

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

AT HOME AND ABROAD BRITAIN'S RULER-TO-BE LEARNS KINGLY DUTIES

CHAPTER 8
First it was Prince George, then Duke of York—Now it is the Duke of Cornwall. Great world tour of the 'Ophir' and its significance for the Empire. The 'Annus Mirabilis' of 1902. The Coronation, and its postponement; pageantry and tragedy. The popularity of the Prince of Wales. His work for King and people. The Coronation ceremony.

"The Great White Queen is dead. Tonight I shall see a new star in the heavens," said a far-off Zulu chief, when he heard of Queen Victoria's death. The coronation of King Edward affords Major Kipling full scope for his descriptive powers in this instalment of the Life of King George, at a time when the star of peace again rose high in troubled Africa.

With the death of his grandmother the Duke of York changed his title. He became Duke of Cornwall, and more than ever before his father's right hand and supporter.

He accompanied the new King when he went to meet his Privy Council in London, early in the morning which followed the Queen's death, and saw those dense crowds already dressed in black which surrounded the station. Much had also to be arranged for the Queen's funeral, concerning which she had left the most precise and detailed instructions. The first stage in the journey, from Osborne to Portsmouth, gave the Navy the opportunity for that stately mourning Review which can never be forgotten by those who witnessed it; the second stage through the streets of London, belonged to the Army and the People; at Windsor and at Frogmore, the great Queen would belong to her household and family alone.

At King Edward's suggestion, the streets of London were draped with Royal purple and laurel leaves, instead of black cloth, and the memory will live in history of that tiny coffin on the gun-carriage, drawn to the walling of pipes and funeral music, through the hushed throngs of her subjects.

In that final tribute to the Queen, the Duke of Cornwall could not take part. He was suffering from a severe attack of German measles and was forbidden to leave his room. It was the Kaiser who rode, white-faced and black-mantled, beside his uncle on that day.

It was thought unlikely by the general public that the Duke would be able to undertake the great tour which had been planned for him, and King Edward was naturally reluctant to part with his only son so soon.

But the Prime Minister, Lord Salisbury, thought otherwise, and strongly advocated that the plans should be carried through, and the King cabled to Lord Hopetoun, Governor-General of Australia that, sharing the wishes of her late Maj-

esty, he had decided that the visit should take place.

The general expectation had been that, before sailing, the Duke would receive the title of "Prince of Wales" but the King decided otherwise. He himself had so long been known as the "Prince" that it was thought advisable to postpone the change of title, until after the return from the tour, since it is one bestowed by the King, and not inherited, like that of Duke of Cornwall. It was, therefore, as Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York that the Empire tour was made.

(Parted From Loved Ones)
The 'Ophir' was transformed into a luxurious Royal Yacht, with a suite of apartments on the upper deck reserved for the Duke and Duchess, where there were many reminders in photographs and pictures of the family which they must leave behind them. The hull of the great ship was painted white, and round the sides ran a single mounting band of deep blue. She was due to start on March 16th, and the previous day the Duke and Duchess drove from York House to Victoria Station, the Duke in the uniform of a rear-admiral, and the Duchess wearing deep mourning. As they drove along the tears were covering her face; she had just said good-bye to her children, and she would not see them for eight months and more.

King Edward and Queen Alexandra travelled down to Portsmouth to say good-bye, where the King gave a farewell luncheon on board the 'Victoria and Albert' and was deeply moved as he proposed the toast 'Success to the Voyage.' At four o'clock the 'Ophir' moved slowly from the jetty, with the Duke and Duchess standing on the fore-bridge. The last words they heard from the shore were from King Edward:—"We will take care of the children for you!"

On April 30th, the Australian coast was sighted, and on May 9th, the Commonwealth Parliament was opened in great state at Melbourne, in the Exhibition building. The Duke made an impressive speech, and read a message from King Edward "My thoughts are with you in to-day's important ceremony" and the Duchess touched a golden button on the table before her which flashed round the world the news that the Federated Parliament had been opened.

At Ballarat, the Duchess gave the signal for union Jacks to be hoisted simultaneously in the seven thousand schools of Australia; in Brisbane, a 'Coroborree' was given at night by aboriginals, and the Duke and Duchess attended one of the great Australian cattle shows.

From Australia, the 'Ophir' sailed on through the Antipodes touching many points and receiving enthusiastic welcome everywhere. People thronged in thousands to see the Royal Party.

In Tasmania, they had a novel welcome, for a triumphal arch formed entirely of apples had been erected, and as the Royal party passed beneath, a thousand pigeons were simultaneously loosed. At

Adelaide where the degree of L. L. D. was bestowed on the Duke by the university, there was an uproarious welcome from the undergraduates. One of the absurd songs which they sang may be quoted:—

"The good young Duke of York Has brought his Duchess fair; And all who see will say 'How well The Duke and Duchess pair.' This very new degree-gree-gree Is not his first, say I. For when he left Old England's shore He took his M. A.—Y."

