

FEW AMERICANS TO SEE CROWNING

Of the thousands of Americans who are in London while the festivities are in progress, it is certain that not more than two or three at most, besides Ambassador Reid and John Hays Hammond, saw the King actually crowned. After room has been found in Westminster Abbey for those actually taking part in the ceremony there was room left for just 110 spectators. The average individual found, on arrival, that his claim to preferential treatment will not be considered.

Take Flats for Event.

Nearly 100 socially ambitious Americans have taken furnished flats and houses in the West End, their tenancies beginning just before the coronation and continuing from three to six months. One firm of real estate

agents reports having leased a certain English nobleman's seven-room flat for three months for \$15,000. These sojourners are in London at the height of the gay season since King Edward was crowned. The theaters, cafes and shops are open to them and they will be encouraged to spend money, but that is about all the fun they will have.

It is chiefly the fault of rich Americans that coronation prices rule so high. The wealthiest of them have made such enormous bids, in reserving accommodations, that the London hotel proprietors and retailers are confirmed in their belief that every American is a millionaire, proud of wasting his money and especially designed by providence to be bled by shrewder people.

AMERICA'S AMBASSADOR WORTHY REPRESENTATIVE

John Hays Hammond, America's special ambassador to the coronation, has a long record of achievement that entitles him to rank as a real American. By profession he is a mining engineer, but in later years he has almost dropped the technical side of his profession for the broader field of business development. Mr. Hammond, who is now in his fifty-seventh year, is known in three continents for his engineering achievements. He is a Yale graduate, and a close friend of President Taft. In 1893 he became consulting engineer for Garnato Brothers, the South African promoters, and later for Cecil Rhodes, the British Empire builder, one of whose strongest and most enthusiastic supporters he soon became. He was consulting engineer of the Consolidated Gold Fields of South Africa, and one of the four leaders in the reform movement in the Transvaal in 1896 and 1897. For his participation in the famous Jameson raid he was arrested and sentenced to death, and later to imprisonment, which sentence was finally suspended altogether on payment of a heavy fine. Mr. Hammond has lectured extensively at all the great American universities, and has contributed to scientific magazines all over the world. Three years ago he was prominently mentioned as Republican Vice-Presidential candidate. More than once has the President tried to make him accept public office, but he has refused a place in the cabinet and several big foreign missions. He accepted the special ambassadorship to the coronation, he has said, "only because of the temporary nature, his chief business being the bridling of rivers, the melting of metal, and the making of fun for his friends." The two most noteworthy things about Mr. Hammond are his large, vigorous personality and his clever, helpful wife. Hammond is, in every sense of the word, an American who has achieved. Beginning life with a good education and plenty of courage—and nothing else—he fell into the company of energetic men, and was keyed up to do his best. He has worked in every part of the world; he has found and developed oil wells, he owns, and has developed water-power sites, and, in general, has taken many fortunes out of the ground for himself and others. He is a type of man that builds up new countries. Like Cecil Rhodes, and so many other characters of whom Britain herself is proud, it is quite fitting that he should represent the United States government and the American people at the coronation of King George. While in London, during the coronation festivities, he and his wife will be the guests of the Burdett-Coutts.

PLENTY OF CHANCES TO SEE KING AND QUEEN

Although few outside official circles witness the coronation ceremonies today in Westminster Abbey, there are plenty of other chances to see the King and Queen, some of them at occasions scarcely less spectacular than the coronation itself. Already in May and the first part of June their Majesties have taken part in many notable functions.

After the coronation today, there is a splendid pageant tomorrow of the royal progress through London, when several miles of streets will be traversed; on June 23 there will be the visit to the Guildhall and the return through north London, and on June 30 a second drive to the Crystal Palace, where the King and Queen will give a coronation fête for 100,000 children from the London elementary schools.

During the coronation week there will be gala performances at both Covent Garden Opera House and His Majesty's Theatre.

Other events of the season are:

- June 24—Royal review of the fleet at Spithead.
- July 13—Inauguration of the Prince of Wales at Carnarvon Castle.
- July 14—The King opens University College, Bangor.
- July 15—The King lays foundation stone of the Welsh National Library at Aberystwyth.

