CELEBRATE
ON SATURDAY, AT
JARVIS, May 23
— 10.30 A.M. BALL GAMES START —
1. P.M. - CALITHUMPIAN PARADE
Led by the HAGERSVILLE CITIZENS BAND

GAMES - PONY RIDES

7.45 P.M. — AMATEUR SHOW
8.30 P.M. — FINAL BA
9.00 P.M. —
AND
9.30 P.M. - FIRE

ADMISSION
AFTERNOON — 25c
Cars Parked on Groun
— Children 12 Years and U

Pen, Scissors and Pastepot

WRATH IS INVOKED—

When the weather fails to co-operate for the Victoria Day Celebration it not only means a lot of added work for the sponsors, but it also proves disappointing for the boys and girls who always look forward to the occasion with great anticipation. We found that the youngest member of our own family took a dim view of our opinion that the show must be called off but no dire threats were involved. Such was not the case with the President of the Lions Club. When his son and heir heard him announce the celebration would not take place he informed his father if he persisted in that decision he would get the Government after him!

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AVERAGES—

The speaker was in the educational end of the United Nations organization. He was telling of the difficulties we face in getting the inhabitants of the globe to understand their neighbours.

"How can they," he asked, "when 60 per cent of people now living cannot even read or write."

This business of putting ourselves in the other fellow's shoes is a hard one at best right here in our own communities. In the world community, it seems almost insurmountable. How many people do you personally know, for example, who can neither read nor write? I would be hard pressed to name any.

Indeed, just putting ourselves in the other fellow's shoes is an impossibility. More than half of "the other fellows" in the world don't have shoes.

How many do you know who go to bed hungry every night of their lives? Yet half the people of the world went to bed or to what passes for a bed hungry last night. These

Only the
give you

Colourful Coronation Ceremony

Every Detail Of Stately Ritual Has Its Special Significance

No ceremony in the world is so colourful, so complex and so impressive as the crowning of an English Sovereign. The sense of occasion inspired by the presence of the most distinguished people in the world; the majesty of Westminster Abbey itself, its grey stones steeped in the history of centuries; the brilliant robes and uniforms; tiaras, medals and orders scintillating in the mellow light . . . the stately ritual, the prayers, the music and singing . . . it is a symphony in sight and sound.

But it is, of course, very much more than that. It is a service of dedication, evolved over a thousand years. It is rich in symbolism—meanings conveyed by signs, gestures, rituals and objects. And there are innumerable survivals from the ceremonies of long ago.

Queen "Recognized"

One of the oldest is probably the ceremony of "recognition", a direct survival of the old custom, in Anglo-Saxon times, of the election of kings by the bishops and people. As the royal procession moves up the Church and the national anthem is played, the Queen reaches a raised dais between the high altar and the choir. The Archbishop of Canterbury moves, together with the Lord Chancellor, Lord Great Chamberlain, Lord High Constable and the Earl Marshal, to first one side of the stage and then another, so that the waiting throng are addressed from every direction. Then he makes his declaration and appeals:

"Sirs, I here present unto you Queen Elizabeth, the undoubted Queen of this Realm: Wherefore, all you who are come this day to do your homage and service, are you willing to do the same?"

Dramatic Moment

While these words are spoken, the Queen stands by the chair and, turning shows herself to the congregation, in all four directions. This is a dramatic moment, and one that seldom fails to bring a lump to the throat of a visiting spectator, for the concourse signify their approval with the fervent cry of GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

The cheers ring out, the trumpets blare, and we are taken back over fifteen hundred years, when kings were elected by the spoken votes of their people.

Now the real ceremony of Coronation begins, for when the bishops and choir have sung the Litany, Holy Communion is celebrated.

Solemn Oath

The Coronation Oath, which is next administered, has changed in wording over the centuries. In its earliest form the king has three main duties; to maintain the peace of the Church, and civil peace, to prevent wrong-doing and to uphold Justice with mercy. "Their office" wrote Professor Trevelyan, "was sacrosanct, a commission from God, not to do their own pleasure but to enforce the law, by and through which they reigned."

In the past there has been dispute as to whether the oath bound the king to accept future parliamentary legislation. Charles the First was disabused by losing his head, James the Second, who wanted to make laws as well as uphold them, was driven from his throne by the revolution of 1688. When William and Mary were welcomed by parliament as joint sovereigns, a new oath was worded, and except for minor changes has remained substantially the same ever since.

