

# Progress to Abbey and Return Unbroken Ovation

## ADD TO GLITTER OF REGAL DISPLAY

American Peereesses Attract No Little Attention in Scene of Kingly Pomp.

## THE "DOLLAR PRINCESSES"

Their Combined Wealth Equals That of Entire English Peerage.

(Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.)

London, June 22.—Amid all the mediaeval pomp and splendor of the English coronation, no small interest centred to-day in that small though ever increasing coterie of American peeresses, who added the glitter of their splendid gems to those of their foreign sisters, as they took their seats in the great Abbey to watch the ancient rites that formally place a new King and Queen over the United Kingdom.

The American "dollar princesses," as they are called in England, now number an even two dozen, and represent a combined wealth that equals, if not overshadows, that of the aggregate of the entire English peerage, the royal family excepted. In point of rank, their number is headed by the Duchess of Marlborough, Consuelo Vanderbilt, and ended by the Baroness Leth of Fyvie, formerly Miss Jane Garmany.

The places of the American peeresses in the great assemblage of nobles bidden to attend the coronation ceremonies; their court costumes, and their formal deportment during this state function are governed by the strict court etiquette of England. Each peeress bears a number on the court roster, and each is compelled to walk behind the person bearing a smaller number at all formal functions, so that the whole scheme of the English social structure tapers from the lowest peers to the English King and Queen, who take precedence over their court followers. The status of every member of the peerage, together with the decorations they may wear upon their armorial emblems, and the demeanor of every participant in the great pageant also come under arbitrary rulings of ancient court custom; thus each member of the coronation assemblage will fill a part in the well drilled ensemble.

Their Social Order.

The social order of the American peeresses is as follows:

- Duchess of Marlborough (Consuelo Vanderbilt), No. 10; Duchess of Roxburghe (May Goelet), No. 17; Duchess of Manchester (Helena Zimmerman), No. 19; Marchioness of Donegal (Violet Tevling), No. 42; Marchioness of Anglesey (Mary King), No. 49; Marchioness of Dufferin (Flora Davis), No. 63; Countess of Suffolk (Daisy Leiter), No. 71; Countess of Essex (Adele Grant), No. 79; Countess of Tankerville (Leonora Van Marter), No. 129; Countess of Granard (Beatrice Mills), No. 261; Countess of Egmont (Kate Howitt), No. 143; Countess of Monmouth (Elena Grace), No. 195; Countess of Craven (Cornelia Martin), No. 200; Countess of Oxford (Louise Corbin), No. 213; Countess of Ancaster (Eloise Brees), No. 269; Viscountess Falkland (Mary Reade), No. 279; Baroness Mounson (Mrs. Arthur Turnure), No. 404; Baroness Bagot (Lillian May), No. 414; Baroness Newborough (Grace Carr), No. 441; Baroness Ellenborough (Hermons Shenley), No. 472; Baroness Deles (Vivien Gould), No. 473; Baroness Chylesmore (Elizabeth French), No. 602; Baroness Barrymore (Mrs. Wadsworth), No. 669; and the Baroness Leth of Fyvie (Jane Garmany), No. 673.

Although the above comprises a list of the American peeresses in England, it does not follow that all of even this small number are in the positions prescribed by the court monitor at Westminster Abbey. There is an unwritten law in English court circles that prohibits any peeress whose marital adventures have been marred by divorce from attending formal court functions. This ancient law has been rigidly revived by the present Queen, and under this ban the head of the American peeresses, the Duchess of Marlborough, formerly Consuelo Vanderbilt, and some few others have fallen.

