

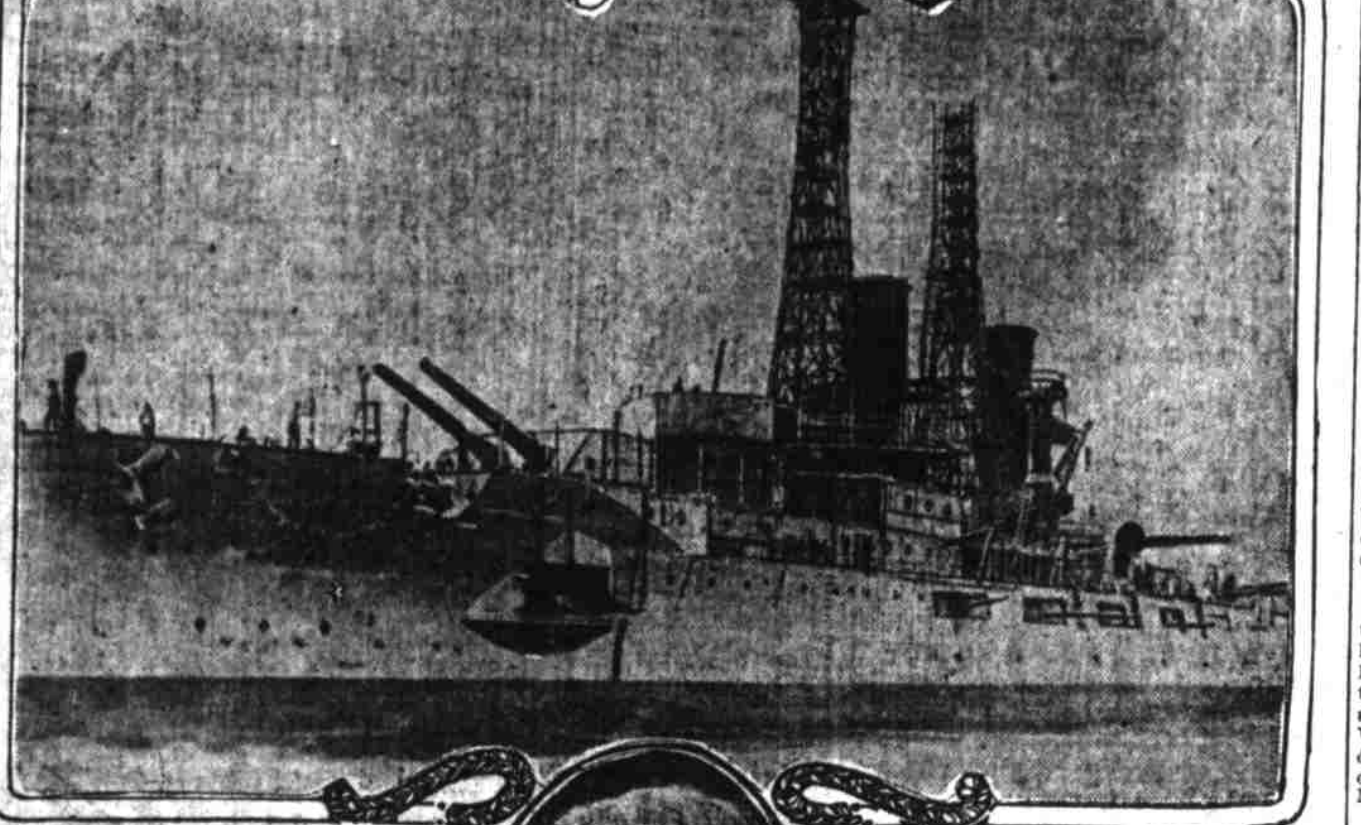
GEORGE V AND MARY III FORMALLY ASCEND GREAT BRITAIN'S THRONE

THEIR MAJESTIES ACCEPT RULE OF UNITED KINGDOM

World's Greatest Headliner Is Staged in London—Coronation Ceremonies More Impressive Than in Past.

