

GEORGE V. CROWNED KING OF ENGLAND

Westminster Abbey, Filled with Brilliant Throng, Is Scene of the Great Pageant—Royal Progress from Buckingham Palace Delights the Populace.

London.—That magnificent spectacle which the entire British empire has been looking forward to for months, the coronation of King George V. and Queen Mary, was staged in Westminster Abbey on Thursday. Seven thousand persons witnessed the stately ceremony and as the Archbishop of Canterbury placed the crown of St. Edward on the head of the ruler they all rose to their feet with loud cries of "Long live King George." At the same instant the great guns of the Tower of London boomed out, and the populace without the abbey repeated the greeting to their monarch until it became a tremendous roar that spread all over the mighty city.

Great Throngs in the Streets.
From the earliest hours of the morning the population of London and the



King George V.

hundreds of thousands of visitors had been moving toward the royal route from Buckingham Palace to Westminster Abbey. As soon as the seats in the numerous stands were filled, gates were closed that kept out the rabble, and then the throngs tried to crowd into the streets adjoining the route. From pole to pole throughout the entire distance gay colored bunting was strung, and the whole city was streaming with flags.

Along the Mall and all the way from the palace to the abbey troops were standing, company upon company, British troops of every shade of color, living symbols of the countries and peoples over which the new king and emperors reign. On every side bands were playing patriotic music, and the din of cheering was continuous and overwhelming.

Procession From the Palace.
As the hour for the coronation approached the waiting thousands first

saw the arrival of the gentlemen appointed to act as ushers during the ceremony. These were led by the earl marshal, the duke of Norfolk. Then the nobility entitled to seats in the Abbey began to come. Most of the peers and peeresses rode in state coaches that have been used by their families for many years. These carriages, repainted and regilded, were drawn by four horses apiece. Each was accompanied by outriders and footmen in gorgeous liveries stood on the rail behind. Each peer as he passed was greeted with cheers and often with familiar greetings that set the crowds off in roars of laughter, for even the solemnity of the occasion could not restrain the irreverent humor of the cockneys.

Not all the nobility rode in coaches, however, for the king had permitted one violation of precedent and given permission for the use of automobiles by those who have discarded horses. This was done reluctantly, and there were not many motor cars in the long procession of vehicles.

The lord mayor and his suite, in their gorgeous robes and regalia, were the next to pass toward the Abbey.

King and Queen Appear.
Now the bells of many churches pealed out, and the people knew the king and queen were coming. From the moment their majesties emerged from Buckingham palace there was a continuous roar of cheers that accompanied them all the way to the Abbey. Their approach was heralded by the king's bargemaster and twelve watermen, wearing quaint medieval tunics, knee breeches and stockings, all scarlet, with the crown and badges emblazoned in gold on their breasts, and wearing low buckled shoes and black velvet caps. Immediately behind them came the closed carriages of the royal party, every one drawn by splendid horses gorgeously caparisoned. Through the windows of the great lumbering state coach the people could get a glimpse of the king and queen.

Following their majesties rode the household troops and especially picked military bodies. Field Marshal Viscount Kitchener was at the head of the headquarters staff, as he was at the coronation of King Edward. In this part of the procession, too, rode many Indian princes and maharajahs and potentates of England's widely scattered dominions. Their splendid robes glittered with jewels and they added much to the magnificence of the parade. But the man who, next to the king, received the loudest and warmest applause was Lord Roberts, for the people love "Bobs" and their affectionate greetings almost made the grizzled hero of a hundred campaigns blush.

Arrival at the Abbey.
Waiting outside the west door of Westminster Abbey were the archbishops of Canterbury and York and a large number of bishops, and when the king and queen approached they first entered the church, followed immediately by the Prince of Wales and his suite. As the monarchs passed into the abbey the choir sang an anthem. Their majesties moved through the

choir to the theater and after kneeling in prayer, seated themselves in the chairs of state.

The first action of the coronation service, the presentation of the king to the people for recognition, is a survival of ancient Teutonic usage. Accompanied by the great officers of state, the archbishop of Canterbury went to each side of the theater in turn, saying: "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, are you willing to do the same?" The king meanwhile stood up by his chair and turned to each side, and the people acclaimed him with cries of "God save King George."

