

## U. S. Studying Business Pace

Revenues Lagging — Question of New Taxes Depends on Income.

WASHINGTON. — Administration officials said last week the pace of business in the next few months may show whether new taxes will be needed.

Should present activity be stepped up, they said, it may speed the rate of tax revenues sufficiently to remove the necessity for additional levies.

On the other hand, any major interruption in the present recovery rate probably would cut collections below President Roosevelt's already-reduced estimates.

Secretary Roper told his press conference the decline in revenues under Mr. Roosevelt's original forecasts may be "quite a temporary loss."

Roper said that although business is 10 to 15 per cent over the same period last year, "we are still a long way from full production." With no major setback from war abroad or other causes, he added, business may be expected to improve further.

The treasury at Mr. Roosevelt's request is canvassing methods of stopping loopholes in the tax structure. If present taxes cannot be made to eliminate revenue deficiencies, Mr. Roosevelt said in his budget message the treasury will suggest new levies in the 1935 session of Congress.

Word circulated in some fiscal quarters that the problem of raising domestic revenue may be hitched in the treasury study with that of checking down gold imports.

Taxes on foreign investments here have been considered one method of reducing the imports, which represent inflows of foreign capital and which upset both domestic and international economies.

Officials said such levies might be as deep as 10 to 20 per cent but at the same time provide some new revenue. An increase in the present 10 per cent tax on dividends and interest paid to foreigners probably would be most effective in accomplishing this, it was said.

## Why Is Crime Afraid in Canada

Col. Coary in American Monthly Suggests It Is Uniform Law For Dominion

"Crime is afraid in Canada" is the message in an article in The Commonwealth, an American publication by Col. G. B. Coary, one of Canada's best known lawyers and in The Commonwealth's summary of the reasons first given in 1911.

The law for the whole Dominion, extradition, non-conflicting laws. That would probably be the general idea, that the fact that the Criminal Code is a Dominion matter and applies alike across the country was the best reason for the better enforcement of criminal law in this country and in its neighbor. Other reasons include the fact that the judiciary is positive, not changeable and that appeals are dealt with speedily.

The question of uniform laws for the Dominion is one that is now attracting a great deal of attention and the success of the Criminal Code in uniform company laws, there was laws, uniform unemployment insurance, and so on, would be by more satisfactory conditions than that is by the way.

Recent events have again brought to the attention of Canada into notice in the United States and the Dominion the fact that it has been common knowledge that the people of Canada are not united in this country. This impression has grown because of numerous incidents but never has it had a clear explanation as in the prompt that of Ontario authorities with reference to strikes in the motor car industry of Canada.

## First Indian To Be Given A D. D. Degree

EDMONTON. — Rev. Robert B. Ambrose, veteran Indian missionary of Saddle Lake, 90 miles north of Edmonton, has left here for Toronto, where he is to receive at the invitation of Victoria University, honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity.

Dr. Stukacher is believed the only Canadian Indian holding a Bachelor of Arts degree and will be the first Indian who ever received a D. D. degree.

When in 1861 of Cree parentage, he joined Victoria College when it was located at Cobourg, Ont., and graduated in 1887. He became a preacher of the then Methodist Church, and in 1890 was ordained into the ministry. His ministerial life has been spent wholly among his fellow Indians at N'wiley, Hobbema and Saddle Lake.

Two years ago he was superannuated but continues to give assistance in the work of the United Church in its missions.

# When ENGLAND CROWNS the SIXTH GEORGE

God Save The King!  
Long Live The King!

"Vivat Regina Elizabeth"  
"God Save The Queen"

FROM THE moment he enters Westminster Abbey, wearing robes of red and Cap of Estate, to the time he leaves, clad in royal purple and wearing the Imperial State Crown, the King is the centre of a great religious service, which were developed at the Court of the Byzantine Emperors, who ruled from Constantinople, after the division of the Roman Empire.

His first act is to kneel in private prayer. His second to face his people so that they may express their willingness to accept him as their King. Not until, "with one accord of heart and voice," they have cried "God Save King George," signal that they wish him as their ruler, can he be crowned.