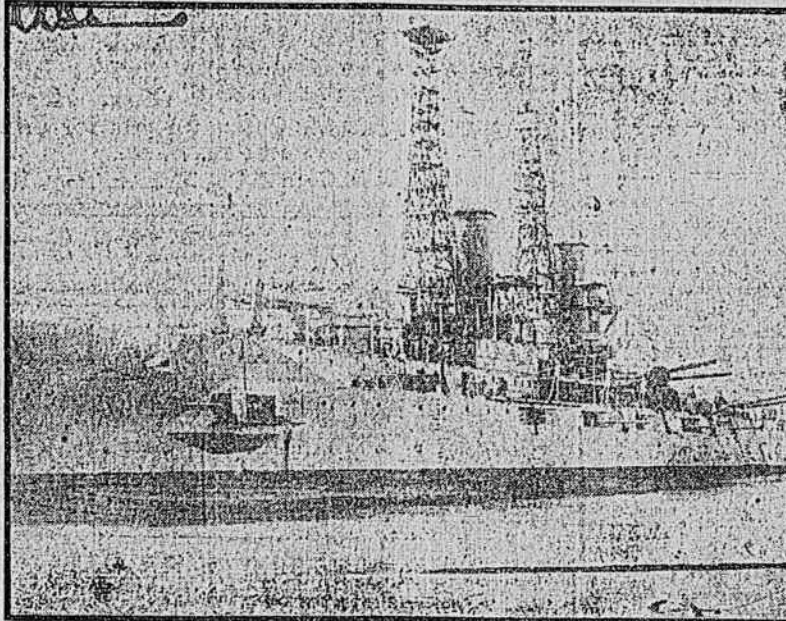
Those, however, of the "dollar princesses" who did not take part in the coronation, aside from the especially invited representatives from the United States, are the only Americans who actually saw the coronation ceremonies. All the rest of the 250,000-odd Americans who have made the trans-Atlantic trip, braved the rapacious hotel keepers of London, and thrown their money to right and left, with true American prodigality, were doomed to sit patiently in some portion of the miles of "bleachers" erected along the route of the royal procession, and content themselves with but a glimpse of the newly-made King and Queen.

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## REPRESENTATIVES OF UNITED STATES AT THE CORONATION



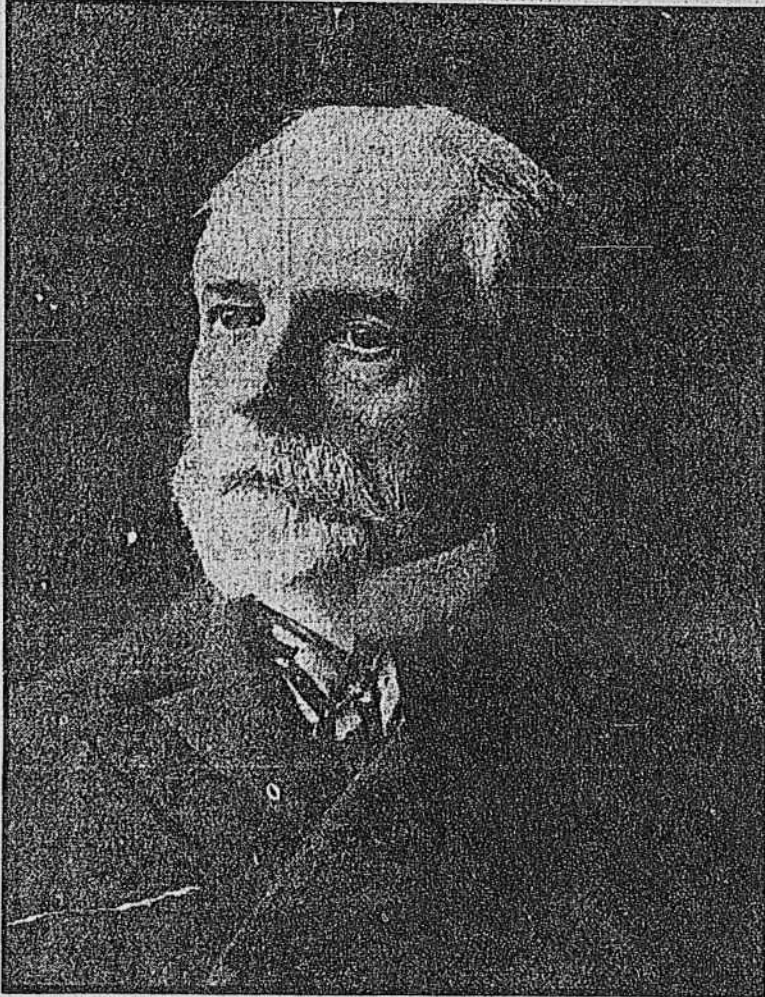
Rear Admiral Charles E. Vreeland, Naval Envoy.



