

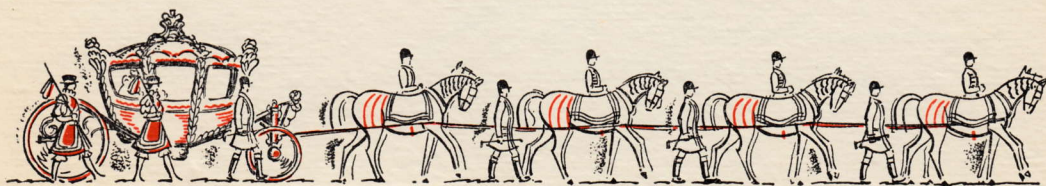




These be your Kings



Being an abridged record of
England's Kings
1066-1937





In this little volume the compendious style has been fully exploited and, if it fulfills its purpose, will place on every man's bookshelf a means of recalling, through the portals of historical fact, the story of Britain's monarchs during the past nine centuries.

Like the delicate veins, through which the very life blood of the human body flows, there is threaded through this digest of progress and development, the equally vital story of the struggles and accomplishments in the field of communication. A desire to make ideas, thoughts and reactions known beyond the audibility of the human voice has been fundamental and success in annihilating distance through oral science has contributed in great measure to the welfare of mankind.

Incredible strides have been made in the science of sound transmission and reception during the past half century and it is with pride that the Northern Electric Company contemplates its pioneering achievements during the reigns of five British monarchs.

In its modest beginning fifty-five years ago, the Company concentrated its resources on the development and manufacture of the, at that time, astounding invention, the telephone; and through this association it has expanded to its present national importance in the ever broadening field of the electrical transmission, recording and reproduction of sound.

We of the Northern Electric Company are proud to join our contemporaries in commemorating this momentous and unprecedented occasion when, for the first time in history, the world will attend a Coronation through the medium of radio.

A stylized, cursive signature in dark ink, reading "P. J. Rice". The signature is written in a fluid, elegant hand with a long, sweeping tail.

President.

"These be your Kings"

LIVE . . . and with God's help I will conquer yet!" Typifying the spirit that is England, redundant with the theme of struggle and success against incredible odds which is the history of England and its monarchs, these words were shouted by William the Conqueror at the Battle of Hastings. The tide of battle seemed to have turned against him; William threw off his helmet and with this defiant challenge led the charge to victory.

The Battle of Hastings fought in the year 1066 marks the beginning of the renaissance through which we can distinctly trace England's great line of kings and the growth of a great empire.

Genealogically we are concerned with England from the date of the Norman Conquest, since events prior to this period in history are not so directly relevant to the present England.

Let us consider, herein, the events contributory to the growth of Great Britain of today, particularly as these events relate to the development of the empire.

WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR

1066-1087

(First of the Norman Kings)

William I of England was a man of great strength and purpose. A wise statesman, and an unconquerable warrior, the twenty-one years of his reign are replete with events important to the history of England.

In this era there began a great activity in the building of cathedrals and castles all over England. The famous Tower of London rose up on the banks of the Thames. After a turbulent beginning, the latter sixteen years of William's rule were peaceful and prosperous.

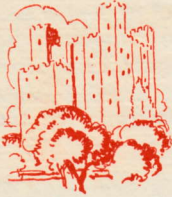


William had four sons:—Robert, Richard, William Rufus, and Henry. When he died at Rouen in the year 1087, he chose William to succeed him, sending him with a letter to Bishop Lanfranc—his adviser and invaluable aide—urging that William be crowned at once.

WILLIAM RUFUS (The Red King)

1087-1100

William, surnamed "Rufus," had been a dutiful son. He was a powerful man with leonine head and blue eyes. Under the guidance of Lanfranc the early part of the Red King's reign saw a continuance of good government and peace among the people of England. On the death of Lanfranc, however, two years after the coronation of Rufus, the King, misguided by the barons, levied heavy taxes which led to unrest.



Concerning the events of the times it might be related that during the reign of William Rufus the first crusade to the Holy Land was made by Robert, his brother. Also we note the first conquest of Wales and the building of more castles, especially in Pembroke and Cardigan.

William was killed by an arrow while hunting in the New Forest on August 2nd, 1100. His brother Henry hastened to Winchester to claim the throne, being crowned at Westminster on August 5th, 1100.

HENRY FIRST OF ENGLAND

1100-1135

Dealing with the reign of Henry I we see a quiet, cautious and learned man ruling England. First of the Conqueror's sons born in England he delighted the English people by marrying Edith, the daughter of Malcolm of Scotland. To please the Normans however, Edith later changed her name to Maud or Matilda. Through the mother of Matilda, a granddaughter of Edmond Ironside, all our kings and queens to this day can trace their descent from Cedric, the first West Saxon king.

Henry reduced taxes in England, imprisoned Flambard, The Justiciar, an infamous man who had greatly oppressed the people; and issued the first "Charter" or promise. In Flambard's stead he placed the good Bishop Anselm, a wise and kindly man. In the course of Henry's reign we see the foundation of the present English nobility.

Henry's only son William, had been fighting against the barons for three years in Normandy. Returning to England on the White Ship, William was drowned when the ship struck a rock and sank with all on board. It is said that this terrible tragedy in Henry's life so affected him that he was never known to smile again. On December 1st, 1135, Henry died of a fever contracted from eating "excess of lampreys."



STEPHEN OF ENGLAND

1135-1154

Stephen—grandson of William the Conqueror, was impetuous, unstable and unequal to the great task confronting him; that of ruling England. The barons, now that the strong hand of Henry had been removed, broke into open warfare and rebellion. Thus the nineteen years of Stephen's reign became an era of civil war. New and heavier taxes were levied upon the people; famine and pestilence were ravaging forces sweeping across England and the many mistakes made by the king during his reign threw the country into such a woeful state that a great religious revival came to pass. Oppressed as they were the people took to religion and prayer. As the barons became more wicked the people became more earnest—and relief came at last!



In 1150, Theobald, Archbishop of Canterbury, persuaded Stephen to acknowledge Matilda's son Henry as his heir by the famous treaty of Wallingford.

On October 25, 1154, Stephen died and Henry, who was abroad at the time, came to England, being crowned at Westminster on December 19th of the same year. So we leave behind the troublous times of Stephen's rule and come to a period of happy reconstruction so characteristic of the spirit that is England.

HENRY II

1154-1189

(First of the Plantagenet Kings)

Henry was a short, stout and powerfully built man, extremely intelligent and of such an active nature that he rarely ever sat down to meals. He restored to England the stability it had known under Henry I, established laws and lessened taxation. We see in the course of this reign the institution of law courts.



