Tradition Comes Back to Throne of England

George VI Is More What Subjects Expect of Their Monarch; His Is Story of Self-Made Man.

By WILLIAM C. UTLEY

BRITAIN'S third monarch within a year returns to the most important throne on earth all of the traditional dignity which, as a symbol respected and loved by one-quarter of the world's population, has held together the far-flung outposts of empire, united in bonds of sentiment more powerful than any ties that mere government might devise.

The new king has little of the personal charm to be found in the "smart" social set of Mayfair, and what "salesmanship" he possesses has been largely acquired. He has not been much in the public eye, and has not wanted to be. He is not an adventurer; the chief officer on his ship in the navy had difficulty in remembering him, finally recalling that he made cocoa for the crew in one of the greatest battles in history. He is not given to experimentation, but is completely devoted to his duty to the expectations of his subjects and their powerful unwritten constitution.

The story of George VI is by all standards the success-story of a self - made man. For while his mother and father as the king and queen, and his brother Edward as the Prince of Wales, shared for many years the spotlight of public interest, Albert Frederick Arthur George, or "Bertie," as he was always called, was busy overcoming personal difficulties in such a way that by the time Georve V died he was probably more capable of becoming the kind of monarch Britons expect their king to be than any other member of the royal family.

George VI, England's new king.

Queen Mother Mary, with the granddaughter whom she tutors, the Princess Elizabeth, ten, heir presumptive.

Bertie Beats the Bugaboos.

Years ago King George VI, then the Duke of York, had so many troubles that those of kingship would seem slight to him indeed. His health was poor. He was weak, poor at games, hopeless at sports. He stammered badly. He was a bad mixer and made few friends. As a matter of fact he was such a negative personality that few ever noticed him in a crowd.

Yet when he became king Bertie had beaten down all these bugaboos.

King George VI was born 41 years ago, about a year and a half after Edward, at York cottage on the grounds of Sandringham house. When he was only fourteen he was sent, as so many Britons are at that early age, to naval training school.

George V served in the navy and so did his second son. Bertie served with the fleet in the World war, although he was out for a time in 1914 when he was required to undergo an operation for appendicitis.

He was soon back in service, however, and in May, 1916, was on the battleship Collingwood at the battle of Jutland, sometimes called the most spectacular naval encounter of all time. But in September of the same year he had to have another major operation, almost dying from perforated duodenal ulcers.

Becomes "Mr. Johnston."

You can't keep a good man down, though, even if he's a duke, and Bertie, as soon as he was well again, was transferred to the naval branch of the Royal air service. The end of the war found him a pilot in France. Evidence that he was overcoming his incompetence in sports is the fact that, with his partner, he won the tennis doubles championship of the Royal air force.

He was shown no favoritism because of his rank when he was in the service of the king. Indeed, he was known to his erstwhile companions only as "Mr. Johnston."

His stammering was still the biggest obstacle to his success in public life, but evidently he thought that if Demosthenes could overcome it there was no reason that he couldn't. His trouble produced a few quaint anecdotes, nevertheless, before he corrected it. It is said that for a long time he referred to his father as "his majesty" or "my father" because he couldn't say "king" without sounding like a machine gun working overtime.

Asked to open the Wembley exposition in 1925, the then Duke of York started to address his speech into the microphones before the amplifier system had been set in operation. The result confused him, and just as the loud speakers were turned on, he turned to a man beside him and blurted, "The d - d - damned thing doesn't w-w-work!" His remark went booming to the entire audience and although it distressed him personally it endeared him to his listeners.

Now Physically Fit.

On a long voyage to Australia in 1927 Bertie practiced daily with an instructor and cured himself at last of the stuttering habit. He stutters now only upon the rarest of occasions when he becomes greatly excited.

His conquest of sports was just as difficult and just as great a testimonial to his intestinal fortitude. He was far from being strong in the early days, but he became an expert horseman and a fine swimmer. He is said to have played a good game on the navy football team, but he quit that before he married in 1923. He's a crack shot and an expert tennis player. He wields the racquet in his left hand, and in 1926 was the first member of royalty ever to represent Great Britain in the tennis championships at Wimbledon.

Elizabeth, England's new queen.

Today King George VI is by far the best physically fit of all the royal brothers. He is husky enough to cast an iron plate in a smelting factory—which he can do expertly, incidentally. He visits the factories and industrial areas as often and with as much real interest as did Edward.

Ever since early childhood, Albert, Duke of York, had known Lady Elizabeth Bowes-Lyon, daughter of the Earl and Countess of Strathmore, of Glamis castle, immortalized in Shakespeare's "Macbeth." But it was not until he saw her as a bridesmaid at the wedding of his sister, the Princess Mary, that he fell in love with her.

