PREVIEWING BRITAIN'S BIG PARADE

5,000,000 Persons Will See George VI's Coronation Procession; Rooms Rent Up to $2,500 for Day; Seats Scaled From $25 to $255.

By WILLIAM C. UTLEY

WITH the five million stiff necks probably to be found in London on the morning of May 13, the horse liniment and arnica manufacturers should be getting ready for a real boom. All the rest of London is, for with the coronation of King George VI on May 12, England puts on the world's greatest pageant, a pageant all the greater in world-wide interest this time because the Britains will not be crowning the king they thought, a few months ago, they were going to crown.

Already grandstand seats have begun to spring up in the Mall, on the roofs of a few hotels and at other points along the route of the coronation march. With more than a million visitors expected from outside the London area, the grand scramble is on to make housing room for them—at a price.

The old American "human interest" spectacles in the days of Tex Rickard and the million-dollar gates got forty dollars for a ringside seat from which you could not follow a left hook without the aid of the Yerkes observatory telescope, but they were pikers. Seats in the first couple of tiers to watch the coronation pageant scale up to $255 each, with the bleachers going for $25 a head.

Hotels Sold Out.

West End flats which once rented for $50 a week will get not less than $100 a week from coronation visitors. Some flats on the procession route are asking $2,500 per day, and there is little doubt that they will get it. Small houses have been going for $3,000 a week, while a town house complete with car and chauffeur brings $7,500. London's hotels can care for only about 260,000 visitors, and they have been sold out since last summer. Boarding houses, capable of taking care of another 250,000, are fast completing their reservations.

Thousands seeking free standing room will have to camp out all night, like the bleacher fans for a worlds' series opener. The capacity of Westminster Abbey itself, which normally seats about 2,500, is being increased to 9,000.

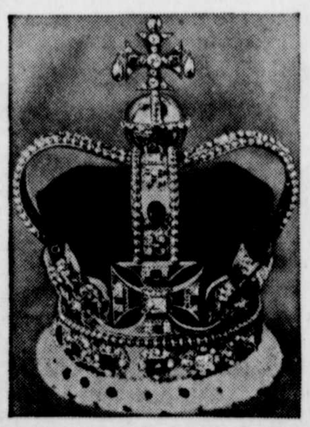
Meanwhile busiest of all perhaps are the manufacturers of novelties, striking off the many hundreds of thousands of medals, plaques and other souvenirs the visitors will demand. They were given quite a setback when King Edward VIII abdicated, for his head had already been reproduced on a large share of their wares in the expectation that he and not his brother would be the central figure of the coronation. But the publicity given the Simpson case has undoubtedly paved the way for a larger influx of visitors and a larger sale of souvenirs to persons unable to attend, so things may even themselves up, anyway.

What will these five million neck-craners expect to see on May 12? Specifically, of course, it is the coronation. But that is a slow, solemn and dignified affair, though it is not lacking in color for all that. The real attraction is the pomp and splendor of the titled folks in their jewels and ermine, and the general spirit of gaiety normally hovering over any gathering of millions of persons to watch any spectacle.

The ceremony itself will be perfectly rehearsed, so that it should go off without a slip. George VI has attended two former coronations and with the benefit of this experience should play his role well.

Queen Mother to Attend.

The ceremonies begin as George VI and his Queen board the ornate gold coach which will carry them from Buckingham palace. The coach, built 175 years ago, and a tradition at coronations, will bear them down the Mall to the Abbey, where the most solemn of the ceremonies will continue for about four hours. Then the coach will transport them once more to the palace.



The Crown of England, originally made for St. Edward. The Archbishop of Canterbury will place it upon the head of George VI, but only for a moment, for it is too heavy.

In Westminster Abbey a long procession of dignitaries, the king's representatives and royal persons from every corner of the world, with members of their families, will march down the nave. After them will come the Queen Mother Mary, with the brothers and sisters of the King—the Duke of Windsor probably excepted. Following them will come the representatives of the church, the chaplains, deans and officers of Westminster, with the standard bearers.

Bearing their crosses come the archbishops, next in line, and in their midst the Queen consort, Elizabeth, with the ladies and gentlemen of the court and their regalia. Noblemen close behind will bear the staff and sceptre with the cross and golden spurs, and the three swords which signify mercy, temporal justice and spiritual justice. These things were the sacred trappings of St. Edward, and during the ceremony at the Abbey the King will be invested with them.

