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GEORGE V. IS CROWNED KING OF BRITAIN

BRILLIANT CEREMONIALS AND ANCIENT CUSTOMS FEATURES OF THE CORONATION SERVICES TODAY

QUEEN MARY RAISED TO DIGNITY OF THE HIGHEST POSITION IN THE COURTS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM

Ambassador Reid and Suite Appear in Plain Evening Dress; J. Pierpont Morgan and Charles P. Taft Don Knee Pants of Velvet, Jackets With Pearl Buttons, Court Swords and the Latter a White Vest; No Unseemly Incident Mars Historic and Spectacular Event Which Evokes Cheers From Great Multitude of People as Royal Processions Pass Through the Streets.

KING GEORGE V.

King George V. crowned today with impressive formalities in Westminster Abbey, is the sixth ruler of the House of Hanover, son of the late King Edward VII and grandson of Queen Victoria. He is 46 years old this month.

THE CORONATION OATH.

The Archbishop of Westminster administered the coronation oath, saying: "Will you solemnly promise and swear to govern the people of this United Kingdom and the Dominions thereof according to the statutes in parliament agreed on and the respective laws and customs of the same."

The King: "I solemnly promise to do so."

CROWNS OF SOLID GOLD.

The crown placed on King George's head today is of solid gold studded with precious stones of inestimable value, including 3,000 diamonds, 300 pearls, and hundreds of rubies, emeralds and sapphires. The queen's crown contains the famous Koh-i-noor diamond with its legend of bringing good luck.

ROYAL GUESTS.

Over forty members of royal families, 250 rulers of foreign states, 1,450 earls, dukes, lords and ladies, 300 ambassadors and ministers, 1,500 representatives of the army, navy, judiciary, clergy, etc., formed part of the 7,000 guests at Westminster abbey today.

(By Evening Herald A. P. Leased Wire)

London, June 22.—King George the Fifth, eighth of the house of Hanover was today crowned king of the British empire and given the public homage of his world-wide subjects.

With his consort, Queen Mary, his majesty was crowned in the Abbey of Westminster with all the wealth of religious rites and royal ceremonial prescribed by ancient custom.

The picture within the gray walled abbey was one of medieval splendor. The coronation services, solemn and imposing, were those handed down from the earlier centuries and the actors in the principal and secondary roles of today's great function were garbed in reproductions of the multi-colored gold embroidered trappings worn by their ancestors. The latter made a wonderfully effective setting around the central figures.

Outside the usually dull streets had been transformed into a mass of color, the king and queen's progress to the abbey and the route to Buckingham palace was one unbroken ovation. The route was hedged with a vast polyglot host, with a background of gaily decorated viewing stands and windows and roofs crammed to their capacity.

Hundreds of thousands shouted themselves hoarse at central points like the Mall, and the entrance to the abbey archway, where the government stands held a score of thousands. Trafalgar Square was so densely packed with humanity that one could have walked across it on the heads of the people. Parliament Square, Clubland and Constitution hill held their countless thousands.

The tumult of thunderous welcome was almost deafening as the king and queen on the outward and home journeys proceeded in the first instance and followed on the return by a stately superb cavalcade of eminent princes, many themselves heirs to thrones, statesmen, diplomats, courtiers, soldiers and men of all hues, races and creeds from the four quarters of the globe. The great ceremonial passed off unmarred by untoward incidents. When dawn broke the skies were heavy and showers fell during the progress of the processions of the royal guests and the junior members of the royal family to the abbey; but as the king and queen left Buckingham palace to be crowned the heavens smiled and a flood of sunshine brightened the splendid pageant.

It was a proud day in the British empire, but of all its millions the one who perhaps had the most reason to be proud was denied by court etiquette the joy of witnessing the triumphal entry. At Sandringham Hall Palace, Queen Mother Alexandra, who 46 years ago this month gave Britain a king, awaited the news that her son had taken his place in the long line of British monarchs.

Long before daylight the crowds began taking up positions of advantage along the route. The inspiring sight of the sixty thousand picked troops of the empire marching to their appointed stations to line the processional route kept the throng interested in the early hours, and almost before they realized it the processions were under way from Buckingham palace to the abbey.

There were three processions, one for the royal guests, another for the Prince of Wales and members of the royal family other than the king and queen, and the imperial procession.

The first was made up of fourteen dress carriages occupied by the royal guests and the distinguished court officials and officers attached to their staffs. The carriages were drawn by pairs of the famous bay and black horses from the royal stables, driven by royal coachmen and attended by footmen in scarlet livery. Trumpeters and an escort of the royal horse guards preceded the royal guests.