By Charles P. Stewart, London Correspondent of the United Press.
London, June 22.—George V and Mary III were crowned today king and queen of "the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British dominions beyond the seas."
Before dawn the people began swarming by hundreds of thousands into the streets through which the royal procession was to pass, between Buckingham Palace and Westminster Abbey. The foot and mounted police who shepherded them seemed numberless. Lining the thoroughfares or marching in

AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES AT KING'S CORONATION



the procession were nearly 60,000 soldiers under command of Field Marshal Viscount Kitchener.
Immediately the abbey doors were opened, hours before the actual ceremony, those privileged persons possessing tickets of admission began taking their seats, and as the ancient edifice filled, the eye was dazzled by the sparkling of the women's jewels and the brilliance of the uniforms worn by the men.

7000 in the Abbey.
Some 7000 were admitted in all, including 40 members of the royal family and relations, more than 200 foreign princes, princesses and special representatives from every civilized country in the world, 1420 peers and peeresses, 300 bishops, clergy, statesmen and ambassadors, 900 members of parliament with their wives and 800 representatives from India and the British colonies.

Peers and peeresses were in full robes of scarlet and ermine and carried their coronets ready to put on the moment the crown was placed upon King George's head. Coronets, gems, chains, orders and medals scintillated in the subdued light and showed up even more plainly beside the occasional plainer costumes of some one of less exalted rank than the nobility on the outskirts of the group of higher aristocrats.

Bishops in crimson and lawn, high court judges in scarlet and ermine and full-bottomed wigs, law lords in black and gold, army and navy officers in red, blue, green, black and gray, cabinet ministers in blue, white and gold, members of parliament in black court dress, foreign officers in weird and wonderful colors, eastern potentates in flowing robes and turbans of every hue and shade under the sun made up the balance of the gorgeous assembly.

The thrones were placed in the "theatre," or space in front of the altar, at the junction of the choir, transepts and communion enclosure. The floor, which had been raised, was covered by the magnificent coronation carpet of blue and gold, emblazoned with the royal arms and the emblems of England, Scotland, Ireland, Wales and the colonies. The king's throne was elevated upon a dais and approached by five steps, while the queen's, placed alongside, was slightly lower, with only two steps.

Between the thrones and the altar was "St. Edward's chair," the venerable piece of furniture in which every king of England has been crowned since the days of Edward the Confessor. Beneath it is the legendary "Stone of Scone," upon which the ancient kings of Scotland were crowned until Edward I captured it and brought it back to England with him. Nearer to the altar, at one side of the "theatre," were the two "chairs of recognition," for the convenience of the king and queen before the start on the ceremony.

Arrival of the Regalia.
The first stir was caused by the arrival of the regalia and crown jewels, carried in by the canons and chaplains from the Jerusalem chamber, whither they were brought last night from the Tower of London. The canons and chaplains having passed, the solemn chanting of Tallis' litany, a long volume of supplicated choristers took up their positions and the service commenced with a triumphal march by an orchestra and choir of 500, under Sir Frederick Bridge's direction.

At 10 o'clock the full pomp of the ecclesiastical procession was formed for the purpose of carrying the regalia to the vestible to await their majesties' arrival. To the strains of "O God our help in ages past," the march down the aisles began and as the clergy, led by the Bishop of London in flaming scarlet, disappeared through the western doors, the way was prepared for the royal procession.

The thunder of drums outside announced the principal actors' arrival, shortly before 11.
First came the foreign princes and princesses, in wonderful robes in which the royal purple predominated, their long court trains borne by pages and their coronets carried on silken cushions before them.

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PALACES ON LINE OF MARCH DRAPED WITH SCARLET

Gaily Festooned Venetian Masts Decorated With Armorial Shields and Royal Insignia Line the Mall.

London, June 22.—The decorations along the route of the coronation parade were many and elaborate. The Mall is too wide to lend itself to much adornment but big Venetian masts, gaily festooned and decorated with armorial shields, the royal cipher and the imperial crown, showed among the trees in the park and formed the supports for arches of greenstuff, flowers and bunting.

St. James palace and Marlborough house were hung with scarlet and gold drapery and window cloths and all the aristocratic residents of Carlton house terrace hung out their banners on the wall facing the park.

The great arch of empire, designed by Professor Lanteri, was, however, the principal feature of the Mall decorations.