Then followed the litany, the communion service and a short sermon preached by the archbishop of York, after which the oath was administered to the king by the archbishop of Canterbury.

The Anointing and Coronation.
King George now was divested of his crimson robes by the lord great chamberlain and seated himself in the chair of King Edward I, which contains the ancient "stone of destiny." The dean of Westminster brought from the altar the golden ampulla and spoon, and the archbishop anointed him on the head, the breasts and the palms of both hands, and blessed him. The king was next invested with the colobium sindonis of fine linen and the superfunicia of cloth of gold, his heels were touched with the golden spurs and the sword of state was girded upon him, after which the armill and robe royal of



Queen Mary.

cloth of gold were put upon him. In turn, then, his majesty was given the orb, the king's ring, the glove and the two scepters.

All was ready now for the supreme act. The archbishop placed St. Edward's crown upon the altar and delivered a short prayer, and then, supported by the other clergy, placed the crown upon the king's head. At that instant the trumpets sounded, the congregation shouted "Long live King George" and the peers and kings of arms put on their coronets.

The enthronization was a handsome part of the ceremonies. The king was lifted up into his throne by the archbishops, the bishops and certain peers, and all the great officers and those who bore the swords, the scepters and other regalia grouped themselves about the steps of the throne. Next the princes and peers did their homage, led by the archbishop of Canterbury and the prince of Wales. Each of these and the premier duke, marquis, earl, viscount and baron kissed the king upon the cheek.

The anointing and crowning of Queen Mary was a short and simple ceremony. Following the example of Queen Alexandra, she was anointed on the head only. She was invested with the ring, was crowned by the archbishop of York and received the scepter and the ivory rod with the dove.

Few American in the Abbey.
Of all the Americans who have been attracted to London by the festivities of the coronation season, only a very few were admitted to the Abbey. These included President Taft's special ambassador, John Hays Hammond, and Mrs. Hammond; Maj. Gen. Greely and Rear Admiral Vreeland, representing the army and navy, and the latter's secretary; Ambassador Whitelaw Reid and Mrs. Reid and the attaches and secretaries of the embassy, Pierpont Morgan and less than a score of American women who married English peers.

One fact connected with the coronation was the subject of some amused comment. This was that King George, who is quite the reverse of a giant, had selected four of the shortest knights of the garter to hold the golden canopy over him during the anointing.

For the LITTLE ONES

MUD GUARD IS TELESCOPING

With This Device One Can Have His Machine Equipped for Good or Bad Roads—How Made.

A telescoping mud guard for use on bicycles has been invented by a Florida man. In clear weather the parts can be slid into each other and nobody will know there is a guard on



Telescoping Mud Guard.

the wheel. Most bicycles nowadays are made without these mud guards over the rear wheel and cyclists do not carry them for use in occasional emergencies. With this device, however, a man may have his bicycle equipped so as to be prepared for good roads or bad. The guard comprises a fixed casing under the back fork with two telescoping parts, one of which receives the other, and both of which slide into the fixed part. Along the main casing and the second one are small openings through which knobs on the parts enclosed in them pass and hold the whole structure firm. There is also a longitudinal spring which operates the parts and pushes the inner ones out when they are released.

LIFE ON ELASTIC EARTH

Shown That Shores on Opposite Sides of Tidal Basin Approach Each Other at High Tide.

Nothing seems more rigid than the crust of the earth, but scientific men tell us that it bends and buckles appreciably under the pull of the heavenly bodies, says the Youth's Companion. Careful observation has also shown that the shores on opposite sides of a tidal basin approach each other at high tide. The weight of the water in the Irish sea, for instance, is so much greater at that time that the bed sinks a trifle and consequently pulls the Irish and English coasts nearer together. The buildings of Liverpool and Dublin may be fancied as bowing to each other across the channel, the deflections from perpendicular being about one inch for every sixteen miles. It has been shown, too, that ordinary valleys widen under the heat of the sun and contract again at night. We live not on a rigid, but an elastic globe.

TO CLEAR SNAGGED FISHHOOK

Device Can Be Put Together With Taper End of Curtain Spring and Stock or Old Pole.