Immediately following was the second procession with members of the British royal family, including the Prince of Wales and the Princess Mary and their younger brothers. Their appearance was the signal for the heartiest demonstration up to that time.

Exactly at 10.30 o'clock booming guns announced that the king and queen were leaving the palace and, by a happy coincidence which, however, has become almost traditional in British royal functions, the sun broke through the clouds and the rain ceased. The staff officer appeared under the archway, the guard of honor, big six-footers from the guard regiments, bluejackets and troops came to attention with a clang of swords and musketry while the bands struck up the national anthem.

Following the staff officer was the advance guard, a sovereign's escort of the life guards, in their familiar steel breast plates and helmets with plumes and white breeches on their black chargers. The king's bargemaster and twelve watermen, in quaint costume, reminded the sightseers that there was a time when the king traveled by water when he went to Westminster to be crowned. Aides-de-camp to the king, naval and military officers of the headquarters staff, followed in their modern uniforms, and then came another quaint touch when the yeomen of the guard, "beef-eaters" as they are nicknamed, walked solemnly by carrying long staves.

Equerries to the king, escorts of colonial and Indian cavalry, the colonials in khaki and the Indians in bright colors, passed in rapid succession.

As the first division of the sovereign's escort of the royal horse guards trotted slowly through the gates the booming of a cannon announced that the royal coach with the king and queen approached.

The long awaited moment when their majesties were to look into the faces of their subjects and the subjects upon their king and queen had arrived. There was a momentary hush broken first by the trumpeters and the crash of brass, and then as with one voice the multitude acclaimed the sovereigns with cheers that preceded and followed them from the gates of the palace yards to the very doors of Westminster Abbey.

Smiling and bowing their majesties acknowledged the greetings. The king wore a long purple robe and velvet cap trimmed with ermine. The queen made a beautiful picture in her robe of cloth of gold.

Through the Mall to the admiralty arch, Charing Cross, Whitehall, Parliament street and Broad sanctuary, the procession moved.

The arrival of the sovereigns at the abbey was proclaimed by the ringing of the bells of the abbey and St. Margaret's church, the firing of a gun and other outbursts of cheering from the throng on the official stands in Parliament Square.

Westminster abbey, the lode star of all today's ceremonies, was ready and waiting the arrivals of their majesties by the time that the imperial procession left Buckingham palace. Nothing could be more impressive than the customary aspect of the interior of the abbey, but this was all transformed today. Where usually is a gray and somewhat gloomy atmosphere, was a mass of blazing color.

All the tombs and the floor of the great building were concealed under immense carpets and hangings of deep blue and amber. The color scheme was rich and impressive while it afforded a subdued background to the marvelous mass of theatrically colored robes of state and variegated uniforms with flashing decorations.

The floor space in the transept was wholly occupied by the white upholstered chairs of peers and peeresses. Back of these were immense stands in ascending tiers filled with the members of the house of commons, and their ladies.

At each angle of the transept were smaller stands for the accommodation of the foreign and colonial representatives and other high personages. There were the heirs to most of the thrones of Europe, a crown prince and princess of the German empire, Prince Henry, the emperor's brother, and his princess, the Duke of Aosta, Prince Henry of the Netherlands, Yusif Izzed Din, the heir to the Turkish throne, Prince Fushimi of Japan, with the heroes of the Russian war, Admiral Togo and General Nogi in full uniforms with much gold lace and rows of decorations on their breasts, the American official contingent, Special Ambassador John Hays Hammond with his aides, Admiral Vreeland and General Greeley, Ambassador Reid with his staff, almost the only officials wearing plain clothes, and the Chinese prince Tsai Chen, robed in gorgeous embroidered silks. There, too, was Manuel, deposed king of Portugal.

Above the choir stalls were arranged tier after tier of boxes displaying the embroidered arms of the three kingdoms. Above the choir stalls were other tiers of seats and altogether nearly 7,000 people were congregated as closely together as they could be packed. Among them the only unofficial Americans were Charles P. Taft, the president's brother, with Mrs. Taft and Miss Taft, John Pierpont Morgan and eight newspaper correspondents. Mrs. Taft wore a white satin gown embroidered in brilliants and her jewels were pearls and diamonds. Miss Taft's gown was of white tulle embroidered in pink with crystal beads. She wore a pearl necklace.

Above the choir screen was an orchestral platform where there was an orchestra of eighty musicians and several hundred male singers selected from the principal choirs of the kingdom.

