

ALL IN READINESS FOR SPECTACULAR WEEK IN LONDON

After Year of Elaborate Preparations World Metropolis Is Ready for Coronation of England's King and Queen.

- Coronation Program. June 15—Royal representatives will arrive in London. June 20—King and queen will receive special envoys and delegations at Buckingham Palace. June 21—King and queen will receive colonial premiers. June 22—Coronation. June 23—Procession through London. June 24—Naval Review at Spithead. June 25—Final procession through London.

(By the International News Service.) London, June 17.—After a year spent in making elaborate preparations, England is at least ready for the official crowning of King George V. and his consort, Queen Mary. This great event,

George and Mary in Robes of State



England's royal couple, who will be formally crowned king and queen on June 22.

which has been looked forward to with such eager expectancy by British subjects all over the world, will undoubtedly be recorded as one of the most magnificent spectacles in the history of the British empire. No detail has been left unattended, and while it is safe to say that but few coronations, in the 900 years of history of the British empire, could in any measure approach the coming one.

A fact which has increased the enthusiasm of the British subjects is the comparative youth of the new king and queen. While the late King Edward was immensely popular, his advanced age and feeble health cast a shadow over his coronation festivities in 1902. King George, however, is only in his forty-fifth year, and from all accounts in the best of health, and his reign is looked forward to as a long and prosperous one.

Official Ceremonies Begin Monday. Although the festivities incident to the coronation have been under way for several weeks past, the official ceremonies will not begin until Monday, when the representatives of the various European countries will arrive. The great spectacle will come Thursday, when the king and queen will be crowned in Westminster abbey, and from then until the 29th, it will be one continuous round of social functions, pageants, reviews, processions, exhibitions, contests, etc., such as have never before been witnessed.

In honor of this great event, London is a riot of color. It is estimated that at least \$10,000,000 has been spent in decorating the city. Magnificent archways span the routes along which royalty will travel during the ensuing two weeks, and every building and memorial of importance is outlined with electric lights.

Immense stands from which to view the processions on Thursday and Friday line every street along the route, and completely hide the churches, public buildings and private residences. There is not a foot of available space along the entire route that is not occupied by stands of some kind. While the architectural beauty of the ancient city has suffered some as a result, the disposition of generosity to visiting sightseers has been sufficient to allay any feeling of pride which might manifest itself.

It would be difficult to form an idea of the enormous horde of visitors that has invaded this great metropolis. They hail from every country on the globe and number at least a million. Of this amount one quarter, at least, are Americans, and it is this class that occupies the most expensive suites at the hotels and have engaged the best seats along the coronation route.

London tonight resembles a fairy city. The millions of electric lights that have been strung in every conceivable place, with an eye to the artistic, have converted darkness into light, and the main thoroughfares are choked with a struggling mass of humanity. No similar spectacle has been witnessed since the crowning of King Edward in 1902.

As had been expected, every hostelry and boarding house within the city limits is overrun with guests. The proprietors have been forced to come down a little on the part of many of the visitors, but they are still getting between two and three times as much as they ordinarily do. A number of the invaders have taken up their abode in the numerous "tent cities," which have been erected in a number of the parks. This is an innovation for London, and has proved very successful. By sleeping beneath the canvas is about the only way that the visitor can get his bed and board for a reasonable sum.

- Foreign Envoys to the Coronation of King George. Germany—The crown prince and princess, and Prince and Princess Henry. France—Vice Admiral de Paque (ambassador extraordinary), General Count Dor de Jastour, Captain Langier, and M. Maurice Herbet. Romania—The crown prince and princess. Saxony—Prince and Princess Johann Georg. Norway—M. Ingram, minister of foreign affairs. Turkey—Prince Yusuf Izzed Din, the heir apparent. Japan—Prince Fushimi, General Nogi and Admiral Togo. China—Tsal-Chen, oldest son of Prince Chun, the regent. Serbia—The crown prince, and the duke of Sava. Portugal will have no invitation, but ex-King Manuel will probably receive an intimation that his presence will be honored.