Amendments Necessary

The Union with Scotland, the Disestablishment of the Church of Ireland and the changing constitutional status of the member countries of the Commonwealth have, of course, necessitated amendments. Because of constitutional changes which have taken place since the Coronation of King George VI, some alterations will probably have to be made in the wording of the oath taken by the new Queen. If the oath follows the form observed at the last Coronation, the Archbishop of Canterbury will demand of the Queen:

Archbishop: Will you solemnly promise and swear to govern the peoples of Great Britain, Ireland, Canada, Australia, New Zealand and the Union of South Africa . . . according to their respective laws and customs?

The Queen: I solemnly promise so to do.

Archbishop: Will you to your power cause Law and Justice, in Mercy, to be executed in all your judgements?

The Queen: I will.

The next promise to maintain the "Protestant Reformed Religion" established by law and preserve the settlement of the Church of England. Next follows the most solemn moment of the Coronation Service—the anointing. The choir sings the hymn "Veni, Creator Spiritus", after which the Archbishop, in a prayer, will say:

"O Lord, Holy Father, who by anointing with oil didst of old make and consecrate kings, priests and prophets . . . Bless and sanctify thy chosen servant ELIZABETH, who by our office and ministry is now to be anointed with this Oil, and consecrated Queen of this Realm."

Anointing Ceremony

The Queen will discard her outer robes and seat herself in the ancient Coronation Chair, containing the Scone Stone, on which kings were crowned over eight hundred years ago. The chair itself was finished in 1301, and has been used continually ever since. The holy Oil is poured into a silver-gilt spoon from the ampulla, a gold vessel shaped like an eagle, and the Queen will be anointed on the head, the breast and the palms of both hands by the Archbishop. "As Zadok . . . so be you anointed, blessed and consecrated Queen over this people . . ."

The significance of these words is that by the ceremony of anointing, evidence was given of the Divine selection of the Kings of Israel; similarly, the sovereigns of Britain are blessed to their responsibility.

Symbolic of Power

Now come the emblems of temporal power. The golden spurs, emblems of chivalry, are removed from the altar by the Dean of Westminster and handed to the Lord Chamberlain, who touches Her Majesty's heels with them. The magnificent State Sword, made for £6,000 for the Coronation of George IV in 1821, is handed to the Queen by the Archbishop with the admonition to ". . . do justice, stop the growth of iniquity, protect the holy Church of God, help and defend widows and orphans . . ." At the head of the hilt is a huge diamond hedged in with rubies. The rest is heavily encrusted with diamonds, while the scabbard is pure gold.

This sword is girt about a king, but will be placed in the Queen's right hand. It is heavy, and will later be "redeemed" for 100 shillings after the Queen has placed it herself on the altar. (The point here is that at the moment of handing over to the sovereign the sword becomes the property of the Church, but is later recovered by the Keeper of the Jewel House from the Archbishop).

Regal Symbols

The emblems of regality follow; the beautiful Imperial Robe in rich cloth-of-gold, embroidered in purple silk and enriched with coronets, eagles, Tudor roses and other emblems. Its shape is meant to symbolise the four corners of the world. The Royal Orb, a globe of solid gold six inches in diameter, surmounted by a diamond cross set in a large amethyst, is next handed to the Queen.

"And when you see this Orb set under the Cross", the Archbishop says, "remember that the whole world is subject to the Power and Empire of Christ our Redeemer."

It is a symbol of the Faith she has sworn to defend.

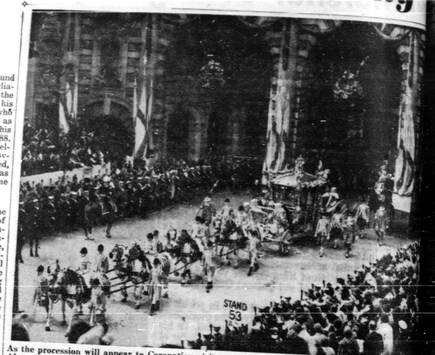
The ring is next placed on the third finger of the Queen's right hand. This is "the ring of Queenly dignity, and of the Catholic Faith". The one with a cross and a dove, follow.