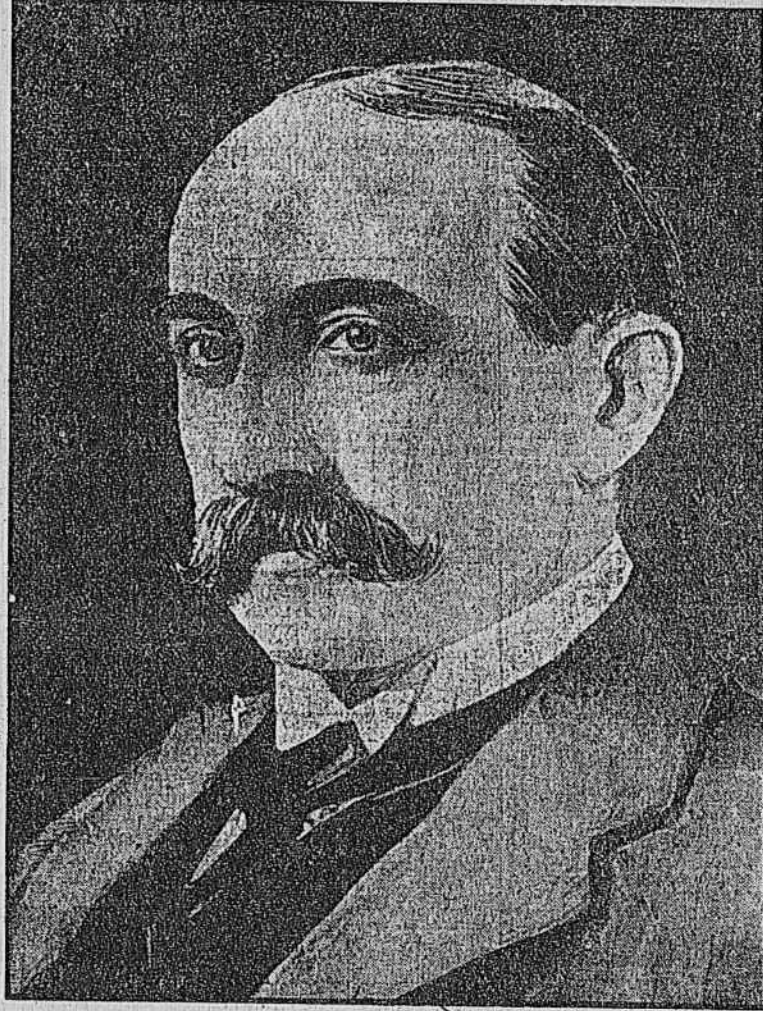
The Battleship Delaware.



Captain Charles A. Gore, Commanding the Delaware.



Ambassador Whitelaw Reid.



Special Ambassador John Hays Hammond.

## HIS FUTURE RICH IN OPPORTUNITY

(Continued from Sixth Page.)

would lose the pomp and splendor that made it one of the brightest in Europe. Such were the critical remarks spread broadcast by those who caviled at his accession. King George, however, paid but little attention to these attacks. He sought only to become acquainted with his duties. The follies and foibles of society meant nothing to him; he brushed them aside with a careless hand, but when the members of the former court of Edward presumed to take the liberties which had made his father's palace the abode of genial spirits, they found the new tenant of the English throne a stickler for the formalities that go to make the court etiquette of England the most imposing of all the world. He stood firm for the homage due a monarch, but valued little the social amenities that gloss over that homage with the salve of friendship.

Cautious consideration has marked his attitude toward the great issues of the day. Politically he has been a nonentity, neither venturing to stand for or against the measures that are exciting the country—the House of Lords question, home rule for Ireland, or the suffrage problem. His year of kingship has brought no word of criticism or approval of the people's fights against prevailing institutions. He has been content to stride the political fence, presumably until time and familiarity mature his knowledge of political Great Britain, and his studies reach their fruition in a political course in line with his mental adjudication. Caution and tactfulness have thus far stood forth as his primary characteristics.