During this era, it is also interesting to note the construction of the first London Bridge over the Thames.

Equal to all tasks and problems through a period of reconstruction and rehabilitation which occupied the thirty-five years of his reign, Henry died in 1189. To England he had been a good king and lawgiver.

Two sons, Richard and John remained, and Richard, a character almost legendary in glamour and romance in the annals of England's history of kings, succeeded him. Richard was crowned at Westminster on September 3, 1189.

RICHARD I (Cœur de Lion)

1189-1199

Richard can be included among the great kings of England. His exploits and his successes in the Crusades to the Holy Land have made him the idol of the romanticist. Little of his time however was spent in actually governing England, and most of it in the pursuance of foreign wars. Fortunately for England the good laws made by Richard's father really governed the country.



Important to lovers of English history during this time are such characters as the great warrior, Saladin; Cedric the Saxon, Henry Fitz-Alwyn, first Mayor of London.

Richard died as bravely as he had lived. While besieging the castle of Chalus, near Limoges, he was mortally wounded. He died excusing his slayer, and ordering that he be pardoned. This order was disobeyed, however, and the man put to death. At Richard's death his brother John came to the throne.

JOHN

1199-1216

Handsome, well educated and of great ability, the best that can be said of John is that his reign is one of the most important in English history. His many deeds of cruelty and dishonesty aroused the people of England to a pitch of anger, which resulted in John being forced to sign the "Magna Charta," through which the liberties of the people were defined and perpetuated.

We see at this time the famous "Papal Interdict" and we welcome to this chronicle a fine and upright man in Stephen Langton, an English cardinal elected as chancellor. During John's reign, the Crown Jewels were lost as the King was crossing The Wash on his way to Norfolk.

John died at Newark, October 19, 1216, leaving behind him a distraught England; the country torn by civil war, but its people invested with greater elective powers than ever before. He was survived by two sons Henry and Richard. This period saw the beginning of a greater interest and support of the Trade Guilds, which had their inception in the early Saxon days.



HENRY III

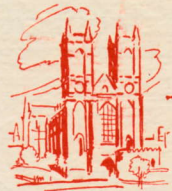
1216-1272

Ten days after the death of John, Henry aged nine, was crowned at Gloucester with a plain gold circlet. On account of Henry's minority, William Marshall, Earl of Pembroke, was elected to the regency.

In the year 1220, Henry was crowned for the second time, this time by

Archbishop Langton—and when he became twenty he began to govern in his own name. However, his advisors continued as his private council, and it is here that the English “Privy Council” had its origin.

During the reign of Henry one sees a period of fair prosperity; the first British Parliament and the influx of the great Franciscan Order of Friars, among whose number was the famed Roger Bacon, whose work “Opus Majus” first drew people to thoughts of science. The universities of Oxford and Cambridge are said to have had their beginnings at this time, although both these institutions trace their origin to earlier periods. This was an era of scholastics.



Another truly fine character in the time of Henry's rule was Simon de Montfort. A true patriot, and at odds with the manner of events which comprised the latter years of Henry's reign, we may regard him as the backbone behind the formation of the first Parliament. While very little good can be said concerning the reign of Henry III, it might be noted that England continued to prosper—in spite of civil war—and when Henry died, December 16, 1272, leaving the crown to Edward, who was then at the Crusades, he left a troubled realm. With the accession of Edward will be noted new conquests and further salient events in the thrilling history of England.

EDWARD I

1272-1307

Edward was thirty-five years of age when he ascended the throne of England. Of great moral and physical strength, we come upon one of the finest of all English kings. Edward's period of rule was one of growth and progress, for having profited by the mistakes made by his father he sought to win the love of his people by giving them just laws, and keeping their welfare constantly in mind. If it might be said that Edward in any measure failed in what he set out to do, one may charitably say that being human—and not infallible—he still clung to the age-old idea that a king might overrule the law.

Henry improved the monetary system and here we see pennies and farthings being introduced. We note too a further conquest of Scotland and in this annal the names of William Wallace and Robert Bruce are indelibly carved. In 1282, Wales was brought under subjection, and in Edward's Welsh-born son we meet the first Prince of Wales. The people were demanding a prince who could speak no English and with a happy humour Edward raised his new-born son upon his shield and said: “Behold your prince, he can speak not one word of English.” The first full Parliament, representing both the Lords and Commons of England occurred during this period.



Edward died at Burgh-on-Sands, July 7, 1307. Besides his eldest son Edward, Prince of Wales, he also left two sons by his second wife Margaret of France.

EDWARD II

1307-1327

With the accession of Edward II we may prepare ourselves for another troublesome chapter in England's history.



After installing the infamous Piers Gaveston as regent Edward left England for two months, to marry Isabella, daughter of Philip IV of France. It is impossible to chronicle in short space what followed. Gross misrule led to sorrowful times for the people of England; terrible famines took place the country over; misgovernment led to an uprising of the Scots, resulting in Scotland regaining her independence. More than four hundred years after the terrible Battle of Bannockburn, Robert Burns was to immortalize this event.

There remains to be said that it was here that Commons first assumed a share in the making of laws. Hitherto they had only been consulted about taxes.

Edward's death took place at Berkeley Castle on September 21, 1327, and his passing marks the beginning of the Hundred Years War. His successor, Edward III—a minor at the time—was crowned January 19, 1327, guardians being appointed to govern for him.

EDWARD III

1327-1377

In 1328, Edward married Phillipa, daughter of the Count of Hainault and from this union was born the great warrior son of Edward III so well known as the "Black Prince," because of his shining black armour. The reign of Edward III has a double history, one of wars abroad and another of great events at home. The fifty years of this reign are glowing pages in the chronicle of England.

Gold coins were first introduced and used as money in 1344. The serfs were freed and about this time the great Geoffrey Chaucer wrote his immortal "Canterbury Tales." The voice of the people took on new volume, and it may be said that despite constant war, the rule of Edward III was distinctly progressive.



Edward died in 1377. His son having predeceased him by one year, his grandson, young Prince Richard, eleven years of age, succeeded to the throne of England.

RICHARD II (Richard of Bordeaux)

1377-1399

Richard was crowned July 16, 1377, and on account of his youth, a council was appointed to rule the kingdom. Son of the Black Prince, Richard was a good king until spoiled by absolute power and of his reign very little can be recorded, in that Richard's individualism and misdeeds reduced the progress of the country to a standstill. So we hasten forward to the year 1399 when, after troublous and warring times, Richard is imprisoned, Henry of Bolingbroke, the grandson of Henry III, being declared his successor.