A device for unhooking a snagged fishhook can be made of the taper end of an old curtain spring and a stick or old fishing pole. A part of the coil is



Clears Snagged Fishhook.

straightened out and a ring bent on the end, large enough to pass over the snappers. The ring is left open so it can be placed over the line at any point. The remaining coil of the spring is slipped on the end of the stick and fastened with screws or staples. The illustration shows how the device is applied to the fishhook.

What She Remembered.
"Well, my child," said a strict parent, on returning from church, "what do you remember of all the preacher said?" "Nothing," said he, gravely. "Now, remember the next time you go to church you must tell me something he says or you'll have to stay indoors and study your catechism. Next Sunday the little girl came home all excitement. "I remember something, papa," said she. "Well, what did the preacher say?" "He said," she cried delightedly, "now a collection will be taken up."

Johnny Wanted a Calf.
A little boy was very anxious to have his uncle give him a little Jersey calf. The uncle said: "Johnny, when you want anything very much you should pray for it." "Well," said the little fellow, "do you believe, uncle, that God would give me a calf if I should pray for one?" "Why, of course," said the good uncle. "Well, uncle," said the boy, "give me this calf and you pray for the other calf."

BOTH WERE INSPIRED ALIKE

Sir Arthur Conan Doyle and Maupassant Had Same Impressions of Lonely Schwarenbach Inn.

Sir Arthur Conan Doyle once walked over the Gemmi. He was much impressed by the desolate appearance of the lonely looking Schwarenbach inn. Here, it seemed to him, was an ideal scene in which a novelist might locate a story of mystery and crime.

He proceeded to invent a story of mystery and crime suitable to the creepy environment. It was a story of murder, the murder of a long-lost son just home from the wars, by his own father, the needy innkeeper, who did not recognize him until after the deed was done, but had resolved to kill and rob the first lonely stranger who passed that way with money in his pocket.

"The very thing," thought Sir Arthur, and he went down the hill cheerfully revolving the morbid conception in his mind. Then a strange thing happened, says Travel and Exploration.

After dinner, in the hotel at Leukerbad, he picked up a volume of Maupassant's short stories, and he found that the French author had not only been to the Schwarenbach inn before him, but had actually located there a story practically identical with the one which he himself had just devised.

JOHNNY IN THE GARDEN.

Johnny's in the garden.
Digging with the hoe;
On his brow is moisture,
On his cheeks a glow.

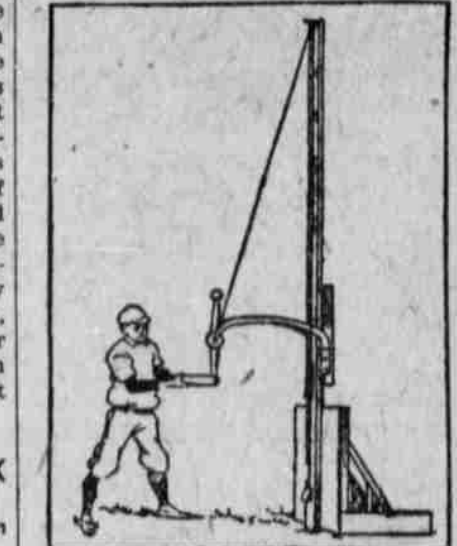


No, he isn't planting
Generating germs,
Johnny's in the garden
Digging fishing worms.

NOVEL MACHINE FOR BATTING

Apparatus is So Arranged That It Will Indicate Power Baseball Player Puts Behind Bat.

Weight-lifting machines, punching machines and those that show how hard a man can hit with a wooden sledge will stand no show in public favor when the batting machine here



Novel Batting Machine.

shown comes into general use. For this last-named apparatus will indicate the batting strength of the great American public, which is composed chiefly of baseball fans. A tall shaft has an arm extending from it on which is pivoted a revolving bar with a ball on either end. A cable winds around a drum on the bar and passes over the top of the shaft and down the other side, where it is attached to a weight. To use the machine a man faces it with a bat in his hands and gives one of the balls a swat. This causes the bar to revolve and winds up the shaft. If the ball reaches the top the hit is a home run. If not, there are spaces to indicate whether it is a one, two or three base hit.

CONUNDRUMS.

