royal children before the Duke and Duchess of York set out on their Empire tour. Prince Albert is on the left, then Princess Mary, four years old, and Prince Edward. The natural posing of this group forms a pleasant contrast with that of the picture on page 89.



QUEEN ALEXANDRA AND THE DUCHESS OF YORK AT THE TROOPING OF THE COLOUR.

In Alexandra the new monarch had a consort whose personal charms had long since won her universal popularity. The Queen is shown here driving past the cheering populace on her way from the Horse Guards Parade. The ceremony of Trooping the colour, said to have been inaugurated by the Duke of Cumberland, takes place on the Sovereign's birthday, when the King's Colour is carried by an officer of the guard along the files of the paraded regiments.



KING EDWARD AND HIS LOVELY CONSORT

With Edward VII as reigning monarch, a devotee of sport and in person a dignified figure, the British public welcomed the new era with enthusiasm. Queen Victoria, while always the centre of British patriotic fervour, had by her long retirement somewhat subdued the acclamation with which Royal public appearances were greeted. But the King's consort, Alexandra, was a woman of such sweet dignity and queenly grace that she evoked a new loyalty in the hearts of her subjects.

W. E. Hoare, Richmond



KING EDWARD DRIVING IN LONDON WITH THE FRENCH PRESIDENT

Although the pro-Derouakin outlook of the French nation created a bitter antipathy to Great Britain, which even the popularity of King Edward did not dispel, the President of France, M. Emile Loubet, sought incessantly to promote better relations between the two countries. Loubet had been responsible for the Franco-Russian alliance, sought to create harmony between France and Italy, and received very cordially the British King's emissary. In 1903 he visited London to further his friendship with King Edward.

Ronald Hasner



KING EDWARD AND QUEEN ALEXANDRA SEATED ON THE THRONE IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS

On Thursday, February 14th, 1901, King Edward, accompanied by his Consort, drove in the State coach from Buckingham Palace to Westminster amid scenes of impressive pageantry. For the State opening of Parliament the splendour of the assemblage in the House of Lords formed a striking contrast to the subdued ceremonial of the late reign. Their Majesties were attended by the Duke of Devonshire, bearing the imperial crown (to the left of the picture), the Lord Chancellor and the Marquess of Winchester, next to the King, holding the Cap of Maintenance. Next to Queen Alexandra is the Marquess of Londonderry, holding the sheathed Sword of State, and next to him Lord Cholmondeley, the Lord Great Chamberlain.



THE MAGIC CARPET

The impending Empire tour of the Duke and Duchess became the chief topical interest of 1901. This cartoon from "Punch" of March 13th, by Bernard Partridge, is reproduced by permission of the proprietor. The underline "Wishing 'God-speed'" to the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York, who are starting for Australia, Saturday, March 16th, was typical of the public's enthusiasm.



**THE DUKE AND DUCHESS WITH THEIR ELDEST SON**  
From *Daily News*. When his brother's death brought him into the secret line of succession to the Throne the Duke of York had planned that he would go to America before personal induction. His Duchess accompanied him with every regard for the responsibilities of Empire and to the relief of all who knew them. They were to have been at New Castle on the Hudson on the 1st of April. Their departure was witnessed by King Edward and Queen Mary. Yet they shared in a deep attachment to their home, a love which only their devotion to the public could allow them to bear with fortitude.



**THE ROYAL PARTY PROCEEDING TO THE VICTORIA AND ALBERT TO SAY GOOD-BYE**

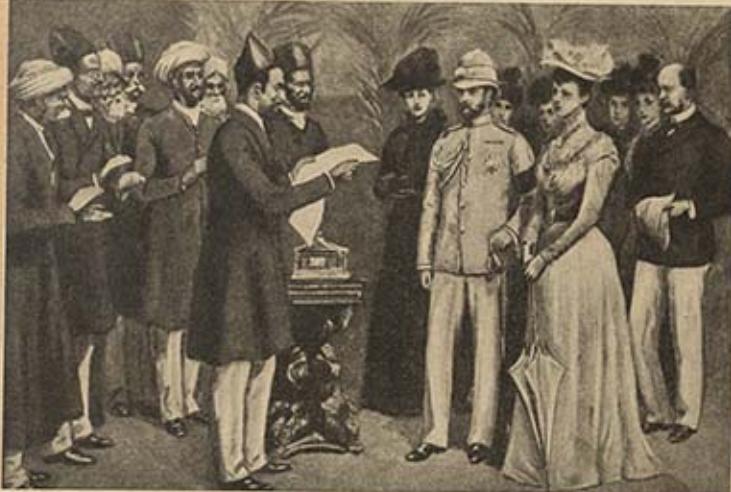
On March 12th, 1901, the Duke and Duchess drove to Victoria station, followed by the King and Queen, who were escorted by a troop of the 2nd Life Guards. The official leave-taking took place on the platform when the Home Secretary, Mr. Birrell, bade the Royal couple farewell. At Portsmouth the Royal yacht was moored forward of the Ophir, and as the train drew up the Royal Standard was broken at the main by the Victoria and Albert. On the following day their Majesties attended luncheon on the Ophir. Then the Duke and Duchess accompanied them to the Royal yacht for the final leave-taking. At eight bells (four o'clock), the Ophir's mooring ropes were cast off, and the Empire tour had begun.

J. Russell & Sons, London



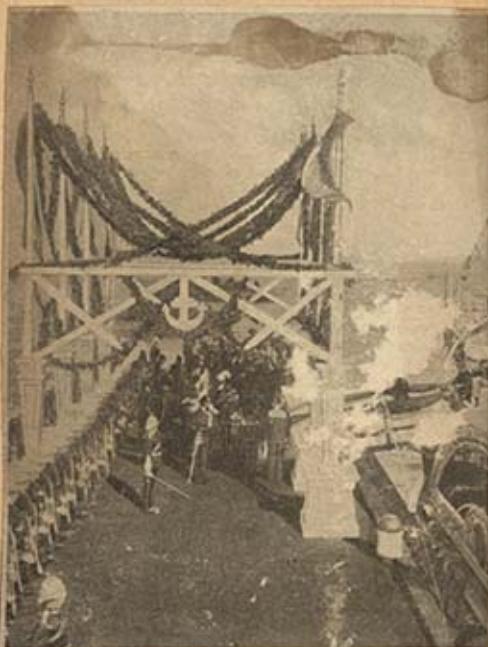
THE OPHIR'S FIRST PORT OF CALL: ARRIVAL AT GIBRALTAR

On Wednesday, March 20th, the Ophir steamed through the ships of the Channel Squadron to her anchor in Gibraltar harbour. On landing the Duke and Duchess were received by the Governor, Sir George White, who proceeded to take part in public entertainments including an address of welcome from the Chamber of Commerce and the completion of the new mole. Entertainments on land were varied by dinner parties on board the Ophir, and the Duke paid a visit to the Majestic.



THE OPHIR FORGING HER WAY EASTWARDS: SUEZ AND ADEN

Through the Suez Canal the Ophir made a record trip, all vessels "tying up" to give her a clear passage. Lord Cromer was British agent and consul-general in Egypt, and on the arrival of the Ophir at Suez he was received aboard. In the upper picture he is seen saluting the Duke. At Aden, the Governor and the Sultan Abdellah and the Sheik Fadil were received by the Royal ambassador, and the lower picture shows a Party address being presented by Mr. Governor Dixson.



THE ROYAL AMBASSADORS LANDING AT MELBOURNE

On May 6th, a glorious summer day, the Ophir crossed the bar from the open sea in Melbourne Harbour. At the landing-stage, Lord Hepburn, the Governor-General, with the Federal Premier and Ministers, greeted the Duke and Duchess. Thousands of people lined the pier and the route to Government House.



THE NAVY'S FAREWELL DISPLAY FOR THE ROYAL AMBASSADORS AT MALTA

The Ophir, escorted by Andromeda and Diana, wire-lined Valletta of her approach to Malta on the morning of March 23rd. She was met by a flotilla of destroyers and proceeded to her anchorage between the decorated ships of the Mediterranean Fleet. Sir Francis Grenfell, the Governor, and Admiral Sir John Fisher came aboard and then the Duke and Duchess landed. At midnight March 27th the Ophir departed amid a marvellous display of fireworks and illuminated floating animals.



His Majesty the King, Sovereign of the Order of the Garter.



Her Majesty the Queen, Lady of the Order of the Garter.

After the Painting by Arthur T. Streeton, R.D., R.P.  
Reproduced by courtesy of the Rt. Hon. Lord Hayter, Chairman of the Governing Body of Eton College, Windsor, England. The original painting was presented to Eton College by Mr. A. Gurnett, Esq. Copyright Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II 1986



O God, whose mercy led us through  
The years of war into this peace,  
Grant that the world may make anew  
Man's spirit, that his quarrels cease.  
O Power, hear us as we sing,  
And bless this Country and her  
King.

O Son, whose fellowship consoles  
All lonely mortals in despair,  
Help us to brother human souls  
To lovely issues everywhere.  
O Power, hear us as we sing,  
And bless this Country and her  
King.

O Spirit, who art infinite  
In Wisdom, Beauty, Joy and Truth,  
Come down into our minds with light,  
Renew our Nation into youth.  
O Power, hear us as we sing,  
And bless this Country and her King.

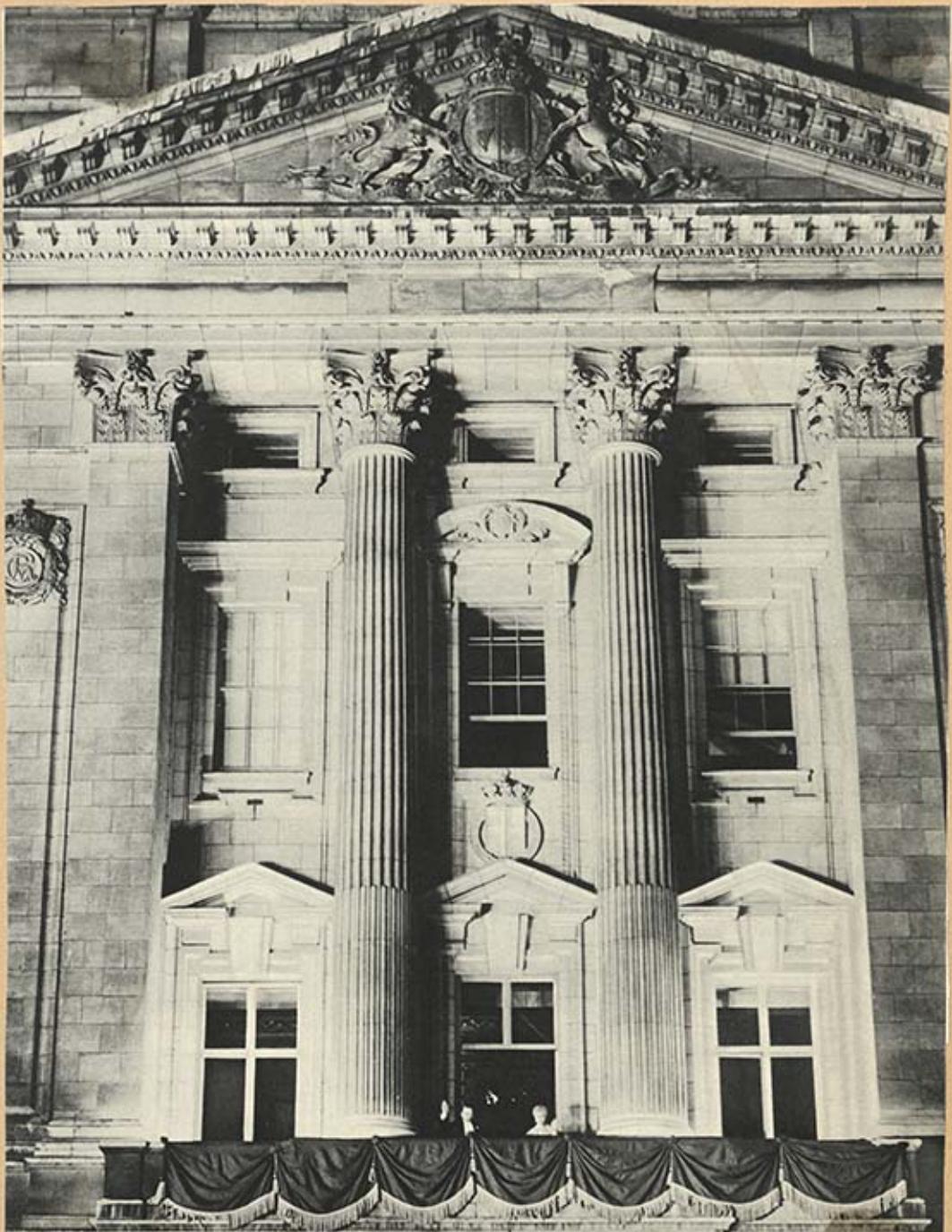




THE ROYAL BALCONY AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE, FROM THE CENTRE ROOM: A SPOT WHERE THEIR MAJESTIES HAVE STOOD ON MANY HISTORIC OCCASIONS DURING LOYAL DEMONSTRATIONS BY CROWDS OUTSIDE THE GATES.

The Royal Balcony at Buckingham Palace, where the King and Queen have so often stood to show themselves to crowds assembled before the palace gates on great national occasions, is more familiar to Londoners in its outward aspect. Here we are enabled to see, from within the great Centre Room, that part of the balcony whence their Majesties appear, and the door through which they step out. Directly above this doorway is the flagstaff from which the Royal Standard flies

on the palace roof. Above the parapet of the balcony is seen the Victoria Memorial with the Mall beyond. Another point of special interest in our illustration is the Chinese style of interior ornament. When Queen Mary decided to redecorate the Centre Room a few years ago, an Oriental scheme was chosen to harmonise with its chief existing feature—some fine examples of English chinoiserie which had been brought from the Banqueting Room of the Brighton Pavilion.



THE KING AND QUEEN IN THE GLARE OF FLOODLIGHTS: THEIR MAJESTIES ON THE BALCONY OF BUCKINGHAM PALACE,  
BOTH WAVING THEIR HANDS TO A WILDLY ENTHUSIASTIC CROWD ON JUBILEE NIGHT.



The King as Colonel-in-Chief of the Black Watch.  
Coloured Portrait by Van Dyk, London.

His Majesty the King usually spends the autumn in Scotland at his famous residence, Balmoral. When in the Highlands he invariably wears the kilt, and he looks extremely well in this romantic national dress. He is Colonel-in-Chief of two Highland Regiments—the famous Black Watch (Royal Highlanders) and the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders—as well as of the Ottawa Highlanders.



QUEEN MARY IN 1899



Following the coronation of King George V and Queen Mary, the above picture shows their majesties on their first state visit to the City of London on the day after their coronation in 1911, receiving a sword from the lord mayor as they stop at Temple Bar, the old gate of the city.