HENRY IV

1399-1413

(First of the Lancastrians)

The coronation of Henry IV witnessed the continuance of unsettled times. Frequent revolts occurred, the battles of Homildon Hill, Shrewsbury and Hamilton Hill taking place during his reign.



Peace, however, finally came to the country, and the latter years of Henry's rule found England once more taking up the thread of economic and industrial stability. It is also interesting to note that during this time, Commons first gained the right to make money grants, and there was enacted the famous or infamous, according to belief, law against heresy.

Cumbrous battering rams and ancient weapons were replaced by cannon in this century.

Henry died leaving four sons—Henry, who succeeded him; Thomas, Duke of Clarence; John, the Duke of Bedford—a wise and noble prince; and Humfrey, Duke of Gloucester.

HENRY V

1413-1422

For nine years England was once more to be dazzled by foreign victories. Henry V, a man of twenty-five when he came to the throne, was already a brilliant soldier and a potential statesman. In the first year of his reign he granted to Commons something they had long wished for, in that their bills became statutes. This, in conjunction with many other wise and considerate deeds made the beginning of Henry's reign a happy one. In spite of famines and a visitation of the Black Death in 1407 England had been for many years in a state of prosperity.

The religious doctrines of the Lollards were, however, being steadily preached, and in 1414 a revolt of this faction broke out which was summarily quelled. After this Lollardism gradually died out. Many new treaties were made to promote trade with Holland, Flanders, the Baltic towns, Venice and other countries. Shipbuilding took on a flourishing aspect and the coal trade of Newcastle took root. Eulogized in fact and fiction, we find in this era, Dick Whittington: "Thrice Lord Mayor of London!"



At this juncture a great war broke out with France. A war carried to such a victorious conclusion for the English, that Henry was made Regent of France, returning to be acclaimed on all sides by his proud subjects. During this war were fought the Siege de Harfleur and the famous battle of Agincourt. Its culmination was seen in the Siege of Rouen.

Henry died at the early age of thirty-four leaving the crown to his ten-months old son Henry. This baby prince was King of England and France!

HENRY VI

1422-1461

During the minority of Henry VI the Duke of Bedford became guardian of the young prince and protector of the realm. However, he was also Regent of France, and during his absence in that country he delegated his brother, the Duke of Gloucester as Governor. In this he proved to be ill-advised as Gloucester quarreled with the Duke of Burgundy and new trouble with France plunged the country once more into war.

At this time a simple country girl whom we know today as Saint Joan of Arc performed thrilling deeds of bravery for her beloved France, only eventually to meet death by being burned at the stake on May 30, 1431. In 1453, we see the end of the Hundred Years War and about the same time a decline of the British Parliament with a resultant lagging in the economic and industrial growth of the country.

Henry did two really important things leading toward England's progress. He founded Kings College at Cambridge and Eton School.

Well intentioned Henry strove hard to fulfill his official duties, but it is recorded that in all State matters he was influenced by people stronger than himself.

The Wars of the Roses took place during this time with their battles of—St. Albans, Northampton, Wakefield and Mortimer's Cross. At the Battle of Wakefield, Richard (Duke of York) was killed, warring against Henry's forces. His son Edward took up the contest, and subduing Henry, forced him to flee to Scotland with his queen, Margaret. Thus Edward was proclaimed king, March 4, 1461.



EDWARD IV

1461-1483

(First of the Yorkists)

The first ten years of Edward's rule comprise one long history of skirmishes and battles. Margaret took up the quarrel with Edward and warred bravely to recover Henry's lost crown. She however, was defeated.

Civil war continued in England and an uprising of the Lancasters, led by the Earl of Warwick, who had allied himself to Margaret's cause, was finally successful in the defeat of Edward who fled to Flanders. His queen, Elizabeth Woodville, took refuge in the sanctuary at Westminster where a son, afterwards Edward V, was born.

Henry after regaining the throne for a short period of six months, died in the Tower of London.

At last the country was quiet and we see here a great upward development in the middle classes. On the whole the country flourished, despite a terrible attack of plague called "Sweating Sickness" taking place in 1479. At this time there lived one of the most interesting characters in England's history; William Caxton, who brought the first printing press to England.

On April 9, 1483, Edward died, leaving two little sons, Edward aged thirteen, and his brother Richard, Duke of York. As we shall see, over these two little princes another great struggle began.



EDWARD V

April to June, 1483

In the course of sixty days of unhappy little Edward's reign all that can be related is that the throne was usurped by Edward Fourth's half brother Richard. We leave Edward, to deal with the events of the latter's rule.



RICHARD III

1483-1485

It can be seen that Richard enjoyed a very short reign. One of the most terrible crimes in all England's march through the years occurred during this rule when the two little princes, Edward and Richard, were murdered in the Tower of London. There can be little doubt that this was done on Richard's order and from the date of this tragedy Richard suffered so from remorse that it is said his peace of mind completely left him. It must however be recorded that Richard governed well. He passed good laws for the protection of commerce and instituted the first English consulate in a foreign land. He promoted printing, the sale of books and started a system of Royal Mail.

The Duke of Buckingham invited Henry Tudor to come to England and press his claim to the throne, although Henry's claim had little foundation, and that genealogically remote. Fierce warfare ensued, ending with the triumph of Henry's forces and the death of Richard at the Battle of Bosworth.



Henry soon after married Elizabeth of York, the daughter of Edward IV, thus gaining firm title to the crown, and uniting the two rival houses of Lancaster and York. The terrible Wars of the Roses had reached their end and with them what is generally understood to be the history of the Middle Ages.

HENRY VII

1485-1509

(First of the Tudors)

Henry VII, crowned at Westminster, October 30, 1485, was a shrewd and capable monarch. A great diplomat, his chief aim on ascending the throne of England was to keep peace at home and abroad, in order that he might establish a strong monarchy and replenish the treasury which had been depleted during the long wars. During the time of Henry we see a merging of the royal families of different countries through marriage. This period was noticeable for its many New World discoveries and explorations by such famous persons as Christopher Columbus, John and Sebastian Cabot. The names of John and Sebastian Cabot have become household words in Canada due to their exploration of her coast and inland waterways.

Great strides were made in the field of education and the beautiful Henry VII Chapel at Westminster was built during Henry's reign.

When Henry died, April 21, 1509, he was buried in the chapel named for him. He left three children: Margaret, wife of James IV of Scotland; Mary who afterwards married Louis XII of France; and Henry, a handsome youth of eighteen, whose reign was to be eventful in the history of England.