Why is a pair of skates like an apple? Because they have both occasioned the fall of man.

Why can a blind man always see his father? Because the father is always apparent (a parent).

Why can you never expect a fisherman to be generous? Because his business makes him sell fish.

Why did the Highlanders do most harm at Waterloo? Because every man had one kilt before the battle.

What ailment is the oak most subject to? A corn.

What is odd about a horse's eating? He eats best when he hasn't a bit in his mouth.

What city is drawn more frequently than any other? Cork.

What C. O. D. Means.
Tommy—Mamma had a lot of things sent home C. O. D. today. What does C. O. D. mean?

Tommy's Pop—C. O. D. my son, means call on dad.

POULTRY

POULTRY ON AVERAGE FARM

Makes No Great Demands on Strength and Any Person of Intelligence May Make Success.

In this country poultry includes chickens, turkeys, geese, ducks, guinea fowls, pigeons and occasionally pea fowls, pheasants, quail and swans—chickens, of course, being the most important. Something like a quarter of a billion chickens and other poultry are consumed in the United States every year. The consumption of eggs is about eighteen dozen per capita. The last census gave the value of chickens raised on American farms in 1899 as \$136,891,877—of eggs as \$144,286,168. Today the American people consume about half a billion dollars' worth of poultry and eggs per annum. Exports are increasing and one may enter on the raising of poultry and eggs with little fear of not realizing good prices on all produce.

Probably 90 per cent. of the farms in the United States raise poultry as a side line; feeding is more economical where general farming is pursued. Still there are manifest advantages in specializing—greater attention, knowledge and skill achieve better results.

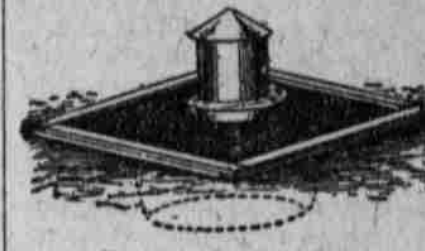
Poultry raising makes no great demands on strength, and any person of intelligence may hope to make a success of it. But some have made the mistake of supposing that the business can be taken up on a considerable scale without any experience. Hens lay all the way from none to 250 eggs a year, and it takes some experience to tell with what kind of hens and under what conditions, the upper limit can be reached.

Probably the best course for the intending poultry raiser would be to work for a year or more on one of the large chicken ranches in order to learn the important points of breeds, feeding, fattening, housing, brooding, incubating, etc. The raising of broilers, roasters and capons for the market may be a paying occupation on an egg farm, if one secures the right kind of stock and gives the work the proper attention and management. No kind of poultry is more profitable than turkeys.

FOUNTAIN BUILT FOR DUCKS

Little Ones Must Be Kept Dry Until Their Feathers Have Formed—Useful One Described.

Since ducklings slip water around considerably when they drink, and since they should be kept dry until after their feathers have formed, the drinking fountain illustrated herewith will be found particularly useful, says the American Agriculturist. A square of quarter-inch mesh galvanized wire cloth, say 18 inches to the side, is tacked to a wooden frame and placed



Fountain for Ducklings.

over a bed of gravel so the water may easily drain away. If the soil is not gravelly, a hole should be dug about two feet deep and filled with small stones. The drinking fountain of any convenient shape should be anchored in the center of the wire screen. For little ducks the weight of a fountain holding one gallon or more will be more than sufficient to prevent toppling over.

POULTRY NOTES

It is better not to keep ducks and chicks together.

The young chicks should be looked over carefully for lice.

The farmer above everyone is the party to succeed with poultry.

Have charcoal, sand and water always on hand, and feed small grain.

Clean and disinfect the brooders at least once a week, and better every day.

Potato peelings fed raw in not too large quantities are good for the laying hens.

Now that the chicks are hatched the main point is to see that they are kept growing.

Collect eggs every day shortly before noon, or preferably twice daily, at noon and at dusk.