The 'Ophir' eventually steamed on to South Africa, with the faint hope in the hearts of all that the visit of the Duke and Duchess might coincide with the coming of peace. But the war was to drag on for longer than that.

Speaks From His Heart

It was at Cape Town, that the Duke made one of the most moving and spontaneous speeches of the tour laying down the notes which he had been using, and speaking words which came most plainly from his heart.

"I greatly deplore," he said, "the continuance of this lamentable struggle which has so long prevailed. South Africa and for the speedy termination of which the whole Empire fervently prays. During this time you have had to make grievous sacrifices. Numbers have patiently suffered trials and privations while many of the flower of your manhood have fallen in the service of their King and country. To all who have been bereft of dear ones by the War we offer our heartfelt sympathy and condolence. May time, the great healer, bring them consolation and soften the bitterness of their losses."

It was strange that the Duke's two visits to South Africa should coincide with the two Boer Wars; once again, as in his old diary, he might have used the expression "ill-starred land." After receiving addresses from native chiefs, and from 6000 Colonial children, who had subscribed to purchase some little Basuto ponies for the children of the Duke and Duchess, they rejoined the 'Ophir' at Simon's Bay, and so left South Africa on the eleven days' voyage to Canada.

Tropical clothes were put away, suitable wear for a Canadian autumn brought out, and the presents which the Royal pair had received sorted and numbered,—no light task in itself.

Quebec was in gala array to receive the Duke and Duchess and the Canadian part of the tour was perhaps the most enjoyable of the whole eight months. The travellers lived for a month in a special train, with two state coaches, the 'Cornwall' and 'York', beautifully decorated, with reception rooms, bedrooms, kitchens and bathrooms.

The scenery through which the train travelled was marvellous, the first stop being at Montreal, where the sisters at the Convent greeted them with a simple, beautiful speech in those words only: "The Lord Preserve thy going out and thy coming in."

There was an informal entertainment at Ottawa in a lumber-man's camp, and then, going on into the Rockies, snow was seen for the first time at Winnipeg, where a great Indian gathering had been arranged. The wonderful scenery of the journey which followed was seen to perfection from the Royal train, and Vancouver was reached on October 1st. After a visit to Victoria, B. C., the return journey started, the Duke often establishing himself on the cow-catcher of the train to take pictures, for he had become an enthusiastic and very successful photographer during this tour.

A stop at Banff for a little shooting was followed by tremendous welcomes in Ontario and at Toronto. At St. John and Halifax, the Duke and Duchess said good-bye to Canada, to the cheers of thousands and the roar of guns.

On October 25th, the voyage home began,—home which meant so much for the Duke and Duchess. They had done a great work for the Empire, and now they longed to see their children again like any other father to receive the news that all was well when the ship met the Channel Squadron, off the shores of England. Soon after, King Edward and Queen Alexandra, with their grandchildren, met the squadron in the 'Victoria and Albert', but the sea was so high they could not board the 'Ophir' and the Duke and Duchess had to be content with a tantalising distant view of their children, waving frantically. Next day at Portsmouth, the real reunion came, and the family were together once more.

Directly the travellers reached London, the titles of Prince and Princess of Wales were conferred on them by King Edward, and shortly afterwards in that famous speech at the Guildhall banquet, the Prince summed up his impressions, of his

tour in the ringing slogan:—"Wake up, England!"

The Boer War, was over; it was a time of peace and prosperity at home and of apparent peace abroad, but King Edward, and perhaps to a rather lesser degree, his son, knew that, underground, great disturbing forces were at work, new alliances and combinations of Powers, which might lead anywhere and to anything.

It was this consciousness of the need for excessive care and tact which led King Edward to suggest that the Prince of Wales in January of 1902 should attend the birthday celebrations of the Kaiser in Berlin, so taking the initiative in a first act of friendship since he himself had ascended the throne. It cannot be said that the idea gave the Prince pleasure; there was never much sympathy between him and his German cousin, and at this time, just after the Boer War, relations were decidedly strained between the two nations. Indeed, the German Press and the German Imperial Chancellor von Bulow, were so offensive, just as the plans for the visit were being made, that King Edward wrote a sharp letter to the Kaiser, saying that the Prince "had better not go where he is liable to be insulted."