He must face them all. Four times he is "presented" to his people as he stands erect, bareheaded, close to the Coronation Chair. At each presentation he faces a different direction, showing himself "to the people at every of the four sides."

He must promise, too, to abide by the laws and the customs of those he is to rule.

For the first time, Canada will be referred to in the Coronation Oath. Since George V ascended the Throne, the dominions have attained full nationhood, and the oath has been amended so that George VI will:

"solemnly promise and swear to govern the people of Great Britain, Ireland, Canada, Australia, New Zealand and the Union of South Africa according to their respective laws and customs."

At a given signal the guns from the Tower of London broadcast the news that the King has been crowned.

Prayer follows, the Archbishop of Canterbury saying, "God crown you with a Crown of Glory," and the choir follows up with that memorable hymn: "Thus has set a Crown of Pure Gold upon His Head."

The King is addressed by the prime minister: "Our gracious and noble King, we present you with this Book, Here is wisdom..." and present him with the Bible.

The Bible returned, the Benediction is sung.

The King then leaves the Coronation Chair, and ascends to his Throne, surrounded by his Lords and Officers of State.

The words then spoken: "Stand firm, and hold fast from henceforth the Seat of State of Royal and Imperial Dignity."

And a great silence reigns in the Abbey.

Then comes the Royal Procession — the King, carrying his Sceptre, passes through the door on the South of the Altar into St. Edward's Chapel.

At the same moment Queen Elizabeth descends from her Throne and enters by the door on the opposite side.

Before St. Edward's Altar King removes his mantle and Sacred Vestments, and is clothed in his Robe of Purple Velvet.

The Coronation Crown then changed for the Imperial State Crown, since St. Edward's Crown is used for the Coronation only.

Queen Elizabeth, carrying the Sceptre with Cross and an Ivory Rod with Dove, passes to the West Door of the Abbey.

Together in stately, awe-inspiring procession along the route arranged for Coronation Day, the King and his Queen pass towards Buckingham Palace.

The Muse of Monarchy  
The English sovereigns fare none too badly as versifiers. Henry VIII was a fluent lyric-writer, and the poems by Elizabeth and James I do credit to the royal ears. Inspiration seems to have deserted our monarchs after the seventeenth century.



Princess Elizabeth, heir-presumptive to the British Throne, who recently celebrated her 11th birthday, will wear her own special coronet on May 12th.



### Coronation Sonnet

By John Masfield  
You stand upon the highway of the sea,  
Wherein the ships, your children, come  
and go  
In splendor at the full of every flow,  
Bound to and from whatever ports may be.  
Through this beginning reign, for years  
to come,  
May fortune set your lot in happy times;  
Your seamen saint still marking, with his  
chimes  
Daily, some ship of yours returning home.  
Though you are changed from what I once  
beheld;  
Though your remembered hulls are with  
the coral;  
I can not think upon your might unstirred.  
O sacred city of the lost sea-bird  
May wealth, out-ransoming the ports of  
old,  
Be yours, with spiritual gold and holy  
laurels.

### Princess Elizabeth Will Participate

The Princess Elizabeth, her 11th birthday only a few weeks behind her, has her part to play on Coronation Day.

A special coronet, small as befits her years, has been made for her.

A lesson this, from the last Coronation, when the princess royal, then 14-year old Princess Mary, to her consternation felt her coronet tumble from her head as she entered Westminster Abbey.

Princess Elizabeth will have enough to do to negotiate the train she will wear without having the added worry of balancing a full-sized coronet. In addition to train, she will wear a velvet robe of scarlet, edged with ermine, the whole over a frilled white dress. White gloves will cover her arms as she raises them to don her coronet, with the remainder of the perches, when her mother, Queen Elizabeth, is crowned.

She has no oath to take nor homage to pay. Her uncle, Duke of Gloucester, has that duty. As the remainder of the princes of the blood royal put off their coronets and kneel in their places, he advances to the throne and, kneeling before his brother, the King, swears:

"I, Henry, Duke of Gloucester, do become your liege man of life and limb, and of earthly worship; and faith and truth I will bear unto you, to live and die, against all manner of folk. So help me God."