The Admiralty arch, which marks the end of the Mall was one mass of bunting and evergreen and along Whitehall, the Westminster borough council was entitled to credit for a most effective color scheme.

There were also handsome arches erected by the Canadian, Australian and New Zealand governments.

Trafalgar square was much too large for anything like an effective single decorative scheme but the Nelson column was the center of a fine Maypole like display of flowers, evergreens and bunting, and the National gallery and other big buildings enclosing the square were also artistically decorated.

Along Pall Mall and St. James street the fashionable clubs joined with the Westminster authorities in turning the thoroughfares into canopied avenues of flowers, draperies and flags.

during the anointing. Eight noblemen and gentlemen of the suite followed.

Cheers for the Queen.
Except for the anthem pealing from the organ, the great assembly had remained up to this time profoundly silent, standing reverently, but as the queen passed the enclosure set apart for their benefit, the boys of Westminster school exercised their traditional privilege of bursting into cries of "Vivat! Vivat! Vivat! Regina Maria! Vivat! Vivat! Vivat!"

Followed by her attendants, the queen passed the thrones and took her seat in one of the "chairs of recognition." There was a slight pause, during which the breathless throng seemed oblivious of the sounds of the anthem and of the clamor of the abbey bells. Then a group of gorgeously dressed state trumpeters appeared in the doorway. Among them was the Richmond Herald in all his glory, supported by the Rouge Dragon and Bluenantie pursuivants.

The "king's procession" was about to enter. After the party of heralds, trumpeters and pursuivants, paced the Dukes of Argyll and Roxburgh, side by side. One bore the scepter with the cross, the other St. Edward's staff. Behind walked Lord Grey de Rethyn carrying the "gold spurs."

Next came three great noblemen with sheathed swords, emblematic of punishment, protection and mercy. Field Marshal Lord Roberts carried the first, Field Marshal Lord Kitchener the second and the Duke of Beaufort the third, the famous pointless blade, "Curtana."