The procession of dignitaries will be long and impressive: The kings of arms—Ulster, Lyon, Norroy and Clarenceaux; the Lord Mayor of London and the Lord Chamberlain of England; the High Constables of Ireland and Scotland; the Lord High Steward of Ireland and the Great Steward of Scotland; the Earl Marshal of England, the bearer of the sword of state, and the Lord High Constable of England; the bearers of the King's sceptre with the dove symbolic of mercy and equity; the King's gold and diamond orb, surmounted by the Christian cross, and the heavy crown of St. Edward. Next come the bearers of the patent and the chalice and the Bible.

King George VI himself will follow, in the magnificent crimson robe of state, and the cap of state on his head. Adorning his neck will be the Order of the Garter. Eight nobles will follow, carrying his train.

Climax Follows Oath.

As the procession passes up the nave of the old gothic edifice, a choir will sing appropriate anthems.

King George VI as he appears in the first portrait made of him since he succeeded his brother Edward to the throne.

bration that comes once in two or three decades, or even less frequently.

London is taking full advantage of it. Manufacturers of flags and bunting are busy with their gay tasks. Dressmakers are having a hey-day designing the brilliant and expensive costumes to be worn by the peers and peeresses. Some of the woven purple and crimson velvet will cost as much as $100 a yard. Furriers are scouring the ends of the earth for weasel skins, ermine and minniver fit to adorn the robes and coronets of royalty.

Ermine will trim the King's crimson robe as he enters the Abbey. Underneath he will wear a doublet of red velvet, white satin breeches and white silk stockings. White satin embroidered with gold will clothe the gracious Elizabeth. Her train of velvet trimmed with ermine will be six yards long.

The clothes worn by the nobility leave little to choice, for tradition has laid down rules for them. Here are a few:

Duchesses — Robes of velvet, trimmed with four rows of ermine. Trains two yards long, trailing the ground.

Marchioness—Three and one-half rows of ermine. Train one and three-quarters yards long.

Countess—Three rows of ermine; train one and one-half yards long.

Viscountess—Two and one-half rows of ermine; train one and one-fourth yards long.

Baroness—Two rows of ermine; train a yard long.

Marshal Proclaims Dress Rule.

Equally inviolable are the rules laid down for the dress and uniform of ladies and gentlemen other than the peerage; these orders have been issued by the Earl Marshal:

"Gentlemen—Full dress uniform, or full velvet court dress. Knights Grand Cross and Knights Grand Commanders of the various orders will wear the mantles of their orders. Collar day. (This dictum means that the collars as well as the insignia of the various orders must be worn.) All official robes should be worn over uniform or court dress.

"Ladies—Full court dress as for a court but without trains. Feathers may be worn, but no veils. Dames Grand Cross will wear the mantles of their orders.

"Oriental dress may be worn by ladies and gentlemen for whom it is the usual ceremonial costume.

"Orders and decorations to be worn in full, except with velvet court dress, with which miniatures will be worn.

"No one may attend in mourning."

Most of the noble ladies who will attend the coronation ceremony have for weeks made up their minds what finery they will sport under the velvet robes. The expense will strain even the purse of a peer. It has been reported that a complete outfit from tip to toe will cost from $2,000 to $5,000. If new robes are to be bought—and in many cases they will have to be—the cost of the complete ensemble may well pass $10,000.

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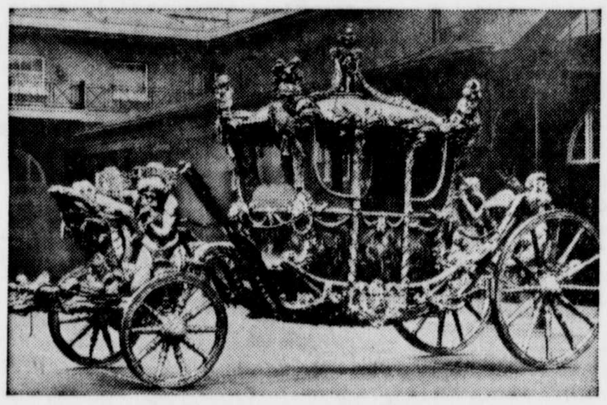

King George VI and Queen Elizabeth will ride in this splendid coach at the coronation May 12. The vehicle was completed in 1761 and weighs four tons.

