

England's Most Elegant Woman

Duchess of Kent Has Everything It Takes



(Acme photo.)
Capt. E. H. Molyneux, war hero and Paris couturier, who designed dresses for Princess Marina in the "lean days."

By BETTINA BEDWELL
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London.

THE duchess of Kent has again been named England's most elegant woman this autumn, and across the channel in Paris they look and likewise bow to her way with clothes. The former Princess Marina has everything it takes—a lovely figure, carriage, beauty, and magnificent jewels. London dressmakers who don't get her patronage have been telling me how easy it is to dress her, and they shake their heads over what falls to them in the way of duchesses. But Marina stays faithful to Molyneux, who dressed her in her lean days when she was just "one of the Greek princesses," with little to spend, and one of an exiled royal family.

The duchess of Kent's story is much like Cinderella's. She had years as meager as the boarding

house years of the duchess of Windsor, though she was a royal princess. When she lived in Paris, before her marriage, she had to shop around for bargains. She used to be proud, like you or me, of the blouse she picked up for 50 francs, and wistful about the marvelous fur coat she couldn't afford to buy. She lived with her parents in a modest apartment and occupied a narrow, plain room, to which she sometimes goes back even now.

Today there isn't a dressmaker who wouldn't put down the red carpet for the duchess of Kent, but in those days it was another story, and no jeweler in the Rue de la Paix was sending around his choicest emeralds and diamonds for her to choose. She had the modest jewelry of a young girl of good family, which

was like a candle set in the middle of the Paris exposition beside what the duchess of Kent has, and wears, today.

It may be the memory of those days that makes her so fond of wearing her jewels now. She likes to wear earrings, two splendid clips, rings, and a necklace with some of her simplest dresses, and with evening clothes she may be seen wearing a couple of fortunes on her comely person.

While the duchess has exquisite taste in all her clothes, she shows a love of luxury which may well stem from her earlier poverty. She always wears mag-

nificent silver foxes with her plain wool suits, even when fashion dictators consider them out of style. She likes the finest of materials, but never conspicuous ones. This winter she is wearing a great deal of black velvet, the new deep pile all-silk velvet

which costs about \$25 a yard wholesale.

Marina chose brown, as did the duchess of Windsor, for several of her daytime ensembles this fall. The brown is a light walnut shade, and a Molyneux model is one of her dresses in this color. It is made of marvelously soft wool with a deep nap and cut simply, following the lines of the figure to the hips and breaking into a plaited skirt below. It buttons under the left arm and has long fitted sleeves and a

plaited, draped collar. London is all excited over the shortness of the skirt, which is about fif-



(Photo from Tribune London Bureau.)
England's most elegant woman. The duchess of Kent has expensive but excellent taste.



The duchess, when she was still "just one of the Greek princesses," studies a Molyneux creation in his Paris salon before her wedding in 1933 to Prince George, duke of Kent. (Acme photo.)



The duchess is greeted by Italy's six-foot-six duke of Aosta. The former Princess Marina is wearing one of her famous silver foxes with a plain wool suit, despite fashion's dictates. (Acme photo.)

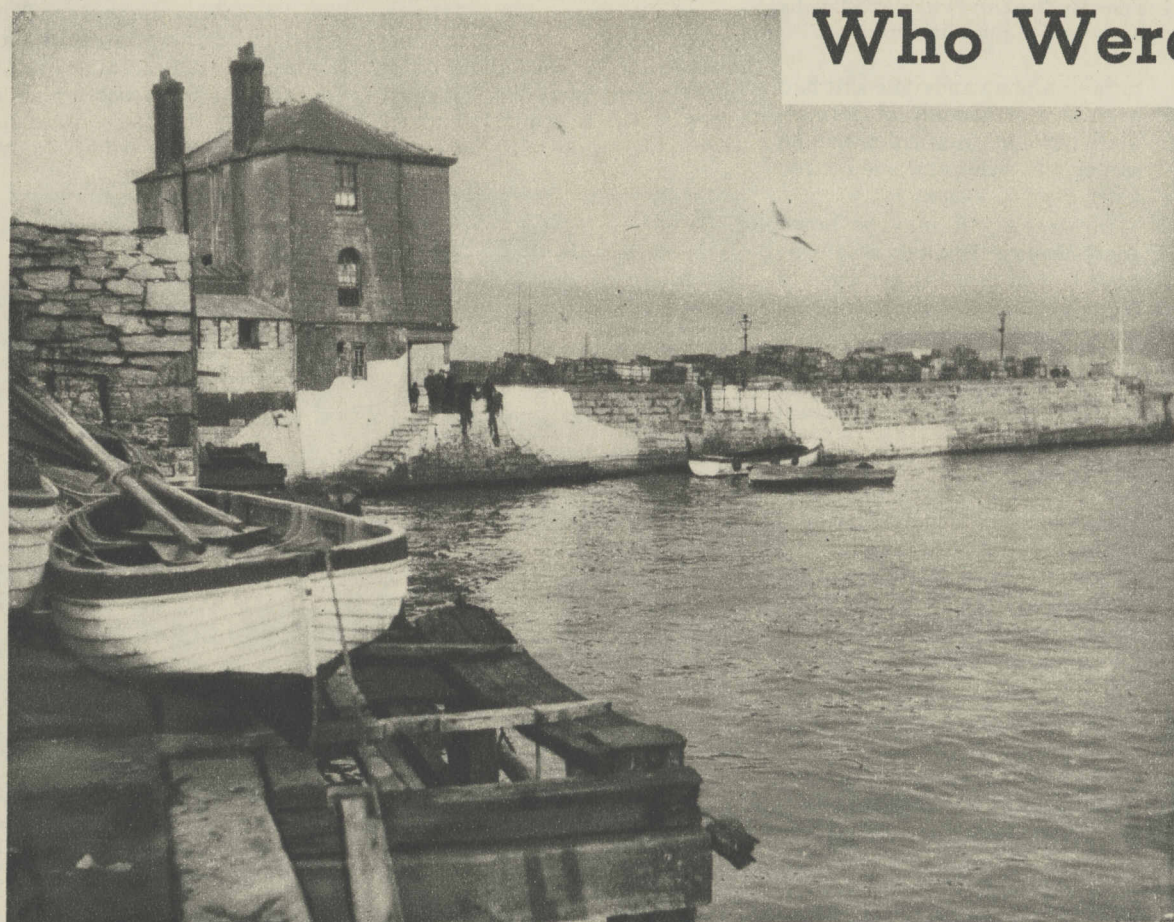
teen inches from the ground. They are bothered, too, about the duchess launching plaits. I saw her wearing this dress in London under a short leopard sports coat and with a small leopard hat. She looked very smart and really beautiful.