Then, led by him, each of the princes of the blood touches the crown on His Majesty's head, as sign they will uphold it, and kisses the King on the left cheek in token of fealty. On no other occasion within the Empire does ritual call for man to kiss man.



The pomp and fanfare that go with the crowning of a British king. ... A view of the procession down the Strand at the coronation of King George V, in 1911.

### Six-Hour Wait To See Spectacle

Thousands of people who witness the Coronation procession will spend six hours or more in their allotted seats and take breakfast and lunch on the route.

Similarly, because of the long wait and the length of the ceremonies, members of the 8,000 congregation in the Abbey will be permitted to carry with them—as unobtrusively as possible—sandwiches or other light fare to sustain them till they can return home.

Perches will carry lunches in embroidered satchels, matching their Court gowns and concealed beneath their robes. Nor will flasks be forbidden.

Every effort is to be made to save spectators from the endurance tests that were imposed by the long hours of waiting before and after the Coronation of King George V, and Queen Mary, and it is believed that a speeding up will be found practicable.

Experience in handling crowds in recent years shows that great numbers of people can be moved more quickly than in 1911, and that there is no advantage in attempting to close all sections of the route at or about the same early hour.

Sightseers whose positions are on the return route will not be required to assemble so early as on last Coronation Day, when the much shorter route accentuated the traffic problem.

On the route, too, the scheme of arrivals will be flexible, and will allow different sets of ticket-holders different times of arrival, so that the filling of the stands may proceed smoothly and the final clearance of the route be deferred till the last possible moment.

AND AS SHE passeth by the King on his throne she shall bow herself reverently to His Majesty.

Not until the King is on his throne does the coronation of his Queen commence. When it is ended she ascends to her own throne at the King's left hand, two steps lower than that of His Majesty's.

She does not pay homage to her liege lord, as all others have done by the time she ascends her throne. Princes and dukes and the representatives of each and every degree of nobility have kissed her husband on the left cheek as token of their fealty.

She, his wife and queen, is called upon only to "bow reverently."

With him she heads the procession into the abbey, robed in purple and wearing a circlet of gold. With him her first act is to kneel in prayer at a faldstool before her chair or state on the south side of the altar. From this chair of state, which she does not leave until she kneels at the altar for prayers before her own coronation, she sees the anointing and crowning of her husband as he sits in King Edward's chair.

Her anointing and crowning take place on a faldstool set between the coronation chair and the altar. Four peeresses hold a rich pall of gold over her while she is anointed on the head, the Queen's ring placed on the fourth finger of her right hand, and the crown placed on her head. Her crowning is the signal for all the peeresses to put on their coronets.

She kneels beside the King at the altar for communion, and like him offers up an oblation of a pall or altar-cloth, and an inset of gold. The gold is a "mark-weight," approximately eight ounces.

One more the King and Queen are separated before, side by side, they leave the abbey to meet the loyal cheers of their subjects. As they enter St. Edward's Chapel to prepare for the state drive to the palace, the Queen crosses before the altar to use the door on the north side while the King enters the door on the south side. They meet inside the chapel. The separation is of seconds only.

### The Abbey

The present Abbey, was consecrated in 1065 but there was a church on its site long before that. According to tradition in the reign of the Saxons King Sebert some fishermen on the Thames saw a bright light appearing on the Lambeth side. Going over to investigate they saw a venerable old man who asked to be conveyed over the river. When he landed where the Abbey now stands, the locality became illuminated with a celestial glow of great splendour, while a host of angels descended.

The stranger marked out the site of the future church with twelve crosses, then said to the fishermen: "I am Peter, Keeper of the Keys of Heaven. Tell your King and your Bishops what you have seen".

The church built by Sebert was destroyed by the Danes, but was rebuilt by Dunstan, in 958 it became a Benedictine Abbey, but it was Edward the Confessor who really founded the splendid structure we know today. Unfortunately the saintly, if weak-willed King was too ill to attend its consecration in 1065 and died that year after building for himself a magnificent Royal palace on the site of the present Houses of Parliament.