The visit to Scotland is reserved for the autumn, when the royal family take up their residence at Balmoral Castle.

APPAREL OF NOBILITY IS FIXED BY EDICT

More splendid than ever before in English history is the apparel of the nobility at the coronation. This is so through the official directions of the Duke of Norfolk, who is the Earl Marshal of the kingdom and whose edicts on coronets and robes for affairs of state are final and admit of no questioning.

Coronation Dress.

The orders of the Earl Marshal for the occasion provided that the coronation dresses of peeresses shall consist of a kirtle of crimson velvet, bordered all around with a narrow edging of miniver scalloped in front but otherwise plain. The kirtle, which may be fastened down the back or the front, opens from the waist, widening gradually down to the ground. It also may be gathered back in three festoons, each tied back with a bow of gold tinsel. The sleeves should be about nine inches long and have two narrow rows of miniver, below which are five lappets varying in length—the center one three inches, the inner one one inch, each edged in a similar manner with miniver. Peeresses may wear white lace sleeves below these lappets.

The dress of peeresses is very elaborate and showy. The robes or mantles are of crimson velvet, the cape furred with pure miniver and powdered with from two to four bars of ermine or narrow black fur, according to the rank of the wearer. A baroness has two rows, a duchess four rows. In the same way the trains of the peeresses differ in length according to rank, that of a baroness being a yard on the ground, that of a duchess two yards on the ground.

The petticoat should be white or slightly cream colored, with lace, embroidery or brocade in accordance with the taste of the peeress. The brocades must be of gold or silver on the petticoat. Jewels, says the Earl Marshal, may be worn around the neck, on the bodice and on the petticoat, and a tiara may be worn by any peeress who so wishes. Robes and kirtles worn at previous coronations may be worn at the coronation.

The Earl Marshal's directions as to the coronation costumes of other than peers and peeresses provide merely for the usual full uniform or court dress. Knights of the Grand Cross and Knight Grand Commanders of the various orders are to wear the mantles of their orders. Women other than peeresses must wear no train. No one was allowed to attend in mourning.

Youths invited to be present at the coronation must wear a costume of black velvet, with knickerbockers, black silk stockings, shoes and steel buckles and glengarry cap of black velvet.

POPULACE CAN ONLY LINE ROUTE AND CHEER

From the popular or purely spectacular point of view "the pageant and ceremony of the coronation in England" consist of the splendid scene in Westminster Abbey when the new monarch is anointed, robed and crowned and the scenes in the streets of London, with parades, speeches and bonfires; the actual rite and ceremony—that is to say, of the coronation itself—and the state procession of the sovereign to and from Westminster and Buckingham Palace. Some of these are intended for the populace, but of course the coronation in the abbey and the great coronation banquet are only for the elect. Some persons, such as the peers of the realm, the lords spiritual as well as temporal, and the officials have hereditary or prescribed rights to admission to the coronation and the banquet. Others must rely on their influence with the aforesaid officials or on their social standing for the highly coveted tickets of admission. The rest of the London populace is permitted and indeed expected to line the route of the new sovereign's procession and cheer lustily as he passes.

COLDS CAUSE HEADACHE

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LOCAL BRITONS ON COMMITTEES FOR CORONATION CELEBRATION

(Continued from Page 1)

Andrew's cathedral and ends tonight with a grand ball at the Moana hotel.

At 3:35 o'clock this morning, which corresponds to 2 o'clock in the afternoon in London, a cannon was discharged here in honor of the coronation, and this began the observances of the day. At 11 o'clock the services in the cathedral were held. At 1 o'clock this afternoon the special coronation day cricket match began at Alexander field, the following teams participating:

King's team—R. Anderson (Captain), J. C. McGill, T. P. Gray, J. M. Macdonell, D. W. Anderson, R. H. Carter, L. G. Blackman, H. G. Winkley, J. H. Fiddes, M. MacIntyre, Dr. Johnstone, W. Dease.