The whole complicated arrangement for seating from 7,000 to 8,000 persons were carried out smoothly and with the best of order.

The arrival of further guests attracted constant attention. When J. Pierpont Morgan entered many whispered his name as he shook hands with several ladies in the diplomatic circle before proceeding to his seat. He was accorded a decidedly good reception, as were Mr. and Mrs. Taft, and Miss Taft. The Americans occupied prominent places in the second row of the diplomatic gallery. Mr. Morgan wore a court uniform of black velvet, knee breeches and silver buttons and a sword. Mr. Taft had the same costume except that he wore a white vest.

Ambassador Reid and Mrs. Reid had excellent seats on the floor of the abbey close by the throne. Mr. Reid who was readily recognized and cordially greeted was in evening dress and wore a number of medals of patriotic societies.

William Phillips, secretary of the American embassy, was in plain evening clothes.

These arrivals occupied attention until the coming of the members of the English royal family. The royal guests making up the first procession had been seated when at 10:20 o'clock the second procession entered. The Prince of Wales, a boyish figure, was the cynosure of all eyes and the cheering of the crowds outside as he entered the abbey could be heard within its walls. Merrily ringing bells sent an echo to the roof.

There was a pretty incident as the junior members of the British royal family entered. They were saluted with a blast of trumpets, and every one rose as they were conducted to their seats. The Prince of Wales, in garter robes took his seat beside the throne. Princess Mary wore her hair hanging down her back in girlish style, but had a long train which attendants carried. The three younger princes were in Highland costumes with jackets and plain kilts.

Nothing remained to complete the picture but the arrival of their majesties with the great state officials. Every one was on tiptoe of expectation and a solemn hush remained all over within the ancient fane, as at a few minutes after 11 o'clock a fanfare of trumpets announced the entrance of the king and queen.

Again every one rose to their feet. The scene was marvelously impressive as the leading figures emerged from the robing room.

Lining the avenue of the approach to the throne were the picturesque yeomen of the guard in their scarlet uniforms and carrying their pikes.

Their majesties passed through their thrones and proceeded to the chairs of state on the south side of the altar where they knelt at the footstools.

Then the service proper began. The ancient ceremony, familiar for 1200 years was performed with the same symbols and the recital was but little changed from the ancient scene with new actors.

The Archbishop of Canterbury presented the king. Facing the four sides of the abbey in succession he announced:

"Sirs, I here present unto you King George, the undoubted king of this realm. Wherefore all you who are come this day to do your homage and service, are you willing to do the same?"

As the voice of the archbishop sounding strangely loud in the impressive silence that had fallen on the assemblage, died away the spell was broken by the blast of the trumpeters and a mighty chorus of "God speed the king" fairly shook the great edifice. Cheers followed and escaping the walls of the abbey were echoed and re-echoed by the throng outside.

Then followed the various rites. Two bishops sang the Litany and the communion was recited.

After a brief sermon the king kissed the Bible and signed the oath, swearing to govern according to the laws of the land and to maintain the protestant reform religion, the recently modified form of this latter declaration being the most signal change from the traditional recital.

The king was anointed by the archbishop of Canterbury; the lord great chamberlain touched his majesty's heels with the spurs; he was girded with the sword of state, invested with the imperial robe and received the ring and sceptre.

Reverently the archbishop placed the crowns upon the king's head, again the trumpets sounded, and once more the place resounded with cheers and the cry "God save the king."

The oblations at the altar and the sacrament concluded the chief function of the ceremony.

The procession was then formed for the return to Buckingham palace.

THE CEREMONY OF TODAY IN DETAIL

London, June 22.—"Long live George V, king by the grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British dominion beyond the seas, defender of the faith, emperor of India."

Such is the official greeting and such the cry taken up today and echoed throughout the country and beyond the seas, as the coronation ceremonies in Westminster Abbey gives official sanction to the reign of the eighth member of the house of Hanover.

The coronation of today, with its impressive ceremony of investiture at Westminster Abbey and with its series of spectacular events on a scale of unprecedented grandeur and magnitude, has been planned with the utmost precision of detail under the general direction of the earl marshal, the Duke of Norfolk, assisted by Lord Kitchener, Lord Roberts, and many others familiar with events conducted

(Continued on Page 5 Column 1.)

REPUBLICANS LOSE THEIR CONTROL OF SENATE

This Has Been Demonstrated, Declares Penrose and Party Is Not Responsible for Majority Action of Senate.

ALL PARTY LINES ARE CUT TO PIECES

Once All Powerful Finance Committee Decides to Throw Tariff Measures Into Open Meeting and Not Report.