Edward the Confessor, the last of the Anglo-Saxon kings was the first monarch to be buried in the Abbey. His tomb is still a great attraction. His tragic successor, Harold, was the first monarch to be crowned at Westminster.

20. Naval Review by the King at Spithead.

21. Their Majesties attend Empire Day service at St. Paul's Cathedral.

22. Dinner to Their Majesties by the Prime Minister at 19 Downing Street.

23. Queen Mary's Birthday. Court Ball at Buckingham Palace.

24. Their Majesties attend a Reception by the London County Council at County Hall.

25. (and June 22). The King holds levees at St. James' Palace.

JUNE  
26. Official celebration of the King's Birthday. Trooping the Colour on Horse Guards Parade.

27. The King holds investitures.

28. The King holds a Levee at St. James' Palace. Garden Party in the grounds at Buckingham Palace.

29. The King reviews Ex-Service Men.  
JULY  
1. Their Majesties hold a Court at Buckingham Palace.

## Coronation Costliest In English History

The Coronation of King George and Queen Elizabeth will cost the Treasury £454,000, a far greater sum than has been spent on any previous Coronation.

In the estimates published it is disclosed that £524,000 will be required altogether, but towards this £70,000 will be realized from the sale of seats along the route of the procession.

The last five Coronations have cost:

George IV, 1821	£238,238
William IV, 1831	42,298
Victoria, 1838	69,421
Edward VII, 1902	193,000
George V, 1911	185,000

Comparing the estimates with those for the Coronation of King George V., the greater part of the increased cost is in the estimate of the Office of Works for the preparation of Westminster Abbey and annex and the erection of stands along the route. This has increased from £33,000 to £354,000—less the £70,000 for the sale of seats.

An official of the department said recently: "There are a number of reasons for the increased cost. First, there is the advance in the cost of materials and labor since 1911. Then there is work for this Coronation which has never been done before."

"Increasing the accommodation inside the Abbey to nearly 8,000, about 1,000 more than in 1911, makes the work more intricate, and add to the cost considerably. Sound amplification and broadcasting arrangements are two other new items to be paid for by the Office of Works."

"Decorations along the route of the procession, floodlighting and the decoration of other public buildings in London and thousands of Government offices in the provinces, such as Post Offices and inland Revenue offices, have never been undertaken before by the Office of Works."

Another item in the Office of Works estimate is £140,000 for the erection of stands. Other detailed estimates for this year's Coronation compared with the costs in 1911 are:

Royal and other guests	430,000	295,000
Parliamentary Office	4,000	3,500
Dominions and Colonial Offices	4,000	15,000
India Office	25,500	37,000
Miscellaneous	14,000	3,900