HENRY VIII

1509-1547

The reign of Henry VIII is one of the most notable in English history. In spite of the many mistakes that he made, "Bluff King Hal" never ceased to be loved by his subjects. It seems that his chief fault was a monstrous selfishness.

But to look upon the progress of the times. This reign witnessed the formation of the Church of England. We see Henry VIII as a contributor to British Maritime supremacy. His activity in the building of ships and dockyards laid the foundation of England's great mercantile marine. He established Trinity House, an association for piloting ships ever since entrusted with matters concerning British Navigation.



Important characters of Henry's time were the great administrators, Cardinal Wolsey and Thomas Cromwell. Archbishop Cranmer, author of the original uniform Prayer Book lived during Henry's time and Sir Thomas More, author, statesman and martyr, was also a character of great prominence in this reign.

After introducing the famous "Act of Succession" Henry died January 28, 1547. The throne fell to the lot of Edward, his little son.

EDWARD VI

1547-1553

Ascending the throne of England at the tender age of ten we see in Edward a remarkable boy. Because of the great wisdom and learning of his teachers, he was thoughtful and intelligent, taking an interest in matters far beyond his years. Invested with the right to rule, even in minority, he made the Duke of Somerset his protector, or regent. Somerset was later succeeded by the Earl of Warwick.

At a time when the country was torn by war and religious dispute, the one step of progress that can be recorded was Edward's founding of no less than eighteen grammar schools and Christ Church Hospital.



After a reign of only six years, and at the early age of sixteen, Edward died of consumption. Despite intrigue, civil war and factional efforts to place one Lady Jane Grey on the throne, the Act of Succession created by Henry VIII and providing that should Edward's reign not produce an heir the throne should go to the elder of Edward's two sisters is seen to have been respected. The short reign of

Mary is ushered in amid all the disturbances of civil and religious strife.

MARY

1553-1558

We can picture Mary, the elder daughter of Henry VIII, as a conscientious, but bitter and narrow-minded woman. Thirty-seven years of age at the time of her accession, she had suffered humiliation from childhood.

Mary's marriage to Philip of Spain was a noteworthy event of the times.

Among the significant events of Mary's reign were the restoration of Roman Catholicism and re-appointment of a Papal Legate.

War with France was renewed and with the fall of Calais the last piece of French soil was lost to England.

On account of their opposition to the policies of the crown Archbishop Cranmer, together with a number of notable clerics, including Bishops Ridley and Latimer were put to death.



Mary died November 17th, 1558, Elizabeth succeeding to the throne. The news that she had become Queen was brought to Elizabeth as she was seated under a tree in Hatfield Park and she fell to her knees crying: "It is the Lord's doing and it is marvellous in our eyes!" These words were stamped on the gold coinage all through her reign.

ELIZABETH

1558-1603

Elizabeth was undoubtedly one of England's greatest sovereigns. Nothing could be worse than the state of England when she came to the throne. The treasury had been drained; the crown was a subject of controversy, but faced with the task of rehabilitating England, Elizabeth's conduct of the affairs of the nation can be regarded as one of the most remarkable epics of sagacity and courage in all history.

Trouble with Ireland and Scotland were factors contributing to the difficulties of Elizabeth's reign. However, by the year 1561, we find England at peace and returned to a state of prosperity. Great revival in trade, agriculture and manufacture came to pass; and who does not remember that this period was probably England's most formative toward her rule of the seas?

We greet here Sir Francis Drake, first Englishman to sail around the world and the almost legendary Sir Walter Raleigh is identified with this era, as are the brave Sir Humphrey Gilbert, Davis and Hawkins. These men led the way to new countries and opened out new roads to commerce. This too was the time of the Spanish Armada and Britain's glorious victory in 1588 is a source of prideful record to every patriotic Britisher.



Unfortunate Mary, Queen of Scots, a character beloved of story books, who was beheaded at Fotheringhay Castle in 1587, represented Elizabeth's greatest problem in the keeping of her throne. That Elizabeth dealt with her in the way that she did cannot be placed greatly to her discredit. It must be remembered that in this, one of the most constructive periods in English history, Elizabeth's problems were multifold and her rule one in which her accomplishments by far overshadowed her misdeeds and errors.

Elizabeth never married and only on her deathbed did she name James I as her heir. Truly a remarkable woman, we take leave of good Queen Bess with these, her famous words: "Greater Princes than I have occupied this seat, but never one that loved you better."

JAMES I OF ENGLAND (James VI of Scotland)

1603-1625

(First of the Stuarts)

Amiable and kindly by nature but easily influenced by favourites, James I had little understanding of the English people, and many of his deeds irritated them. It can be said however, that if the inept James did little good during his reign, on the other hand whatever harm he did do plays but an indirect part in the growth of England.



Elizabeth's régime left the country in an extraordinarily stable and prosperous condition. During this time, the famous "Mayflower," carrying the Puritans, embarked for America. The Gunpowder Plot, so familiar to all, was discovered November 5, 1603, Guy Fawkes, its perpetrator, being put to death. The Thirty Years War with Germany broke out and on May 23, 1622, the first weekly newspaper appeared.

The death of James I, March 27, 1625, brought to the throne his son Charles. Here we see England embarking upon a sea of troublous times.

CHARLES I

1625-1649

Ascending the throne when he was twenty-five, Charles was a stately, handsome and dignified man. A religious man, and a good father, he did not however think it wrong to break his promises in order to gain an end. As it must be remembered that now Commons had already begun to set their will against that of the sovereign, it is little wonder that Charles' rule was productive of turbulence, in which each side grew angrier and more unjust until the terrible end came.



During these times England waged great foreign wars. The treasury of the country fell into a bad state, Parliament underwent times of great change and upheaval and with the outbreak of civil war all over England, we note the entry into English history of a strong man, Oliver Cromwell, whose war against the Crown led England into a state of 'Commonwealth,' beginning with the beheading of Charles I, and ending with the Restoration in 1660. For the next eleven years, until Charles II (eldest son of Charles I) was to be hailed back from abroad to assume the throne, England was in the hands of a 'Commonwealth.'

As we record the end of Charles I we find the country entering into a period of reconstruction under Cromwell. Refusing the title of "king" Cromwell, ruling with an enlightened despotism, brought peace and order to England. Trade and agriculture flourished and prosperity came once more. However, Oliver Cromwell failed in his chief purpose. In setting too high a standard he failed to establish a settled government. The people wanted a king, and after Cromwell's death, September 3, 1658, with the country falling into an alarming condition of anarchy, General Monk who had once served under Charles I but who had joined the Parliament in the civil war, resolved to bring to the throne Charles II. Through his efforts this end was accomplished and on his birthday, May 29, 1660, Charles made a triumphant entry into London over streets strewn with flowers.