## Highlights of The Reign

1910	King. Hindenburg president of Germany. Locarno treaties signed.
1911	Imperial Conference defines new Dominion status. Germany enters League.
1912	Kellogg-Briand pact outlaws war.
1913	The King makes state visit to Berlin. Receives Premier of France.
1914	Civil war threatened in Ireland. Archduke Ferdinand assassinated. Great War opens. Germans repudiate First Battle of the Marne. King visits troops in France.
1915	The King reviews Grand Fleet and armies in France. Injured when horse rears. Canadians in German gas attack at Ypres.
1917	The King changes name of Royal House from Hanover to Windsor. Revolution takes Russia out of war as United States enters.
1918	Lodendorff's last bid for victory. Allies' great counter-attack leads to collapse of Germany.
1919	PEACE Treaty signed. First Trans-Atlantic flight by Alcock and Brown. British airmen.
1920	The League of Nations comes into being.
1921	Irish Free State created. The King visits Northern Ireland.
1922	Egypt accorded independence. Washington naval limitations treaty signed.
1923	Socialists form government, first time in nation's history.
1924	Conservatives return to power.
1925	Canada House opened by the King.
1930	National Labour ministry succeeds Labour. The King returns hurriedly from Scotland. Gold standard abandoned. Statute of Westminster signed.
1931	First Empire trade pacts emerge from Ottawa Economic Conference.
1932	Nazis under Adolf Hitler seize power in Germany. World Economic Conference in London fails. Germany and Japan quit League of Nations.
1933	India granted new constitution. Prince George and Princess Maria married. Albert of Belgium killed. Dolfuss of Austria assassinated. Alexander of Yugoslavia and Barthou of France assassinated. Threat of European war avowed.
1935	Germany declares she is rearmed and denounces the Versailles treaty. Britain, France and Italy strive for peace at Stresa. League condemns Germany. Empire joins in honoring the King on his Jubilee.

## Our King and Queen on their Silver Jubilee



Prince George, his  
brothers and sisters

A GREAT empire fell; two of the war-torn fields of Europe's industrial upheaval were changing the course of man's destiny; history was being made.

But no hints of trouble or strife was allowed to penetrate the serene lives of the children of the royal household in this, the year 1895, fifth year in the life of

Prince George, destined one day to be King.

In his fifth year there was no suggestion, we thought, that George would one day sit upon the throne. His brother, seventeen months his senior, was being groomed to eventually succeed his father (Edward) as King Edward VII of Great Britain. Prince George was being taught other things.

Discipline in the royal household was strict. From the first the children were taught self-reliance and encouraged to assume responsibility for their actions.

As a youth, Prince Albert Victor, heir to the throne, was amiable, shy, and delicate; Prince George, while he was never robust, was nevertheless alert, active and wiry, with no trace of the bronchial trouble which was to cause him so much trouble in later years.

Today's portrait shows an interesting family group, of the children of the Prince and Princess of Wales (Edward and Alexandra), taken in 1895 (year of the fall of the second Boer army in the Franco-Prussian war). The picture shows Prince George (left) and his brother, Prince Albert Victor, Duke of Clarence. In the foreground are their three sisters, from left to right, Princess Royal, Princess Constance, Queen Mary of Norway, and Princess Victoria. The two boys appear to be clad in Highland dress.

## Our King and Queen on their Silver Jubilee



Princess May and her three brothers.

EVEN as a girl of fourteen, Princess Victoria May of Teck, one day to be the Empire's Queen, was as comely and graceful a princess as any in the land.

Trained early in life in queenly ways, she became a woman of perfect assurance, touched when the occasion demanded with the haughtiness and dignity demanded of royalty, but capable at all times of displaying the human emotions, characteristic of the loving wife and mother.

Today's picture shows Princess May (as she was known before her marriage) at the age of fourteen. With her are her brothers, Prince Albert Victor (the second son, second from left), Prince George (right) and (seated) Prince Alexander, now Earl of Athlone. They were children of Francis, Duke of Teck. This picture was taken in 1881.

Nine years later, when the beautiful princess was 23, she was betrothed to Prince Albert Victor, Duke of Clarence, heir in succession to the throne. (His father, Edward, was then only Prince of Wales.) The betrothal, it was whispered at the time, was a "state affair." It is now common knowledge that both the princess and the duke were genuinely fond of each other.

But the betrothal of Princess May and the Duke of Clarence was broken by death: Prince Albert Victor died in January, 1892, and Edward's second son, Prince George, became heir to the throne.

Again the whisper of "state reasons" was heard when, a few months after the death of the duke, Princess May was engaged to marry Prince George. Perhaps they did not know the story of how Prince Albert Victor, on his deathbed, entrusted his brother George to him and said: "Take care of her for me, George."

To this day, it is said that the Queen still wears the ring given to her by her first-betrothed.

Tomorrow: The wedding of Prince George and Princess May.

# Our King and Queen on their Silver Jubilee



George, nautical (and often naughty) boy Prince

**A LOWAY** it was the sea with the two sons of Edward and Alexandra; even before they were old enough to become cadets they showed an aptitude and a desire to become sailors.

The pictures above, for instance, show Prince George (right) as a boy of 12, attired in sailor's uniform. Note the twinkling look of mischief in his eye. He looks as though he would dearly love to play some pranks on the photographer.

When Prince George was 12, he and his brother, Prince Albert Victor, then heir to the throne, became naval cadets on the Britannia at Dartmouth. There they were accorded the same treatment as the other cadets.

Prince George loved it—perhaps more than Prince Albert Victor. In the veins of the future king flowed the blood of Viking ancestors, for his mother, Queen Alexandra, was a Dane, land of the Vikings.

During his two years on the Britannia, prince George won for himself the reputation for high spirits, ready wit and tremendous activity.

But his excess vigor was always held in check by the staid soberity of his brother. Different temperament, the two brothers nevertheless maintained a deep attraction for each other all during the short life of Prince Albert Victor.

The photograph at left above shows Prince George at the age of 15 as a midshipman aboard the *Hannibal*, to which ship he was transferred after his apprenticeship aboard the Britannia. The brother set out on a long voyage on the Hannibal in 1879 and lived an adventurous life for three years on a cruise of 60,000 miles. It had a remarkable effect on the later life of Prince

George, one day to be known as the "Sailor King".

A member of the ship's crew, describing the life on board the *Hannibal*, says: "Young Queen King George turned up in a heap of marines, stokers and bluenoses who had stumbled over each other in the gangway, enjoying it just as much as those who were down with them, and

pulling himself free with all his might."

Admiral Sir Charles Scott was the captain of the *Hannibal* throughout the cruise, and the first officer was Admiral Sir Ashton Curzon Moresby. To the latter it is said the prince owed a great deal of the seaman's knowledge they gained at this time.

## Her Majesty As a Little Girl



This charming picture was taken when Her Majesty the Queen was a little girl (about 1872). At that time her parents had little idea that some day she would be hailed as one of the most gracious Queens ever to wear a crown.

# Our King and Queen on their Silver Jubilee



George and Clarence, bosom pals

**T**HIS closest friend in the early life of Prince George was his brother, Prince Albert Victor, Duke of Clarence, heir to the throne.

The two young men, greatly different in temperament, nevertheless were true companions.

Vigorous, active, always alert and quick-witted, Prince George's impetuosity was balanced and held in check by the calm sobriety of his elder brother, seventeen months his senior.

Prince George worshipped his brother and had great respect for his judgment.

Both boys started school together, and both went into the navy at the same time. As midshipmen they joined the H.M.S. *Isaacson* for a three-year cruise that took them more than 50,000 miles. They visited

Canada, still holding the rank of midshipmen, in 1882.

Today's picture is one of the few taken of the two brothers together. It shows Prince George (right) as a naval Lieutenant, the Duke of Clarence in army uniform. The picture was taken in about 1885, four years before the sudden death of Albert Victor, in January, 1892.

His death perhaps played a

part in changing history; certainly it changed suddenly the course of life for Prince George.

Second had always allowed himself to think of George as King. It was always Albert Victor. Now George was the rightful heir to the throne; in a few years must he be taught all that his brother had learned throughout the progress of his life.

Meanwhile life was very enjoyable to the two bosom brothers.

# Our King and Queen on their Silver Jubilee



When Queen Victoria Celebrated Diamond Jubilee

**K**ING GEORGE and Queen Mary have been resting at their Devonshire House for the past few weeks, to prepare themselves for the arduous duties attending the Silver Jubilee ceremonies.

This picture was taken in the same house 28 years ago, on the occasion of another jubilee of Queen Victoria, who that year celebrated her Diamond Jubilee. The picture shows the King and Queen, then the Duke and Duchess of York, at a fancy dress ball. Note the aristocratic beauty of the Duchess. Every lady queen it has been written many times and often writes display it more than does this

King George and Queen Mary were married in 1893. When this picture was taken in 1897, three

children had been born to them: Edward, Albert and Mary. Edward is today Prince of Wales; Albert is Duke of York and Prince Mary is the Viscountess Lascelles. The cause of attending to three children did not appear to rob the Duke of York of any of her girlhood beauty.

The Duke, at this time, was still a sailor, and the life of a seaman was his prime interest. His life next to his wife's children.

His more or less carefree life, however, was not destined to last much longer, for within four years (1901) Queen Victoria died. Edward VII ascended the throne. George became Prince of Wales. In these days the Prince of Wales was allowed the same freedom of action as our present Prince.

## A Charming Early Study



Above is a photograph which appeared in the Lady's Pictorial for October, 1897 . . . It shows the Duchess of York, our present Queen, with her three eldest children, the Prince of Wales, Princess Mary, and the Duke of York.

## Our King and Queen on their Silver Jubilee



Four Generations of British Royalty

HERE is a rare picture, four generations of all rulers and all rulers-to-be of the greatest empire in history.

Queen Victoria, greatest of all British Queens in the opinion of many historians, is holding the infant Prince Edward, who was later to become Prince of Wales, perhaps the most popular Prince in the history of the royal house. Second Queen Victoria holds Edward, later King Edward VII, and George, later Prince of Wales and King George V. Prince George, when this picture was taken in 1894, was the Duke of York.

But with all this recounting of births, marriages and deaths, the story of Prince George has been omitted.

Before the loss of his brother, the youthful Prince had become an expert seaman. From midshipman he had been promoted to sub-Lieutenant, to Lieutenant, and finally given command of torpedo boat No. 79, during naval manoeuvres. This was in 1890.

An interesting story is told of his first command:

It was during the manoeuvres of 1890. The weather was exceptionally rough and the young commander took his vessel to the rescue of another torpedo boat which had broken down, and was in peril among the rocks on the north coast of Ireland. He was compelled to make two separate efforts before he was able to get a towing hawser across to the endangered vessel.

There is another incident which throws light on the stern manner displayed by the Prince in his naval work at this time. While No. 79 was still lying at Portsmouth before proceeding to manoeuvres, the late Sir John Commerell, then port-admiral, sent for the Prince, and told him that he had received a message from King Edward, the Prince of Wales, who was attending the Goodwood races, asking leave for the Prince

to come up for a day, and see the cup race. Although Admiral Commerell offered to make the necessary arrangements with the admiral in charge of the manoeuvre fleet, Prince George declined with thanks.

"No, sir," he said. "What is to become of my torpedo boat? I have orders to take the boat to sea today, and go I must and will," and a little later No. 79 was to be seen buffeting her way out into the channel in the teeth of an easterly gale. A newspaper correspondent who visited No. 79 whilst Prince George was in command wrote: "Prince George is very energetic in getting his boat in the most perfect order, and may generally be seen on board in white flannel trousers, blue cotton tunic and uniform cap, busily engaged about this work. He is quite unaffected and very popular."

## Royal Party at Sandown Park Races in 1897



This interesting photograph, taken at Sandown Park races in July, 1897, shows the late King Edward VII, left, the late Queen Alexandra, the Prince of Wales (now King George V), and the Princess of Wales (now Queen Mary). Queen Mary will celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of her marriage May 6.

THE CALGARY DAILY HERALD, THURSDAY, APRIL 18, 1935

## When His Majesty the King Was a Sea Captain



This picture, taken in 1890, shows H.M. the King, left, when, as H.R.H. the Duke of York, he was Captain of H.M.S. Crescent of the Royal Navy. It is fitting that a nation so vitally interested in ships that travel the seas should have for a monarch one who has such an expert knowledge of ships and the ways of the sea.

## Our King and Queen on their Silver Jubilee



Duchess of York, Edward, Albert and Mary

THOUGH her official duties as Duchess of York exacted a great deal of time, Queen Mary never permitted herself to slacken for a moment her untiring interest in her home and family.

When the above picture was taken in 1890, the Duke and Duchess, who were soon to be King and Queen, had three children.

The picture shows the Duchess with Edward, Albert and Princess Mary.

One could not need to look twice to see the resemblance between the lad standing at the back and the Prince of Wales, as we know him today.

Queen Mary always watched every possible attention on her children; there is no doubt that she many times would have preferred to stay at home with them when official engagements called. But she was not one to forget her

duties, and much as both she and her husband cherished their children, they nevertheless paid first attention to the demands made upon them by their station in life. Dignitaries everywhere, and of British royalty, traveling "ambassadors," they were given all too little time to think of their home life.

In the year this picture was taken (1890) the Duke and Duchess of York visited towns of Ireland.

The following year, Prince Henry, now the Duke of Gloucester, was born. In 1901 Queen Victoria died, and in the same year the couple visited many parts of the world, including Canada, as the Duke and Duchess of York.

Later in the year the Duke was invited as Prince of Wales, Duke of Cornwall, Duke of Rothesay, Earl of Carrick and Baron of Renfrew.

Surely the life of royalty is anything but a peaceful one!

## Our King and Queen on their Silver Jubilee



The Prince and Princess of Wales (1900), and their six Children

OUR last picture showed Queen Mary and her three children, when she was Duchess of York in 1890. Seven years have elapsed since that picture, and the one shown above.

Seven years of sorrow, bloodshed, war, death and trial it was. For in that period, between 1899 and 1904 Britain's greatest queen died; the Boers in South Africa waged war against the Empire; England and France fought in China; and to the horror and disgust of the British people, a pro-American and anti-English campaign of vilification was being carried on in the French press, directed

particularly against Queen Victoria.

The South African was started in 1899 and with it the trials of the Duke and Duchess of York were tried. Every day to do with the business of official duties of both Queen Victoria and the Prince of Wales, who were both busily engaged in war work.

Queen Victoria died on January 22, 1901, and Edward VII ascended the throne. In 1901 the Duke and Duchess of York became Prince and Princess of Wales.

But during all this trying period, Mary and George never neglected their family. In 1900,

Prince Henry was born; in 1902 Prince George (now Duke of Kent) was born; just a few months before this picture was taken in 1903, Prince John was born (Prince John died in 1919).

So our picture today shows the Prince and Princess of Wales with their family of six children, Edward, Albert, Mary, Henry, George and John.

In the following year (1907), the Prince of Wales was promoted to the rank of admiral. He was known then throughout the entire world as the sailor prince, just as he is known today as the "sailor king."

## Early Incident in Life of Royal Family



This happy, informal photograph, taken shortly before the death of King Edward VII, shows Her Majesty Queen Mary with (left to right) the Duke of Gloucester, the Princess Royal, and the Duke of Kent. The King and Queen will celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of their marriage on May 8.

## King and Royal Father at Races



This picture, taken in 1909, the year before the death of King Edward VII, shows the King, then Prince of Wales, with his royal father at the Derby. King Edward was very fond of horse racing and his winnings on the track were estimated to exceed \$2,500,000. His Majesty King George liked to witness this favorite sport, but is not as enthusiastic as King Edward was.

## Our King and Queen on their Silver Jubilee



King Edward VII, the Prince of Wales and Prince Edward

**T**HIS reign of King Edward VII was, for the first few years, a troublesome one. But in the closing years of his life the skies brightened and Britain flourished.