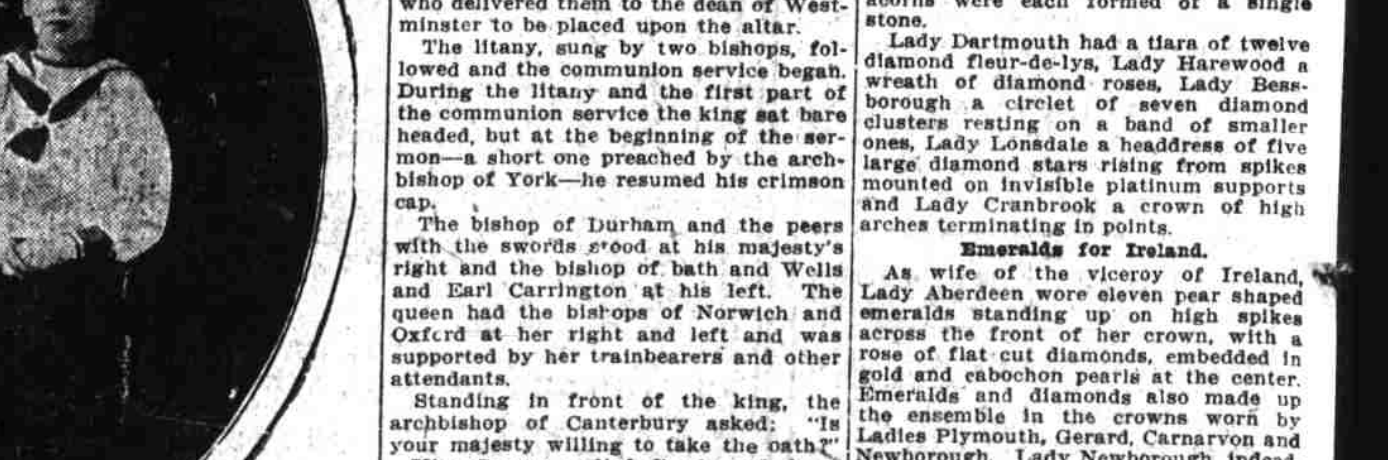
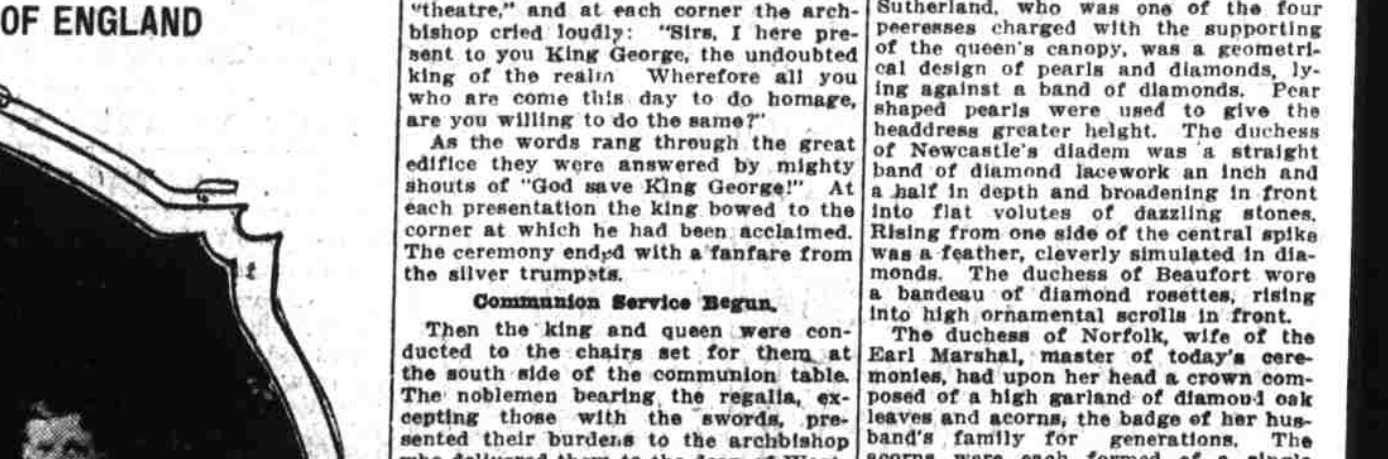
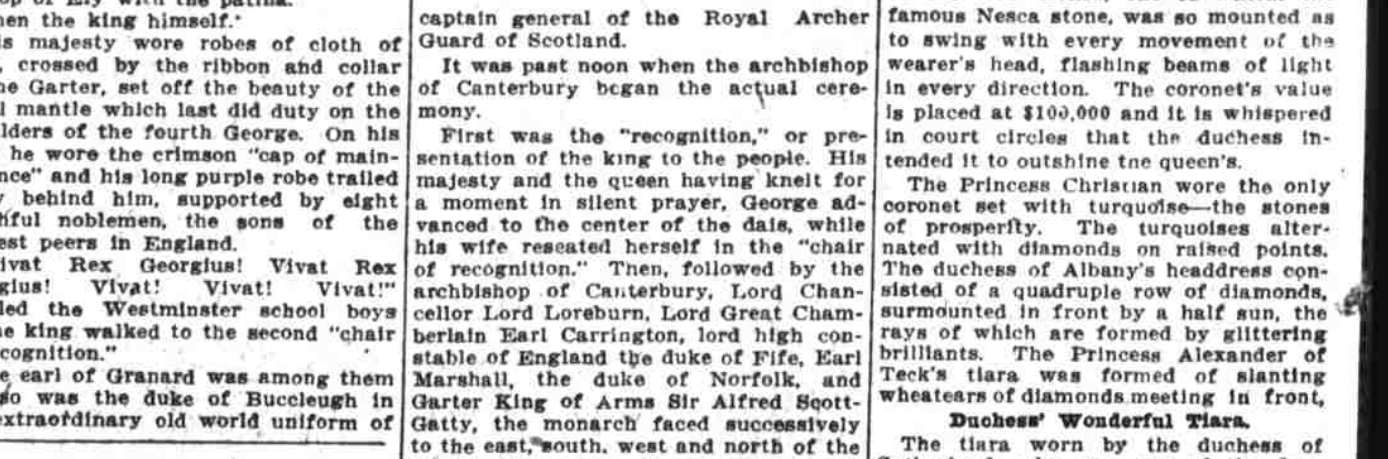
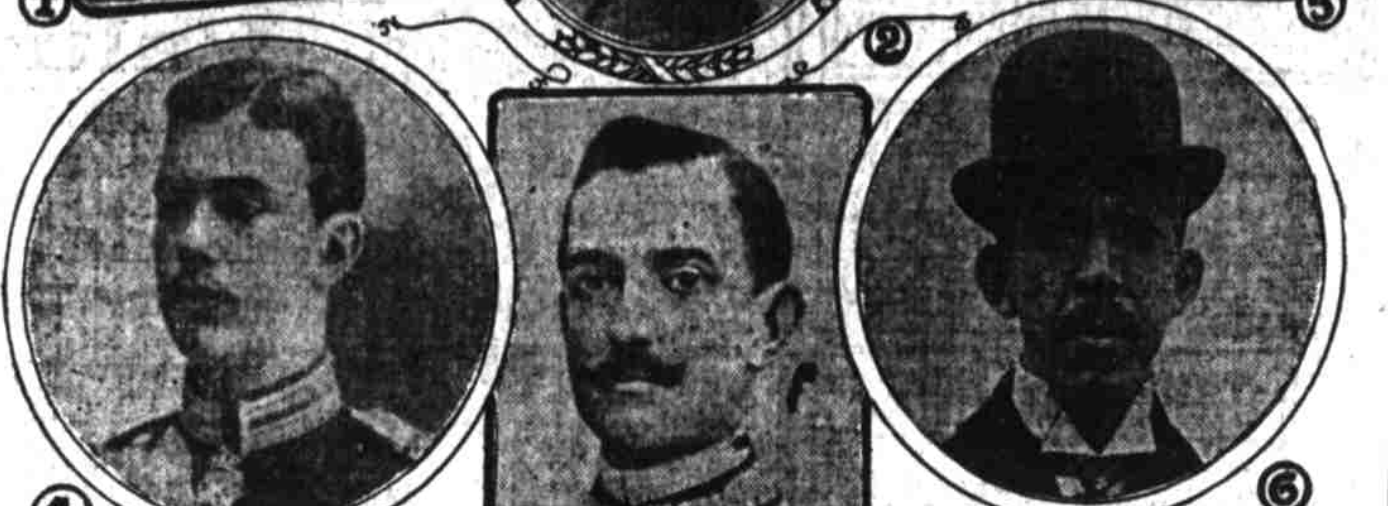
Following the three swords were the four kings-of-arms—the Norroy king, the Clarenceaux king, the Ulster king and the Lyon king—tabarded with the respective emblems of England, Wales, Ireland and Scotland. At their heels was the head of the heraldic brotherhood, Garter-King-of-Arms Sir Alfred Scott-Gatty, with the familiar parliamentary figure of the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod Sir Henry F. Stephen on his left and the equally familiar figure of Lord Mayor of London Sir Thomas Vesey Strong, bearing the city mace, at his right.