Queen's team—R. A. Jordan (Captain), H. B. Bailey, C. F. Maxwell, C. P. Morse, E. Melanphy, G. B. Marshall, R. Rath, A. S. C. Pinnau, W. Brown, Dr. Vans Agnew, R. J. Buckley and A. Marshall.

Between 4 and 5 o'clock this afternoon there will be an informal reception at the field. Consul R. G. E. Forster will hold a semi-official reception. Tea will be served in the course of the afternoon.

Tonight at 9 o'clock the ball at the Moana hotel will wind up the day's celebration. In order to accommodate the late dancers, the Rapid Transit Company announces the following service for tonight:

At 12 o'clock a car will leave the Moana hotel for Fort Shafter, connecting with a car at Pawa Junction for Manoa Valley, the Punahou route to Fort street and Nuuanu Valley.

At 1 o'clock a. m., cars will leave for the following points: One for Fort Shafter; one for Waialae; one for Punahou and Manoa Valley; and one for Nuuanu Valley, via Beretania avenue.

The committees which have arranged the celebration are as follows:

General committee—T. Clive Davies, chairman; Robert Anderson secretary; D. W. Anderson, A. W. T. Holtomley, C. G. Ballentyne, Robert Catton, J. Guild, M. R. Jamieson, R.



ROBERT CATTON Finance Committee.

A. Jordan, J. Wakefield, J. W. Waldron, John Walker.

Finance committee—A. W. T. Holtomley, Robert Catton, J. Guild, J. W. Waldron.

Reception, decoration and music—H. B. Bailey, chairman; D. L. Withington, E. Melanphy, Dr. Johnstone, Dr. Vans Agnew and Cannon Ault.

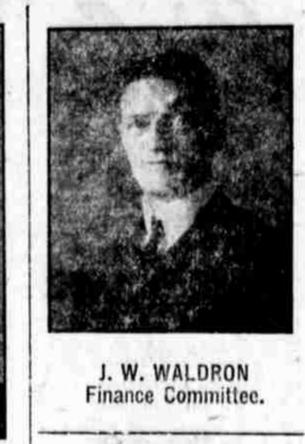
Refreshments and tents—C. F. Maxwell, chairman; J. H. Fiddes, T. P. W. Gray and R. H. Carter.

Picnic.

Refreshment committee—John Walker, chairman; Mrs. John Walker, Mrs. J. R. Maclean, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Jordan, Mrs. Harrison, Mrs. Winkley, Mrs. Larnach, Miss Harrison, Miss Rawlins, T. McKinnon and Elmer Davis.

Equipment and transportation—F. Harrison, chairman; G. S. Leithead and J. Phillips.

Tickets and Admission—P. Higgins chairman; R. Blake, J. Finney and A. R. Hatfield.



J. W. WALDRON Finance Committee.

Entertainment—J. R. Maclean, chairman; H. Armitage, J. H. Fiddes, G. Osborne, A. D. Larnach, G. Brown, Mr. Watt, P. Tooh, J. Wakefield, R. J. Buckley, John Hughes and Foster Davis.

The officials who will have charge of the children's sports will be as follows: Clerk of course, Lorrin Andrews; referee, Paul Soper; judges, J. R. M. Maclean, G. Bustard and W. R. Kinsley; starter, John Soper; announcer, G. H. Tuttle.

GREAT CITY DECORATES FOR EVENT

Preparations for the coronation have been pressed forward at every hand. While enormous stands at every point of vantage on the route of both processions have been erected, attention is also being given to the lighting and decoration of the streets.

The corporation of London is devoting a sum of £25,000 (\$125,000) for this purpose in that part of the city through which the state processions will pass on June 23 and 29.

An elaborate scheme of decoration has been decided upon for Ludgate hill, Canon street and Queen Victoria.

Outside the Mansion house corinthian cloth line the roof, from which the national and colonial banners float between great festoons of green leaves and crimson carnations.

Outside the Mansion house corinthian pillars highly decorated have been erected. London bridge is adorned in a totally novel way with fir trees connected by lines of purple wisteria.