CHARLES II

1660-1685

Sagacious, amiable and easy tempered, it might be said of Charles II (eldest son of Charles I) that no king was ever more heartily welcomed. However, it would seem as though the well meaning Charles, ill-advised and self-indulgent, contributed little toward the good of the country. It is said of Charles that "he never said a foolish thing, and never did a wise one."

England, released from a period of puritan rule, became a "Merrie England under a Merrie Monarch." We see nevertheless in this era the establishment of the first standing army of England and the abolition of Feudal tenures. The famous "Corporation Act" was passed at this time and with the emigration of large numbers of nonconformists to America, William Penn, the great Quaker, established Pennsylvania.

In the year 1645, Charles established the Royal Society, and with its inception we note such characters as Boyle, Halley, and Hooke. Sir Isaac Newton explained his theory of gravitation in 1682, and the Royal Society with these early scientists as the driving force, became one of the greatest scientific societies in the world.

England was plunged into a state of national bankruptcy through a series of unfortunate events. Two contributing factors wherein Charles was not entirely free from guilt, were unwise sales of British possessions and the constant waging of foreign wars. The hand of fate chose this period of stress to descend on England with "The Plague of London" in which 24,000 people died in three weeks and the great fire, September 2, 1666, which culminated in national depression.

The great diarist and Admiralty Official Samuel Pepys was active in court office at this time and as we approach the end of the reign of Charles II we see the first use of the terms "Whigs and Tories" in their application to political parties. Charles fell ill on February 2nd, 1685 and died apologizing in his witty way for "being such an unconscionable time-a-dying." With the accession of James II England was to see an eventful four years, with bitter war the keynote.



JAMES II

1685-1689

The reign of James II (2nd son of Charles I) shows how, in four years, a really well meaning man can turn a whole nation against him by sheer obstinacy and faithlessness to his promises. The many arbitrary acts of James were soon productive of country-wide rebellion led by one Monmouth who sought to dislodge James from the throne. The fierce Battle of Sedgwick however culminated in the defeat and execution of Monmouth. In these times too, we come upon the famous "Bloody Assizes" and the equally famous "Test Act."

Deaf to all warnings, James continued to pursue his arbitrary course. Agitation was rife among the people that Mary, the daughter of James, and her husband, William of Orange, should come from Holland to defend the rights and liberties of England and the way was being quietly cleared for the time when William should come to England to wage war against James and usurp the throne. It must be noted that at this time James had no heir. However, on June 10, 1688, a son was born. This unhappy child becomes part of the later narrative.



On November 5, 1688, William landed in England with 13,000 men. James and his family were forced to flee the country. We now come to an interregnum of sixty days during which time Parliament convened. After much discussion it was decided that William and Mary should be proclaimed king and queen and that William alone should govern. Before this however, the great "Bill of Rights" was drawn up limiting the powers of the king and enumerating the undoubted liberties of the people. If Mary died William was to go on reigning alone, while Anne, second daughter of James II, and her children were to be the next heirs.

WILLIAM III

1689-1702

Stern and unpopular, but a good king, William was crowned April 11, 1689. James having fled to France, found sanctuary with Louis XIV. William was faced with the task of fighting for his crown. It is a matter of record that William was not acknowledged on every side in England. So with this chaotic condition extant, it is not surprising to find the country plunged into factional warfare. Eventful in the record of these wars are the terrible Massacre of

Glencoe, the Battle of Killiecrankie, the long Siege of Londonderry and the Battle of the Boyne, which latter event ended in the final defeat of James.

War had again drained the treasury and England was on the brink of financial ruin, and the notable "Triennial Act" which limited the life of Parliament to three years, at this time came into being. The Bank of England had its inception during this reign.



James II, having died in France, Louis XIV was determined that the son of James should be recognized as king and a Parliament was hurriedly summoned in England to vote monies and men for the purpose of fighting this French king who insisted on settling England's affairs. William, who had been in failing health, was too ill now to command this new army. So, knowing that Lord Churchill, later the Duke of Marlborough, was a military genius, he made him commander-in-chief. Even before war was declared William's reign came to an end; on March 8, 1702, this grave, silent man who had done so much for England and received so little gratitude in return, passed to his rest.

QUEEN ANNE

1702-1714

In character Anne, second daughter of James, was slow-minded and obstinate, but affectionate and good, and possessed of an intense love for her people. She made no effort to interfere in politics and any disputes in her reign were between the Whigs and the Tories.

One could not omit here the remarkable work of Marlborough. His tactical skill in the war waged against France is almost beyond belief. The battle of Blenheim was fought, in which two thirds of the French army was either killed or taken prisoners; Gibraltar was taken later by the English. In 1706, Louis was forced to propose peace. Prosperity returned to England and trade and commerce gained new impetus.



Probably the most notable event in the rule of Anne was the Act of Union, passed in Scotland, in January 1707, and in England two months later. Now, once more the British people were as one and the Kingdom of Great Britain came into being.

With Anne's reign drawing to a close, the succession was a subject of conjecture and discussion. Princess Sophia of Hanover having died, her son George was the heir named by Parliament in the Act of Succession. On August 1, 1714, Anne died, and despite Jacobite opposition, George Lewis, great-grandson of James I, was declared king.

GEORGE I

1714-1727

(First of the Hanovers)

Seven weeks after the death of Anne, George of Hanover landed with his only son at Greenwich. He was well received, for the nation wanted rest and settled government. The People wanted a king who would let Parliament and the ministers govern the country.



George I, fifty-four years of age, was honest and well-intentioned and it will be seen that he conducted his reign according to the laws of the country. Truly, during his rule, did England find new strength by peace at home and conquest abroad. English trade pressed toward the South Seas and many companies were formed which made immense profits in manufacturing, mining, shipping and commerce. It was at this time that the famous "South Sea Bubble" burst, the speculation which had involved thousands of people coming to a climax bordering on country-wide panic.

Robert Walpole was elected Prime Minister, and during the next twenty-one years, this man did much to improve the credit and hence the economic welfare of the country.

The death of George I occurred June 10, 1727 and his son succeeded him. This accession of George II, it will be seen, did nothing to disturb the even tenor of England's ways or that of her progress.

GEORGE II

1727-1760

George II, strong-willed and virile, graced the throne of Britain during a period which was constructive and important to the history of Britain.

During George's reign, two extremely able Prime Ministers officiated in England. Robert Walpole and later, William Pitt, served the country well and contributed greatly to its prestige and power.