(By Evening Herald A. P. Leased Wire)

Washington, June 22.—An already badly tangled situation in the senate was still further complicated today when the senate finance committee decided to throw the woolen revision and so-called farmers' free list bills, recently passed by the Democratic house, into the open senate at once to take their chances along with consideration of reciprocity. Both messages, however, received formal adverse committee reports.

The committee refused to take responsibility for reporting in detail on these measures at any given time and decided to cast the burden of senate legislation on the coalition of Democrats and insurgent Republicans suddenly brought about last night when the wool bill came from the house.

"It has been demonstrated that the Republicans no longer are in control of the senate and responsibility has been taken from them."

This statement from Senator Penrose of Pennsylvania, chairman of the once all-powerful committee on finance, tonight reflected the chaotic conditions in the senate as a result of last night's fight over the house wool bill.

Interest in the senate situation centers largely about the fate of the Canadian reciprocity amendment. Senator Penrose, champion of the agreement, admitted that last night's developments had so complicated the situation that no one at this time could forecast the outcome.

All guesses as to possible date of adjournment, it is now admitted, are worse than useless. Some senators believe the extra session will dovetail into the regular session next December.

Yesterday's fight began the instant that the wool revision bill appeared from the house of representatives. Senator Gore, apparently with the approval of the Democratic leaders, moved that the finance committee be instructed to report the bill back to the senate on or before July 10. The admitted purpose of the motion was to prevent the finance committee from holding the bill indefinitely or from failing to report it at all.

The result of the Gore motion was to disrupt so completely the lines that have formed in the senate that it cannot be told now when a vote can be reached on the reciprocity bill or whether enough votes can be mustered to pass it without amendment.

Senators Cummins, Nelson, Crawford, La Follette, Jones and other Republican insurgents from northwestern states who have opposed the reciprocity bill because of alleged discrimination against agricultural interests, declared that before a vote would be permitted on the reciprocity bill they would demand that the other schedules of the tariff be taken up, and would insist upon an attempt to tack many of them upon the reciprocity measure.

The Republican leaders, notably Senators Penrose, Smoot, Gallinger and Lodge, all members of the finance committee, declared that such a limitation upon the action of the senate's chief committee was "unheard of, uncalled for and unreasonable." Senator Penrose characterized the Gore resolution as "rank absurdity and similar demagogism."

The insurgent Republicans took up the fight by declaring that the finance committee must either report out the free list bill, the wool bill and other measures of tariff revision or prepare for a long fight to secure a vote on Canadian reciprocity.

The Republican leaders pointed out that if the wool and the free list bills were reported, the senate now [illegible] would be impossible to pass the reciprocity bill. [illegible] revision [illegible] the injection of [illegible] bills at this time into the open debate would endanger the passage of the reciprocity bill, except in such [illegible] form that the president might find himself unable to sign it.

"If the senate wants to defeat the reciprocity bill," said Senator Martin

(Continued on Page Three, Col. 4.)

PLUMBING POOL EXISTED HERE IS ADMISSION MADE BY BANKRUPT

Ike H. Cox, Testifying Before United States Referee in Bankruptcy Says Pool Was Entered Into By Number of Dealers; Secret Arrangement Was in Effect, Whereby Stipulated Sum Was Added to Original Contract Price, the Sum Thus Realized Being Distributed Pro Rata Among Members of Pool.

That a plumbing pool existed in Albuquerque, that practically every master plumber in Albuquerque belonged to the pool and that the benefits derived as the result of the agreements entered into between members of the pool were distributed pro rata, were some of the startling admissions made yesterday by Ike H. Cox, a plumbing contractor, who recently went into voluntary bankruptcy. The admissions were made before United States Referee in Bankruptcy John W. Wilson, upon examination by Attorney Neill B. Field, who represents some of the Cox creditors.

Mr. Field was examining Cox for the purpose of securing information which may be useful to him in obtaining a settlement for his clients.

The admissions made by Cox regarding the plumbing pool followed a number of questions asked by Mr. Field regarding the reports and schedules filed by the bankrupt at the time he took advantage of the bankruptcy act in the district court. Questions which probed deep into Cox's business affairs brought forth a frank statement that a plumbing pool existed in Albuquerque, and an intimation that he in common with other members of the pool had shared in its benefits.

Cox failed to say whether the plumbing pool is in existence at the present time. Mr. Field did not ask that question, it evidently being immaterial.

Adjournment was taken until Wednesday, June 28, at 2 o'clock, when Referee Wilson will again preside over the continued hearing of the case.