To wear under a magnificent mink coat the duchess of Kent has another Molyneux dress made of black crêpe woven to look tucked from top to bottom, with a wide band of dark green tuckled wool crêpe set in the middle and crossed by a narrow black leather belt.

One of the duchess' black velvet afternoon suits has a short, closely fitted jacket that buttons up the front to a big, luxurious silver fox collar. The skirt is slender and plain and the duchess wears a severe black satin blouse with this suit. The blouse has a high, round neckline which is perfect for pearls or one of her splendid emerald or sapphire necklaces. The long sleeves are shirred and buttoned along the forearms. Molyneux made this.

One of her most beautiful evening gowns, which Captain Molyneux designed for her, is black velvet, with a skirt which takes yards and yards of this splendid material. The bodice is low cut at the back and has draped and crossed shoulder straps.

Who Were the Pilgrim Fathers?



The landing at Plymouth, England, from which the Mayflower sailed in 1620 with the Pilgrim fathers. The voyagers had been forced to abandon a second ship, the Speedwell. (Acme photo.)

considered as equivalent in value to an investor's one share. Today this would seem to be a cruel exploitation of labor, but the Separatists in Leiden were willing to accept almost any terms to get to America.

In July, 1620, a number from the colony in Leiden sailed from Delftshaven to Southampton. In two vessels, the Mayflower and the Speedwell, about 135 of them set sail for America. The Speedwell proved to be a very unseaworthy craft, so, after two attempts to utilize the ship, the voyagers finally abandoned her and on Sept. 6 set out from Plymouth in the one ship, the Mayflower. There were 102 aboard (some authorities give the number as only 100).

The story of the voyage of the Mayflower, the route of which is traced on the larger map on page one, is an epic of American history. The ship itself was a small craft for such a perilous cruise. Barely 100 feet long and of only 180 tons burden, it was a double-decker with three tall masts, and it rolled in heavy seas. If its hold contained all the grandfather's clocks and spinning wheels subsequently credited to its cargo lists it was indeed a heavily laden ship.

It was a cold, gray, and uninviting day, with the waves breaking white on a flat sandy beach, when the shallop of the Mayflower brought in its first company of Pilgrims to step ashore on Plymouth Rock. The Mayflower had brought the voyagers to the bleak shore of Massachusetts instead of to the more pleasant land of the Chesapeake bay country, for which they originally had sailed. The wind had driven the ship far to the north of its course. And there also is a story to the effect that the pilot of the vessel had been bribed to bring the ship to land in territory of the Plymouth company, an organization similar to the London company. At any rate, it was in

the Plymouth company grant from the king that the first English settlement in New England was made. The captain of the ship refused to take the settlers farther south, and there, around historic Plymouth Rock, they erected their first crude shelters.

How these stern, uncompromising religionists, under the leadership of John Carver, William Bradford, the historian of the colony; Myles Standish, the soldier, and others equally brave and resourceful, held the little colony together through the dire hardships of the remainder of that winter and through a spring and summer of threatening famine is almost unparalleled in historical annals. When autumn came and they reaped their first harvest to meet their desperate need for food, they set aside a day for the purpose of giving thanks. Other colonies in America later proclaimed days of thanksgiving, and thus grew the custom now observed annually on the last Thursday in November.