The Archbishop of Canterbury will be waiting at the chair of repose, to the right of the dais, to receive the King. The religious ceremonies begin with the litany, then communion service and the archbishop's sermon. The latter, in view of events of recent months, should be worth waiting for.

Before the actual coronation oath, the King will be anointed as leader of the church and "Defender of the Faith." Then he will be given the ring and sceptre of regal power, and the dove.

Then the climax. As the crown of St. Edward is placed for a fleeting moment upon the head of the monarch, the trumpets will declare the news to the world. Drums will roll, and in Hyde Park guns will fire salute. And as the five millions gathered along London's streets give up the cry, "God Save the King!", George VI will be confirmed.

In the Abbey the ladies and gentlemen of the peerage will put on their caps and coronets. In a short ceremony Queen Elizabeth will be crowned, taking her place on the left of the King. There will be another brief communion, and then, as the notes of the choir peal joyously, the King will step down from the throne and walk into St. Edward's chapel, on the south side of the altar. Removing the crimson robe of state, he will put on the royal robe of purple velvet. He will don the imperial crown of India, made for George V in 1912 and used to crown him Emperor of India in 1912. When this is done he will be a full-fledged King.

As George VI reaches the west door of the Abbey he will be joined by his Queen, and together they will climb once more into the ancient coach, to rumble their way back to Buckingham palace, some eight hours after they left it.

Velvet $100 a Yard.

The whole coronation program is bound to be something of an ordeal for its principal participants. But it is a splendid, colorful cele-

'Twas This Way

By LYLE SPENCER

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Wrapped in Cellophane

LITERALLY everything from darning needles to oil-burning furnaces are delivered wrapped in cellophane. The last ten years have seen the rise of this amazing paper which has brought millions to its exploiters and a new sales argument to manufacturers.

The honor of its discovery belongs to Dr. J. E. Brandenberger, a Swiss chemist who was born in 1872 and educated at the University of Bern. Along about 1900, while he was working in a textile factory in France, his boss gave him the job of inventing a tablecloth impervious to dirt.

In trying to produce such an ideal fabric, he stumbled on the idea of combining very thin sheets of viscose with sheets of cotton cloth. The tablecloth was no good but the thin sheets of viscose proved to be a swell idea. It was the beginning, as Dr. Brandenberger called it, of la cellophane.

Cellophane is essentially viscose or modified cellulose solidified into thin sheets instead of threads as in rayon or artificial silk. Rayon and cellophane are made by the same process from the same materials, and are really the same thing except that one is in threads and the other in sheets.

Neither rayon nor cellophane amounted to much until a way was found to make them moisture-proof. Since then their rise has been rapid, although neither is yet the perfect product it someday will be.

James Bowie and His Fatal Knife

JAMES BOWIE was one of the toughest and bloodthirstiest characters that ever roamed our Southwestern frontier. He was a slave runner, a stage-coach robber, and several times a murderer. But with all that, he invented a new kind of knife that will be remembered long after his notorious character is forgotten.

During a street brawl in New Orleans one night, Bowie was seriously slashed by someone wielding a heavy Mexican carving knife.

The wound did not teach him to keep out of such fights, but it did set him to thinking about a knife with which he could effectively defend himself from such attacks. So while he was in bed, he whittled out such a knife from a piece of pine board. When he recovered, he had his wooden knife duplicated in steel by a blacksmith.

The "Bowie" knife had a keen, two-edged blade nine inches long with a heavy, notched handle. When he exhibited it around town, the other frontiersmen, who carried long, curved Spanish sabres, laughed at his apparently puny weapon. But when Bowie got in his first fight with it, they soon changed their minds. When his adversary drew back his arm to make a lunge, Bowie instantly thrust the knife into his abdomen and disembowelled him before he knew he had been struck.

Within a few years, the knife and its owner had become feared and respected all along the frontier. No man dared to pick a fight with Jim Bowie. When Texas started its revolt for independence, he decided at last to go straight, and accepted a commission as colonel in the insurgent army. His career was brought to an heroic end in the bloody battle of the Alamo, when the Texas forces were wiped out to the last man.

Queen of Intoxicating Liquors

CHAMPAGNE is usually associated with bright lights, jazz orchestras, and Parisian revels. Yet it was originally concocted by a Benedictine monk, who would undoubtedly be horrified could he know the reason for champagne's modern popularity.

