

The Biography of His Majesty—KING GEORGE V.—By Major C. F. L. Kipling

PRINCE GEORGE CONSIDERED
DATE XMAS PRESENT
BROTHER, EDWARD P.

CHAPTER 9

Prince George added to royal family during period of strained relations with Germany—Kaiser takes offence and King Edward's censure for (instigating British ambassador.)

This is the ninth chapter of the inside story of kingship, the biography of His Majesty King George V of England. In the preceding chapter, Major Kipling told of the death of Queen Victoria; of the world tour of the new Duke of Cornwall and York of the Coronation of King Edward VII. Now read through the next chapter in royal history.—The birth of Prince George II—state functions—first signs of war with Germany—birth of Prince John—trip to India and discussion of near East question, a question which has yet to be settled. Read this absorbing chapter of the life of a King.)

It was at home that Prince George was born on the 20th of December, 1902, a happy smiling baby, who Prince David considered as a rather out-of-date Christmas present.

In 1903 the Prince of Wales decided that his two eldest sons must have a tutor, and Mr. Hansell was chosen out of a number of applicants. He soon made his pupils very fond of him and his friendship between his former tutor and the present Prince of Wales continues to this day. The boys also studied French under the same Monsieur Hua who had taught their father, and a small study was set apart for their use at York Cottage.

But York Cottage was not to be their home much longer, since public functions took up so much of the time of the Prince and Princess that it was decided that they should move to Marlborough House. The next two years were almost entirely devoted to the routine of State affairs; here, at random, are just a few of the activities which filled the time of their Royal Highnesses in 1903. In April they opened the Passmore Edwards 'Sailors' Palace at Limehouse; a month later the degree of Doctor of Law was bestowed on the Prince by the University of London; in July Truro was visited to dedicate the cathedral nave; and the Prince visited a United States Squadron at

Portsmouth. On November 17th, the Prince went to Portsmouth again to meet the King and Queen of Italy and escort them to London.

These are only scattered few of the functions which kept them ceaselessly busy, ceaselessly engaged as the deputy and host of the nation.

In the spring of 1904, the Prince and Princess visited Austria, and carried through a most crowded programme of State entertainments, afterwards going on to Wurtemberg to invest the King with the Order of the Garter. The visit to Austria was returned immediately afterwards by the Archduke Franz Ferdinand, whose assassination in 1914 was to be the signal to set Europe ablaze, and the Archduke was one of a constant succession of Royal visitors during these brilliant years of the reign of King Edward, when the Prince and Princess of Wales took their place in Society as leaders of fashion.

Strained Relations with Germany

One of these Royal visits came at an opportune moment. In the spring of 1905 the Prince of Wales was invited to Berlin for the wedding of the Crown Prince; the invitation was accepted with reservations, but cancelled later on account of an impending visit to England of the King of Spain.—Always a most welcome and popular guest, both with the Royal family and with the public. But behind this cancellation was the fact that there had been a war-scare in the press, and that relations between England and Germany were in that strained feverish state which was to persist during these apparently peaceful years. King Edward wisely "thought it best for the Royal families not to intermingle at present," but the Kaiser took offence and spoke in such an acid way to the British Ambassador that he drew down upon himself a reproof from his uncle.

On the 12th of July 1905, Prince John, the youngest child of the Prince and Princess, was born; and it was at this time that the visit to India was definitely decided upon.

It had been in the wind for some time, this further Empire tour, which would take them from England for at least eight months. Immediately after the Coronation Durbar, Lord Curzon, the Viceroy, had suggested it, but King Edward, with his usual thoughtfulness had decided that the Indian Princess had been involved in such heavy expenses during the ceremonies of 1902 that it would be best to allow something of an interval to elapse before the Royal visit.

Disturbances in India

But now the plans were carried through, and on November 9th, 1905, the Prince and Princess landed in Bombay, there to be received by the outgoing Viceroy, Lord Curzon. It was a situation which required the exercise of much tact on the part of the Prince, since the Viceroy's resignation had been the outcome of the unfortunate disagreement between

Lord Curzon and Lord Kitchener in which attitude of the Army had been strongly supported by the Indian Council, and approved by the King.