The King and Queen pass under two floral bells which illustrate the old Bow bells of London, erected at the head of Chesapeake close by the Peel statue.

Artificial flowers play a great part in the general scheme, and have a very gay and striking effect.

Garlands of buttercups, of laburnum and wisteria are draped against the buildings supported by great butterflyes. Each butterfly also carries a festoon of four garlands attaching it to a column.

GREAT FLEET TO GREET THE KING

The following is the official list, corrected up to date, of the ships which will take part in the naval review to be held at Portsmouth tomorrow, in celebration of the coronation.

Thirty-two battleships, 25 armored cruisers, nine protected cruisers, 12 depot ships, 72 torpedo-boat destroyers, 12 coastal torpedo-boats and eight submarines—a grand total of 170 pennants.

The berths for the foreign men-of-war will be buoyed at the exact position where the stern of each vessel should be when moored.

The entire fleet will be under the command of the commander-in-chief on the United Service recreation ground and a banquet at the Royal naval barracks. The foreign seaman will visit the theaters and in the evening the fleet will be illuminated.

June 23—The foreign officers will view the royal progress through London, after which they will return to Portsmouth. The mayor of Portsmouth will give a garden party to the fleet at Portsmouth, whose flag will be hoisted in the Lorrin Nelson from 8 a. m. until midnight on June 24. The flag of Vice-Admiral Sir Henry Jackson will be hoisted in the Dreadnought, and that of Rear Admiral Alban in the New Zealand.

The official program of entertainment at Portsmouth and London to foreign naval officers and men on the occasion of the coronation has been announced by the Admiralty and is as follows:

June 22—The foreign flag officers and the captains in command will witness the ceremony from the Abbey, the other officers will be given seats near the Admiralty. At Portsmouth there will be athletic sports and there will be a display of firemen of the British and foreign ships, works on Southsea common.

June 24—The King will reach Spithead at 2:30 and will review the fleet. There will be an illumination.

June 25—The officers will be taken for motor drives, the regimental bands will play in Victoria park, at the Canoe lake, and North end recreation ground.

June 26—There will be an admiral's garden party at Whale Island and an admiral's ball at the royal naval barracks.

June 27—The mayor and mayors of Portsmouth will give a garden party to officers. The mayor will give a banquet to foreign officers at the town hall. The warrant officers of the fleet will entertain the foreign warrant officers at the royal naval barracks.

INTERESTING FEATURES OF BRITAIN'S EVENT

An interesting feature of the coronation procession in Westminster Abbey is the new standards of Britain's overseas dominions borne for the first time on this historic occasion.

Lord Curzon, of Kedleston, carries the standard of the Empire of India, the Earl of Aberdeen that of Canada, Lord Northcote that of Australia, Lord Plunket that of New Zealand, and the Earl of Selborne that of United South Africa.

Other noble lords to figure as standard bearers are the Marquis of Lansdowne, the Royal standard; the Duke of Wellington, the standard of Union; Frank S. Dymoke, the standard of England; Lieut. Col. Harry Serrymour-Wedderburn, the standard of Scotland; the O'Conor Don, the standard of Ireland, and Lord Mestyn, the standard of the Principality of Wales.

King's Pages Selected.

After a good deal of delay, probably due to friendly competition between rival aristocrats, the pages who carry the king's train were selected upon. They are the Marquis of Harrington, the Earl of Arville, Viscount Cranborne, Lord Romilly, the Hon. E. G. W. T. Knollys, A. E. Lowther, W. H. E. Campbell and V. A. C. Harbord. A slight change has been made in the personnel of the Knights of the Garter who hold the king's canopy. They are Earl Cadogan, the Earl of Rosebery, the Earl of Crowe and the Earl of Minto.

For the last few weeks the members of the royal school of art needlework have been busily engaged in embroidering the tabards, or tunics, for Deputy Clarenceux King of Arms, Windsor Herald, Richmond Herald and Rouge Dragon Purveyor, as well as a cope for the Bishop of Ripon and the purse for the Great Seal.