Long-Awaited Moment

Now comes the moment which the world has waited for, putting on of the Crown, the most important factor in the Coronation, which is purely a religious ceremony with no trappings as its most solemn part. But the crowning is a climax. As the placing of St. Edward's Crown on the Queen's head is the signal for tremendous cheering. The jewels and stones of the Abbey will be the simple but inspiring cry GOD SAVE THE QUEEN as the Queen peers down their crown, trumpets sound, and all the peers of London the ancient ceremony their salute.

The Queen will then receive from the Archbishop the Chalice and Paten. (If she wishes he will tell her that "of all most valuable thing that God affords. Here is wisdom and the Royal Law". The Chalice and Paten, of pure gold, are used in the Holy Communion.

The Coronation ceremony is over. Princes and peers do their homage. The stately procession will line up and leave, and the period of expectancy will spread to the crowded streets outside, where the Queen's loyal subjects will pay their own personal homage to a young and lovely sovereign.



As the procession will appear to Coronation visitors, passing under Admiralty Arch on the way to Westminster Abbey. Above is pictured that of the late King George VI.

British Travel Association Photo

The Ampulla is in the form of a golden eagle with outspread wings; the Anointing Spoon, parts of which date from the 13th century; and St. George's bracelets, which are of solid gold, are not used in the Coronation ceremony.

History Unfolds

Along Route Of Royal Procession Are Famous Buildings, Monuments

In her Coronation Progress Queen Elizabeth II will be seen by a vast concourse of people in the Mall—one of London's very few straight leafy avenues—in five of its famous streets—Whitehall, Pall Mall, St. James's Street, Piccadilly and Regent Street—and in others, in Trafalgar Square and Hyde Park and on the Embankment. The Procession will not go within a mile of the City of London (at the once walled city, over which the Lord Mayor presides, St. Paul's Cathedral arises and the Bank of England broods, is still called), nor will it pass near the centre of the London County Council, but the Houses of Parliament will be toweringly in the picture.

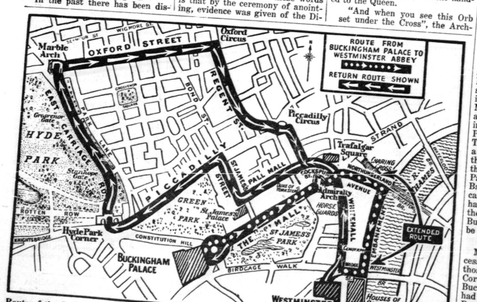
Years After Route

Much of the route of the Procession has a changed look to those who can remember the Coronation of Edward VII; Buckingham Palace itself in 1912 had its face lifted from plaster to Portland stone, the Victoria Memorial with the great queen sitting high over marble fountains, seeming on occasions such as this to review the comings and goings of her descendants, was erected in Mall with the pillars and statuary, the gift of the Commonwealth, were all part of the plan for a processional approach to the Palace carried out in the reign of Edward VII and George V. The Quadriga on Wellington Arch at Hyde Park Corner—it symbolized Peace and was just there when Zeppelins dropped bombs on London in World War I—and the Admiralty Arch at the east end of the Mall were part of the same scheme. In World War II Buckingham Palace fell on the royal apartments of the Palace; Whitehall was unscathed but the House of Commons was destroyed (now rebuilt) and Westminster Abbey damaged.

London's Best Statue

The Procession in the Mall passes Marlborough House, built by the founder of the Churchill greatness and now the home of Queen Mother, passed Henry VIII's St. James's Palace where Charles II, Queen Anne, James II, George IV were born and Queen Victoria married; passes Carlton House Terrace where Palmerston, Gladstone and Curzon lived; and on to Trafalgar Square. There Nelson on his column has long presided over the open-air meetings of every conceivable party and creed. At the top of the Square in front of the National Gallery are Grinling Gibbons's statue of James II and Houdon's of George Washington. At Charing Cross is London's best statue, Le Soeur's Charles I.

(Continued on Page 8)



Route of the Coronation procession. The Processional route will leave Buckingham Palace on the way to Westminster Abbey, and will proceed via Trafalgar Square, Northumberland Avenue, Victoria Embankment, Bridge Street, Parliament Square, Broad Sanctuary, to the annexe at the West entrance of the Abbey. The return route will be by way of Whitehall, Cockspur Street, Pall Mall, St. James' Street, Piccadilly, Hyde Park Corner, East Carriage Road, Marble Arch, Oxford Street, Regent Street, Piccadilly Circus, Haymarket to Trafalgar Square and through Admiralty Arch into the Mall and then to Buckingham Palace.