The immense army of police is having its hands full in looking after this invasion of humanity. Naturally, all the crooks and "confidence" men that have been able to secure passage are in London and Scotland Yard is having a busy time. The work of keeping the crowds back in the streets, however, will be done largely by the soldiers. There are in the neighborhood of 20,000 visiting soldiers from all parts of the British empire, and at least 100,000 home troops. These are all under the command of Lord Kitchener. These troops are camped in the parks and on the outskirts of the city, and while the majority will be used in the various processions, there will be several thousand assigned to police duty.

List of Don'ts Published. In addition to the police precautions, the authorities have issued pamphlets, printed in every known tongue, containing a list of "don'ts" to be observed during the festivities. It is rather amusing to those from America, the home of the "some-on" man, to note some of the provisions made by Scotland Yard for the protection of the unwary foreigner. One would think that most of the visitors were from the rural districts, had been cradled with virtue and raised with innocence. Among other "don'ts" the guardians of the peace, in all seriousness, advise their visitors "not to let a stranger take your watch," "never, on any account, let your purse out of your hand," "don't carry your money in your hand, someone may steal it," "don't accept jewelry of any description on the street, 'keep your diamonds on your fingers, and many others that save of the obvious.

The arrival of the various foreign delegates on Monday will make the beginning of the coronation ceremonies. Each of the distinguished guests will be met by gentlemen attached to their suites for the time being, and charged with the responsibility of seeing that they are supplied with suitable carriages and servants and are properly housed at the royal residences or other domiciles set aside for their use. The representatives of the great continental powers will be entertained at Buckingham Palace, the residence of the king and queen, and Marlborough House, the residence of Queen Alexandra. Those who are to be given rooms at the palace are the German crown prince and crown princess, the crown prince and crown princess of Denmark and the grand duke and hereditary grand duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz. At Marlborough House, the guests will include the Grand Duke Michael Alexandrovitch, the duke and duchess of Sparta and Prince and Princess Frederick Charles of Hesse. The crown prince and crown princess of Sweden will be the guests of the duke and duchess of Connaught, at Clarence House, the princess being the daughter of his royal highness.

York House is to be reserved for the Grand Duke Francis Ferdinand and the Grand Duke Charles Francis Joseph, the representatives of the Emperor Francis Joseph. Other representatives who are already in the city, are the Honorable John Hays

Hammond, the ambassador from the United States, who is lodged in the old Pleadably home of the late Baroness Street-Coutts at Number 1 Stratton Street; Prince Yusup Izzed-Din, heir to the sultanate of Turkey; Prince Tsal-Chen, oldest son of Prince Chun, the regent of China; the crown prince of Serbia and the crown prince and crown princess of Roumania.

The Week's Program. On Monday evening, the duke of Connaught will entertain the foreign princes at dinner at St. James Palace. Foremost among the events on the program for Tuesday will be the state banquet at Buckingham Palace, when the king and queen will formally welcome the foreign guests.

One of the great society pageants incident to the coronation will take place on that evening when the great Shakespearean Fancy Dress ball will be held in Albert Hall. Under the immediate patronage of King George and Queen Mary themselves, it bids fair to be as dazzling in its beauty as in distinction. Over 70 titled ladies are on the committee of arrangements, and it is believed that nearly every one of the 2000 characters occurring in Shakespeare's plays will find representatives. Fabulous prices are being charged for the tickets.

On the following day their majesties will receive the colonial premiers, and a banquet tendered the foreign representatives by the duke of Connaught will conclude that day's festivities. Thursday, June 23, will be Coronation day. The streets along the coronation route will be closed to all traffic at 5 a. m., so as to allow the free movement of the troops. When the royal procession starts from Buckingham Palace at 10 a. m., the entire route to Westminster Abbey will be lined on both sides by troops from all parts of the empire. The procession itself will carry themselves, it bids fair to be as dazzling in its beauty as in distinction. Over 70 titled ladies are on the committee of arrangements, and it is believed that nearly every one of the 2000 characters occurring in Shakespeare's plays will find representatives. Fabulous prices are being charged for the tickets.

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left, the Dowager Queen Alexandra, health permitting.

7000 to Witness Coronation.