SAYS KAWANAKOJA WAS NOT "COMMANDED"

The Oakland Tribune's page of chat by "The Knave" recently contained the following:

"Much has been said in the press about the Princess Kawananakoa of Hawaii, the widow of Prince David, who was a nephew of King Kalakaua, having been 'commanded' to attend the coronation of King George and Queen Mary in London this month. When this story was first published surprise was expressed that Prince and Princess Kalaniana'ole of Hawaii should have been ignored in this command. The latter Prince, generally known as Prince Cupid, is also a nephew of Kalakaua and a brother of the late Prince David. Now comes a member of the British diplomatic service who tells me that Princess Kawananakoa did not get a command to go to London and he says he knows the estimable and beautiful Hawaiian woman was not responsible for the publication of the original story. He says the Princess has gone to the coronation festivities at the invitation of the William H. Crookers of this city and Ambassador White-law Reid and his wife. The Princess is a great friend of the Crookers. They are to be in London at the time of the coronation, and together with the Reids are to entertain her. The Reids will be present in Westminster Abbey at the coronation exercises because of their official position. The Crookers, however, and the Princess, together with thousands of other rich and worthy people from many countries, will not be able to enter the Abbey. They must be spectators of the outside pageant."

WOMAN HAS SCHEME TO COMMEMORATE OCCASION

London is in the throes of a very severe attack of coronationitis, and symptoms of the malady are to be seen in the whole range of society from the King to the eoster.

Countess Camilla Hayes is responsible for a scheme for commemorating the coronation. She has obtained the aid of Miss Grace Parsons, the daughter of Mrs. Henry G. Parsons, the "mother" of school gardens in America, in launching a scheme to provide gardens in which poor London children will be taught gardening and nature study as a recreation.

Efforts are also to be made to supply the children with sheltered playgrounds in the open air, where, under the supervision of a qualified play-teacher, the youngsters may safely romp to their hearts' content. A piece of land off a crowded London thoroughfare has already been acquired, and Countess Camilla Hayes, who is a sister of the secretary to the Austro-Hungarian legation in London, has made sure that the month of the crowning of the children's king will form a landmark in the lives of the little dwellers in the slums.

James J. Hill offers a \$1000 cup as a prize for the best hundred pounds of wheat raised this season in the West. The exhibit to be in Madison Square Garden.

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RESTARICK SEES WORLD-PEACE

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over the people assembled in the church.

The gathering was significant also. Brig. Gen. Macomb, U. S. A., commanding the district of Hawaii, was present with his staff. Admiral Cowles, commandant of the naval station, Maj. W. C. Neville, of the marine corps, Maj. Timberlake, of Fort Ruger, Maj. W. P. Burnham, of Fort Shafter, all attended by their aides, and all in full uniform, gave a brilliant effect. Uncle Sam officially did honor to his crown across the seas.

Queen Liluokalani, attended by Col. C. F. Inauka and Mrs. Inauka, was present throughout the ceremony.

The Territory was represented by Gov. Frear, Secretary Mott-Smith, Col. J. W. Jones and several other Territorial officials.

All of the local consular representatives of foreign countries were present. British Consul R. G. E. Forster was there in full uniform. F. A. Schaefer, for Austria-Hungary and Italy, R. F. Lanza, vice consul for Belgium, Wilhelm Lutz, acting consul for Chile, and consul for Mexico, C. H. Demann, consul for Denmark, Dr. A. Marques, consular agent for France and Russia, W. Pfenhauer, consul for Germany and Norway, A. de Souza Canavaro, for Portugal, and other representatives of nations officially notified the crowning of King George.

Ceremony Impressive.

The ceremony itself was dignified and profoundly impressive. It was an adaptation of the coronation office used today at Westminster Abbey. The people stood as the choir and clergy entered the cathedral, and recited Psalm 122, verses 1, 2, 6 and 7. The litany, with all kneeling, the singing of Atwood's Introit, "O Lord Crown Him," and the following prayers were solemn and suited to great occasions. Sir Arthur Sullivan's hymn "O King of Kings," the British national anthem and the "Star Spangled Banner" all emphasized the international aspect of the services.