During the first year many of the Pilgrims died. Even their system of local government failed to work, and in 1623 the aforementioned William Brad-



Plymouth Rock, the terminus of the voyage that started at Plymouth, England. This boulder is preserved in a shrine at the spot where the Pilgrims are said to have stepped from the Mayflower's small landing boats.

ford, then governor, ordered it abolished. The colony finally settled with its London backers for 1,800 pounds sterling, and in about 1691, seventy years later, when it had a population of only 7,000, it was merged into the larger Massachusetts Bay colony.

Early Massachusetts, with the exception of the Plymouth colony, was largely Puritan. From 1620 to 1642 about 14,000 persons arrived from England, and the majority of these were Puritans. The great Puritan migration started in 1630, when eleven vessels brought 900 persons to Massachusetts bay, and it kept up for a number of years. At various points in New England, as shown on the smaller map on page 1, settlements were made, a majority of them offshoots of the original Massachusetts Bay colonies. For example, Roger Williams, expelled from Massachusetts, founded the Rhode Island colony, and Thomas Hooker went from Massachusetts to set up a colony in Connecticut. Thus it was that people spread over New England from the shores of Massachusetts.

The Puritans of the new world, like the Separatists who had preceded them to America's shores, had little patience with those who did not agree with

their religious views. They were hard and cruel to those who broke their strict laws. Ignorant in the main and superstitious to a marked degree, their stern antagonism to the devil was manifested dramatically in the notorious Salem witchcraft cases of 1692. Even their most learned leader, Cotton Mather, believed in witches.

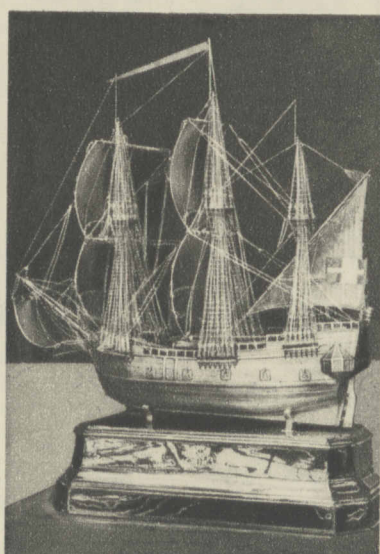
The people of 17th century Massachusetts were for the most part of the same social and economic level as the original settlers of Plymouth. Small farmers, laborers, and apprentices, they were sturdy and stolid, but without unprogressive. But they were God-fearing and, with few exceptions, law-abiding. Massachusetts never had seen the necessity of importing convicts and slaves to do its work, as was the case in Virginia.

So to this day there has survived a finely drawn intersectional animosity between descendants of the first families of Virginia and those of the first families of Massachusetts. The first named charge that Massachusetts was settled by stupid farmers and servant girls, while Massachusetts answers that Virginia was settled by convicts, debtors, women of the gutter, and slaves.

(Continued from page one.)
band of Separatists established a church in Gainsborough, Lincolnshire, and four years later some of the members of this congregation withdrew and set up a new church a short distance to the west, at Scrooby, Nottinghamshire. Both establishments were targets for the wrath of the orthodox. Imprisonments and fines were penalties that the members of the congregations frequently were called upon to bear. To escape persecution such as this a number from each church in 1607 and 1608 fled to Holland. They settled first in Amsterdam, but in 1609 those originally from the Scrooby church removed to Leiden under the leadership of John Robinson. At this point, so far as any connection with the establishment of the Plymouth colony is concerned, the Gainsborough branch of the Separatists fades from the picture. Its members remained

for the time being in Amsterdam. In Leiden the Scrooby exiles had complete freedom of worship, but nothing else in connection with their residence there was satisfactory. Being only farmhands and workers by the day, the men of the group could earn little money. The Dutch craftsmen's guilds would not have permitted them to compete in the skilled trades even if they had had the ability. Children of the exiles were beginning to grow up. There was the fear that they would intermarry with the Hollanders, that the purity of their stock and the sacred tenets of their faith would be threatened. The Separatists of Leiden desired most anxiously to return to the protection of the British flag. But as they did not want to return to the persecutions of England, there was born among the leaders the idea that the group should migrate to America.

As emphasized before, these people were desperately poor in the beginning. After their sojourn in Holland they were still poorer. They had no funds with which to finance the exodus to the new world. Although the Virginia Company of London, an organization formed for the purpose of developing for profit a portion of the new world, had given them permission to settle in the Chesapeake bay country, they probably never would have been able to depart from Europe were it not for the fact that seventy London merchants raised an average of 100 pounds sterling apiece to see them through. This sum, 7,000 pounds, represented the capital stock of a company that was formed. Against this the churchmen put up their labor for a period of seven years. Each share in the company was valued at 10 pounds, and the labor of each male above the age of 16 was



A silver model of the Mayflower wrought in 1920 to celebrate the tercentennial of the landing of the Pilgrims in Massachusetts.