The "Smiling Duchess."

As all England rejoiced, they announced their engagement in January, 1923, and were married later in the same year. The new Duchess of York promptly became one of the most beloved figures in all British life.

Technically, Elizabeth was known as a commoner, but there are many kings and queens in the ancestry of her family. She is plump, gentle and gracious, and soon became known far and wide as the "smiling duchess."

Few princesses or queens have ever gained such a hold on popularity as Elizabeth, who insisted once that she liked to be called "Lizzie." She is well-trained in the simple virtues that one might expect of a Scottish housewife. Her devotion to her family has further endeared her to the people.

Elizabeth knows all about the rigors and exigencies of a household budget. Her family was not extremely wealthy; indeed, it is said her father had to sell some of his properties to give her a wedding and provide her with a modest dowry. At her wedding she requested that only "useful gifts" be sent.

The simplicity of her spirit is not betrayed by any outward showiness. Elizabeth does not use make-up at all. She doesn't need it. Her cheeks have a natural pink glow. She prefers the natural lines of her dark eyebrows. She neither rouges her lips nor lacquers her nails. Blue eyes and a captivating smile especially make her attractive.

Darling of the Empire.

He who is now the king once admitted publicly: "My chief claim to fame seems to be that I am the father of Princess Elizabeth."

Little, fair-haired Princess Elizabeth, now ten years old, is indeed the darling of the empire, as she has been ever since her birth. She is the heir presumptive to the throne and, unless there is a male child born to her father and mother at some future date, she will be England's first "Queen Bess" in 330 years. She has one sister, Margaret Rose, who is six years old.

Today, as Britain's probable next ruler, little Elizabeth occupies much the same position in the public eye that the former Prince of Wales—known to her as "Uncle David"—did for many years.

During all her short life she has been tutored constantly with the idea in mind that she might some day be queen. The British cabinet has been especially watchful over her education. Her mother pleaded that Elizabeth be allowed to attend a private school and make the acquaintance of other little girls of her own age, but she was overruled. So from tutors the little princess was destined to learn French, literature, piano, dancing, writing, and arithmetic.

Her grandmother, Queen Mary, teaches her etiquette and diplomatic convention.

Queen Mary is fond of the child, but does not spoil her. The story is told that once one of the lords-in-waiting in the royal household addressed her, "Good morning, little lady." Young Elizabeth replied, "Please remember that I am a princess." Later in the day Queen Mary heard of it, and took Elizabeth back to see the gentleman of the morning's encounter. "Elizabeth is indeed a princess," said the queen, "but she is trying hard to become a little lady."

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Period Influences Superb Fabrics

By CHERIE NICHOLAS

FORMAL gowns for the midwinter social season are said to be the most sumptuous and extravagant seen at any time since pre-war days. The "dress-up" movement is growing more and more so with each passing hour. From style centers come reports that an astonishing number of formals are selling this season and that the call for handsome afternoon gowns in rich metallics, velvets and laces is reaching far beyond the usual.

Gorgeous, glinting, gleaming, sparkling and arrestingly colorful are the fabrics and laces that are fashioning the luxury apparel noted at fashionable gatherings. Then, too, the trend to greater elegance is expressed in the emphasis placed on luxurious accessories, on flattering little dinner hats and elaborate evening headdress.

Even more thrilling than the elegant materials and the vainglorious accessories that distinguish this season's formal modes are the various period influences that mark their styling. Designers, seeking inspiration for the costume creations, are delving into fashion lore of centuries past as they never delved before. The picturesque Tyrolean and Dalmatian mood is expressed in terms of colorful embroidery, which is generously used at present, and in other intriguing details that are adding greatly to the gaiety of current fashions. Boleros are flourishing in the mode both day and night, and in the evening the latest is to throw a lace mantilla over head and shoulders and wear a red, red rose for corsage—fashion has gone as picturesquely Spanish as that!

One of the most outstanding gestures toward recapturing styles of the past is the reincarnation of the lovely Empire gowns taken from the days of Josephine and Napoleon. The stately and very beautiful dresses worn by the standing figures in the illustration bespeak the new Empire move as interpreted by designers in the style apparel creator group of the Chicago wholesale district. In these gowns we see the modern woman transformed into a glamorous true-to-tradition Napoleonic type. The silhouette, as you see, achieves a fashionable figure launched with a new profile of erect carriage and imperious dignity, accenting a high bust and waistline, flat diaphragm, deep decolletage, short puff sleeves and long graceful skirt.