Cox was represented yesterday by Attorney H. F. Raynolds. The bankrupt named over several plumbing contractors who were "in" on the pool, saying that he could not remember others at present.

According to the testimony given by Cox, the plumbers bid on plumbing at stipulated figures. Additional sums were added on to the original price, placed in the "pool" treasury and distributed pro rata.

The questions and answers regarding the plumbing "pool" between Mr. Field and Mr. Cox yesterday follow:

Mr. Field: Have you recently received any money from any pool in which you have been interested?

Mr. Cox: No, sir, I have not.

Q. Have you any claim against any such pools?

A. No, sir.

Q. Did you ever have?

A. No, sir.

Q. Were you never in any pool?

A. Yes, sir, I have been in a pool.

Q. When did you cease to be?

A. Well, six months ago.

Q. Who constitutes that pool?

A. The plumbers.

Q. Name them.

A. Well, the plumbers that are in business in town.

Q. Give me their names. I want it for this record.

A. Well, there is Mr. Staehlin and myself, and, well all of them.

Q. Name them if you know them. I want the names of every man that was in that pool.

A. J. L. Bell, Standard Plumbing Co. That's all I can remember.

Mr. Raynolds: I want that answer stricken out; it is irrelevant and immaterial for the reason whatever the pool may have been, it is not assets of the estate and is immaterial for the purpose of this examination as to either an asset or liability of the bankrupt.

Mr. Field continues:

Q. Now when was that pool formed?

A. I cannot give you the date.

Q. Did you ever contribute anything to that pool?

Mr. Raynolds: Now I want to make a general objection there so I won't have to repeat it every time a question is asked, for the reasons heretofore stated.

Mr. Field continues:

Q. Do you know how much you contributed to that pool three years before the 7th day of June, 1911?

A. No, sir.

Q. Approximately?

A. Well, Mr. Field, that is pretty hard to tell; it might have been $500 or $1500, I cannot tell.

Q. Can you between now and the next hearing tell us?

A. Well, I don't know.

Q. Didn't you have any data to show?

A. No, sir.

Q. Did you receive any money from that pool?

A. Very little.

Q. What was the nature of that pool, Mr. Cox.

A. Well, it is just simply this: The nature of the pool is that a profit is added to each job, that is all.

Q. And divided among the members of the pool?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. An arbitrary tax which was added to each bid and divided among the members of the pool?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And you have named all the members of that pool, have you not?

A. Yes, it is simply all the plumbers in town, that is all I know, and I have thought of as many of them as I can.

Q. Mr. Cox, when you were naming the plumbers in town, there is Vickrey and Beeman, were they members of that pool?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Whitney company members of that pool?

A. Well, whatever plumbers there are—I do not think of any more.

TEXAS WILL GET SIXTY FEET OFF NEW MEXICO

Eastern Boundary of Territory Found to Be in Error to That Extent by Engineering Party at Carlsbad.

(Special Telegram to Evening Herald)

Carlsbad, N. M., June 22.—After completing their survey, Chief Engineer Kidder and Assistant Engineer [illegible] are here, checking up their survey of the Texas-New Mexico boundary line. The line shows a variation of 60 to 70 feet in favor of Texas.

GIRL'S PARENTS GAVE HER TO SEE

Mildred Bridges Declares She Went to Home of Lewd Cult With Full Consent of Her Father and Mother.

(By Evening Herald A. P. Leased Wire)

Chicago, June 22.—Mildred Bridges, the 17-year-old girl, with whose abduction Evelyn Arthur See, founder of the "Absolute Life" cult is charged, today testified on cross-examination that she had gone to live in See's so-called temple with the full consent of her father and mother.

RESOLUTION IS TO BE REPORTED SATURDAY

Members of Senate Committee Have Talked Enough to Make It Possible Statehood Will Be Disposed of.

Staff Correspondent }
The Evening Herald }
Room 44, Post Bldg. }

Washington, June 22.—While members of the senate committee on territories are not talking for publication they have talked enough to encourage the growing belief that the Flood resolution will be reported to the senate when the committee meets Saturday without recommendation for any material change or amendment.

The senate in recent executive session, confirmed the appointment of John H. McFie to be a member of the New Mexico supreme court despite the charges filed by H. H. Hanna last spring.

TODAY'S GAMES

American League.

	R.	H.	E.
Boston	6	4	3
New York	7	9	3

	R.	H.	E.
Washington	5	8	4
Philadelphia	8	10	2

National League.

	R.	H.	E.
New York	7	13	1
Boston	8	8	2