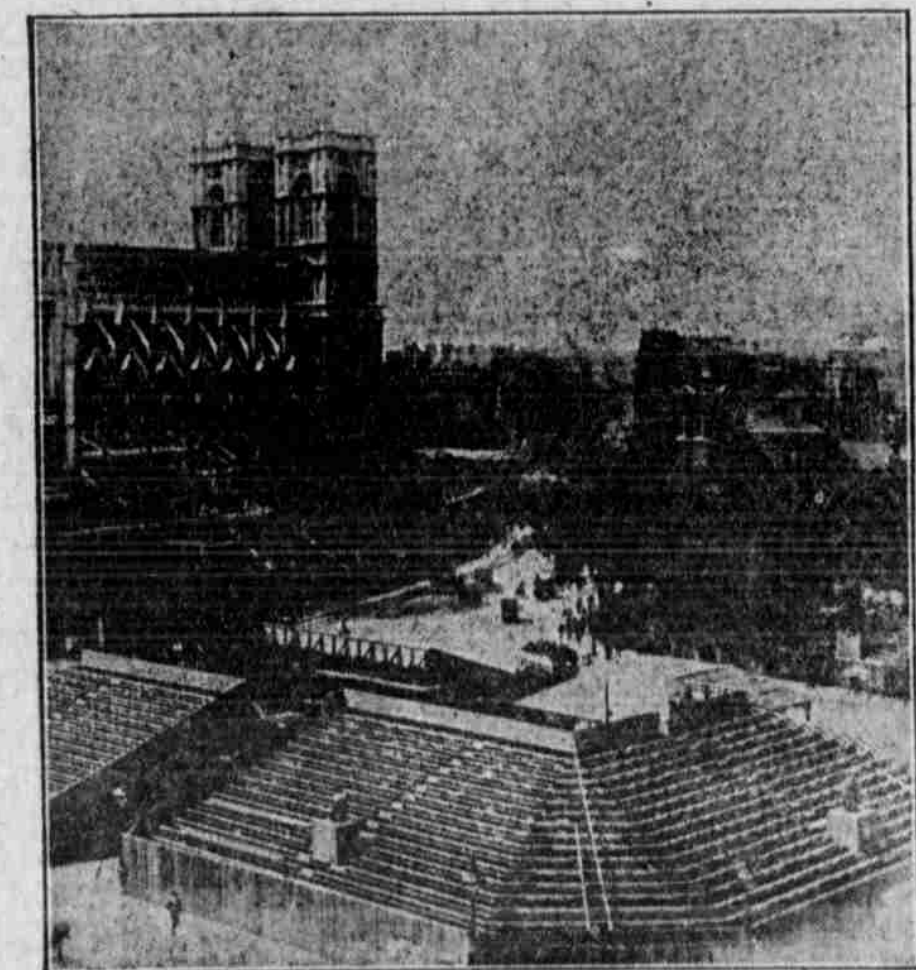
A chick, like a baby, will get good or bad habits according to the way it is started in this world.

To keep chicks growing and thriving they must be fed well and often, and their crops kept clean.

Separate the chicks as soon as sex can be distinguished, because one will retard the growth of the other.

Move the outside brooders every week. If possible sow the yards at least once a year to rye, barley or oats.

Whitewashing the interior of the poultry house will not rid it of lice unless a little carbolic acid is added to the wash.



Stands Around Westminster Abbey

FOREIGN ENVOYS TO THE CORONATION

Germany—The Crown Prince and Princess and Prince and Princess Henry.

France—Vice Admiral de Fauque (Ambassador Extraordinary), General Count Dor de Jastours, Captain Langier and M. Maurice Herbert.

United States—John Hays Hammond (Ambassador Extraordinary), Major-Gen. A. W. Greely and Rear Admiral Vreeland.

Spain—The infante Fernando of Bavaria.

Austria-Hungary—Archduke Karl Franz.

Italy—The Duke of Aosta, Holland—Prince Henry of the Netherlands.

Denmark—The Crown Prince, Sweden—The Crown Prince and Princess, Roumania—The Crown Prince Ferdinand and the Princess.

Saxony—Prince and Princess Johann Georg.

Norway—M. Ingrans, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Turkey—Prince Yusuf Izzed Din, Japan—Prince Fushimi, Gen. Nogi and Admiral Togo.

China—Tsal-Chen, eldest son of Prince Chun, the Regent, Serbia—The Crown Prince, Chile—The Chilean Minister in London.