Bishop Restarick took for his text a verse from the Book of Samuel, "And His Son Reigned in His Stead," and the greater part of his sermon was devoted to international peace and arbitration.

"The king of nations dies, but the nation lives, and the King of Kings and Lord of Lords who holds nations in the palm of his hands," he said. He referred to the last services of the kind held in the cathedral, the memorial services for King Edward.

"And all over the world today, wherever Britons live, their thoughts and their hearts go back to the grand shrine of British religion, where the king is being crowned today. In the King is centered the power to hold together the nation, and today one-quarter of the earth's inhabitants know that their supreme ruler and king has been crowned.

"Great Britain is practically a republic with a hereditary ruler. The coronation is the public recognition by both people and sovereign that all power is from God. The king today

KING IS CROWNED

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ed up with ermine, and so continued to the end of it.

The Oath.

His Majesty having already on Monday, the 6th day of February, 1911, made and signed the Declaration prescribed, the Archbishop approaching the King, and standing before him, administered the Coronation Oath, first asking the King:

"Sir, is your Majesty willing to take Oath? The King answering I am willing:

The King then solemnly promised to govern according to law and to maintain the Protestant Reform religion.

Then the King, kneeling, supported as before, and assisted by the Lord Great Chamberlain, the Sword of State being carried before him, went to the Altar, and there being uncovered, made his solemn Oath in the sight of all the people, to observe the promises, laying his right hand upon the Holy Gospel in the great Bible, saying these words:

"The things which I have here before promised, which I will perform and keep.—So help me God."

Then the King kissed the Book and signed the Oath.

The Anointing.

The King arose from his devotions, having been disrobed of his crimson robe by the Lord Great Chamberlain, and having taken off his cap of state, went to the Altar.

The King then sat down in King Edward's Chair, where he was to be anointed. Four Knights of the Garter held over him a rich pall of silk, and cloth of gold; the Dean of Westminster, took the Ampulla and Spoon from off the Altar, pouring some of the holy Oil into the Spoon and with it the Archbishop anointed the King in the form of a cross:

On the crown of the head, saying, "Be thy head anointed with holy Oil as kings, priests, and prophets were anointed." On the breast, saying, "Be thy Breast anointed with holy Oil." On the palms of both the hands, saying, "Be thy Hands anointed with holy Oil: And as Solomon was anointed king by Zadok the priest and Nathan the prophet, so be you anointed, blessed, and consecrated King over this people, whom the Lord your God hath given you to rule and govern. In the Name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost. Amen."

The King then received the blessing said by the Archbishop.

The presentation of the Bible, the benediction and the enthronization then took place, when the Archbishop and bishops paid homage. Next came the Prince of Wales, the prince of the royal blood and other peers of the realm to swear fealty.

Mary Manning, the actress, who divorced James K. Hackett April 15, 1910, was married in New York to Frederick E. Wadsworth of Detroit.

SEATING IN ABBEY.

Both outside and inside Westminster Abbey the preparations for the great crowning ceremony have been elaborate. Alfred Young Nutt, the architect of the annex, which serves as a robing room, has designed the interior after the style of a baronial hall, 112 feet long, 60 feet broad and 25 feet high, with timbered roof supported by wooded piers and beams.

The peers' gallery is erected in the north transept, and the peeresses' gallery in the south transept, overshadowing the poets' corner. Seating for about 7,000 people has been provided. The accommodation is as follows:

Members of the royal family and relations 40, foreign royalties and representatives 200, peers and peeresses 1450, spiritual peers, clergy, privy councillors, ambassadors 300, members of parliament and their wives 200, representatives of India and British colonies 800, members of the royal orders 100, various suites 250, naval and military representatives 400, civil service representatives 250, county and municipal representatives 600, societies and other organizations 100, Westminster masters, boys and King's Scholars 250, orchestra and choir 500, other guests 470.

BORN.

PETERSON—To the wife of D. L. Peterson, a son, June 22, 1911, at Honolulu, T. H.