Moreover, India was in a disturbed state internally; there was talk in Bengal of a boycott of the Royal visitors, but this was averted by the tact and skill of Lord Minto, the new Viceroy.

On the 17th of March, the Prince and Princess set sail for home, from Karachi, having traversed an immense amount of territory, and seen much wonderful pageantry during those winter months. Yet, thinking of such a tour as that, one cannot but remember the other side of the gorgeous display—the weariness of incessant ceremonies, which must often have possessed the soul of such a home-loving man as the Prince of Wales. It was part of that price of Royalty which he has always paid ungrudgingly.

The City's welcome took place on May 17th at the Guildhall banquet, and on this occasion the Prince made another of those thoughtful, far-seeing speeches which told how much the heir to the throne learns of the Empire overseas during these tours of his, and how wisely he pondered over those lessons.

"I have realized the patience, the simplicity of life, the loyal devotion and the religious spirit which characterises the Indian people," he said, "and I cannot help thinking that, from all I have seen and heard, the task of governing India will be made the easier if we, on our part, infuse into it a wider element of sympathy. I will venture to predict that to such sympathy there will be an ever abundant and genuine response."

The reunion between the Prince and Princess and their children was as unaffectedly happy, as all their home relations. The boys and girl had been growing up under the wise care of their grandparents.

A Busy Social Season

But there was to be little peace and quite at home for the returned tra-

velers. It was the height of a very splendid London season, with numberless engagements to fulfil; and on the 31st of May they were abroad again, attending the wedding, at Madrid, of King Alfonso of Spain and Princess Ena of Battenburg. That wedding was marred by the anarchist attempt to assassinate the Royal pair as they were returning from the Church, but the bravery of the young English bride gained for her the admiration and love of the Spanish people.

May, 1907 was an epoch-making month for Prince David, for it was then that his father took him to Osborne and he became a naval cadet, apparently embarking upon his father's own career. This same year the Prince himself was promoted to the rank of admiral, but did not hoist his flag until the trip to Canada in the "Indomitable" in 1908. That trip, in July was taken in order that he might represent the King at the Tercentenary Festival in Quebec; but before this, in January, Europe had been startled and horrified by the assassination of the King and Crown Prince of Portugal. As always, this was followed by innumerable letters begging the English King and his heir to take extra precautions to safeguard themselves in every way. And—as always—such pleas were entirely disregarded.

Sets Sail For Canada

The Princess of Wales did not accompany her husband on the Canadian trip, which was perhaps as well since the crossing was made in such a gale as she would scarcely have found enjoyable. The Prince was received by Earl Grey and the Government officials at Quebec, and the next day he reviewed a great body of soldiers and sailors on the Plains of Abraham, the march past being headed by Lord Roberts. Afterwards the Prince handed to Lord Grey the sum of £29,000 which had been subscribed chiefly by British citizens to acquire the battlefield as a National Memorial.

Next day there was a review of warships and a pageant of Canadian history, and shortly afterwards the return journey was made in record time, with six shovelful of coal thrown into the furnaces by the Prince himself for luck, and a silver oock with a comb of Prince-of-Wales' feathers was presented by the Royal admiral to commemorate the record, and to be placed on the masthead of the "Indomitable" as a weathervane.

Throughout this year of 1908 there were rumblings and rumors of war in the Near East, where Austria was preparing to annex Bosnia-Herzegovina, and the Turks were watching restively.

This Near East question became acute in the autumn when Monsieur Ivolovsky, the Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs, came over to discuss the question with Lord Grey. The Prince asked the Russian envoy to go over to Marlborough House afterwards and tell him what had occurred. Happily, Monsieur Ivolovsky was able to say that the Conference was satisfactory and that the tension had lessened for the time at any rate.