Difficulty and trouble seemed never to worry the genial King; in contrast to the austerity of Queen Victoria, King Edward was decidedly democratic. The story is told by Cormac Vanderbilt, Jr., of how, on the Vanderbilt yacht "The North Star," entertained the King, the children always looked forward to it because King Edward would hold them on his knee and tell them stories.

On October 6, 1910, was taken late in the year 1909. King Edward was well and healthy. Yet on May 6, 1910, he died suddenly of heart failure, and the Prince of Wales became King George V and the Princess, Queen Mary.

The King is Dead! Long Live the King!

Here we see King Edward, his son the Prince of Wales, and his grandson, Prince Edward, Sailors aboard ship.

In the years between 1906 and 1909 much happened to shape the destiny for things to come for Great Britain and the future King George.

In 1907, the Triple Entente of Britain, France and Russia was signed. The following year won the Prince and Prince of Wales visited Canada. Lord Lansdowne became prime minister; Austria annexed Bosnia; the Portuguese monarchy fell.

Germany, meanwhile, was becoming a threat to the peace of Europe, and, although that fact was little known, or cared about, until 1914.

Try as was the reign of Victoria and Edward, it was destined to be even more trying for King George.

### King Rides with Princess Mary



This informal picture shows King George starting on a joy ride with Princess Mary before he assumed the heavy responsibilities of monarch and emperor. All his life His Majesty has been a keen horseman.

### King, Kaiser at Edward VII's Funeral



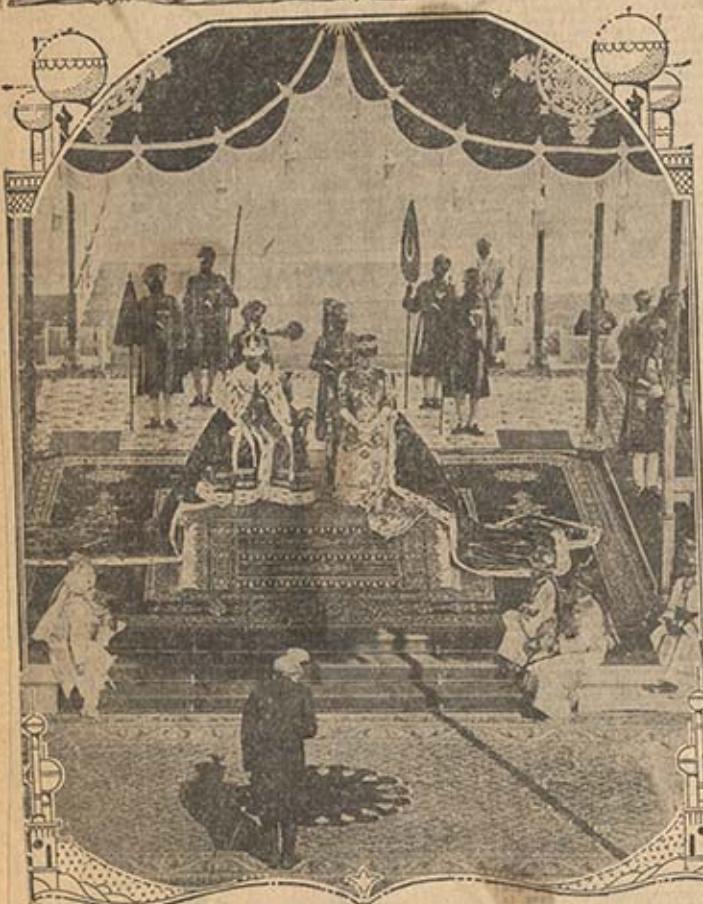
This picture records one of the sad moments in the life of His Majesty the King. He is riding with the Kaiser at the funeral of his beloved father, King Edward VII.

### Invitation Sent Out to Attend Coronation in 1911



This is the invitation issued by Their Majesties on the occasion of their coronation on June 22, 1911. On May 6 the silver jubilee of King George's accession to the throne will be celebrated throughout the Empire. The above invitation was addressed to R.L. Hon. Sir Henri Elzéar Taschereau and Lady Taschereau.

# Our King and Queen on their Silver Jubilee



The magnificent spectacle of the Durbar at Delhi, India, in 1911.

**A**RGUE, persuade, cajole, plead as they might, Britain's ministers could not convince King George and Queen Mary that they should not go to India for another coronation ceremony at Delhi.

The King and Queen felt that it was in the best interests of the empire and their decision could not be moved—in fact, it was only strengthened when they were told of the dangers of assassination by an anti-British element in India.

It was characteristic of the royal couple, so recently crowned at Westminster Abbey, that they

never shunned places of danger if they thought any good purpose could be served by their appearance.

As it turned out, their visit to India served a good purpose. The masses turned out in myriads to see the gorgeous Durbar at Delhi; all the ruling princes with their retinues and pages attended. They spent lavishly from their huge fortunes to produce a magnificent spectacle—one that fairly dazzled.

The Durbar was held on December 12, 1911, at Delhi. Millions of India's masses looked on: the new King was popular and no unlawful incident occurred to

mar the majesty of the occasion.

Our picture today shows the King-Emperor and the Queen-Empress seated in their gilded thrones under the shamiana entablature. There they received the young princess of the land, and the King spoke to the united peoples of his Indian empire.

It was on this occasion that the King announced the transference of the capital of India from Calcutta to Delhi. He also announced many constitutional reforms.

Wherever they went, great celebrations and ceremonies were held; all India rejoiced for weeks, the visit of their King-Emperor.

# Our King and Queen on their Silver Jubilee



PRINCE GEORGE AND PRINCESS MARY ON THEIR WEDDING DAY.

THE recent wedding in London of the Duke of Kent (youngest son of the King and Queen) to Princess Marina of Greece was a quiet affair compared to the lavish wedding on July 6, 1893, of Prince George, heir to the throne and Princess Mary of Teck.

All the crowned heads of Europe, including the aged Queen Victoria, attended, and in those days royalty flourished in Europe. The marriage took place in Chapel Royal, St. James's.

It was a glorious affair; color and pomp and ceremony thrilled thousands who came from all parts of the world.

Our picture today shows the bride and groom in their wedding dress. Note the change in the young prince—he was 28 when married—from the last picture shown of him as a naval

lieutenant of 22. In those six years, much happened to completely reshape the world for him: chief among them was the thrusting upon him of an eventful kingship and the loss of a beloved brother.

Princess Mary made a beautiful bride, tall, stately, assured; she made an admirable and dignified consort for the heir to the throne. She also made a successful housewife and personally attended to the affairs of her household, taking pride in managing it economically and efficiently.

Soon added to her cares was that of motherhood. On June 23, 1894, Prince Edward was born. (He is today the Prince of Wales.) From the first, she showed herself a capable and courageous mother, all that the word implies, as she was of managing a household or being the leader of Britain's social world.

# Our King and Queen



As Prince Edward was invested as Prince of Wales in July, 1911

NEXT to the great Durbar in India, where King George was crowned King-Emperor, probably the most elaborate ceremony on the occasion of the accession of the new King was the investiture of the Prince of Wales.

Shortly a month after the coronation of the King and Queen at Westminster Abbey, the King's eldest son, Prince Edward, in accordance with the tradition estab-

lished by George I, was invested as Prince of Wales.

Officially he had borne the title since June 22, 1910, the day before his 18th birthday anniversary. It was not, however, until July 13, that he was invested with the insignia of office at a brilliant feudal pageant at Carnarvon, Wales.

Prior to the ceremony, there had waged a battle between Cardiff and Carnarvon as to which should be honored with the in-

vestiture. Since Wales has no official capital, it was natural that there should be rivalry. But Carnarvon won out in the end by pointing to its beautiful setting and facilities for staging such a ceremony.

Of the pageant, Mr. Balfour's description, made afterwards in the House of Commons, is aptly descriptive. He described it as "the most remarkable, the most interesting and the most moving of all the great historic ceremon-

ies it has ever been my good fortune to witness."

Our pictures today were taken at the ceremony. The young Prince is shown wearing his robes of office. Though pale and nervous during the ceremony, when it came time for him to speak, he did so with clear and decided voice. On May 8th, in keeping with the Silver Jubilee celebrations, the Prince of Wales will be re-invested in Wales—but this time, to Cardiff, will go the honor.

## Our King and Queen on their Silver Jubilee



The New King as Admiral of the Fleet.

**A**LONG with his task of being King, George was also admiral of the fleet and field-marshal of the army.

The picture above shows a painting of the King in his favorite uniform, as admiral. The painting was presented to Sir Henry Pellatt of Toronto, signed by the King on the occasion of his accession to the throne.

It was in 1900 that Sir Henry

Owen Rifles took a battalion of 750 men to England to take part in the military manoeuvres at Aldershot.

The presentation was made before the coronation of the King, which did not take place until June 22, 1911. Exactly a year prior to that date, King George's son, Edward, Prince of Wales, in accordance with the custom started by George I, was created Prince of Wales. The investiture took place at Carnarvon on July 12, 1911.



The King and Queen directly after their Coronation

**A** NEW life for George, now King of the Empire, has begun. Though he has been as an ambassador of goodwill to the far-flung Empire, nevertheless the task of being king thrust upon him a work that tried even his strength and willingness.

Though he had been king for a year prior to his actual coronation, he had not yet assumed the functions of state. It was at this function that he embarked on his new career. He is seen in today's picture with his helpmate, Queen Mary, after the coronation ceremony.

Hard and long though he worked he always had the queen to assist him; she devoted her life to the business of being queen and history will record that she many times gave wise counsel to her husband, King George.

It is told of the king that once, when roaming through his garden at midnight, he met a gardener with whom he became friendly. The gardener asked him if he had to work hard. "Well," replied the king. "I started at six this morning, and I am just finishing now."

# Our King and Queen on their Silver Jubilee



**A**MID all the pomp and ceremony attending his visit to India, King George VI, after the reception at the Durbar Hall in the Hall of Durbar partition—Shobha Bhawan, King George's second home away from the Kalgan villa, had probably been more than a month in India. He more than proved his accuracy in Nepal, where he was given a tiger hunting party by the King of Nepal. The 20 tigers that King George shot were added to the royal hunting party. A photograph taken today shows the King and Queen in a boat on the Ravi River, a tributary of the Sutlej. After a month's celebration in India for the King-Emperor and the Queen-Empress, visit resulted in a wave of loyalty from the people of the Indian empire who had previously shown a certain restlessness toward British rule.

The King and Queen had been able to undo much of this. It was their first, major role as monarchs of the empire.

Although Europe was peaceful when the King and Queen returned in 1937, there was a general recognition that Hitler's Nazi Germany was a threat to world peace. The King and Queen were received at the airport by a large crowd of spectators. The King and Queen were making many diplomatic moves.

**A**KRON, Ohio. The King was called home to pay a three-day visit on August 11. As soon as the

Our King and Queen  
on their Silver Jubilee



**"Hon. Bolt Qui Mai Y Pans"**

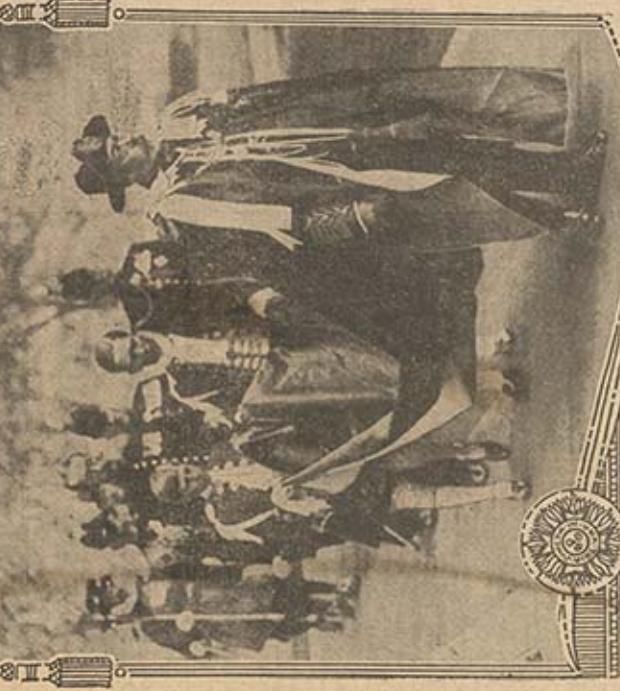
**R**ETURNED at last to EGYPT in January, 1912, King George and Queen Mary were able to get down to the serious business of being a King and Queen. And such a business it was! Many important appointments had to be made, especially official visits and tours. All these form only a part of the duties of a King and Queen. There are documents of all kinds which have to be signed. However, one has to sign without first making a thorough examination. Constitutionally, of course, King George is supposed to rule by the advice of his ministers.

There were disturbances in Turkey on the sides of his ministers. But during the 25 years of King George's reign there has been no such trouble. The reverse—successes—such as the victory of the Turks over the Russians took the advantage of a truce to attack Serbia. They were defeated by the Russians and eventually lost the war.

This picture today shows the King and Queen in a military ceremony—leading the procession of Knights of the Order of Knighthood of the Order of Winfield Castle in the Queen's Guard. King George was presented with this Royal Purple—the Pastoral.

# Our King and Queen

on their Silver Jubilee



# Our King and Queen

on their Silver Jubilee



**W**HEN KING George was not giving up altogether and retiring he was a strong man with a strong mind and he insisted upon speaking as many languages as possible. In history, he has helped to turn over many pages dedicated to him, and his name is still remembered. But King George was not given the Order of the Garter until May 6 this year, celebrating the 25th anniversary of his accession to the Throne of the greatest Kingdom in history. The King at the ceremony of the Knights of the Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath, a year or so after his recovery, is shown in full color. His robes of office, the Royal Coat of Arms, and the Royal Standard, which from the day of his marriage, have been flying over the Royal Palace, were all the standards of being famous for to retain their status.

**T**HE King at the ceremony of the Knights of the Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath, a year or so after his recovery, is shown in full color. His robes of office, the Royal Coat of Arms, and the Royal Standard, which from the day of his marriage, have been flying over the Royal Palace, were all the standards of being famous for to retain their status.

**K**ING GEORGE was not a king, but a sailor, and all with thrills and action that go with sailing. By his subjects, he was known as the "new King," a different kind of adventure. He differed in many ways from the King of his early mother, a "horseless carriage," with H. C. Ross, of Hollis-Boyce fame,

In the back seat, behind the driver of King George, is the Queen. She is seated, whatever it may be possible, to accommodate the Queen's requests made upon him by his subjects. Few sailors have worked so hard in their lives, and all the years of age, never demanded that he would one day be monarch of the world's greatest Empire.