LUND
PHONE 95
GOOD DRIVERS

News of the Countryside
From The Record's Correspondents

RENTON

...d Mrs. Johnson Hewat of ...ave purchased the home of ... Mrs. Leighton Schuyla.

...r. Stickney entertained ...r relatives at her home on ... on Monday.

...d Mrs. Earl Duncan accom... by Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Chase ...ose, spent the week end in ...

Mr. and Mrs. W. Powell, daughter and son-in-law, of Toronto, were Sunday guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Reg. Iliffe.

At The Churches

ANGLICAN CHURCH
Rev. K. Richardson, Incumbent
CHRIST CHURCH, NANTICOKE

Saint Paul's Church
JARVIS
(ANGLICAN)
— May 24th —
WHITSUNDAY
8.30 A.M.—Holy Communion
10.15 A.M.—Church School
11.30 A.M.—Mattins

Christ Church

- DANCE -
Sponsored by the Jarvis Lions Club in the
JARVIS ARENA
EVERY FRIDAY NIGHT
Dancing 9.30 to 1.36
Featuring the music of
★ ALEC GALLAGHER
★ THE CLUBMEN
★ LIONEL THOMPSON

Stan Mitchell says
"A smile costs nothing but buys everything"

TRACTORS
NEW 8N FORD TRACTORS — Cast Iron Sleeves
Save up to $240.
ON TRACTOR & PLOUGH, TREADED TIRES & LIGHTS AT YOUR
FORD & MONARCH DEALER
HEAD MOTORS,
...ERSVILLE, ONT.
TRUCKS & TRACTORS

NOTICE
Commencing —
THURSDAY, JUNE 4, 1953
the Jarvis Branch of
The Canadian Bank of Commerce
— WILL CLOSE —
ON THURSDAYS
at 12.00 Noon
J. C. Reynolds, Manager

last!
tap that
won't drip!

Patented

...ts have proven that the new Magic
...t will not drip or leak. Yet this
...ned tap costs no more than old-...
drip-stained basins and baths
hot water waste
washers to replace
gic Action
Turn
Clean
Look At
...sets for Basin, Bath and Shower
...e in and see our full line
EMCO Plumbing Equipment
Sale by -
V. J. Elliott
E BRASS MFG. CO. LIMITED
Hamilton • St. Catharines • Kitchener • Toronto
Sudbury • Winnipeg • Vancouver
FC-53-D
-%
YEAR TERM

...less Treasures

...own Jewels Housed In Tower Of London

...e Wakefield Tower, a vaulted chamber of the Tower ...n where Henry VI was imprisoned and murdered, ...d the Crown Jewels which will figure in the Coro...emony.

...tors gaze spellbound at the lustrous gold orbs, the ...epre containing the largest cut diamond in the world ...ghalous Imperial State Crown which contains 2,783 ..., 277 pearls, 17 sapphires, 11 emeralds and 5 rubies. ...e however are only a few of the items constituting ...l Regalia, which include St. Edward's Staff, the ...l Ampulla, the Golden Spurs, the State Swords, the ...g, Sceptres and the Crowns.

...r value cannot be stated because obviously they ...ver be put up for sale, but certainly they are worth, ...lly, many millions of dollars. A fine haul for a ...if he was rash enough to risk electrocution or de...—two penalties which, it is rumored, would have ...ed by a prospective thief.

Crown Jewels have had their vicissitudes. Once the ...were housed in Westminster Abbey, but bits and ...d a habit of disappearing. Following an attempt to ...Abbey in the reign of ...the jewels were remov... Tower of London, the Im... stronghold by the River ...which took nearly 200 ...uild (between 1078 and ...

Thief Rewarded

...the Tower of London the ...re still a temptation. An ...venturer, Colonel Blood, ...his way into the confi... the assistant keeper, over... him with the help of two ...es and nearly got away ...State Crown and Orb. ...was strange, for in... executed the thief ...ed by King Charles II ...sion of £500 a year—a ...in those days.