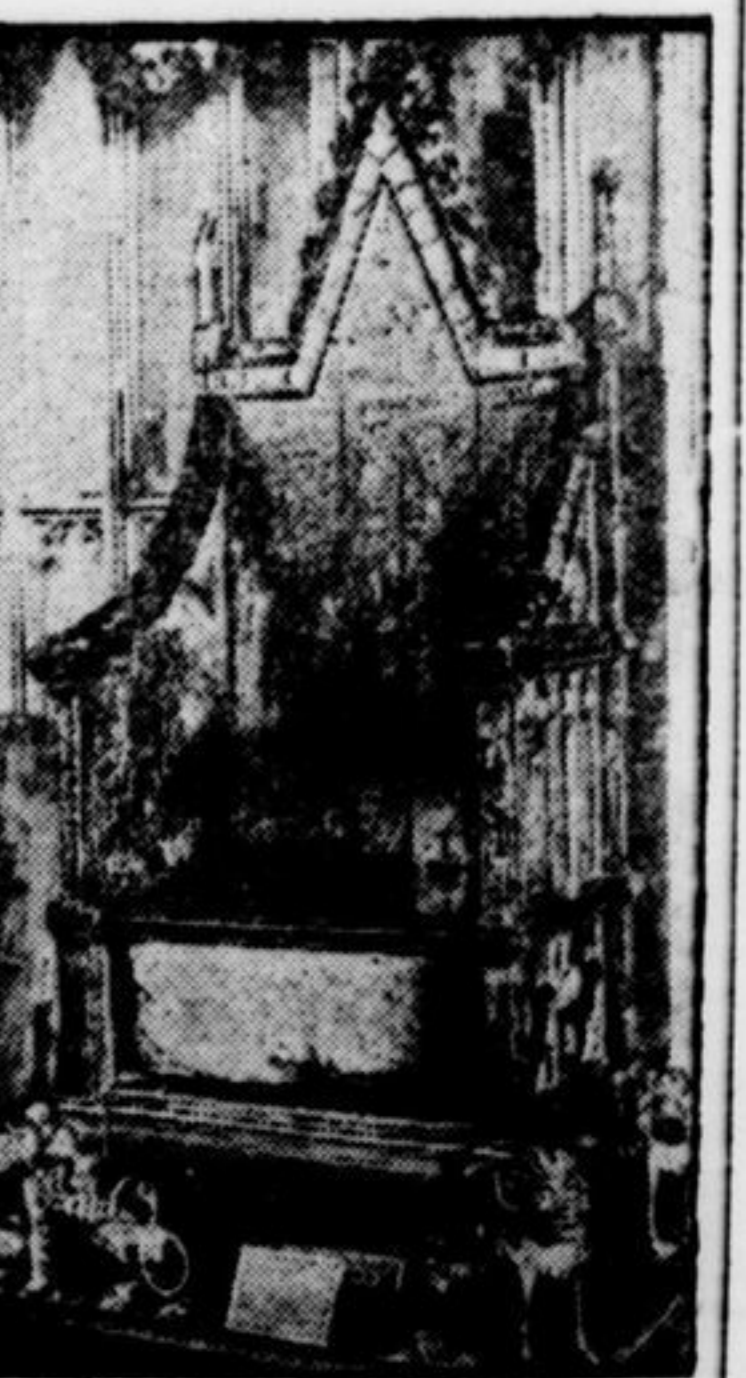
Expenses estimated for this year, but not in 1911, are:

War Office	4,000
Air Ministry	500
Foreign Office	3,000
Admiralty	25,000

## Official Program of Coronation Events

The Coronation program as officially issued from London is as follows:

5. 6. Their Majesties hold Courts at Buckingham Palace.
10. Arrival in London of Envoys and Deputations. State Banquet at Buckingham Palace.
11. Presentation of Addresses and Loyal Greetings by Prime Ministers of Dominions and by representatives of India and of the Colonial Empire. Luncheon Party by Their Majesties at Buckingham Palace for British Commonwealth representatives. Dinner Party by the Duke of Gloucester.
12. The Coronation.
13. State Banquet at Buckingham Palace.
14. Dinner to Their Majesties by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs at the Foreign Office, Court Ball at Buckingham Palace.
15. Reception for, and Departure of, Foreign Envoys and Deputations.
19. Their Majesties drive to the City of London and Lunch at the Guildhall.
20. Naval Review by the King at Spithead.
24. Their Majesties attend Empire Day service at St. Paul's Cathedral.
25. Dinner to Their Majesties by the Prime Minister at 19 Downing Street.
26. Queen Mary's Birthday. Court Ball at Buckingham Palace.
27. Their Majesties attend a Reception by the London County Council at County Hall.
28. (and June 22). The King holds levees at St. James' Palace.
- JUNE  
29. Official celebration of the King's Birthday. Trooping the Colour on Horse Guards Parade.
- 10-11. The King holds investitures.
22. The King holds a Levee at St. James' Palace. Garden Party in the grounds at Buckingham Palace.
27. The King reviews Ex-Service Men.  
JULY  
1. Their Majesties hold a Court at Buckingham Palace.
- 5-12. Their Majesties visit Scotland.
- 14-15. Their Majesties visit Wales.
22. Garden Party in the grounds at Buckingham Palace.



THE CORONATION THRONE