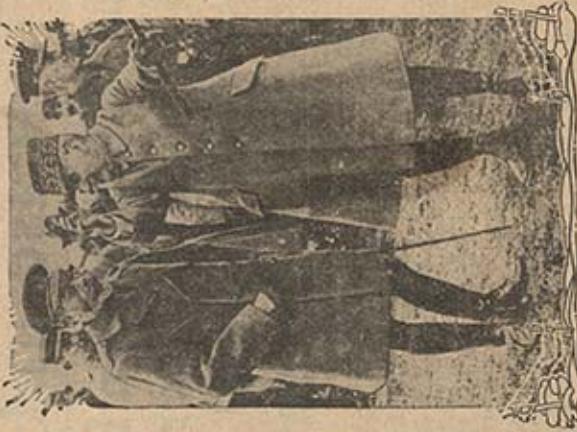
**The King Dares to Ride in a Horseless Carriage.**

# Our King and Queen on their Silver Jubilee



**The King and Kaiser Reviewing Troops** (1888-1890).—Today's *Illustrated Press* shows the King of Prussia on his throne in 1888; and the Kaiser reviewing troops at Potsdam. The British King was seated in 1910, when their son, Edward VII, and the Kaiser reviewing troops at Potsdam.

# Our King and Queen on their Silver Jubilee



THE KUN AND MATHESI FEST IN FRANCE, 1917

**KING GEORGE** was wounded in the war—inured so badly that the Queen was surprised to take over many of his official duties while he was ill. In 1815, while inspecting massed troops in France, the King, who had been leading the review, was hit by a bullet through the heart. The King died on the ground. He was suddenly injured and was hurried home to England in a hurried train. On the way, the King had to stop at the railway station at Aix-les-Bains. There he suffered considerably. Though suffering considerably, he did not complain. A private in the crowd related to Alan that he had seen the King receive a military salute from a company of French soldiers during the journey home that September. This picture nicely shows the King as a sick, frail, elderly man, though he had been a powerful monarch.

# Our King and Queen on their Silver Jubilee



Queen Mary's First Visit to France in July, 1917

OUR photo today was taken in July, 1917, on the occasion of Queen Mary's first visit to France.

King George had been there on several occasions, while the Prince of Wales seemed to revel in the fighting. Queen Mary granted permission to join fighting units, among them being Canadian.

But there was a more significant occurrence in July, 1917, than the visit of the Queen to France. It was in this month

that King George issued a proclamation changing the name of the royal family to the House of Windsor.

The King's proclamation was popular; the use of all German titles, dignities and honors were abandoned.

Previously, the royal family had been known as the House of Saxe Coburg, and the family name of Prince Albert, the King's grandfather, was Wettin. All these were renounced in the new name of Windsor.

The name was chosen from the

historic home of the royal family, the beautiful Windsor Castle, situated on the Thames river, within the limits of London. It is one of the most romantic castles in the British Kingdom.

But through all this, the war was still going on; the United States had announced her entry into the conflict in this year.

It was in these years of struggle, hardship and sacrifice that the Indian people showed their love to their King for guidance and example. He did not fail them.

## Our King and Queen on their Silver Jubilee



"In Flanders Fields"

WAR came! The nations of Europe tore wofishly at each other for the spoils that victory would bring.

In June, 1914, there was the Sarajevo incident, when Archduke Franz Ferdinand was assassinated.

This led to the Austrian declaration of war on Serbia on July 28, on August 1 Germany and Russia declared war on each other; on the third, Germany declared war on France and proceeded to march through Belgium; on the fourth, with scarcely a voice dissenting Great Britain declared war on Germany.

All that could possibly be done to avert the war was done by King George. He was in constant communication with Nicholas of Russia and Wilhelm of Germany, both of whom were of the same family as the King.

But every effort he made failed.

Immediately on declaration

chief and admiral-in-chief of the British forces, he never interfered with his ministers and remained a private leader. He kept always in close touch with affairs and not long after the war started he visited France to see for himself how matters were progressing. Both the King and Queen gave up every luxury and lived with the utmost simplicity during the war years. He offered everything in his power to help in the work; no man worked harder, without actually being in the front line trenches, during those four hectic years.

Officer after officer went to the trenches in France and Belgium; he allowed the Prince of Wales to take an even more active part in the warfare. Our picture today shows the King wearing a "tin hat," inspecting conditions in which his armies fought and died. No one wanted war

# Our King and Queen on their Silver Jubilee



When the Prince of Wales became the King's ambassador during the time that he was visiting to make up his mind to go to Canada, the Prince went to the United States where that nation believed as the world's most popular prince and they held him in high regard. From United States, back to England, on an extended tour, he travelled through America, Australia, New Zealand, Africa, South Africa, New-Georgia, and the East Indies.

## Our King and Queen



**When the Prince of Wales became the King's ambassador**

REMEMBERING at the time that he was sent to America to make it pay him a visit, the Prince went to the United States where that his audience had him as the world's most popular prince—and they held to the opinion that he would do well to make it pay him a visit. From United States, back to England, he came to New York, San Francisco, and Seattle, both sides of the Atlantic—every quarter of the Empire.

No prince in history so endeared himself to the hearts of his subjects as did this most democratic of young men. Our hydrocarbon shows three portraits of him, one of which is a caricature, but very much alive here, and the other two are in the style of the time. He is seen at the head of a crowd, dressed in the sailor's costume. The sea against America's picture was taken aboard a steamer bound from New York to Liverpool. In the contains of a Chinese receptacle, he is shown in a top hat, as a magnate. In the center, an intimate study taken in Washington in 1859 on the occasion of his first visit to the United States.



the other picture the Queen is at a sporting function at Goodfield, Surrey. She stopped to talk to an injured war veteran. During the war, I think, the Queen, naturally, knew her intimately; and she had never, I think, been so ready to stir up enthusiasm and willing for any appearance or function; her vitality was unbounded.

hing in their people suffering ed wear; they see where no before thought

They did everything  
power to aid it, &  
respected the  
effects which  
were seen in  
plague research has ever  
been made, and  
to visit.

One of the ab-  
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the biology to receive  
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to new com-  
ment to this work,  
In this work,  
Quinn played this  
honestly. They were

Mr. Grey was reflecting sorrow for ever to come.

**T**HE war was over, but the English were still angry with those who were a back.

# Our King and Queen on their Silver Jubilee



The reunion of the Royal Family in 1902

IMMEDIATELY after the great fire, the royal family set about getting back to work in its reconstruction. The King and Queen did not return to England until November, 1901, and Queen Alexandra had not been seen before then. But they were not alone. The rest of the family, the Prince of Wales, the Prince Henry, Duke of Gloucester, the Duke of York, and Princess Mary were called upon to welcome the popular King and Queen. In that year the young prince set out for Canada, where he was to remain for some time, while his mother and father remained in England. The Queen had never before been received at the Canadian Parliament, but she was received with great enthusiasm and respect. The Prince of Wales, the Duke of York, and Princess Mary, on the occasion of the Prince of Wales' return from Australia in 1902, before he returned home and the American people received him with the same acclaim, as did the Queen, now Queen Mary, who was away at school at the time.

# Our King and Queen on their Silver Jubilee



A ROYAL FAMILY REUNION IN 1902

TODAY is reproduced one of those rare pictures of the royal family together—and even this picture omits Prince George, who was not present. It is a full-length portrait taken in 1902 just after the return of the Prince of Wales from an eight-months tour of India. It shows, left to right, Queen Mary, the Prince of Wales, King George, Princess Mary, Prince George, and Queen Alexandra.

Henry (Duke of Gloucester), the Duke of York, and Viscount Albermarle, grandson of Princess Mary. This picture also shows the Duke of York's wife, Queen Mary, and Queen Mary's son, Prince George, who was not present. It is a full-length portrait taken in 1902 just after the return of the Prince of Wales from an eight-months tour of India. It shows, left to right, Queen Mary, the Prince of Wales, King George, Princess Mary, Prince George, and Queen Alexandra.

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preserve peace and unity among his people. The period of revolution in Ireland has been a time of suffering for many, and have been a cause of alarm. That the Queen could have had during this period the King was most active, however, in combatting the rebels with his military skill. He made a personal appeal to all the Irish leaders to put aside their differences and to work for the common welfare of the country. His efforts were successful, and he was able to bring about a truce between the two sides. The King's actions were well received by the people of Ireland, and he became a popular figure there.

It is at this time in open conflict.

He was at all times to

Princess Mary, Prince George, and Queen Alexandra.

# Our King and Queen on their Silver Jubilee



**A**SIDE from the Great War, one of the King's greatest services was to Ireland, "indeed," he ought to partly consider that his influence, exercised through his wife, did everything to his power, through personal appearance and thorough diplomacy, to smooth the difficulties, in the way of the Ulster parliament in 1921. It is significant that every time he has been in Ireland, or the Mother Country, he has been received with the highest honors, and has always been welcomed with enthusiasm by appearing in public. But he showed this great respect

The King in Ireland and with the Prince of Wales

for the Prince of Wales, who had been invited to make a private visit to Ireland. Not only did he call upon him, but he also paid a visit to the Royal Dublin Hospital, where the Prince was staying. When he returned to England, he recorded that he had received

# Our King and Queen



Queen Mary at Her Desk in 1922

**H**ISTORY will have difficulty deciding which was the greater queen, Victoria or Mary. Probably, because she ruled alone, and because of her active interest in the affairs of the Empire, Victoria will be so honored. By Queen Mary has fulfilled, a task perhaps even more difficult than that of her predecessor. In the years since her husband died, and is still to return, has been the model trying in all British subjects.

Queen Mary is not a great stateswoman, she is a domestic

queen, a mother, a

housekeeper,

and a good

mother.

She is a

good

mother.

Indeed in the writing of much of her time, and on one occasion of her travels, she found her staff, and servants, and convenience, hardly inadequate; little thought had been given, for instance, to lighting the palaces with electricity. The Queen obtained all this, however, and has proved by this four fine sons and daughters who are among the most popular persons in the world today, that Queen Mary is a perfect Queen.

Our picture shows the Queen at her desk, in 1922, taken for the *New York Times*. In front of her are pictures of her children, and in the background, a picture of her son, Prince Edward.

Queen Mary is a picture of

beauty, and a picture of

# Our King and Queen on their Silver Jubilee



The Funeral of Queen Alexandra

**BIOGRAPHERS** of Queen Alexandra, mother of King George, could themselves in painting a word picture of a beautiful, tender-hearted and sympathetic woman. For she was all of that.

Thrust as she was into the confusion and difficulties of court life while still in her teens, Alexandra, who came from Germany to marry King Edward VII, won her way into the hearts of the people of England in a day.

Almost from the day she became Queen—a day late her fifties—she became known as Alexandra the Good, or Alexandra the Beloved.

She was not a clever woman in the sense that Queen Victoria was clever; she was a woman, a mother, a wife—one who could not bear to hear of the sufferings of others without doing all in her power to alleviate it. Her husband, King Edward, was an extravagant King in many ways; Queen Alexandra was extravagant in a different way. It was said of her that during the war, when parliament was voting on her income, that if they voted her £10,000, she would live on two-thirds of it and give the rest away.

Always youthful, slim and beau-

tiful, the gracious Queen belied her age until a few months before her death, on November 20, 1925, in her 82d year.

King George, after the death of the Duke of Clarence, became the special care of the good Queen who with tender care brought him through two serious illnesses, one in early childhood and another after the war.

Our picture today shows the funeral cortège of Queen Alexandra. The people of the whole Empire mourned her passing, but none more than those of lowly estate who had known her charity and goodness.

## After Princess Maud's Marriage



This happy, unconventional photograph of King George, the Duke of Kent, and the Duke of York, was taken after the wedding of Princess Maud, a niece of the King, and Lord Carnegie in 1923.

# Our King and Queen



Canada first discovered an amazingly popular and active Prince of Wales.

NEVER has there been a more popular or active Prince than the Prince of Wales. And it was in Canada that this fact was first discovered.

When the Prince visited this country in 1919, he was an untried, seldom-heard-about Prince. True, he had been active in the war, but he was not obliged to keep out of the headlines. But his trip to Canada, revealed a man actively interested in the affairs of the Empire, and at the

same time a democratic youth who wanted only to be looked upon as an ordinary person.

Like most members of the royal family, he is possessed of amazing qualities of endurance and vitality. He seldom rests; if he is not airplaining, he is riding, playing tennis, squash, or golf; or perhaps he is dancing. One may even find him early in the morning out for a run or a brisk walk. He takes part in games not for any desire to win, or love for the

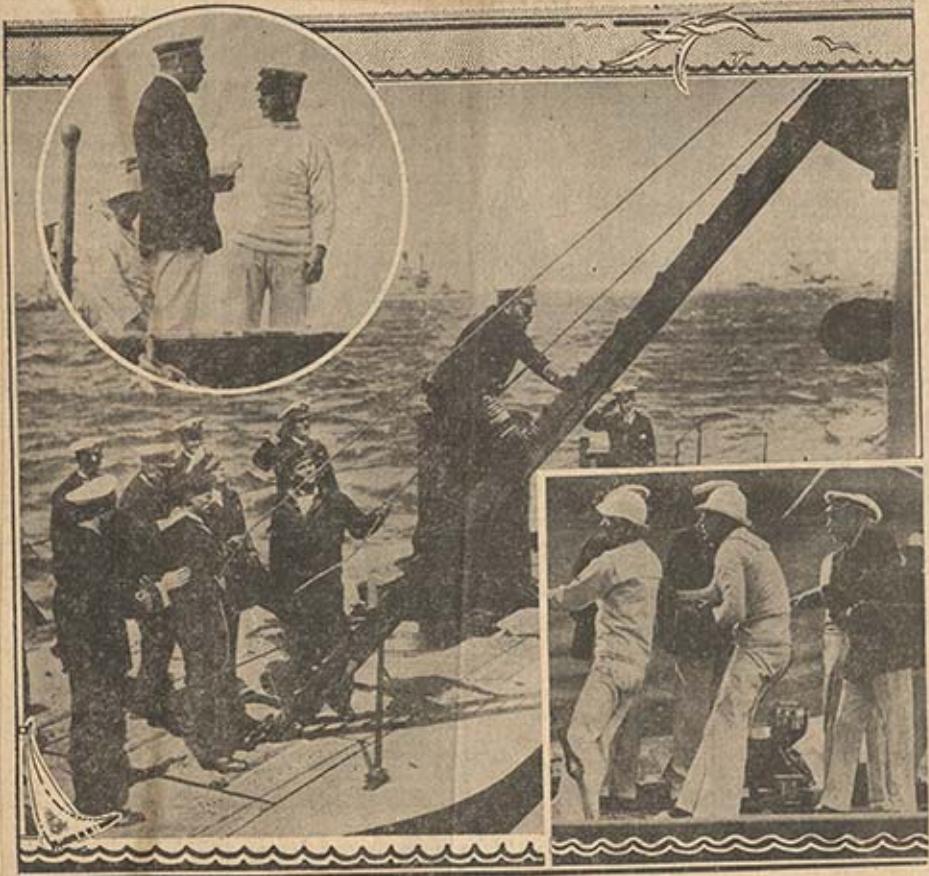
game itself, but simply to keep himself in perfect physical condition and to placate that nervous desire to be always doing something.

Perhaps his most notable exploits are in the field of horse racing.

Our pictures today show the Prince caught by the camera toppling off his horse, and garbed for a flight. At TOP he is shown going over the head of his horse, the occasion being in September,

1928. BELOW, one of the reasons why he was forbidden to take part in these races. This was taken after a fall in the same year. The photo of the Prince flying to was taken during his wild dash from Africa during the serious illness of his father, King George. It was this illness that did much to quieten the activities of the Prince and cause him to settle down to more serious matters.