At this time took place the War of the Austrian Succession. A character beloved by every Scot, "Bonnie Prince Charlie" lived, fought and died during this era. The Reform of the Calendar was effected in 1751 and The Great East India Company was established. England's foothold in India was gained under the leadership of a man whose exploits were to immortalize him as the great Lord Clive.

To grasp the significance of the Walpole-Pitt period, we must take note of England's imperialization and colonization which, as we shall see, grew to far-flung proportions. A part of Canada was first taken in 1757, the whole coming under British dominion following the Battle of the Plains of Abraham in 1759. We salute briefly such sterling characters as the Generals Wolfe and Montcalm. By the



Treaty of Paris, made in February, 1763, England gained Canada and all the French possessions, east of the Mississippi, excepting New Orleans. George II died October 26, 1760.

GEORGE III

1760-1820

Shrewd and persevering and a good and religious man, the sixty years of the reign of George III constitute a period of events and progress, so kaleidoscopic as to be almost impossible of condensation. Setting aside first England's loss of the American colonies, in which she lost great lands but was taught such a lesson in good government that she subsequently gained an empire, it is best to treat, in brief, the events and progress of the longest rule of any British king in history.

The establishing of modern newspapers; the Declaration of American Independence in 1776; the Treaty of Versailles; extension of English rule with the voyages of Captain Cook to Australia, Canada, and other parts of the world; the régime of Pitt, the younger; passing of the first East India Bill; birth and time of the father of modern economics—Adam Smith, and the outbreak of the French Revolution. So, to the wars between England and the new French republic, the glorious naval victories of Lord Nelson; and the entry into history's pages of a man whom many regard as the greatest individual character the world has ever known: Napoleon! The latter's near domination of Europe, the threat of which eventuality saw dissipation on the battlefield at Waterloo when another great soldier, the Duke of Wellington, caused the defeat of Napoleon and forced him into exile.

All these events during sixty years of rapid progress, in which the advance of science and invention is particularly notable, for we come upon the introduction of steam and the first machinery, the building of the first canals. Two great inventors who lived during these times, Arkwright, who invented the spinning frame and Hargreaves the spinning jenny. Verily, science had donned the seven league boots!

As to literature: This period no doubt constitutes the greatest since the reign of Elizabeth. Samuel Johnson, and Sir Walter Scott, authors of great genius; Oliver Goldsmith, the poets Cowper, Shelley, Burns, Keats and Byron then lived and wrote, while Campbell, Coleridge, Wordsworth, Southey and Tom Moore were famous as poets long before the death of George III.

In the realm of fine arts we see the establishing of the British Museum. The great painters: Gainsborough and Reynolds lived then, as did Wedgewood, from whose imagination and art we have been given the lovely Wedgewood pottery.

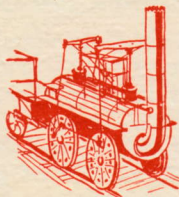
When George died, January 29, 1820, everything promised well for the future social and intellectual development of England.



GEORGE IV

1820-1830

The rule of this monarch, which lasted for the comparatively short space of ten years, can be treated in more or less cursory fashion. George IV did not intrude in affairs of state, leaving those matters to a capable Parliament with which such able men as George Canning, Peel and Huskisson were identified.



Two great reforms took place during this era: The criminal laws were made more just, when in 1824 Peel succeeded in doing away with the punishment of death for more than a hundred minor crimes, and at this time too, Huskisson's Reciprocity of Duties Bill led England toward greater economic strength. In this period we note the administration of Wellington 1828-1830; the Catholic Emancipation Bill and the rapid colonization of Australia.

With the death of George in June of 1830, the crown passed to his brother William and with the accession of this popular king will be seen seven more years of advancement in every sphere.

WILLIAM IV

1830-1837

William was a great favorite of the people. Most democratic of kings he walked the streets of London and freely shook hands with old acquaintances. It is pleasant to relate that the reign of this kindly man embraced a time during which a great deal of good was achieved.

Parliament made many changes in the laws of the country toward stabilizing the credit of England. In the year 1830, the first English railway was opened running between Liverpool and Manchester and George Stephenson, son of a poor collier, who had risen to be a great engineer, saw the fruition of his years of struggle and laboring toward making steam a practical method of locomotion.

Better asylums were established for the feeble-minded. It is interesting to note that up to this time when MacAdam produced his famous process for surfacing roads, nothing had been done in this field since the Roman conquest. In 1823, we see a learned body of gentlemen headed by Doctor Birbeck establishing the first Mechanics' Institute.



And so, with the death of William on the morning of June 20, 1837, an eighteen year old girl came to the throne of a great and growing empire. Victoria—only child of the Duke of Kent, fourth son of George III—destined to be a queen beloved beyond precedent.

VICTORIA

1837-1901

Victoria brought to the throne many fine and noble characteristics, which endeared her to the hearts of her subjects during the sixty-three years of her reign.

The early years of her rule witnessed many developments in the world of science, industry and commerce, notably the first practical steamships and telegraphs. Later in her reign, the sewing machine, which revolutionized the clothing industry, and still later the automobile made its first appearance. The transcontinental line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, which was to become the largest travel system in the world, was completed in 1885.



In 1836, the first electric telegraph was patented in England by Wheatstone and Cooke, and used on the Blackwell Railway. This period saw the first ships worked entirely by steam. The Penny Postage stamp system had its inauguration in 1840 through the efforts of Sir Rowland Hill.

The distress and poverty among the poorer classes became a matter of real concern at this time and were subjected to deeper and more constructive thought—the real sources of economic ills were sought and the names of Cobden and Bright are prominent in efforts to remove the duties from foreign grain, thus alleviating much economic distress.

In 1840, Victoria married her cousin, Prince Albert of Saxe-Cobourg-Gotha, who as Prince Consort made her happy through his affection for her and her people.

Due to considerable industrial expansion at this time, increased taxation became necessary and Peel introduced the first "Income Tax."

The Crimean War in 1854 had at least one fortunate result in the establishing of nursing through Florence Nightingale. In 1858, the Indian Mutiny was suppressed and following a Royal Progress by the Prince of Wales in 1875, the Queen became Empress of India in 1877. In 1869, with the formal opening of the Suez Canal, trade routes were expanded, greatly to the benefit of industry and commerce. During this time we note such names as those of Lords Derby and Palmerston, Lord John Russell, Rhodes, Disraeli and Gladstone.



In 1874, Alexander Graham Bell invented the telephone in Canada. Four years later, Queen Victoria listened to a song transmitted to her by telephone and expressed her pleasure at the rapid development of this great scientific discovery.