The came Lord High Constables the Earls of Argyll, Airlie, Carrington, Lanesborough, Ranfurly and Kenmare. Behind the trainbearers came the Duchess of Devonshire, mistress of the robes, and the Duchesses of Sutherland, Hamilton, Montrose and Rutland, whose duty it was to hold the queen's canopy.

Then appeared the master of today's ceremonies, Henry, Duke of Norfolk, earl marshal of England, premier duke and earl of the realm, and bearer of a score of other titles. He wore his earl marshal's uniform under his robes and carried his baton of office, while two pages supported his train.

Beside him strode the Duke of Fife, the king's brother-in-law, carrying the lord high constable of England's baton, and also attended by two pages. Between these dignitaries, but attended by only one page, was the Marquis of Londonderry, with the sword of state, ready to be buckled about the monarch's waist just before the placing of the crown upon his head.

OFFICIAL REPRESENTATIVES OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES AT CORONATION



CORONETS FLASH PRISMATIC LIGHTS FROM COSTLY GEMS

Titled Ladies Vie in Lavish Display of Polished Stones During Coronation Ceremonies in Westminster Abbey.

London, June 22.—Millions of dollars worth of jewels were displayed by the royal guests at the coronation ceremonies.

The duchess of Westminster wore the handsomest coronet seen in Westminster Abbey at the coronation. The design was positively dazzling, consisting of looped and interlaced circles and scrolls of magnificent diamonds, with an enormous gem at the center of each of the five arches, one of which, the famous Noosa stone, was so mounted as to swing with every movement of the wearer's head, flashing beams of light in every direction. The coronet's value is placed at \$100,000 and it is whispered in court circles that the duchess intended it to outshine the queen's.

The Princess Christian wore the only coronet set with turquoise—the stones of prosperity. The turquoise alternated with diamonds on raised points. The duchess of Albany's headdress consisted of a quadruple row of diamonds, surmounted in front by a half sun, the rays of which are formed by glittering brilliants. The Princess Alexander of the tsar's tiara was formed of slanting wheat ears of diamonds meeting in front.

Duchess' Wonderful Tiara.
The tiara worn by the duchess of Sutherland, who was one of the four peeresses charged with the supporting of the queen's canopy, was a geometrical design of pearls and diamonds, lying against a band of diamonds. Pear shaped pearls were used to give the headdress greater height. The duchess of Newcastle's diadem was a straight band of diamond lacework an inch and a half in depth and broadening in front into flat volutes of dazzling stones. Rising from one side of the central spike was a feather, cleverly simulated in diamonds. The duchess of Beaufort wore a bandeau of diamond rosettes, rising into high ornamental scrolls in front.

The duchess of Norfolk, wife of the Earl Marshal, master of today's ceremonies, had upon her head a crown composed of a high garland of diamond oak leaves and acorns, the badge of her husband's family for generations. The acorns were each formed of a single stone.

Lady Dartmouth had a tiara of twelve diamond fleur-de-lis, Lady Harewood a wreath of diamond single stones set among leaf like scrolls of sunburst gems. Lady Deedes had on the Cartier crown of diamonds given to her by her father, George Gould, as a wedding present. Lady Denman, wife of the governor-designate of Australia, was crowned with diamond leaves. Lady Sandhurst's gems were set into triple roses, standing high in her tiara. A chaplet of diamond laurels was worn by Lady Aahby St. Ledger. Lady Tennant wore a Russian diadem of pearls and diamonds. Lady Litton had a wide band of pearls and diamonds of somewhat the same pattern as Lady Tennant's.

Emeralds for Ireland.
As wife of the viceroy of Ireland, Lady Aberdeen wore eleven pear shaped emeralds standing up on high spikes across the front of her crown, with a rose of flat cut diamonds, embedded in gold and cabochon pearls at the center. Emeralds and diamonds also made up the ensemble in the crowns worn by Ladies Plymouth, Gerard, Carnarvon and Newborough. Lady Newborough, indeed, ran the duchess of Westminster a close second, the assessed value of the former's tiara being \$90,000.

Lady Essex's diamond crown contained eight large single stones set among leaf like scrolls of sunburst gems. Lady Deedes had on the Cartier crown of diamonds given to her by her father, George Gould, as a wedding present. Lady Denman, wife of the governor-designate of Australia, was crowned with diamond leaves. Lady Sandhurst's gems were set into triple roses, standing high in her tiara. A chaplet of diamond laurels was worn by Lady Aahby St. Ledger. Lady Tennant wore a Russian diadem of pearls and diamonds. Lady Litton had a wide band of pearls and diamonds of somewhat the same pattern as Lady Tennant's.

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CHILDREN OF KING GEORGE AND QUEEN MARY OF ENGLAND



Standing—Prince Albert, Prince Henry and Prince Edward, who will inherit the throne at his father's death and who will be invested as Prince of Wales on July 12. Seated—Princess Mary, the only daughter of the king and queen, and Princess George. Probably happier royal children never lived. Their mother, the queen, differs from other occupants of thrones in that she is home-loving and attentive to her children. Their pleasure is no more neglected than is their education, and they have many wholesome romps with their parents. They are said to be an unusually intelligent lot of young people. The oldest son and heir to the throne, Prince Edward, is 17 years of age.

(Continued on Page Thirteen.)