# \* Our King and Queen \*



KING GEORGE V IS AN ENTHUSIASTIC YACHTSMAN

**S**ECOND only to shooting is King George's love for yachting.

Shortly after he ascended to the throne he had the royal yacht Britannia remodeled for racing. Since that time, except for the war years, he has raced in her nearly every year until recently. This year, in celebration of the Silver Jubilee, the Britannia will play another

major role when the King reviews the Grand Fleet.

When the King sails, he does so as a true sailor. And he is a sailor of no mean ability, for all his early life was spent at sea and he knows ships as well as he knows guns or stamps. When the race gets close and exciting, the King becomes no more than an ordinary seaman taking part in the work of

hauling in sheets side by side with his crew.

This is characteristic of King George; he never tries to force his position—in fact he would rather be accounted as an ordinary individual bent on enjoying life.

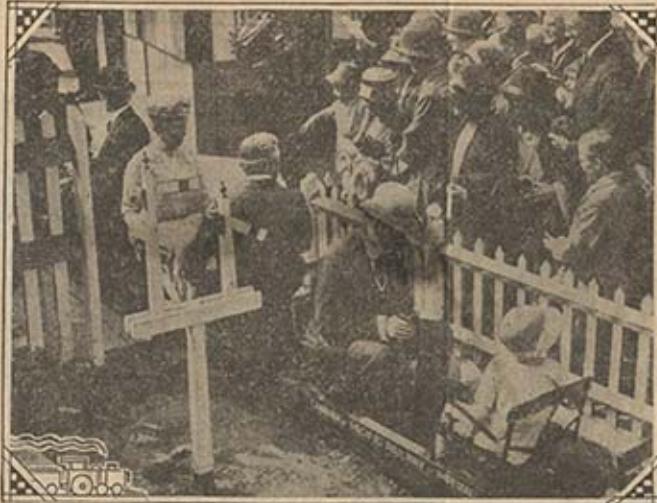
The royal yacht Britannia is a big one and meets the King's desire for a boat on which he could accommodate many friends. An old ship, it nevertheless has won a majority of the races in which

she has taken part—particularly in the famous Cowes regatta course.

The layout today shows three informal pictures of the King as a yachtsman and a sailor. In the centre he is shown ascending the ladder to enter the British royal dredger for inspection. In the circle, with his helmsman aboard the Britannia. Below hauling in the main sheet with his

crew.

# Our King and Queen on their Silver Jubilee



The King and Queen Enjoying a Sideshow.

DESPITE the seriousness of the work they had to do, the King and Queen enjoyed a brighter side to life. It was not a case of all work and no play. These pictures today, for instance show an informal snapshot of King George and Queen Mary as they travel by a miniature train at Wansley Express. It clearly illustrates the fact that the rulers of the Empire were not

haughty rulers, not incapable of being "human."

Biographers record many occasions when the King and Queen forgot, seemingly, their position. One such occasion was during the First World War when King George visited the trenches in France. When lunch time came, there were no canteens nearby and the King ate a box lunch, along with the other members of his staff, standing up, using a fiat car as a table. There are occasions when the

Queen, whom one is always told is so formal, retentive and forgetful that she is a queen and really enjoys herself. One such picture shows her at a table unconsciously of the fact that she is waving her fan, keeping time to the music of a band.

The interest of the entire royal family in the affairs of the people is not just motivated by a sense of duty, but by a real personal interest—they like to take part and be one of the people.

## Royal Visitors to Fair



The annual British Industries Fair held at Olympia, London, is honored by the presence of royalty. Here Queen Mary is shown with the Duke and Duchess of York inspecting the toy section.



The Arming of the King.  
FORTITUDE-WISDOM-JUSTICE-PEACE.

—Reproduced by permission of the proprietors of *Punch*.

The cartoon, by Sir Bernard Partridge, with which *Punch* heralded the coronation of King George V, June 22, 1911.

## The King—God Bless Him

**O**N A BLEAK December night in 1928, a travel-worn young man stepped from a boat train as it drew up in Victoria Station, London, and walked rapidly across the platform to a waiting car.

The crowd without the barrier stood in tense silence as he passed. An unusual occurrence, because the traveller with the set face was the Prince of Wales. By air, ocean and rail he had sped from the interior of Africa in a desperate race against a shadow which hung over Buckingham Palace.

A few minutes later, he entered the bedroon of his stricken father—the King. Rousing himself from the state of coma in which for days he had lain, His Majesty tried to smile as he whispered to his son that he would "have to take over."

Outside the palace that night there stood, as they had stood night after night, as they would continue to stand day after day, a hushed, white-faced mass of people, waiting for the posting of the physician's bulletin that would spell hope or despair. On every face was written personal concern.

To the peoples of the world that picture demonstrated as nothing else could have done, the depth and sincerity of the affection of the British nation for its sovereign.

In Rome, the Pope prayed for the recovery of Britain's king. Italians of all ranks thronged the Church of St. Paul where a Te Deum was sung.

In the United States, special editions of the news-

papers spoke not of King George, but of "the King," as though there could be no other in the minds of citizens of the Republic.

In every corner of the earth, men and women of every color waited each news flash with anxiety.

And when at last medical science had conquered and the crisis had passed, not only the British Empire but the whole civilized world showed its joy.

It is given to few men—and fewer rulers—to be so well-beloved.

**O**N MAY 6th, wherever the Union Jack waves, there will be celebrated with thanksgiving the twenty-fifth anniversary of the accession to the throne of George the Fifth.

In London there will be colorful pageantry. But underneath the trappings and the pomp will surge simple devotion to a true gentleman who has dedicated his life in service to those above whom destiny has placed him.

It is said that on the walls of King George's study in Buckingham Palace hang five maxims.

Teach me to be obedient to the rules of the game.

Teach me to distinguish between sentiment and sentimentality, admiring the one and despising the other.

Teach me neither to proffer nor to receive cheap and undeserved praise.

If I am called upon to suffer, let me be like a well-bred beast that goes away to suffer in silence.

Teach me to win if I may; if I may not win, then above all teach me to be a good loser.

The maxims a man likes indicate his own character. The qualities that have endeared the King to all peoples are again demonstrated in his desires concerning the manner in which his Silver Jubilee be commemorated. In Canada, by the King George V Cancer Fund. In Britain, by the establishment of a trust fund to help the youth movement of the nation.

Again, in his New Year broadcasts to the far reaches of the Empire, speaking from his own fireside, His Majesty has touched the common cord of homesickness, of simplicity.

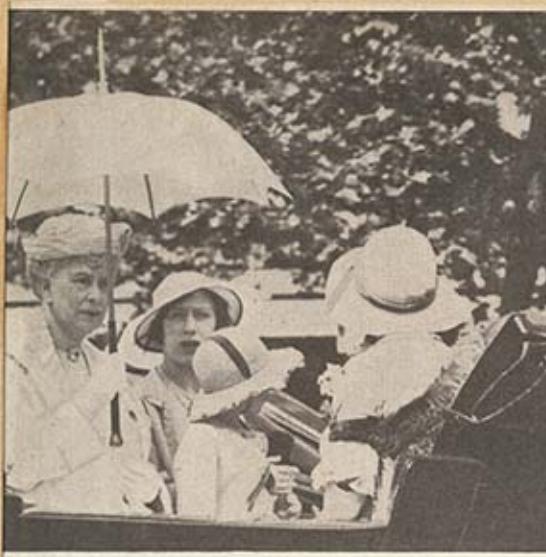
**A**SIDE FROM the charm of his personality, King George has added lustre to the office he holds. To the influence of the Crown may be credited much of the dignity and efficiency of British statesmanship; much of the honor and integrity with which all British affairs are conducted.

It is an influence that Canada can never afford to let wane. Division of opinion there may be as to the necessity for lieutenant-governors, but never from a real Canadian is there a doubt as to the loyalty of the Dominion to its own King.

Gentlemen, a toast.  
The King. God bless him.

Romance  
of a  
Queen





ent conception of royalty as of a modern profession, more strenuous than most. It is a story packed with vivid pictures: "stills" from the film of a reign of twenty-five years of the most critical period in the history of Europe. Few of us, seeing them today, realize just what hard work and intelligence "George and Mary" have put into their job, or how much of their education is the result of a battle between two people, heavily handicapped by "being royal" but stubbornly determined to—be human.

**FIRST,** GO right back to the end of the last century: the august figure of the "Widow of Windsor" overshadows all else. The father of George is also the father of an elder brother, Eddie; the two young men have less official work to do than the youngest son of the present King; their father has been Prince of Wales for some fifty years. George has little thought of becoming a King; his brother, Eddie, is Duke of Clarence and heir after his father. George is a good, conscientious naval officer. Their cousin, May of Teck, is their holiday companion, and already half-accepted as the wife of Eddie—future Queen.

Princess May of Teck has a truly amazing upbringing! We may forget, these days, that perhaps our present Prince of Wales owes as much of his liveliness and unconventionality to his heritage from his maternal grandmother as from his royal and paternal grandfather, Edward VII. The Duchess of Teck was the most popular royal of her times. The common people adored this old lady who did not care "two hoots" for etiquette, had little or no idea of order, or domestic economics; was a splendid and intelligent mother and a continued source of anxiety as well as object of adoration, to her daughter.

We have to go back a generation to get the key picture to the mother of Queen Mary and the grandmother of our Prince and to realize why, from her birth in 1867, Princess May of Teck owed an enormous debt to her unconventional mother. This is the vivid word picture given us by the working woman biographer of Her Majesty, Kathleen Woodward. Many years before 1867, when the Duchess was a small child, a visitor to this child's home found her racing around the flowerbeds in the garden. "Why are you running so fast?"

asked the visitor, very intrigued. "It's the etiquette," panted the little Princess. "I'm getting rid of it. We've just had a visit from the Emperor of Germany."

It was this child, grown up into an impulsive intelligent and wilful, extremely dignified royalty, who raced through life over the fences usually acting as insuperable barriers to Victorian royalty. Her shy, pretty, intelligent daughter got a good grounding not only in the routine of Court Life, but in the sturdier things, meeting the poor, helping the needy and, last but by no means least, in trying so desperately hard to "make ends meet" in her own most disorganized home.

It was at White Lodge in Richmond Park that the girlhood of the future Queen was spent with her people and her three brothers. A gardener records of the girl that she was "such a one for finding out everything" in those days. Any organizer of any charity, any official brought into contact with Her Majesty today would likely say the same thing. While Cousins Eddie and George were being trained after the Victorian fashion to court and duty; while cousin George was seeing something of the world as a sailor, the future fiancee of both, and the bride-to-be of one of them, was finding her mind and personality a driving force. Victorian England sailed serenely upon its way. The Tecks went to Florence. Princess May, having discovered that the world held so much to know about, set about educating herself; Princess May, with her fine healthy constitution, was, and still is, quite tireless in her determination to see everything that is visible and learn, learn—and learn.

AT NINETEEN she "came out." At nineteen it is recorded that Princess May discovered she "was not educated" and settled down to read for six hours every day.

It was when "Eddie" was twenty-eight that arrangements were made for his betrothal to Princess May. The wedding preparations were actually checked by the illness of "George," Prince George of Wales, who contracted typhoid. But it was the Duke of Clarence who died, just two months later, of influenza.

A year passed; the bereaved Princess was again betrothed, this time to Prince George who had been lately created Duke of York, and these two essentially sober-minded young people faced the life that possibly neither would have chosen. Contemporary accounts of this wedding are typical of the times, and seem to us who read them now, faintly priggish and rather unreal. There is no indication at all that these two "ordinary people" would change the entire conception of "royalty" and stand steadfast and serene through a series of appalling crises as they convulse Europe and Asia and the Americas.

ON THURSDAY, July 6, 1893, Prince George and his bride sat down to their first solitary meal, on the first evening of their married life, at York Cottage, Sandringham. This was to be the background for the start of the newest "profession"; here they were to train their children to the most arduous work; the Victorian Age was to die and the Modern Georgian Age be born.

What memories those two must have of that Cottage; of the eight years spent there with their six rapidly growing children; of the endless work and the endless duties; of the working out of the system of education for young princes that was to be copied all over the world and to remake royalty!

A small country house, if you see it today; inside the little entrance hall, with "Papa's" own room off the hall; David and Bertie (the present Prince and his brother of York) can remember their childhood there; remember father at his desk . . . and "Mama" always busy, serene, delightful. The Court circles probably did not realize what sort of man and woman were training themselves during those years. There was, for instance, the spectacle of a delightful married partnership. This marriage that had all the appearance of being "arranged" turned out so well. It is the same biographer who gives us a word picture of this:

Here began that extraordinary delight in each other which, if it were possible, has strengthened with the years; that marked preference for each other's company which explains why, in the early days, King George always bounded upstairs, and, before he reached the top you could hear him:

"May, where are you?"

Always came the same reply: "I am here."

Easy enough to sentimentalize about the perfect companionship of these two; but this sort of sentimentality is not encouraged in royal circles. The important thing about these two is that they attract the decent people, experts and gentlefolk of all ranks, to them: this foundation to their future was being laid from 1894 to 1902, while they lived as country squires, in Norfolk, in training for the life ahead. But it was, altogether, nearly a fifteen years apprenticeship, before, as King George and Queen Mary, the full responsibility was thrown upon them at a critical time in the history of their heritage.

To a large extent they both had to educate themselves. During this fifteen years these two concentrated the full force of their alert minds upon the problem of their children; and most especially upon David, the eldest. From his seventh year the little boy's mind and his body were always trained, and tested; his father's preoccupation was with this matter of royal education; so much so, that, in the account of the Prince by most intelligent of all his biographers, Major Verney, we learn that King George was less of a friend to David than his grandfather, the more human Edward VII. But—his mother! Then, as now, she was a tower of strength and a fountain of wisdom to her children and they respected her relentlessness toward herself and them. Even that other "George," the present Duke of Kent, the imp of the family, met his match in mother. Three delightful close-ups of this family show you a great deal more than any more staid description might.

Their mother has the gift of physical endurance; royalty needs it; she trained her boys and girl to it.

Few of us realize that the Queen is a bad sailor, feel



From left to right: The Queen with Princess Mary, the Duchess of York and Princess Elizabeth driving through London . . . a royal portrait of her Majesty . . . An interesting photograph taken about 1887 . . . as she was just before her marriage when she was Princess Mary . . . and as she is today, magnificent in her dignity.

actually sick in the state coach and some time back was ordered "not to stand so much" and smiled and kept on standing. Few of us know how much tireless patience she brought to bear on the subject of the health of her sons, especially her eldest son. Knowing that part of her job and his, was to stand being a "show" to their people she neither spared the boy, nor herself. Once, David being then younger, he and his mother were at some function. The photographers closed in, the day had been long and David was tired and, being human, bored. The photographers got ready; the Queen smiled. Her smile, as always, was frank and kindly; she realized, as the press knows she does, that photographers too, are tired sometimes. David did not smile. The photographers waited. The Queen realized that something was amiss. She did not chide the boy; she whispered to him, entreatingly, "Smile, David, dear, please." And then since famous smile spread infectiously over the Prince's face. The photographers smiled, the crowd smiled, the picture was a complete success. When you watch the Queen driving slowly through the crowds, smiling, bowing, realizing that the shy girl of many years ago has schooled herself not only to politeness, but to sincerity. She, like David, realizes that a real smile goes a long way in a climate where the sun does not always shine.