...ps assume that all the ...ers of great antiquity. ...ever, is not the case. Dur... Commonwealth regime of ...Cromwell, from 1649 to ...the Sovereign after the anointing, ...as an emblem of chivalry, but since ...the Coronation of Queen Anne it ...has been the custom of the Lord ...Great Chamberlain simply to touch ...the Sovereign's heels with them.

The four swords of State are among the most beautiful examples of workmanship in the world. Each sword has a separate symbolical significance. For instance the Jewelled Sword of State, which at State openings of Parliament is carried point upwards before the Sovereign, symbolises office.

Gold-Encased Sword

This sword was made for the Coronation of George IV in 1821 at a cost of £6,000. Its gold scabbard is covered with emblems of the United Kingdom—the Rose of England, the Thistle of Scotland, the Shamrock of Ireland, beautiful sometimes called, the Curtana. As a symbol of forgiveness it is older than the Crown itself. As a work of art, it is of breathtaking beauty. Originally made for Charles II and since added to and improved, it is nearly three feet long and heavily studded with jewels, though the centre is of plain gold to form a grip. Its pear-shaped stone, the largest cut diamond in the world, weighs 516½ carats and was cut from the Cullinan diamond presented to King Edward VII by the Transvaal Government in 1907. The original diamond weighed 1½ pounds.

King Edward's Crown

The final act in the Coronation is the placing of King Edward's crown upon the Queen's head. It is so large and heavy, consisting of over 7 pounds in weight of pure gold and gems, that it is doubtful if the Queen will wear it for more than a few minutes before exchanging it for the lighter Imperial Crown of State. King George VI, with characteristic patience, suffered it for 30 minutes of the coronation service, though his father, King George V found it a few minutes quite enough. King Edward VII, who was in a poor state of health at the time of his coronation, was actually crowned with the lighter version and did not wear the heavy Crown at all.

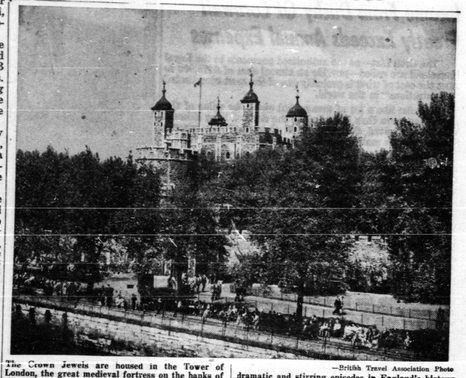
Murder's For Jewel

The great glowing ruby in the larger crown has a bloody and interesting history. Two inches by one and a half in size, in 1367 it was owned by a King of Granada in Spain who was murdered by a neighbouring prince who wanted to possess the stone. In turn he gave it to the Black Prince, who wore it in battle. Later, it saw the tumult and slaughter of Agincourt when carried by Henry V, and the carnage of Bosworth field, when carried by Richard III.

When Richard was killed the crown was found in a bush. Cromwell's vandals, when breaking up the Crown jewels, valued this fabulous gem at a mere £4. How it was recovered after the restoration of the Monarchy in 1660 it is not known, but even then its adventures were not at an end. For when Colonel Blood tried to steal the Crown jewels the ruby fell from its setting and was found in the pocket of one of his accomplices.

Stolen Gem Returned

The sapphire in the cross surmounting the Crown is said to have come from the ring worn by Edward the Confessor at his coronation in 1042, which would make it over 900 years old. It was buried with him in Westminster Abbey, lost when his tomb was desecrated and, in a mysterious way, found its way back to the Royal Regalia. Perhaps a priest who connived at its theft, and had hidden it, was later stricken with remorse and restored it to its proper place.

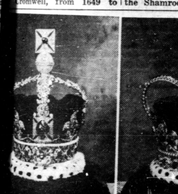


British Travel Association Photo

The Crown Jewels are housed in the Tower of London, the great medieval fortress on the banks of the Thames which has been the scene of more dramatic and stirring episodes in England's history than any other single building.

THE ORBS —British Travel Association Photo

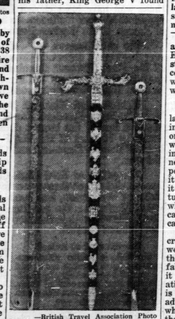
There are two Orbs, one for the King and the other for the Queen. The Queen Orb owes its origin to Mary, wife of William of Orange, who insisted on a joint occupation of the Throne. The King's Orb is the larger, and is of polished gold studded with large pearls, rubies, sapphires and emeralds. It is placed in the King's right hand immediately after the King has put on the Royal Robe.