Way back in 1668, Dom Perignon was appointed cellarer and wine-keeper for his monastery. In those days wine was an ordinary table beverage, as it still is in France, and considered a necessity of life. In pursuit of his new duties, the young monk conceived the idea of "marrying" the different wines produced in the vineyards around him.

He had noticed that one sort of grape imparted fragrance to wine, another generosity, and a third, color. He also discovered that a piece of cork was a much superior stopper to the old-fashioned flax dipped in oil. By repeated experiment and mixing, he finally evolved an effervescent wine that, unlike the still wine then known, sparkled and bubbled when uncorked.

After suitable aging, Dom Perignon allowed the other monks to sample his new invention. To his pleasant surprise, the popping of corks soon became a familiar sound in the dining hall.

News of the wine soon spread to the townspeople nearby, and within a year, the Marquis de Sillery had introduced it in court circles where it immediately became the rage.

Henry VI Founded College

Eton College, in Buckinghamshire, England, was founded by Henry VI in 1440.

AROUND the HOUSE

Items of Interest to the Housewife

Cooking Vegetables — A small piece of butter added to the water in which vegetables are to be cooked will prevent them from boiling over.

* * *

Flavoring Gravy — Half milk and half water makes the best colored and best flavored gravy.

* * *

Suede Shoes — Rain spots can be removed from suede shoes by rubbing with fine emery board.

* * *

Boiling Cabbage — When you cook cabbage, put a small handful of breadcrumbs tied in muslin into the pan. The bread absorbs all the bitter juices and makes the vegetable more digestible.

* * *

Worn Socks —Children very often get enormous holes in the heels of their socks. This is often due to the lining of the shoe which has worn rough. If the ragged bits are cut off and the inside of the shoe covered with adhesive tape, many a large "hole" will be prevented.

* * *

Sausage and Fried Apples — Pan broil the required number of small sausages or cakes of sausage meat and as soon as the fat collects, add as many halved, cored and unpeeled apples as required, first dipping them in flour to which a little sugar has been added. Saute slowly until soft and browned. Place on a serving dish, with two small sausages on each half.

* * *

Ironing Shirts — Soft collars attached to shirts should be ironed on the right side first, then on the wrong side. This prevents wrinkling the collar.

* * *

Baking Potatoes — Before putting potatoes in the baking-tin, stand them in boiling water for a few minutes, then drain on a clean cloth. They will cook more quickly and taste better.

* * *

Making a Footstool — Do you know that you can make unique footstools out of the single spring seats of an old automobile? Cover the old seat with upholstery and attach castors at the four corners. This will give you a comfortable seat or footstool for your summer cottage.

* * *

Cocoa Egg Cake Filling — White of one egg; one cup icing sugar; two teaspoons cold water; four tablespoons cocoa; half teaspoon vanilla. Beat white of egg until stiff and dry. Mix cocoa and sugar, add cold water. Add gradually to egg white until thick enough to spread.

* * *

Washing Embroidery — Do not wring embroidery after washing. Press out as much moisture as possible between the folds of a towel, then spread on a towel or blotter to dry, face up.

WNU Service.

Ask Me Another

A General Quiz

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1. Who are the Pariahs?
2. What measure does "dm." indicate?
3. Where was Libby prison?
4. Why are some trees called deciduous?
5. What was the origin of saluting?
6. When was the first wireless distress signal used at sea?
7. Which is the world's longest railway tunnel used by passenger trains?
8. When is a person taller, when lying down or standing up?
9. Is it illegal for a United States' President to take the oath of office on Sunday?
10. When was the first silver dollar coined?
11. What is the meaning of cover charge?
12. From where does Troy weight get its name?

Answers

1. Members of an aboriginal non-Brahmanic race of India; hence "outcasts."
2. Decimeter.
3. Richmond, Virginia.
4. Trees which are not evergreens are called deciduous. It is derived from the Latin "de," meaning down, and "cadere," meaning fall; and refers to the falling of the leaves.
5. It is said to date back to the Borgias, when inferiors, coming into the presence of their superiors, raised their hands to show no dagger was concealed.
6. January 23, 1909, when White Star liner "Republic" collided with the "Florida." It was not SOS but CQD.
7. Golders Green to South Wimbledon, London. Total length 16½ miles.
8. When lying down. As much as an inch has been noted.
9. No. President Wilson did so.
10. In 1794.
11. A charge made for the privilege of occupying a place at a cafe or restaurant. It does not include the cost of the food consumed.
12. From Troyes, France, where the weights were used in the Middle ages.

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