Then, there was George: the youngest with, as Kathleen Woodward tells us, his lisped: "Oh, Mama, you look so beautiful!" to the lovely spectacle of his Mama in full dress as he watched her through the dressing-room doorway; George dashing up to Mama with the book of *How to Write a Letter* given him by a village-boy friend and complaining, "It doesn't stay everything one wants to know. It doesn't stay how to write a love letter."

And Mama: "What can you want with a love letter?" "You can never stay, Mama, never?"

Does she remember that, now?

**THE LAST** close-up is later—much later. The King has been King for many years; the hurricane of war has passed over; the Queen's hair is white and His Majesty has almost beyond his years; his critical illness has brought his Heir home helter-skelter with, we imagine, his heart in his mouth for the man who was once a grim enough mentor but is now a trusted friend.

The King and Queen are off to Italy; the invalid is convalescent and needs sun. The Queen is surrounded by good wishes and parting gifts; but she is "oblivious to everything"; but a little onyx brooch it is the Prince's parting gift. "So good of David to think of me! Where can I put it? I must wear it." And it went in the front of one of the famous toques! On her way back there were flowers from "Georgia," awaiting her in Paris.

This illustrates the sowing—and the reaping of the two "ordinary people" in their home life.

**WE HEAR** more of the Queen than of His Majesty; we hear of her whistling along the corridors at Buckingham Palace; we hear stories of her laughter; of her real power of mimicry; of her formidable sternness; of her friends from all walks of

life; of her Labor friends, Mary MacArthur among them, Of Kier Hardie and his "When that woman laughs, she does laugh and not make a contortion, like so many royalties."

IT IS no exaggeration, indeed it is bare justice to a highly successful woman, to say that Her Majesty is the pivot round which her family works. She has trained her children, and she, more even than we now realize, has backed-up that quiet and efficient and reliable husband of hers. When the Prince of Wales ascends the Throne it will be at the most popular Prince in the world; not because he was born so, but because he was made so and made to make himself thus, by the ordinary man and the ordinary woman who are his father and mother, who have trained all their children in the same manner.

Long past middle age, a grandmother and matriarch of three large houses, the Queen still accomplishes daily the routine that would shame many a successful business man. How does she do it? Excellent health, first of all; health that is partly her heritage, partly her Spartan upbringings and largely her "sensible" life. We hear rather grim stories of how she has "disciplined" her children, Princess Mary most of all; but what we do not hear is how she has, and still does, most rigorously discipline herself. And yet, the Queen is no prig and is no martinet. She has a vivid sense of fun, and is, in private, a brilliant mimic. Perhaps her youngest son inherits his lighter accomplishments from "Mama."

What are her days like, now? We know all about the early days and the cares of her growing household; and we know, and I have written much, of the special work and interests of the Queen—of her real love of art, of design, of gardens. But it is of tremendous interest to those of us who are really thrilled by the woman who is now our Queen, to know how in the lavish autumn of her career she spends her days; how her mind gathers its harvest.

She is at Eastbourne with her husband at the time of the writing of this article. Eastbourne's women mayor has issued a special appeal to the neighborhood to leave Their Majesties in peace—and they have been left. There is no ceremonial Guard, Amy Ticehurst, the lodge keeper at Compton Place, opens her gates to the King and Queen as to ordinary people, but is reinforced by London police to keep the privacy needed. The Queen has her Mrs. Moore, the housekeeper at Buckingham Palace, with her at Compton Place; she needs Mrs. Moore, since the linen closet that they are taking from Buckingham Palace is enough to stock a small hotel! But their staff is small, smaller than they have ever had with them. Butler, steward, chauffeur, valets, housemaids, some twenty-five in all for about a month or six weeks of "holiday"—a holiday that comprises walks, visits, a full-sized post-office in operation in the house, Government dispatches arriving daily.

Actually they are living out of London a little less strenuous edition of the life they have lived before, in town; and to which they will go back with its added burden of Jubilee celebrations. The Queen has, of course, her own private secretary, Sir Harry Verney; Lady Bertha Dawkins, whose service to Her Majesty has extended over so many years;

and the Queen's dresser and her personal attendants. Not long ago I spoke to one of the women who comes in contact with Queen Mary in the famous nurseries, who design the Queen's clothes. "My beloved Queen," was the term in which she spoke of her; and she went on to say that never was there such poise and such dignity allied to such kindness.

As to the old-style clothes that the Queen still wears, she is wise enough to realize that no regal lady can "follow fashions," but must "lead, in taste; and lead always toward dignity and suitability and the essential qualities of the Great Lady. A few weeks ago another "Queen"—the queen of the British stage, Marie Tempest—said the same thing to me, only "more so," when she implied that Englishwomen are dressing more like "ladies" in the old sense of the word, than like showy and not very nice young women! Queen Mary is quite unperturbed by flourishes of fashion; ankle-length dresses and toques—all dignified and yet with a strict eye to utility. A certain wrap-coat was suggested to her; the Queen tried it and then laughingly turned it down. "Can you see me getting out of the carriage in that?" she said. And she was right, for royalty must always remember that their every move must go without a hitch.

**FOR** A long-married couple both verging upon seventy years of age, this husband and wife are amazingly active. And, considering the attractions and calls on their time, they spend a great deal of their days together. It has always been this way as this marriage, so carefully arranged, has ripened into a long-enduring and very real "love match" of the best type.

His Majesty gets up shortly after 7 a.m., drinks his coffee and when he can get out of doors for a walk, his dog goes with him. After he has gone through his private letters it is nearly nine o'clock and then he and the Queen breakfast together. They drink, tea, and China tea, at that. This meal lasts one hour; it has never been less and this sacred hour's conversation between husband and wife is, we may realize now, the springboard for both of them for the work of the strenuous day that has already begun.

Doctors, some time back, suggested to the Queen that she should spare herself; stand less, rest and so on. Her Majesty is reported to have laughed; and added: "Fancy, isn't that funny?" Funny or not, the Queen does not do it; while she takes reasonable care of her health, she still stands erect and gracious at innumerable functions day after day. Queen Mary attends personally to as much of her mail as possible; she does not, of course, have anything practical to do with the "housekeeping" [Continued on page 84]

THE PEARL SWORD SURRENDERED TO THE SOVEREIGN  
AT THE CITY BOUNDARY ON STATE OCCASIONS.



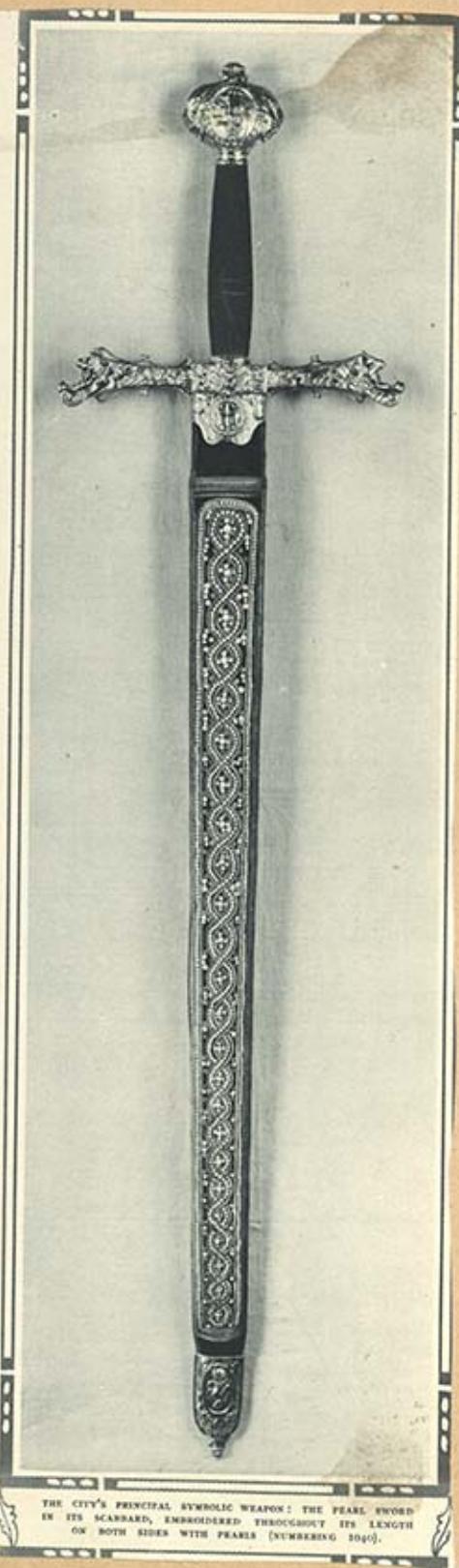
THE HISTORIC PEARL SWORD, TRADITIONALLY BELIEVED TO HAVE BEEN PRESENTED TO THE CITY BY QUEEN ELIZABETH, THAT IS SURRENDERED TO THE SOVEREIGN AT THE CITY BOUNDARY: DETAIL OF THE HILT, WITH A FIGURE OF JUSTICE ON THE POMMEL, AND THE CITY ARMS ON THE PROTECTING PLATE.

ONE of those features of the official programme for the Silver Jubilee drive to St. Paul's on May 6 which, like several others, recalled the historic past, was the paragraph stating that, as within the City boundary at Temple Bar, the King would observe the ancient ceremony of obtaining admittance from the Lord Mayor, who would then surrender to the King the Pearl Sword and receive it back from his Majesty. By courtesy of the Guildhall Librarian, we quote the following (abridged) from Jewitt and Hope's "Corporation Plate and Insignia of Office of the Cities and Towns of England and Wales": "The pearl sword, so called from the decoration of its sheath, is 3 ft. 11 in. long. . . . The pomme is of silver-gilt, with a figure of Justice on each side. . . . The grip is covered with silver wire. The guard has in the middle an oblong panel with a lion's face . . . and the protecting plate has on one side the City arms. . . . The quillons . . . have on each end a figure of a satyr. The sheath is covered with red velvet, bordered with gold lace, and embroidered throughout its length on both sides with a guilloche of loops of pearls. The shape is of silver-gilt, with an oval medallion of Minerva on one side, and another female figure on the other. This fine sword is said to have been given to the City by Queen Elizabeth on the opening of the Royal Exchange in 1570; but no mention of such a gift is to be found in the City records. The sword is, however, certainly of 16th-century date."

PHOTOGRAPHS SPECIALLY TAKEN FOR  
"THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS"  
BY PERMISSION OF THE LORD MAYOR.



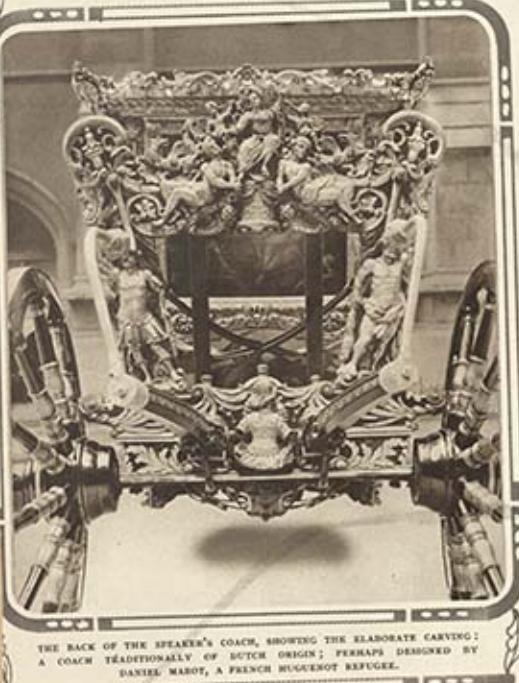
PART OF THE PEARL SWORD'S SCABBARD:  
DETAILS OF THE DECORATION, WITH LOOPS  
OF PEARLS, AND THE TERMINAL CHAPE  
BEARING A MEDALLION OF MINERVA.



THE CITY'S PRINCIPAL SYMBOLIC WEAPON: THE PEARL SWORD  
IN ITS SCABBARD, EMBROIDERED THROUGHOUT ITS LENGTH  
ON BOTH SIDES WITH PEARLS (NUMBERING 1040).



THE SPEAKER'S COACH, AS PREPARED FOR THE JUBILEE PROCESSION TO ST. PAUL'S ON MAY 6: THE HISTORIC VEHICLE REVIVED; AND BEARING THE ARMS OF CAPTAIN E. A. FITZROY, SPEAKER SINCE 1928.



THE BACK OF THE SPEAKER'S COACH, SHOWING THE ELABORATE CARVING: A COACH TRADITIONALLY OF DUTCH ORIGIN; PERHAPS DESIGNED BY DANIEL MAROT, A FRENCH HUGUENOT REFUGEE.



THE REAR PANEL: A PAINTING PROBABLY REFERRING TO THE COMING OF KING WILLIAM AND QUEEN MARY TO ENGLAND; WITH THEIR MAJESTIES ON THE LEFT AND BRITANNIA ON THE RIGHT.

The State coach belonging to the Speaker of the House of Commons, fitted with the arms of the present Speaker, Captain E. A. Fitzroy, was renovated recently in order that it might take part in the Silver Jubilee procession to St. Paul's—in its first public appearance since the Coronation of the King. The coach has to be drawn by two heavy dray horses, and it was arranged that it should be driven by Mr. Walter Hart, of Walthamstow, dressed in the Garter Livery, with three-cornered hat, buckle shoes, and a full-bottom wig. The coach, which weighs 2½ tons, is not, and never has been, fitted with any brakes. Tests were held to see if two horses could check the coach's weight on a hill, and a trial descent of St. James's Street was made with success one early morning about a month before the occasion. Historically and

artistically, the Speaker's coach is a vehicle of great interest. It is discussed from those aspects by Mr. Frank Davis in his article on another page, where he suggests that the painted panels of the coach are not the work of Cipriani (who carried out the painting on the Royal State Coach of somewhat later date), but perhaps of Sir James Thornhill. As regards its design, the Speaker's coach is connected with the name of Daniel Marot, "a French Huguenot refugee who fled to Holland and there worked as architect, garden-designer, and general office-of-works, as it were, for the Prince of Orange." It was arranged that in the Procession the coach should leave the House of Commons at 9.35 a.m., and, moving at a walking pace by way of the Mall, Pall Mall, and the Strand, should arrive at St. Paul's at 10.35.



#### A HISTORIC CUSTOM AT THE CITY BOUNDARY: THE KING, AT TEMPLE BAR, TOUCHES THE

When the Royal Procession reached Temple Bar, on its way to St. Paul's on May 6, there took place the impressive ceremony of the Presentation of the Sword (the City's symbol of independence), without which the Sovereign cannot enter its precincts. At this point of the City boundary, the Lord Mayor (Sir Stephen Killik) awaited the King's arrival with a deputation of the Court of Aldermen, consisting of Lord Wakefield, Sir Louis Newton, Sir Harold Dwyer, and Sir William Burton. The Court of Common Council was represented by Mr. A. S. Juniper (Chief Commoner), Mr. G. T. S.