The number of those who will witness the actual coronation ceremonies totals about 7000. The number includes members of the royal family, members of foreign royalty, peers and peeresses, ambassadors, members of parliament and their wives, spiritual peers, clergy, privy councillors, representatives of the various British colonies, representatives of the army and navy, civil service counties and municipalities and "other guests." Among the notable "other guests" who have received invitations is J. Pierpont Morgan, the financier.

The coronation ceremony will begin about 12 o'clock, or shortly after, and will last until 1:30. Both the king and queen will be crowned by the Archbishop of Canterbury, while the Archbishop of York will preach the sermon. The procession will then return to the palace by a different route, and that evening their majesties will dine alone with their family.

Great Spectacle on Friday.

The largest and most spectacular procession of the coronation will take place on Friday, June 23, when the royal couple will make their progress through the city of London. As this procession was inaugurated solely for the purpose of giving the people a better opportunity to get a view of their majesties, the route will be much longer than that traversed by the coronation procession the day before, and, although lacking the significance attached to its predecessor, it will furnish a more striking appeal to the eye. The spectacle is to be as brilliant as anything London has ever seen and will include the king, queen and their court, the princes from foreign courts, the troops and military detachments from India and the dominions. Without a single break or stop, and at walking pace, the procession will cover seven miles of central and southern London. The progress will occupy at least three hours. It is estimated that 50,000 troops will be in line on this occasion.

Naval Review on Saturday.

The great naval review at Spithead is scheduled for Saturday, the 24th. Their majesties will embark on the royal yacht, from which they will review the great gathering of battleships, cruisers, torpedo boats and war craft of all descriptions. It will be the most powerful fleet that has ever been assembled at one time. For tonnage and strength of armament, the United States battleship Delaware carries the premier position among the entire assemblage.

The king and queen will remain on the royal yacht for the week end, returning to London on Monday in time to attend the gala performance at the Royal opera house, Covent Garden, on Tuesday, June 27, interest in the festivities will begin to wane, for it is on this day that all the royal guests from other courts will be tendered a farewell party in the garden at Buckingham Palace. A gala performance at Covent Garden will occupy the evening. The following day all the members of the foreign courts will take their departure.

On the 29th the king and queen will again appear in public procession through South London, but this procession will by no means approach the other two from a spectacular point of view.

Their majesties on this day will attend a special service at St. Paul's Cathedral, and afterward a luncheon at Guild Hall, which will bring to a conclusion the series of great events.

MARRIAGE LAWS IN FRANCE CAUSE OF SOCIAL DECAY

Official Reports Show Birth Rate Near Danger Point, and Government Removes Restrictions to Wedlock.

By William Philip Simms. (United Press Special Wire.) Paris, June 17.—Dr. Bertillon is very dependent over the official report showing the proportion of births and deaths in France for the year 1910, which has just been published. There were, during that year, 774,283 births and 798,777 deaths. Thus the birth rate is shown to be rapidly dropping. This number of births is the lowest in 100 years with the exception of one year, that of 1869, which was 4000 less.

In 1859 more than a million children were born in France. In 1868 the number of births was above 980,000, a drop of 20,000 in less than 10 years, or at the rate of about 2000 a year. In 1886 the number of births had fallen to 890,000, the birth rate showing a gradual decrease during the preceding 18 years. For the next 20 years the births exceeded 800,000 a year. During the last four years the number of births has begun with a 7, denoting an average decrease of 5000 births a year.

Dr. Bertillon considers the increase of 1910 over 1909 as insignificant and meaningless. There has been a decrease in the death rate, but that, too, gives no hope. He points out that the decreased death rate is solely due to the decrease in the birth rate. The reduction is observable only among children of one year and under. The only reason, therefore, that there are fewer deaths is there are fewer children born.

In Germany—the Frenchman compares France with Germany—the excess of births over deaths during 1910 was 84,000, as compared with less than 71,000 in France. If one subtracts from this number (births in excess of deaths) the result would be considerably in the negative, though Bertillon does not go into that question at all. If the vital statistics of Paris may be taken as a working average, then out of the 74,358 births mentioned, nearly 200,000 are illegitimate. Since the number of births illegitimate in 1910 was but 71,000 more than the deaths, if it were not for the children born of illegitimate unions the birth rate in France would be about 129,000 a year less than the death rate.