## Crowns of Solid Gold

The crown placed on King George's head 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.



Mrs. Whitelaw Reid.



Mrs. John Hays Hammond.

in the races at Epsom Downs and other ured prominently in social functions in race courses during the last year. But, there, unlike Edward, he is not much inclined toward the life of sport so loved by his subjects.

### Takes New Oath.

King George's policy of conciliation to the wishes of his people is seen in his being the first English ruler to consent to a revolutionary change in the coronation oath, which had been demanded by the Catholic subjects almost from time immemorial. The new oath taken by King George is much broader than the old one, and in it religious allusions have been eliminated, so that it is not offensive to any Christian denomination.

George did not become the Prince of Wales until the death of his elder brother, the Duke of Clarence, which put him in line of succession to the throne, after not having been prepared for the responsibilities that then became his heritage. The duke and George were inseparable brothers, and in their companionship they went on many cruises together. While youths they made a three years' cruise around the world, ending in 1822. As a lieutenant, George sailed in 1826 on the Thunderer, and went to the Mediterranean station. The Thunderer was laid up at Malta for three months for repairs, and Prince George naturally, accompanied...

## King George V.

King George V, crowned yesterday with impressive ceremonies 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 forty-six years old this month.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

in prison in England for libel, in publishing sensational stories in his English paper about the alleged morganatic marriage of King George.

When the Duke of Clarence died he was betrothed to the Princess Victoria Mary of Teck. One year after his brother's death George's betrothal to the princess was announced, and he married her on July 6, 1893.

Prince George has four children—the Princesses Edward and Albert, Princess Victoria and Prince Henry. Prince Edward, the eldest, who is formally invested as Prince of Wales on July 12, is seventeen years old.

King George, unlike his father, ascends the throne in the prime of manhood, with the omens propitious for a long and brilliant future. A grand success of a colossal failure his reign may be, with the new conditions of incalculable import; and the responsibility that devolves upon the sovereign to-day crowned George the Fifth, of England, is that of meeting the conditions with a firm front and with tact. His environments at the beginning of his rule are auspicious in the extreme that his reign will prove one of the brightest of all the English Kings.

## MUSICAL SERVICE AT WESTMINSTER

(Continued from Sixth Page.)

composed for the coronation of George II, were all again utilized.

The principal novelty was Sir Frederick Bridge's "Homage" anthem, in which the old Lutheran chorale, "Ein feste Burg," was very prominent. Sir Edward Elgar's setting of the offertorium, "O Harken Thou," was also new.

Dr. Alecock's "Sanctus"; Sir Charles Stanford's setting of "Gloria in Excelsis"; and Sir Hubert Parry's festal "Te Deum" were performed with great success.

Some striking hymns were specially composed for the occasion, including the Bishop of Durham's, "Lo! the King in State and Splendor"; the King in State and Splendor; set to music by Sir Frederick Bridge and Canon Alinger's "O, God, Who in the Days of Old," set to music by Sir Walter Parratt.

Another feature of the service was the saluting of the King and Queen by the boys of Westminster School, who again claimed the privilege of greeting their sovereigns as they entered the Abbey with the acclamation, "Vivat Rex Georgius! Vivat Regina Maria!"

At the conclusion of the service the national anthem was sung with an additional verse written by Martin S. Skelington, and the march played as Their Majesties left the Abbey was specially composed by Sir Edward Elgar.

## Moving Pictures

London, June 22.—The moving picture men were a feature of the day, being everywhere actively engaged in snapping pictures of the coronation scenes, to be hastily developed and sent off to America by the fastest ship. Representatives of all the leading film producers in the world purchased space along the route of the procession, and had their machines set up. Each camera operator was attended by an assistant, who conveyed the undeveloped film by automobile to headquarters. Moving picture theatres in London and Paris will reproduce the pictures of the procession to-night.

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## AMERICANS SHARE ROYALTY'S HONORS

Hammond, Special Ambassador, Ranks With Envoys of Other Nations.

## BUT STILL DEMOCRATIC

General Greeley Represents Army, and Admiral Vreeland the Navy.