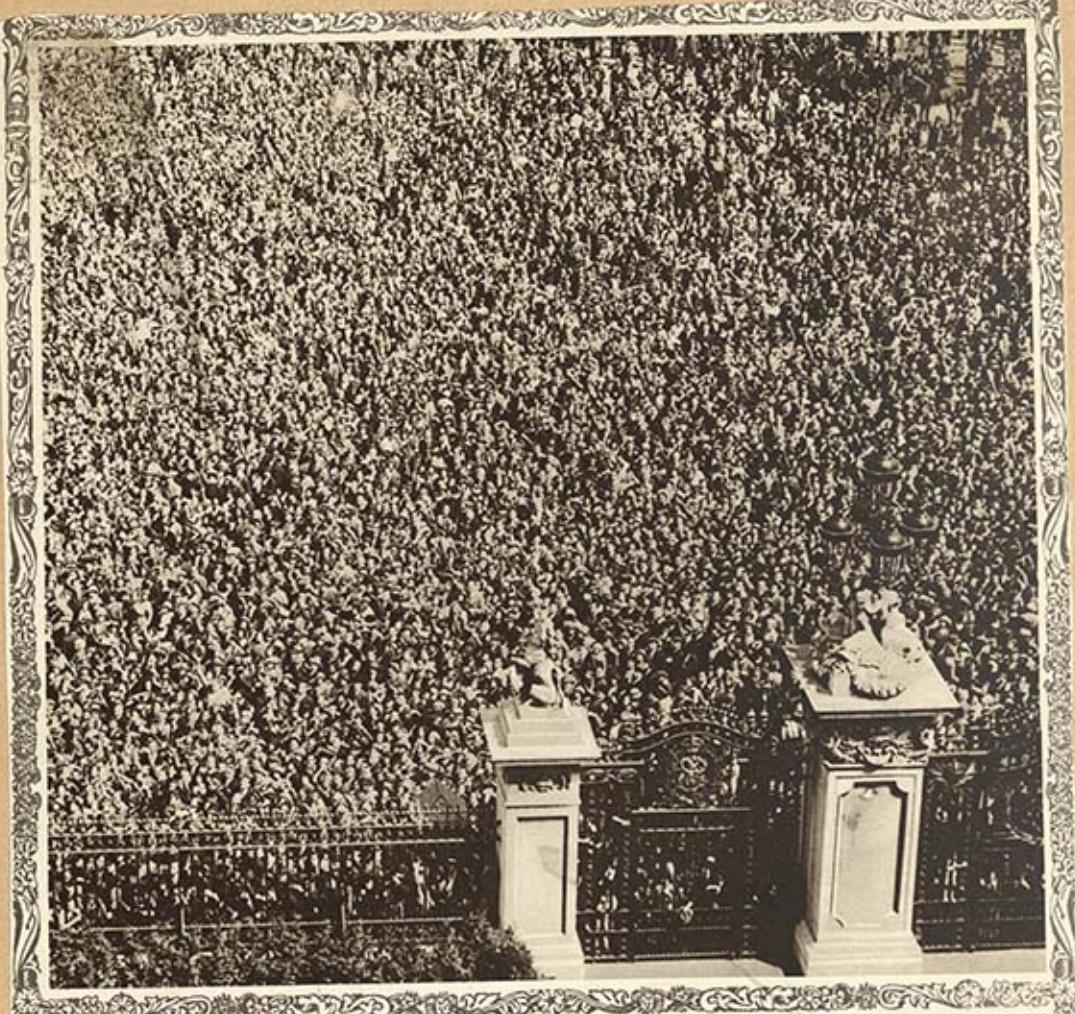
Tranter (Deputy), Mr. R. Smyth (Deputy), and Mr. J. R. Brough (Deputy). The Lord Mayor and the Sheriffs, wearing their official robes, with the rest of the civic party, had come to Temple Bar from the Mansion House in a procession headed by the City Marshal, and were received at the boundary by Messrs. Childs at their banking house. The Lord Mayor was attended by the Swordbearer and the Sergeant-at-Arms. On the arrival of their Majesties at Temple Bar, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, Sheriffs, and Commoners uncovered, while the sword and mace were reversed. Then



#### HILT OF THE PEARL SWORD, AND RETURNS IT TO THE LORD MAYOR FOR SAFE KEEPING.

the Lord Mayor, having received the pearl sword from the Swordbearer, advanced and surrendered it, hilt foremost, to the King. His Majesty thereupon touched the hilt and returned the sword to the Lord Mayor for safe keeping. The civic party then drove off to St. Paul's, ahead of the royal carriage. When their Majesties entered the Cathedral, the Lord Mayor, bareheaded and carrying the sword erect, took his place in the procession, and, as their Majesties took their seats, he laid the sword on the table before the King. After the service, the Lord Mayor carried the

sword before the King and Queen to the west door of St. Paul's. Referring to the Presentation of the Sword at the City boundary, the official programme states: "The ceremony dates back to Plantagenet days, probably to the reign of Edward III, (1327-1377), and the 'pearl sword' at present used was a gift from Queen Elizabeth to the City, when she opened the first Royal Exchange in 1570." The sword itself is illustrated on page 704 of this number. The photographs show detail of the hilt and pommel, and the pearl-embroidered scabbard that gives the sword its name.



I. WHAT THE ROYAL PARTY SAW ON THEIR RETURN FROM THE SERVICE IN ST. PAUL'S: THE HUGE CROWD OUTSIDE BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

II. WHAT THE CROWD SAW: THE ROYAL GROUP ON THE BALCONY—(LEFT TO RIGHT) PRINCE ARTHUR OF CONNAUGHT, THE QUEEN OF NORWAY, THE DUKE OF YORK, THE PRINCESS ROYAL, THE KING, PRINCESS MARGARET ROSE, THE HON. GERALD LASCELLES, THE EARL OF HAREWOOD, PRINCESS ELIZABETH, VISCOUNT LASCELLES, THE QUEEN, THE DUCHESS OF KENT, THE DUKE OF KENT, PRINCESS VICTORIA, THE DUCHESS OF YORK, THE PRINCE OF WALES, THE EARL OF ATHLONE, AND PRINCESS ALICE.

THE various State apartments of Buckingham Palace, since Queen Victoria's accession, the official London residence of the Sovereign, are described in detail by Mr. H. Clifford Smith's interesting guide, recently fully illustrated book, "Buckingham Palace," in the production of which the author had the privilege of working in consultation with her Majesty the Queen. From this book we may quote the following passages concerning the apartments illustrated here: "The Throne Room, which is as magnificent as its Royal and Imperial functions demand, is upwards of 50 ft. long. It is used for State Investitures by the King, and for the reception of Deputations presenting addresses to his Majesty. . . . The walls of the Throne Room, which were formerly hung with

[Continued below on right.]

THE THRONE ROOM; SHOWING THE ROYAL ALCOVE AND THE THRONE DAIS: AN APARTMENT USED FOR INVESTITURES BY THE KING AND FOR THE RECEPTION OF DEPUTATIONS.



[Continued.]  
red silk, were painted a light stone colour in 1920. The chair coverings, and the long window curtains with draped pelmets in handsomely carved cornices, are of crimson silk damask bordered with golden braid. The Brussels carpet is decorated with large Tudor roses on a dark red ground." Concerning the Blue Drawing Room, also illustrated, he writes: "Before the building of the present Ball Room in 1854, the Blue Drawing Room, 60 ft. in length, was the ball-room of the Palace. . . . The room is altogether delightful in colour, with its crimson and gold carpet, delicate blue walls and upholstery, and deeper blue Sévres porcelain, its honey-coloured columns with rich orange-red bases, gilded ceiling, and sparkling faceted crystal chandeliers." It was the subject of an oil painting by Richard Jack R.A., in 1927.



THE BLUE DRAWING ROOM—THE SOUTH END, WITH A VIEW OF THE STATE DINING ROOM BEYOND; A ROOM LEFT ESSENTIALLY IN ACCORDANCE WITH RASH'S DESIGN.



"THE FATHER OF HIS PEOPLE—AND TO LOYALTY HAS BEEN ADDED THE WARMTH OF LOVE":  
ON THE BALCONY OF BUCKINGHAM PALACE

FROM LEFT TO RIGHT THE DUKE OF YORK, THE PRINCESS ROYAL, THE KING, PRINCESS MARGARET ROSE, THE HON. GERALD LASCELLES,  
THE DUKE OF GLOUCESTER (PARTLY VISIBLE AT THE BACK), THE DUCHESS

This delightful photograph, which embodies the joyous spirit of the Silver Jubilee, shows the King and Queen in happy and smiling mood, with their four grandchildren and other members of their family, on the balcony of Buckingham Palace just after their return from the Thanksgiving Service in St. Paul's. No formal portrait of His Majesty could better express the character to which the Archbishop of Canterbury, in his Address on that occasion, paid an moving a tribute. "The personality of

the King," he said, "has given to the Throne the power of a personal attachment. He has brought it into the hearts of his subjects. For they have discerned in their Sovereign a man whom they could understand, respect, and trust. They have seen in him a quiet dignity worthy of his high office, and with it an unaffected friendliness. They have seen a constant care for their welfare and an unselfish devotion to their service. In times of crisis, before, during, and after the war, they have



THE KING IN HAPPY MOOD, WITH THE QUEEN AND OTHER MEMBERS OF THE ROYAL FAMILY,  
SOON AFTER THEIR RETURN FROM ST. PAUL'S.

THE EARL OF HAREWOOD (STANDING AT THE BACK), PRINCESS ELIZABETH, VISCOUNT LASCELLES (PARTLY VISIBLE AT THE BACK), THE QUEEN OF KENT, THE DUKE OF KENT, AND THE DUCHESS OF YORK.

found in his own calmness and steadfastness an inspiration and an example.... Thus in the passage of the years he has come to be not the King only but the Father of his people, and to loyalty has been added the warmth of love. This is the secret of the real personal emotion which to-day fills the heart of his Realm and Empire. In that common heart a special place of honour and affection has been won by our gracious Queen, unwavering in her care for the health, the happiness,

the homes of all the people. The Prince of Wales and the Royal Family have brought to all classes and to all parts of the world that personal touch which has moved the whole Empire to adopt the King's family as its own. For all that our King has meant for us and has given to us and for the way by which, during the stress of those five-and-twenty years this people has been led, it behoves us to offer one thanksgiving to Almighty God."



St. Paul's Cathedral.

Which was chosen as the Scene of the Silver Jubilee Service of Prayer and Thanksgiving  
on the Twentieth Anniversary of the Accession of His Majesty King George V.



The Silver Jubilee Procession and Thanksgiving Service.



ACCLAIMED BY THE REALM AND THE EMPIRE: THEIR MAJESTIES THE KING AND QUEEN  
ON THEIR WAY TO ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.



His Majesty King George the Fifth

## Honoring Empire Hero



King George's war activities. Decorating Sergeant Train, of the London Scottish, with the V.C.

## King and Generals View French Battlefields



This picture, taken when His Majesty the King visited France during the Great War, shows General Weygand pointing out to the King many famous battle spots in France. On the left of the picture is Field Marshal Earl Haig and on the right, Marshal Foch.

## His Majesty to Broadcast Jubilee Message



(Copyright Photo by Courtesy of the British Broadcasting Corporation.)  
The illustration above shows: Left, His Majesty at the microphone; top, left, Big Ben; bottom, left, scene at the Coronation; centre, the Dame of St. Paul's Cathedral, London; bottom, right, London crowd watching a royal procession; top, right, B.B.C. control engineer on duty at Broadcasting House, London.



George V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland, and of the British Dominion beyond the seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.



HER MAJESTY, QUEEN MARY



An airplane view of Buckingham Palace, in the heart of London, official residence of the King and Queen. Queen Victoria's monument is in circle, right foreground.

Dedicated to  
**HIS MAJESTY, KING GEORGE V**  
Silver Jubilee Year 1935

BY LOUISE BRYAN

Hail to the king—whose jubilee  
With joyous homage we acclaim  
From stately halls and humble home  
Across the ocean's shimmering foam  
We cheer his name.

Hail to the king—whose gracious voice  
O'er other waves bids us rejoice  
That hope once more dispels the fear  
Of threatening strife, and anxious years  
And we rejoice.

Hail to the king—long may he guide  
The ship of state o'er peaceful tide  
Should danger currents lurk anew  
He still shall find a loyal crew  
Close by his side.

Hail to the king—whose royal fame  
Thro' tests of time remains the same  
While on his stately brow appears  
The dignity of mellowing years  
Long may he reign.

Today's Weather

PROS—Fair and mild.  
TEMPERATURE—Cloudy 71 F.M.,  
May 2—Sunrise 4:45 A.M.,  
Sunset 8:07.

# THE CAI

FIFTY-FIRST YEAR

22

## Huge Throngs Crowd London For Jubilee Celebrations Honoring King and Queen

Million Visitors In Metropolis to Take Part in Events

### LOYAL GREETING

All Nations Joining Empire in Honoring Their Majesties

(From the *Calgary Herald*'s London Bureau  
By A. C. CUNNINGHAM  
Copyright, Southern Publishing Co., Ltd.)

LONDON, May 4.—Jubilee excitement is spreading around the world.

Not only is London already jammed with a million visitors from all over Europe and America, but West End streets have already become a policeman's nightmare because of the enormous crowds that gather after nightfall to see the ancient city become a fairyland of flowers, and garlands, arches and tall masts all transformed by the witchery of vari-colored floodlighting.

Foreign countries, awakening to the significance of the great event, have arranged to receive full descriptions by radio relays from their own special broadcasters.

As well as the entire British Commonwealth, the United States, France, Spain, Sweden, Austria, Portugal, Finland, Germany, Czechoslovakia, and even India and Japan, will hear the Thanksgiving service in St. Paul's Cathedral, and King George's historic message to his people in the evening.

London today, under its spring sunshine, is a gay and colorful symphony. Wives of the thronged, fair maidens in gold and blue and purple, the King's colors, and the stream of limning traffic flows beneath the arches and streamers, the flags and bunting glittering and gay that shut out the upper stories of tall buildings and made the blue of the sky bluet in parts.

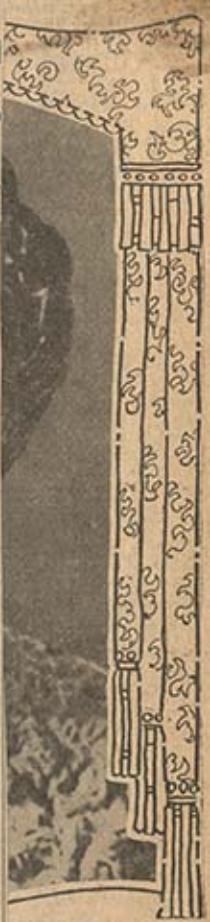
**Enormous Throngs**  
Such enormous throngs are expected to fill the rooms that everywhere shopkeepers have erected wooden barricades to protect their windows from the pressure of onlookers. In rows of churches, galleries, and in the open spaces, mighty stacks of steel and wood rise like the towers of May Day flags, and offering in return for fancy pieces a commanding position from which to view the memorable spectacle.

All public offices are closed today. The stock exchange, before it ceased trading, chanted and sang "God Save the King."

Such a stream of loyal greetings are already pouring into Buckingham Palace that a special staff has had to be engaged to deal with them. Gifts, too, are arriving by thousands. The last of those from Canada, British Columbia's Thunderbird, was a silver bowl, arrived today.

Altogether, London has given itself up with astonishing enthusiasm to the celebration of an event that from all present indications bids fair to outstrip the Diamond Jubilee of Queen Victoria.

## Our King and Queen



### Her Most Excellent Majesty

"...has taken the people of the British Empire about twenty-five years to know their Queen. In part, this is due to the rural reserve of Her Most Excellent Majesty."