In the fields of science, other great discoveries animated Victoria's era—Lister and Pasteur with their immortal contributions to medical science and central African explorations of Livingstone and Stanley. In the military field, great names appeared in this era, notably Sir Henry Havelock, General Gordon, Lord Napier of Magdala and Sir Garnet Wolseley.

In the realms of thought and knowledge, advancement was rapid through this reign, and the arts, drama and music were prolific with memorable names. In history, Grote, Macaulay, Green, Freeman, Gardiner and Lecky. In philosophy and art, Carlyle and Ruskin. In fiction, Thackeray and Dickens, Charlotte Bronte and George Eliot and in Poetry, Tennyson, Browning, Kipling and others.



Thence to the waning days of Victoria's rule. Trouble with Ireland and Africa, the latter culminating in the Boer War—further colonization, growth and progress.

The spirit of greater attainment and the quiet confidence in the capacity of the people to continue to stabilize and grow as a nation assumed the quality of a national characteristic during Victoria's reign. It was this fine feeling of confidence in the future, and thanksgiving for the rule of a truly noble queen that enabled the people of the Empire to bear the sad news of the death of their sovereign and protector, Victoria, who had fulfilled the exacting duties of the throne with simple, natural but incomparable skill.

Victoria died January 22nd, 1901, and her eldest son, Edward succeeded to the throne.

EDWARD VII

1901-1910

A dramatic postponement of the coronation of Edward VII, through illness, occasioned great emotional reaction on the part of the people of the Empire as well as those of foreign lands, and when he was crowned on August 9th, 1902, Edward if possible was more universally popular than ever.



At the time of his Coronation, Edward brought to the throne with him Alexandra, daughter of Christian, King of Denmark, whom he had wed on March 10, 1863. Two sons and three daughters had been born of the marriage. Albert Victor, Duke of Clarence, the oldest child, died January 14th, 1892; George, Duke of York, later to rule the Empire, at the time of Edward's coronation was 37 years of age.

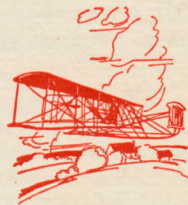
At the age of 60 years, the new monarch took up his duties. One of the most important events during this reign was the termination of the Victorian policies of isolation in foreign affairs.

The Marquis of Lansdowne had succeeded Lord Salisbury as Foreign Secretary in 1900 and under Lansdowne the "Entente Cordiale" fostered by the pacific Edward since his days as Prince of Wales, was brought to successful conclusion by his visit, as King, to President Loubet of France in 1903, and the return visit of the French President to England in July of the same year. The Entente Cordiale was later strengthened by the further inclusion of Russia which served as a counterpoise to the alliance of Germany, Austria and Italy.

In 1909, radio telegraphy had its first practical use in the saving of lives at sea when 200 persons were rescued from the *SS. Republic* in mid-Atlantic.

Out of this constructive period came a succession of brilliant statesmen such as Asquith, Lloyd George, Haldane, Balfour, Milner, Chamberlain, Churchill, and many others. Bills intended to improve the lot of the workers were submitted and passed in rapid succession. The Old Age Pension Bill, the Workmen's Compensation Bill, The Small Holding Bill, and the Trades Disputes Bill were definite milestones in the progress of liberal legislation. The great military figures of this era were Roberts and Kitchener.

The comparatively short reign which comprises what is now known as the Edwardian era is one which the peoples of the kingdom remember with deep emotion. Edward, the versatile and kindly monarch, in achieving his own objectives exercised all the traits of his fine personality toward an Empire which would provide for the masses as well as the richer classes a happier, more peaceful and stable existence. With his debonair and gracious manners, his experience in treating with all manner of people and his appreciation of the worth and inherent values of the traditional colour, pomp and ceremony which is the throne of England, he restored to the monarchy the opulence and grandeur of earlier eras.



Edward died May 6th, 1910, and the Empire was plunged into abject sorrow as the bereft Queen Alexandra and the people contemplated the passing of their beloved king; a sorrow augmented by their deep gratitude to him who had left behind him a still greater British Empire.

GEORGE V

1910-1936

George V has been well termed George the Faithful, for with the accession of this monarch, Britain was ruled by a man who was to prove faithful to the highest ideals of kingship, family and spiritual life.

On July 6th, 1893, George, then Duke of York, married Princess Mary of Teck. Throughout the forty-three years of their wedded life, George and Mary stood high in universal esteem on account of the pre-eminent degree of sympathy and interest which they showed on behalf of the welfare of all their subjects.

It is a fact that the reign of George V stands first in its history of progress in almost every field of endeavour and the dynamic though modest personality of the beloved ruler permeates the history of every achievement, tragedy or sorrow which came to the British Empire during his reign. So replete with progression in science, industry, politics, and the cultural arts was this twenty-five year period of the kingship of George that almost strictly chronological brevity must be adopted in order to give some dimension and perspective to the panorama of Great Britain as an Empire from 1910 to 1936.

Throughout the Great War, 1914-1918, George V and members of his family voluntarily and willingly were found in the company of the gallant troops who learned more than ever to respect and love the calm, sensible, but courageous man who was their king. Queen Mary became an active participant in the Great War through her constant effort and interest in hospitalization and war-time organizations for the maintenance of the comfort, happiness, and morale of those who fought for her Britain.



Finally 1918—Armistice, an experience painted beyond description with the glorious colours of Victory. But the war-torn maps of Europe and the deep furrows of individual grief were left as permanent marks of conflict. George V walked with his subjects out of these smoke-filled corridors of War, bearing his burden pridefully and with majestic silence, and could he have fully realized the affection for him and his Queen, which their noble actions had inspired in the hearts of their subjects, he might have felt greater compensation and some measure of happiness, after these dreary years of War.

Outstanding achievements in the field of aviation had been recorded during the War. In June of 1919, Capt. John Alcott and Lieut. Whitton Brown flew across the Atlantic from Newfoundland to Ireland and a further triumph was added when Lieut.-Col. Van Rynevald and Flight-Lieut. Brand flew from Brooklands to Capetown. At Geneva in the same year, the first meeting of the League of Nations was held. The years 1920 and 1921 produced strikes of a serious nature, but again the tact and fairmindedness of King George greatly aided a satisfactory settlement. 1923 marked a tremendous advance in radio broadcasting and it is interesting at this point to note that the King's knowledge

of wireless was exceptional. 1924 witnessed the first control of Empire affairs by a totally Labour Government. Wembley Industrial Exhibition was opened by King George on April 23rd, 1924. Research in Egypt conducted by Howard Carter revealed the famous tomb of Tut-ankh-amen. 1926 was the year of the national strike in support of miners' claims to higher wages. This strike cost the country many thousands of pounds, but happily the danger was soon averted and on May 12th, the general strike was finally ended. The Zionist State in Palestine was created at this time. Serious illness visited the King during 1927, and repeated attacks of this illness caused grave

concern throughout the Empire. Speed boat records and further achievements in flying followed in quick succession during this period. In 1931, a financial readjustment took place, resulting in the country going off the Gold Standard.