London, June 22.—The American people always have been represented in England by men eminently typical of the qualities of which they, as a nation, are most proud, and there is no exception in the case of the special ambassador to the coronation of King George and Queen Mary to-day: John Hays Hammond, General Adolphus Washington Greeley and Admiral Charles E. Vreeland proved themselves well qualified for the parts of honor they played in to-day's historic event, and upheld the position of the United States thoroughly as effectively as did the last American special ambassador to England, Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, who acted in that capacity at the funeral of the late King Edward VII.

In the ceremonies at Westminster Abbey to-day, Mr. Hammond shared royal honors with the following envoys from other countries: Duke of Aosta, of Italy; Prince Henry and the Crown Prince of Germany; Archduke Karl Franz of Austria-Hungary; Prince Johann Georg of Saxony; Prince Henry of Netherlands; the Crown Prince of Denmark, the Crown Prince of Sweden, the Crown Prince of Roumania, Prince Fushimi, of Japan; Prince Chun, son of the Regent of China, and the Crown Prince of Serbia.

The two most noteworthy things about Mr. Hammond are his large, vigorous personality and his clever, helpful wife. Together with the heiresses of royal rank, Mrs. Hammond was presented at Queen Mary's drawing room several weeks ago. However, Mrs. Hammond had met the Queen on several occasions before, when Her Majesty ranked as the Duchess of York. The first of these meetings took place at one of Queen Victoria's drawing rooms, when Mrs. Hammond was presented to the present Queen; also the Dowager Queen, Alexandra, King Edward VII, and George V. She became popular with the British royalty from the first because of her keen wit, and during the several years' residence of the Hammonds in London, she attended many functions of court and state. Her position to-day was as the highest in official rank of any American woman.

Handsome as are her gowns and costly as are her jewels which she wore to-day, many of them of great historic value and priceless, it may be said that Mrs. Hammond and her husband were the two most democratic figures participating in the great coronation festivities.

General Greeley, representative of the United States army, is well known in London through his many achievements of world-wide interest in science and exploration, in addition to his military career. He is known here as one of the "grand old men" of America. With a long record of noteworthy activities, he to-day, at the age of sixty-seven, holds the highest honor that could be granted by the United States Army in connection with the coronation. The best remembered of his feats of exploration was attaining in 1822 the record for "farthest North" that stood unsurpassed until the reaching of the pole by Commodore Peary. At the head of many recent expeditions, he conquered almost insurmountable obstacles until the party got lost in the frozen regions. All but seven of the party perished, and General Greeley himself was within a few hours of death when rescued by the relief expedition sent out after him. In many recent years, he attained further fame by exploration of the regions of Alaska. General Greeley did important service as chief of the Signal Corps during the Spanish-American War. He is a gold medalist of the Royal Geographical Society, and is the author of many scientific pamphlets.

General Greeley created a sensation during the Peary-Cook controversy by his resignation from the Explorers' Club because of the attitude of Peary toward Dr. Cook.

The American naval aide to the coronation, Admiral Vreeland, is one of the most popular men in the service. He has been in the United States Navy since 1866, and the choice as coronation representative fell on him because of his good record, and the fact that he has been in the fullest confidence of the Navy Department for years. Admiral Dewey was first selected for the duty. He is now seventy years old, and he declined. Admiral Vreeland was logically the next man to be considered, and accordingly he was delegated to sail here on the battleship Delaware, the most powerful fighting craft representing any nation at the coronation naval review.

Before Admiral Vreeland received his latest promotion he was chief intelligence officer at Washington, through which work he became interested in the progress of naval development abroad, especially in England, where he also became extensively acquainted. He was one of the around-the-world captains, having been in command of the battleship Kansas during the entire of that famous voyage.

Hams, Pork and Lard Specials. First-class Hams, lb. .... 15c. Before Admiral Vreeland received his latest promotion he was chief intelligence officer at Washington, through which work he became interested in the progress of naval development abroad, especially in England, where he also became extensively acquainted. He was one of the around-the-world captains, having been in command of the battleship Kansas during the entire of that famous voyage.

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