(Continued on Page Two)

FOR RULERS, THE EMPIRE'S TRIBUTE

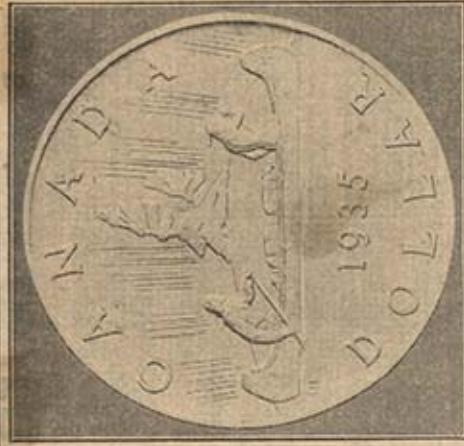


THEIR MAJESTIES, THE KING AND QUEEN

These next few days belong particularly to Their Majesties. Beloved by their people throughout the wide expanse of the Empire, they will observe the 25th anniversary of their reign with their subjects' loyalty as great as ever and with respect for the exalted men and women who played a leading part in building the destinies of the Anglo-Saxon peoples during troublous years, steadfast.

In Ontario, as in every other part of the Empire, the King's Jubilee will be commemorated in fitting fashion, with services on Sunday and elaborate banquets on Monday, Jubilee Day.

Canada's First Silver Dollar



Here is a picture of the reverse side of Canada's first silver dollar, which will be ready for circulation on May 6, the twenty-fifth anniversary of the accession of King George. The design is a canoe laden with goods, paddled by an Indian and a "voyageur," passing through a rocky inlet which are too jagged. The word "Canada" is set above with northern lights, and below the word "dollar" appears with the year "1935." The other side of the dollar will carry a crowned effigy of His Majesty, with the inscription, "George VI Rex Imperator, A.D. Regni XXV." The design was executed by Emanuel Hahn, R.C.A.

# South Did the Damage Before the Dust Clouds Turned Day Into Night

## CHERRIES ARE MORE NUMEROUS IN CANADA NOW

EMENTS in approved areas in Ontario this season are numerous and so conspicuous as to attract attention. Hatcheries under Department of Agriculture are faring ahead and are confident of the chick output. The hatcheries, nearly all the hatcheries in Ontario have incubator capacity and capacity.

Under the co-operative system, the co-operatives are absorbing most of the fruit from many counties, leaving small volume for the cities. Reports a good percentage of fatted hatching.

In Brunswick, in spite of the production there is a lack of eggs for hatching. Chick sales are ahead one hatchery having sold 500,000 chicks until June, 1935. A shipment of 800 hatchlings from British Columbia is forwarded to Honolulu, and for stock have been re-

With Rain Drought Lands Will Come Back Again

## FODDER CROPS BEING PLANTED

### Have Look at Kansas Record and You Will Understand

**W**HILE the dust storms in the great plains area of the southwest have dramatized the arid condition of the winter wheat crop, it is estimated that the cause of the exceptionally low estimate of wheat production made recently by the department of agriculture.

The department placed the probable production of winter wheat this summer at 455,000,000 bushels. This estimate was followed by a prediction by Secretary Wallace that the entire wheat crop, including spring wheat yet to be planted, would total no more than the expected domestic consumption.

**H**ave Little Fear

While the dust is extremely disagreeable to residents of the area, little fear is expressed that the soil will be washed away. Pioneers say the fertility of the great plains, originally a wind-deposited soil, will quickly return to production with rain. They are worried right now about the prospects for their "new crops," mainly the barley sown in the fall for seed, planted within the next six weeks. Rain will be necessary before these row crops can be satisfactorily planted.

Despite the loss of the wheat crop in the Western Kansas section, not to mention grain. The government has to date paid out nearly \$40,000,000 in wheat benefit payments in Kansas, mostly in the area of production where the dust storms originate. In addition, over a considerable part of the section of activity, has been widespread and many leases have been made of farm land at \$1 acre.

**D**rought, Not Dust

With the reduction which has been made in the carry-over wheat the last two years, so that the stock of old wheat July 1 is estimated at 250,000,000 bushels, or about the normal amount of the wheat surplus which has plagued the economic life of the country half a dozen years final disappearance.

But it is the drought and not the dust that has caused the trouble. Take a look at Kansas, which eight different years has produced approximately one-fifth of the nation's entire wheat crop, and therefore is entitled to be called "the bread basket of the nation."

In 1931 Kansas produced 250,000,000 bushels of wheat, its record crop. The next year production was 105,000,000 bushels. Then a dry cycle set in earnest. The 1933 crop was 57,000,000 bushels. The 1934 crop was 100,000,000 bushels, estimated production the year to 78,000,000 bushels.

All those crops were grown on about the same acreage seeded in the fall, or between 12,000,000 and 13,000,000 acres. Last fall Kansas was credited with sowing 11,000,000 acres from which it grew to 78,000,000 bushels, while in 1931 it seeded 12,500,000 acres and got 250,000,000 bushels.

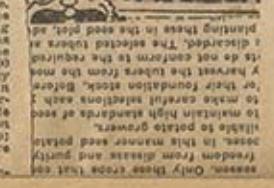
Similar conditions, on a smaller scale, exist in Western Oklahoma and the Panhandle of Texas.

### A Startling Record

Before the wind began whipping up clouds of dust in Western Kansas, much of the wheat in the heavy producing section already had died from lack of moisture. There are 43 counties in which the dust conditions are severe, starting about 250 miles west of Kansas City. These 43 counties in 1931, the banner year, produced 130,000,000 bushels of wheat; this year they will produce practically none. In fact the loss of the wheat covering has been largely responsible for the dust. That is the section where the soil has been eroded by Kansas conditions are better than normal.

While dust covers the ground,

# Their M:



26

## Ever Think of Barley A Substitute for Wheat On Portion of the Farmland

Greatest Value Today  
Is in Distilling  
And Malting

## ALSO GOOD FEED FOR LIVESTOCK

### All About Barley, From Searle Grain Co. Bulletin

(BY H. G. L. STRANGE)  
**B**ARLEY is considered by some authorities to be the oldest of all cultivated grains. We are told that all civilization and human progress has been made possible by the fact that man, ages ago, discovered, probably by accident, that the seed of certain grasses cast upon the upturned soil and left to grow forth many fold and that, moreover, these were an almost perfect food for humanity. From this time forth the struggle for food did not take up the whole of man's time; hence he had leisure to devote himself to the advancement of art and sciences.

If this is true, then it will be seen how much mankind is indebted to the barley plant.

At one time barley probably formed a large percentage of the diet of the people in certain areas of the world. Today, however, it is little used as such, excepting perhaps in Tibet and adjoining countries.

There are indications in history that barley once was a staple food, but that actually it was used as a standard of value and perhaps as money itself. In Mesopotamia, during the reign of Hammurabi, the King of Babylon, who reigned from 1900 to 1750 B.C., famous Law Code of King Hammurabi reveals that under certain circumstances wages and rents were payable in "uru" of barley.

Barley appears to have declined somewhat in popularity since those early days, and today it fails to take third place instead of first in volume of production. It is still grown widely in many parts of the world, but it is now used principally as a feed for livestock. A certain amount of barley is also used for human food in the form of bread in Tibet and other countries, as already stated; also to some extent as a breakfast food, and as a substitute for coffee, principally in North America, and it has certain other uses, foodstuffs, etc. You may next to us as a grain for livestock feeding, the most important use for barley is for distilling and malting purposes.

**P**roduction in Canada

Barley occupies about 8% of the volume of all grains produced in Canada. According to the latest figures of the Canadian Bureau of Statistics, the volume of barley in the whole of Canada averages 2,750,000 acres (wheat averages 27,000,000 acres), and the average production of it between 1920 and 1932 was approximately 90,000,000 bushels.

For the three western provinces, Alberta, Manitoba and Saskatchewan, over 3,000,000 acres are sown each year to barley, and the average production for the last two years has been about 70,000,000 bushels.

The bulk of barley produced in Canada, including the best grades, is on the farm on which it has been produced and is used for livestock feeding. For instance, out of a total estimated production in western Canada of 70,000,000 bushels annually, not more than 12,000,000 bushels go to elevators companies for both feed and malting purposes.

Of this amount of 12,000,000 bushels entering into commercial channels, 35% for the last year has qualified for the 3 Extra C.W. 6-row, 6-row malting grade, as compared with 30% in 1929. The great bulk of it being in the 6-row grade.

The Canadian Grain Act was in 1929 and the present grades for barley were set up:

Grade 1, 2 and 3 Extra Canadian Western Barley, of the 6-row type, equal in value for malting to the variety O.A.C. 21.

Grades 1, 2 and 3 Extra Canadian Western Barley of the 2-row type equal in value for malting or brewing purposes to the variety

## MAPLE SYRUP 1935 SEASIDE MORE PLEASED

**P**RODUCTION of maple sugar in Eastern Canada is higher than for several according to the figures reported and communicated. The season opened in Southwestern Ontario about to close in December and the marketing

Notwithstanding high quality maple sugar produces the department point per capita consumption in the District 27 pounds annually, in consumed in the same region. It is known that maple syrup kept throughout the year that the syrup will be that have been obtained by removal from the cans when the syrup is cooling, putting it in glass sealed in a cool dry place.

Export of Canada to the United States, in some time, was the best, in amount, of all maple sugar and maple syrup of maple syrup sufficient to meet all demand.

## Jersey Doing On Record

### Ten of Them Owned, Me In This

**T**HE Jersey cow, Buttercup, a yearling, Calm, completed a 4 year test, 2,250 lbs. of milk, with an average test of 3.6%.

Buttercup was bred by Riverside Farms.

**F**red Bishop, Dunn, owned by St. G. Alta., has completed a record of 2,714 lbs. of fat, with an average of 3.6%.

Waikiki Cat's King by Dr. A. M. McKay, has completed a 4 year test of 2,372,638 lbs. of milk, with an average test of 3.5%.

King was bred by St. G. Alta.

Waikiki Cat's Pet, A. M. McKay, Calm completed a 4 year test of 2,160 lbs. of milk, with an average test of 3.5%.

Pet was bred by St. G. Alta.

Oxford Goldie's Boy by R. G. May, Calm completed a 3 year test of 2,005 lbs. of milk, with an average test of 3.5%.

**O**xford Goldie's Boy, R. G. May, Calm completed a 3 year test of 2,005 lbs. of milk, with an average test of 3.5%.

**R**ockview Oxford, and owned by H. G. May, Calm, has an old record of 2,422 lbs. of fat, with an average test of 3.6% in 200 days.

**C**linton's Arizona, R. G. May, Calm, completed a 3 year old test of 2,005 lbs. of milk, with an average test of 3.5%.

**J**untington Bonita, by R. G. May, Calm, completed a 3 year

## males On Terms and their Doings

### 1 This Story, You can, and Hide Your Heads

RE 212 women farmers in the province of Quebec, a membership of 8,877, with 1,000 poultry, claim to have 5,000,000 eggs a day. Nearly a million and a half eggs were produced a birds of which more than 500,000 were sold. Almost all the members are breeders and over 5,000 are weaner mothers. Multifarious duties do not exhaust the activities of men farmers, for 3,255 of the members kept 27,117 sheep and annual output of 137,845 of wool.

Men farmers growing flax and 1,000 producing 2,700,000 bushels of flax and 31,250 of flax. Five thousand, nine hundred and forty-seven of the are also engaged in canning, their number specializing as driers. The total value of the products they made during 1934 was \$1,000,000.

Four hundred and fifty of the women are beekeepers, to 2,850 hives. The value of the linen work made by women farmers within a was \$104,992. In addition to ordinary work, 2,710 of the farmers keep accounts, and 1,000 of them buy and sell their time reading 4,222 volumes and the 4,762 sets contained in the 105 of the various clubs.

## I Swelled Up; Nowhere To It To Go

GER going into building use could be dried no more and less than enough to match average moisture conditions that prevail. The Forest Service, United Department of Agriculture, has a frequent necessity of neglecting principle, when wood that is dry enough is installed in buildings, possible, however, to

reduce damage from insects and prevent insects from getting into the wood. Only those species that are

damaging insects in the wood, and prevent insects from getting into the wood. Only those species that are

# Empire Pays Tribute to Their Majesties on Silver Jubilee



Monday, the people of the British Empire will join hands in tribute to Their Majesties King George and Queen Mary on the occasion of their silver jubilee—twenty-five years of reign—a quarter of a century of service. The series "Our King and Queen", which has been appearing daily in the Herald has reviewed briefly the lives and characters of King George and Queen Mary from earliest childhood. In this, the final release in the series are presented Upper Left, the lovely Princess May, as the queen was known before her marriage. Upper Right, Prince George, the "Sailor Prince", when he was about twenty-two. Centre, Their Majesties the King and Queen, splendid in their royal robes, from a specially posed recent photograph. Below Left, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, heir to throne. Centre, the colorful coronation parade on June 22, 1911. Right, the King and Queen in their coronation robes. King George ascended the throne on May 6, 1910, on the death of his father, King Edward VII.

# Our King and Queen

IT is very meet, right, and our bounden duty that we should give thanks unto Thee, O Lord, Holy Father, Almighty, Everlasting God, for that Thou wast pleased as on this day to set Thy servant our Sovereign Lord, King George, upon the Throne of this Realm and has profited him in days of sickness and of health throughout his reign of five and twenty years.

FOR the example of unceasing service set by him and by our Gracious Queen Mary; for strength and steadfastness bestowed on him and for the love and loyalty borne to him by a great family of peoples and in all parts of the world, we laud and magnify Thy glorious Name.

This is the Church of England's Official Jubilee Prayer which will be heard in churches throughout the Empire.

WE bless Thee for increase in the knowledge of Thy marvellous works, in care for those who suffer from sickness or the lack of work, in desire that all men everywhere may live in peace and enjoy the fruits of their labour.

FOR these and all Thy mercies vouchsafed to us, O Father, Almighty, we yield Thee unsighed thanks; through Jesus Christ our Lord, to whom with Thee in the Unity of the Holy Spirit be all honour and glory now and for evermore.

## Care Intensely For Public Good

THE profound esteem in which King George and Queen Mary are held is based upon the conviction of millions of people that they and their whole family really do care intensely about the welfare of their subjects and pursue it year in and year out by every means in their power, declares D. C. Somervell in a recent book. He says: "It is no secret that the King is keenly interested in politics, and the Queen in all that concerns health, housing and the domestic welfare of the people. And, in spite of the triumphs of political sentimentalism, this is exactly the division of interests which the ordinary man would approve. Some men live in history as the authors of a single outstanding achievement. Others build perhaps a safer and steadier reputation upon a thousand uneventful actions. It is high up in the second of these classes that King George will find his place."

## Their Majesties in State Robes



## King Reads More Than Father Did

IT was once said by Prince Minister W. E. Gladstone of King Edward that he "knew everything except what was written in books." King George, if report be true, has a much wider knowledge of the written page than ever his father tried to possess. This is far from asserting that he is in any way a bookworm, and the only imaginative writer of distinction who has enjoyed King George's intimate friendship has been Rudyard Kipling.

In his early years, King George's chief sedentary hobby was the study of postage stamps, and his private collection is one of the finest in the world. Those, however, who have sought to ingratiate themselves into royal favor merely by the offer of rich and rare specimens of philately have met with disappointment, or at any rate have had to submit to receiving a fair return in cash or in kind.

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