IMPERIAL STATE CROWN —British Travel Association photos

THE CROWN OF ENGLAND

The Coronation Ceremony the Imperial State Crown is worn by ...ing Monarch on all State occasions such as the Opening of ...Houses many historical gems, the Black Prince's ruby, sapphire ...ng of Edward the Confessor, Queen Elizabeth's earrings and ...ent gems. In front is the Second Star of Africa, weigh... carats, cut from the great Cullinan Diamond. In all the Crown ...2,783 diamonds, 277 pearls, 17 sapphires, 11 emeralds and five ...Crown worn by Edward the Confessor, is the Crown of England ...the Crown with which all our Monarchs since that time have been ...



British Travel Association Photo

THE THREE STATE SWORDS

The Sword of State (in the centre) is a two-handed sword, the length of blade being 32 inches. The handle is of gilt metal, the cross-pieces representing the lion and the unicorn. The scabbard is decorated with diamonds, rubies and emeralds in designs of the Rose, the Thistle and the Shamrock. At the Coronation the Peer who carries the Sword of State delivers it up to the Lord Chamberlain who, in exchange, gives him the Jewelled Sword. The second sword is known as the Sword of Jestice to the Spirituality, and the third sword as the Sword of Justice to the Temporality.

The head of the Royal Sceptre, containing the Great Star of Africa, cut from the Cullinan Diamond.

...the priceless relics which for ...uries had figured in the ...g of England's monarchs ...ken down. On the restor... of the Monarchy in 1660 ...us efforts were made to ...own and re-assemble such ...as had not been broken or ...A few gems were recover... damaged, including the Black ...of ruby and St. Edward's ...e, which adorn the Imper... ...own today.

Ancient Regalia

...only pieces of the present ...which have featured in the ...of English monarchs be... 1660 are those two gems, ...Elizabeth's pearl ear-drops ...Stuart Sapphire from the ...of Charles II. The Spoon ...ampulla, which will be used ...coronation ceremony for the ...moment of anointing, date ...the pre-reformation days. ...spoon has been used, it is ...d, in Coronation ceremonies ...ly 800 years, for its work... is in the style of the late ...early 13th century. The ...ampulla is a gold vessel shaped ...eagle, through whose beak ...ornamental oil is poured into ...The Archbishop of Can... will dip two fingers into ...spoon and anoint the Sover... with the sign of the Cross.

...Golden Spurs, of solid gold, ...used to be buckled on to ...fully worked in rubies, diamonds and emeralds. The hilt and grip are thickly studded with diamonds and other gems.

Symbols of Justice

The second and third swords represent spiritual and temporal justice and together with the Curtana, which has a broken-off point and symbolises mercy, are carried on the ceremony before the Sovereign. It has been the custom to carry three swords of this type ever since the time of Richard 1st in 1189.

The Orb of State, delivered into the Queen's hands during the Coronation, represents independent sovereignty under the cross. The Orb used today was made for King Charles II, and consists of a globe of gold heavily encrusted with gems. The Archbishop, placing it in the Queen's right hand, will remind her of the significance of the cross surmounting it: "When you see this Orb . . . remember that the whole world is subject to the power and Empire of Christ our Redeemer."

Coronation Ring

When the Orb has been handed over, the Keeper of the Jewel House then hands the coronation Ring to the Archbishop, who slips it on to the third finger of the Sovereign's right hand.

Next comes the Sceptre, the "Ensign of Kingly Power and Justice," sometimes called, the Curtana. As a symbol of forgiveness it is older than the Crown itself. As a work of art, it is of breathtaking beauty. Originally made for Charles II and since added to and improved, it is nearly three feet long and heavily studded with jewels, though the centre is of plain gold to form a grip. Its pear-shaped stone, the largest cut diamond in the world, weighs 516½ carats and was cut from the Cullinan diamond presented to King Edward VII by the Transvaal Government in 1907. The original diamond weighed 1½ pounds.

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• ALWAYS — TWO COLOR CARTOONS •

HEAD OFFICE, London, Ontario - Hamilton Branch, King ...
DISTRICT REPRESENTATIVE — J. S. M...