But the Kaiser answered in such an effusively apologetic manner that the visit, the place and the Prince of Wales arrived in Berlin on January 26th, to be met by the Kaiser himself and treated with every possible mark of honor and respect. Although the visit was unofficial, and the Princess did not therefore accompany her husband, the German press made much of it, and treated it as of tremendous importance. However little he may have personally enjoyed his stay in Germany, the Prince played his part well.

The year of 1902 was memorable in every respect, the great event, of course, being the Coronation of King Edward.

When the Proclamation was made that June 26th would be Coronation Day, excitement and enthusiasm ran high, all over the country, and as the time drew near, visitors from all over the Empire thronged London. It must be remembered that it was a unique occasion; there were so few living who had ever seen a Coronation, and this was to be the most magnificent that history had ever known.

The London Parks were being rapidly turned into camps for the accommodation of the troops from all over the Empire, who were to take part in the military pageants, one park being set aside solely for Indian troops. The Duke of Norfolk, who as Earl Marshal, had charge of the arrangements for the great ceremony, was overpowered by the immense mass of applications for admission to the Abbey service.

At the beginning of June, in wonderful weather, the King's guests began to arrive, Princes and potentates from the four Continents. By the end of the first week of the month, the decorations of the streets were almost complete; in Whitehall stood the great Canadian Arch and bunting and flags were every where. And then—a tiny breath of uneasiness began to spread through London. It began to be perceptible when, ten days before the Coronation date, King Edward was not well enough to go to Ascot. However, nothing more was thought of it, and on Midsummer Day the King came to London, and drove through the streets, so crowded with his loyal subjects, to the Palace.

That night, the uneasiness became a definite thing. The King had been greatly tired by the journey and at 12.45 p. m. on June 24, when the streets were already filled to overflowing, a bulletin was posted at the Mansion House, signed by Lord Lister, Sir Thomas Smith, Sir Francis Laking, Sir Thomas Barlow and Sir Frederick Treves. It ran:—"The King is suffering from perityphylitis.

His condition on Saturday was so satisfactory that it was hoped, with care, His Majesty would be able to go through the ceremony. On Monday evening a recrudescence became manifest, rendering a surgical operation necessary to-day."

The ill news spread, received with a calm anxiety which was wonderful, considering that the material loss suffered by many on account of the postponed Coronation was very considerable. But no one complained, although it is said that the King, in his worst pain, repeated again and again:—"Will my people ever forgive me?"

Although his condition was critical for a few days, King Edward was soon out of danger, and the Prince and Princess of Wales, deeply anxious as they were, threw themselves into the task of entertaining the visitors.

A Moving Scene

On June 28th, however, a bulletin announced:

"We are happy to be able to state that we consider His Majesty out of immediate danger. By July 13th the King was well enough to travel to Portsmouth, where he cruised in his yacht until August 6th, returning to London for Coronation, now fixed for August 9th. The service was slightly abridged, but none the less gorgeous, and Prince Edward and Prince Albert of Wales, in white sailor suits and enormously interested, saw all from the Royal Box.

As the procession of the Prince and Princess of Wales issued from the nave, a wave of feeling ran through the Abbey, for the Prince was extraordinarily popular. One of the most touching incidents occurred when the Prince performed his homage. Taking off his coronet and kneeling before the King, he pronounced the beautiful words, only restored fully to the ceremony on this occasion:—"I, George, Prince of Wales, do become your liege man of life and limb and

of earthly worship, and faith and truth I will bear to you to live and die against all manner of folks, so help me God."

Afterwards by the formal act of homage, he touched the King's crown with his right hand, and kissed him on the left cheek, but it was then that the Sovereign and his 'liege man' became, most movingly, father and son. For King Edward caught the Prince by his mantle, and with infinite tenderness drew him into his arms and kissed him, in the sight of all his people.

(In his next chapter, Major Kipling tells of sharp words between the Kaiser and King Edward, as well as of a royal trip to India, a country which to-day is very much in the imperial limelight over its growing pains of nationality.)

She Has Never Had A Lame Back Since

Says Mrs. M. W. Kaley After Taking Dodd's Kidney Pills
New Brunswick lady is enthusiastic about Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Woodstock, N. B. March 29—(Special). Of the many persons paying their tribute to Dodd's Kidney Pills, it is noticeable that the great majority are women. The reason given for this being that nearly all of women's ills come from the kidneys.

The following statement comes from Mrs. M. W. Kaley, R. R. No. 2, Woodstock, N. B.:

"When I was a young girl I had a lame back. It used to hurt me to stand up to any work. I took quite a few boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills and have never had a lame back since. I have also given them to my boy for involuntary urination and found them good. My husband has also taken them."

There is no reason why anyone should continue to suffer when Dodd's Kidney Pills can be obtained from Druggists everywhere, or The Dodds Medicine Co. Limited, Toronto.