Marriage a Problem. The vital question suggested above hinges very largely upon the marriage problem as it now exists in France. For marriage is a problem here in more ways than one. Prior to 1907 it was almost impossible to get married. A man of 50 years of age, desiring to marry a woman 45 years of age, then would have been required to prove the consent of his parents and his bride's parents. He also had to produce birth certificates, military service papers, documents of many sorts and descriptions, before he would be allowed to wed.

Even now, since the repeal of some of these complex laws, it is a big job to get married. However, a man and woman over 30 years of age, and required to have the consent of their parents. But if the father and mother and the two grandfathers and two grandmothers of either the prospective bride or groom, under 30, are dead, then the birth certificates of the whole outfit are necessary. Before 1907 the same was true even when the parties were over 30 years of age. One of these birth certificates lost, the wedding could not take place.

It is needless to add that these complex laws have caused a social decay in France. The marriage rate has fallen to a point where it is now almost impossible to get married. A man of 50 years of age, desiring to marry a woman 45 years of age, then would have been required to prove the consent of his parents and his bride's parents. He also had to produce birth certificates, military service papers, documents of many sorts and descriptions, before he would be allowed to wed.

NORTH PLAINS, WITH ONLY 100 INHABITANTS, GETS ITS FIRST BANK

(Salem Bureau of The Journal.) Salem, Or., June 17.—With a sworn population of 100 to exceed 5000 souls, North Plains, a new city on the line of the United Railway company west of Portland, now has a bank. Certificate of authority to open was issued to the North Plains Commercial bank yesterday by Will Wright, superintendent of banks. The only parallel the state has furnished to this enterprising city was that of the town of Metolius on the Oregon Trunk in central Oregon where two banks were started before a postoffice had been established. The one established first bank in any community is left to the discretion of the superintendent of banks but the opening of additional banks is regulated by law now.

MORE FARMING AND LESS CATTLE RAISING IN TEXAS

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.) San Antonio, Texas, June 17.—That more farming and less cattle raising is being done in Texas each year is emphasized in the fact that fewer cattle have been received at all the market centers up to the present time than in any year previous. Fort Worth leading with a shortage at the close of last week of 42,500.

This shortage is not due to the fact that cattle can not be grown here as profitably as ever, but to the increase in agricultural endeavor which is slowly breaking up the great ranches and sending them to the more profitable business of intensified farming.

While there is no positive data at hand, it is estimated that the increase in the farming area the present year is fully 10 per cent over that of last year. This increased area devoted to agriculture explains to a very great extent the shortage in cattle this year over that of other years. The panhandle country, which has been recognized for years as the great cattle range of Texas, is slowly giving place to the plow and a decrease of cattle shipments from that section is noticeable.

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There were 309,389 marriages celebrated in France, this being the record year for a long time. The marriage rate has risen on an average of 6000 a year since 1907. He believes that more marriages will have the effect of increasing the birth rate, though for the reason outlined above, few thinkers agree with him.

There are more than 35,000 women in the employ of the English postoffice.

Listened to Wife, Saved by Neal Treatment

A MICHIGAN MAN ESCAPED DRINK'S BONDAGE

A Cleveland Neal Institute Graduate Writes a Cheerful Letter of Appreciation

When the John D. Rockefeller homestead of Cleveland, Ohio, was opened as a Neal Institute and rededicated to the saving of victims of the drink habit, it so happened that the first case of excessive drinking discussed was that of a man up in Michigan. The man himself didn't realize that he was a subject of grave concern to all who knew him and held him dear. He didn't know that he had crossed drink's danger line. There was nothing strange in that. Few excessive drinkers ever realize their plight. The persuasion of those nearest to him, however, overcame his own dissenting views about taking the Neal Treatment, and down from his Michigan home he came.

The story of the results of his three day stay at the Neal Institute is best told in his own letter of grateful appreciation which has just been received. Prefacing his message with the words "To my friend" and naming



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