The new year of 1910 opened very quietly with the family reunion at Sandringham, complete this Christmas in all its members from King Edward to tiny Prince John of Wales. The first months of this year seemed indeed a kind of breathing-space, for there were singularly few State engagements to be fulfilled, and the Prince of Wales took up again with renewed vigor his rather neglected hobby of stamp-collecting. From this time dates a habit which he has kept up ever since wherever possible, of reserving one afternoon a week for his stamps, and even the children were not allowed to interfere with this private hour or two.



A PRINCE AND PRINCESS IN ROYAL GARB
The above illustration shows Prince George and Princess Mary in royal attire, standing together. The Prince is on the left, and the Princess is on the right. They are both wearing elaborate, dark-colored gowns with white lace and ermine trim. The Prince is holding a sword. The illustration is framed in an ornate, arched border.

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Sanction For Heavy Bout

NEW YORK, April 22—The New York State Athletic Commission sanctioned a fifteen round match between Jack Sharkey and Max Schmeling to be held at the Yankee Stadium June 12th, for the world's heavyweight title. The winner will be recognized in New York state as the successor to Gene Tunney.

Needless Pain!

Nowadays, people take Aspirin for many little aches and pains, and as often as they encounter any pain.

Why not? It is a proven antidote for pain. It works!

And Aspirin tablets are absolutely harmless. You have the medical profession's word for that; they do not depress the heart.

So, don't let a cold "run its course." Don't wait for a headache to "wear off." Or regard neuralgia, neuritis, or even rheumatism as something you must endure—Only a physician can cope with the cause of such pain, but you can always turn to an Aspirin tablet for relief.

Aspirin is always available, and it never fails to help. Familiarize yourself with its many uses, and avoid a lot of needless suffering.

ASPIRIN

BEAUTY ARTS

(Continued from page 8)

Daily Exercises

These regular daily exercises are designed not to take the place of the regular outdoor exercise or the special reducing, building or developing exercises, but merely to keep all the bodily muscles in good working order, so that they will not become flabby from idleness. The best time to go through these exercises is in the morning, before breakfast, and at night before retiring. If ten to fifteen minutes are devoted to them at these times breakfast will be eaten with a better appetite, while sleep will be sounder and more restful. Certain conditions of course, are necessary to obtain the best result. The clothing should be loose, the room should be well aired and the whole mind should be put into the exercises. The exercises must be carried out every day, not once in a while. If a woman is weak she should stop at the first signs of fatigue, such as yawning, palpitation, breathlessness or any pallor of the skin. Consult your physician before taking exercises in such cases.

The following exercises may be taken by the average woman:

- Exercise 1. Stand erect, with the hands raised straight above the head palms forward, and the thumbs linked together. Fill the lungs with air and then bend the body forward from the hips, bringing the fingers as near the floor as possible. The knees must not be bent. Then return to the first position, slowly lower the arms to the sides and at the same time breathe out. Repeat ten times to twelve every night and morning.
- Exercise 2. Stand with the hands resting on the hips. Fill the lungs with air, contract the abdomen slowly bend the body backward. Return to the erect position and breathe out the air. Fill the lungs again and bend first to right, then to left, forward and backward. Repeat ten to twelve times night and morning.
- Exercise 3. Stand erect with feet together. Extend the right arm out in front of the body and the left arm behind, both arms being level with the shoulders. Then swing the body round until the left arm points forward and the right arm points backward. Repeat ten to twenty times. This exercise strengthens the abdominal muscles and expands the chest muscles.
- Exercise 4. Stand erect with the hands on the hips. Breathe in deeply. Then lower the body until it is in a squatting position, the buttocks resting on or coming close to the heels. Return to the erect posture, at the same time breathing out. Repeat eight to ten times every night and morning.
- Exercise 5. Lie on the floor, face downward. Place the palms of the hands on the floor beside the chest. Take a deep breath, and then raise the body until it is supported by the extended arms and the toes only. Repeat ten to twelve times after your muscles have become accustomed to the exercise.
- Exercise 6. Lie on your back, with the feet together and the hands resting on the hips. Take a deep breath. Raise the right leg, keeping the knee stiff, until the sole of the foot is directed toward the ceiling. Lower the leg and at the same time breathe out. Repeat with the left leg. Then raise both legs together, then raise and lower each leg alternately. Repeat ten to twelve times every night and morning.
- Exercise 7. Lie on your back on the floor. Put the feet under a chest of drawers or other pieces of furniture. Place the hands on the hips. Then raise the body to a sitting position. When accustomed to this exercise try keeping the heels on the floor without any support and rise to a sitting position, then cross the arms over the chest, or if this is too difficult at first, begin by tossing the arms forward to give the body an impetus. When this exercise becomes easy to perform in both these arm positions, increase its pull by clasping the hands at the back of the neck, thus coming to a sitting position; this sitting position should always be erect. Do not repeat the exercises too many times at first, but wait until your muscles become stronger.
- Exercise 8. Stand erect. Keeping your knees stiff, bend forward and touch the left toe with your right hand. Keep your left arm well back and your back in the same straight line as you do so. Touch the right toe with the left hand in the same manner. Repeat alternately twelve times night and morning.
- Exercise 9. Skip twenty-five times on each foot, then twenty-five times with both feet together.
- Exercise 10. Stand erect with arms raised above the head and extended, bend forward and try to touch the floor with the whole hand without bending the knees; rise slowly and repeat ten times. Then stand alternately on one foot and swing the hips, each time allowing it to go as far forward and backward as possible. Repeat ten to twenty times with right and left leg every night and morning.
- Exercise 11. Stand erect with shoulders and back well poised, place hands on hips, raise the leg with knee bent and kick to the right side quick and hard then bring the foot back to first position and repeat with the left leg. Repeat the side kickings ten to twelve times every night and morning.
- Exercise 12. Stand erect and extend both arms on a line with the shoulders. Hold the chin up, chest out and inhale deeply. Throw the arms as far back as possible, try to make the shoulder blades meet. Repeat twelve or more times as you become accustomed to the exercise.

No more "razor pull"

Once you try the New Gillette Blade and Razor \$1.00 you'll throw away your old razor

QUICK FACTS

1. New blade can be used in your old Gillette
2. New processed steel; new blade resists rust
3. Cut-out corners of blade prevent "razor pull"
4. To clean, turn guard at right angle;... then re-tighten... rinse... shake dry
5. New shape guard channel gives full shaving clearance
6. New shape guard teeth meet skin smoothly, naturally
7. No projecting posts to dull blade edges
8. Reinforced razor corners prevent damage if dropped
9. Square blade ends refer to handle
10. Shaves easier around mouth, nose, ears
11. New blades same price as old
12. New razor, gold-plated, with one new blade, in case, \$1.00

THE New Gillette Blade and Razor won't "pull," can't "pull"—even if you abuse it, drop it on the basin, roll it on the floor.

Here's why—Gillette engineers found that "razor pull" is caused by dropping a razor and denting the corners. In a precision instrument such as the Gillette Razor, a slight nick may throw the blade out of alignment.

To meet this trouble, the entire razor and blade was redesigned at many points. The corners of the razor cap are reinforced with heavy metal lugs.

Even if you should manage to dent this extra thickness of metal, you still won't throw the blade out of alignment. Why? Because all four corners of the new blade are cut out. The blade is under no pressure at the corners when cap and guard clamp together.

Now when you're through shaving, all you do is shift guard at right angles, re-tighten and rinse under hot running water. The blade is specially processed to resist rust. Just shake thoroughly and place on shelf.

The position posts, too—

which accidentally nicked more than one good blade edge—gone. The ends of the blade are squared off for safer handling with wet fingers and for closer shaving around the difficult corners of mouth, nose and ears.

Visit your Gillette dealer tomorrow. We are making every effort to fill the heavy demands for the new razor, but if you cannot get one at once, you can use the new blade in your old Gillette for the time being.

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