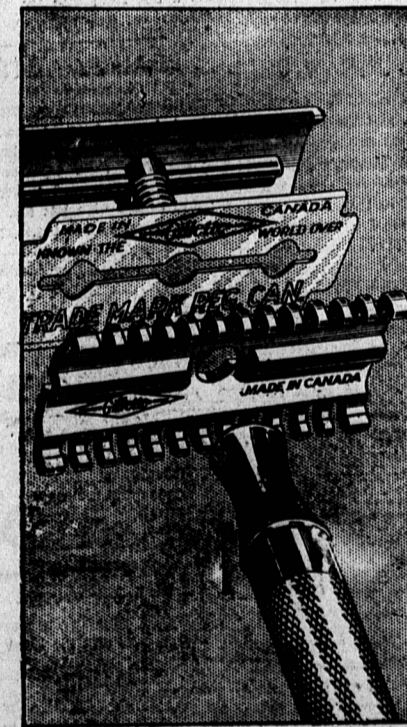


A RARE PHOTOGRAPH
Here is a rare photograph of His Majesty the King, taken just before his recent illness. It shows him in the uniform as Commander-in-Chief of the Grenadier Guards.

EYES TESTED
AND
GLASSES FITTED
E. W. TAYLOR
J. S. TAYLOR
Optometrists
142 Richmond Street

7,750 MEN

a day are scrapping their old razors
for the *New Gillette*



New Razor—no pulling



The New Gillette Razor, gold-plated, in beautiful case, complete with New Gillette Blade. Price \$1.00. Other De Luxe models from \$5.00 to \$75.00

ONE hundred and ten million men have used a Gillette Razor for years and maintained that it was the most efficient shaving instrument ever made. They were right.

Yet these men are scrapping their old Gillette Razors by the scores of thousands today. And again they are right.

In designing this new blade and razor, Gillette engineers interviewed 27,000 men, examined tens of thousands of used razors. They found the cause of "razor pull"—found it in nicked and dented corners resulting from dropping the razor. These dents were enough to throw the blade out of alignment, to spoil a perfect shave.

What Gillette engineers did was to reinforce each corner of the new razor cap with heavy metal lugs. Then they cut out all four corners of the blade so that it is not held at these corners when cap and guard clamp together. Now even if you should happen to drop the new Gillette no harm is done; the blade maintains its perfect alignment and "pulling" is prevented.

The new blade is made of special processed steel to resist rust. When finished shaving, simply turn blade and guard at right angles, hold under hot running water—shake thoroughly, and leave on the shelf to dry. A great time and towel saver.

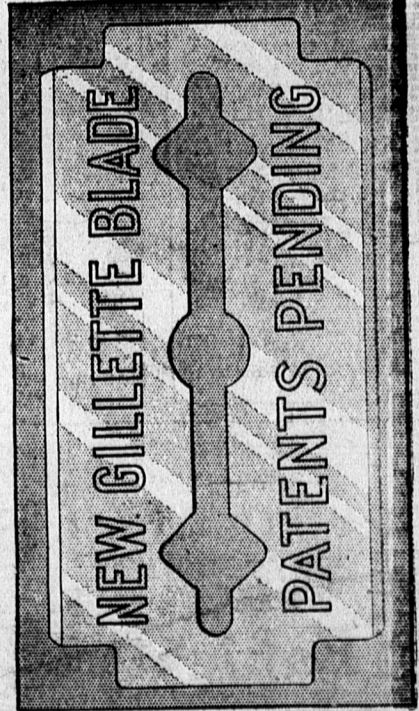
At almost every store you can get the New Gillette Razor, gold-plated, supplied with one new blade and packed in a good-looking case, for only one dollar; also the New Gillette Blade in the new green packet which costs one dollar for ten, and fifty cents for the package of five.

Don't wait any longer to enjoy the most comfortable shave you've ever had in your life. Stop at your dealer's today.

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 angles... then re-tilt... 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 safer 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

GILLETTE SAFETY RAZOR CO. OF CANADA, LIMITED, MONTREAL



New Blade—no wiping



\$1.00 for ten and 50¢ for five. The New Gillette Blades in the new green packet.



Needless Pain!



People are often too patient with pain. Suffering when there is no need to suffer. Shopping with a head that throbs. Working though they ache all over. And Aspirin would bring them immediate relief!

The best time to take Aspirin is the very moment you first feel the pain. Why postpone relief until the pain has reached its height? Why hesitate to take anything so harmless?

Read the proven directions for checking colds, easing a sore throat; relieving headaches and the pains of neuralgia, neuritis, rheumatism, etc.

You can always count on its quick comfort. But if pain is of frequent recurrence see a doctor as to its cause.