Superb lame weaves gleaming with gold and silver and striking color are used for these gowns. The gown to the left is of an eye-catching metal brocade in an alluring tangerine color. Handsome lame in a vivid emerald green fashions the center dress, with narrow green-metal ribbon accenting the high bust line.

The spirit of embellishment and splendor, in keeping with the new luxury trend, has invaded the lace realm also. Very lovely Chantilly laces have their floral patternings outlined in metal threadwork, while some laces add a decorative touch of embroidery or perhaps are starred with sequins, pearls and such. A dinner and evening ensemble stressing the vogue for the jacketed formal gown is attractively expressed in metallic-outlined Chantilly as worn by the seated figure in the picture. The neckline of the dress is square and the jacket ties softly with a bow. Which is the same as telling you when you buy lace for your frock it is not enough, you must allow an extra length for a jacket. In this way it serves a twofold purpose—with the jacket informal enough to wear to the simple dinner party, without the jacket a gown formal enough for the most pretentious evening occasion.

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LACE MANTILLA

By CHERIE NICHOLAS

White metallized silk moire for a picturesque wide - skirted formal evening frock with a Spanish mantilla of black silk lace gracing shoulders and head, here indeed is the costume-ideal for the debutante to wear to mid-winter festivities. Such grand silks as we have with us this season! The silk moires are beloved indeed and they are lovely in white or colors. White shot with silver is supremely chic. And the new silk brocades! One can't describe them for their beauty is beyond word pictures. These brocades are stunning for princess evening coats that button down the front.

HATS NOT BECOMING TO AVERAGE WOMAN

The selection of becoming hats promises to be more difficult than ever this season. Seldom has there been such a generous choice, as far as actual style trends go, but most of the numerous different shapes prove unbecoming to the average woman.

Height still reigns supreme, although many milliners have tried to retain the more moderate, rounded and shallow crown. The tall crowns, still shaped like inverted flower pots, prevail on every type hat, but the turban. Some of these felts seem to be inspired by early Pilgrim days in America, while others look more like modern Alpine hats with taller crowns.

Adding Accessories Gives New Effects to Costumes

If you know your fashion arithmetic you will discover that one costume can be made into two by the addition of the right accessories. Take those black suits, for example, which have a modest bit of Persian lamb trimming on collar, cuffs and pockets. It doesn't matter whether the jacket is short or long, or whether it is fitted or swagger—the choice of a blouse, hat and gloves determine the ensemble's perfection.

For afternoon and informal evening needs there are elegant blouses of metallic fabrics and satins, while for tailored needs the shirtwaist blouse with studs is the smartest you can find. Light gloves, dark gloves or bright gloves have their advantages as do hats of felt or velvet.

Skirts and Sleeves

While there are exceptions to this rule, in most cases plain sleeves are used on dresses when the skirt is flaring, and full sleeves on dresses having narrow skirts.

Here's a Smart Rug That's Easy to Make

Just a simple square, repeated and joined together forms this smart rug. You'll love doing the colorful squares in varied colors, and, in no time at all, you'll have enough completed to make this stunning rug. Here's one way to

Pattern 5699

turn useless rags into something worthwhile, though rug wool or candlewicking may also be used.

Done in Germantown, the square would make a handsome cushion or chair set. In pattern 5699 you will find complete instructions and charts for making the square shown; an illustration of it and of the stitches needed; material requirements.

To obtain this pattern send 15 cents in stamps or coins (coins preferred) to The Sewing Circle Household Arts Dept., 259 W. Fourteenth street, New York, N. Y.

Write plainly pattern number, your name and address.

My Favorite Recipe

By Mrs. Gifford Pinchot

Rissoto a la Minanaise

Put into a saucepan 1 tablespoonful of good butter, 1 small onion, 1 green pepper chopped fine, and let it simmer five minutes, then add 1 quart of good bouillon, 1 cupful of rice, 6 large mushrooms, 1 cup chopped tomato and ¼ pound ham; salt, paprika and Worcestershire sauce. Simmer 30 minutes, then add grated Swiss and Parmesan mixed. Put into hot serving dish and cover with tomato sauce.

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Black Walnut

Black walnut stumps are used in the manufacture of veneer. To be valuable a stump must have a wavy or irregular grain called "figure," which is most often present in the wood at the curved portion at the base of the tree where the roots extend out from the trunk. This figure, is discernible in the standing tree, is generally indicated by irregular bark ridges or by a rigid surface under the bark. Figured stumps are required to have a minimum diameter of 21 or 22 inches at the upper end and a length of at least 3 feet.

AT LAST

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