The first of King George's famous Christmas messages was broadcast from Sandringham, in 1933, by radio on a network which linked the British Empire, and this important event was repeated at Christmas 1934 and 1935. Four British aviators flew over Mt. Everest at a height of 35,000 feet. September 1934 saw the launching of the Cunard-White Star liner *Queen Mary*, Britain's most luxurious liner. An unprecedented occasion in the history of the Empire was the celebration of "Jubilee Day," the 25th anniversary of the King's accession, on Monday, May 6th, 1935. So tremendous was the throng participating that in London, innumerable crowds were "camping out" for several nights prior to May 6th. Once more King George turned to the radio to speak to his subjects throughout the world and relationship between Monarch and subjects reached a peak of kinship never before attained in the history of Kingdoms.

But a few short months later His Majesty turned again to the scientific aid which made it possible for him to speak to the subjects he loved so well, and on Christmas day, 1935, the last time the king's voice was to be heard throughout the world, he said in closing, "How could I fail to note in all the rejoicing, not merely respect for the Throne, but a warm and generous remembrance of the man himself, who, may God help him, has been placed upon it. It is this personal link between me and my people which I value more than I can say. It binds us together in all our common joys and sorrows, as when this year you showed your happiness in the marriage of my son, and your sympathy in the death of my beloved sister. I feel this link now as I speak to you. I add a heartfelt prayer that, wherever you are, God may bless and keep you always."

The repeated illness of the King brought about by the arduous tasks of a most active reign had weakened the mortal structure of this great monarch, and on January 20th, 1936, the beloved king passed away. George, the Faithful, protector of the people, had gone to a well deserved rest.



EDWARD VIII

January 20th to December 10th, 1936

Edward VIII was 42 years of age when he succeeded to the throne of Britain, and it is imperative, in considering the accession of this monarch and the situation surrounding his short reign, the fact be not forgotten that he had been heir apparent for twenty-five years, and participated actively in affairs of the Empire for at least eighteen years of that time; and the unprecedented rapidity with which evolution in social, political and economic fields had occurred during



this time, had not found him wanting in the qualities of tact and aggressive sincerity of purpose which his unique position placed upon him. Probably no other man in the history of this world found his official duties so geographically far-flung, and the ramifications of his diplomatic contacts so dependent upon hair-line personal treatment as Edward did during the latter fifteen years of his association with the crown. His personal successes as well as the expeditious manner in which he served the Empire during

this period were so generally acclaimed, that they attained for him the unofficial title of "Ambassador of the British Empire." Practically no corner of the world was unknown to him and his sympathetic understanding of problems of the people at home and abroad were reciprocated by them in a confidence and respect heretofore unparalleled.

In December 1936, a personal problem, which manifested itself in the form of a constitutional crisis, arose in the life of this popular monarch, and Edward, introspectively alive to the profundity attendant on his situation, chose to abdicate in favour of his brother George, on December 10th, 1936.

GEORGE VI

December 10th, 1936

King George VI succeeded to the throne on December 10th, 1936, and at that time was 41 years of age. A great similarity in situation is noted at the accession of this ruler to that which existed at the time his beloved father ascended the throne, twenty-six years before. On April 26th, 1923, George was united in marriage to Lady Elizabeth Bowes-Lyon, and at the time of his accession the Royal Family group consisted of His Majesty the King, Queen Elizabeth and the two little princesses Elizabeth and Margaret Rose.



A chronicle of events taken from King George VI's life would indicate that not only has he followed in his father's footsteps in his fine appreciation of the standards of the home and duty to the throne, but in his fervent adherence to a practice of the simple faith in right and truth.

In his position as Duke of York, it had not come to this fine young man to be officially related to the multitude of daily tasks associated with the crown, but his has been the part of one who, because of his inherent characteristics of honour, appreciation of the royal lineage and spiritual fortitude has kept the importance of the entire majestic scene foremost in his mind for many years. A subjective familiarity of the demands of his new state accordingly exists within him.

This simple and necessarily brief brochure of salient facts of 860 years' rule by the monarchs of England comes to a close with George VI our present King. Long may he lead us, his loyal subjects, throughout the far-flung Empire, to grander heights of accomplishment, peace and prosperity, and may he be inspired, throughout his reign, by the words of William the Conqueror—"I live, and with God's help I will conquer yet."



"GOD SAVE THE KING!"

The World attends a Coronation

For the first time in history the entire world will participate in the Coronation of a King. The full significance of this is difficult of comprehension and the world-wide facilities, for the efficient communication of the ceremony, are of such magnitude as to be well-nigh inestimable. In the field of sound transmission and reception, it is an achievement crowning many years of effort, fraught with the contrasting experiences of disappointment and elation.



One hundred and fifty million subjects, in the British Empire, will be placed within hearing distance of the ancient and legendary ceremony which, formally, will make George VI their King and Protector. More than thirty-five foreign countries will link themselves in a universal radio network, to participate in the medieval pomp and ceremony which mark the occasion. The direct radio broadcast being available only to those who possess short-wave radio receivers, territorial re-broadcasting is necessary, and for the insurance of efficient relaying of the programme a total metallic line connection of approximately fifty thousand miles will be entailed. It is estimated that about one thousand radio broadcasting stations, throughout the world, will re-broadcast the ceremony and the total power output of these stations may be estimated at approximately 800,000 watts.

The gigantic task of co-ordinating the operation of all these units of communication will require the attention and skill of some six thousand persons and while it will be understood that the tremendous ramifications of the broadcast make it difficult to provide accurate estimates, it is considered likely that there will be about twenty-five million radio receiving sets tuned to the broadcast and an estimated listening audience of one hundred and fifty million persons is expected. The total cost of such an international network, if used for commercial purposes, would approximate seventy-five thousand dollars per hour of broadcasting.



The brief history of radio communication presents an almost inconceivable accomplishment, as man goes on to greater achievements in the realm of science, but who can say that we are definitely aware of the full power of radio and its associated scientific aids in their effect on the cultural, social and economic status of the world.

