

KING GEORGE HAS MANY RYAL TIES

Greater Part of Europe's Monarchs and Future Monarchs Closely Allied to England's New Ruler—Two Great Lines are Now Represented in Him—Would be Great Family Gathering.

London, May 20.—Suppose King George V. of England should decide to have a family gathering on the occasion of his approaching coronation. Suppose he were to invite only those in whose veins flows the blood of common ancestors and that they all accepted. The result would be an amazing one, the gathering such a galaxy of monarchs and sons and daughters of monarchs as the world has never seen.

The courts of Europe would be well high. Of the score or more of reigning sovereigns less than half a dozen would be left to sit in solitary grandeur in empty palaces after having seen their royal consorts, their sons, and their son's spouses depart to take their places among the noble company gathered around the throne of "Cousin George."

And what a company! Two emperors, whose word is law to a hundred million men, whose centre is authority over vast areas of the earth's surface; seven kings, representing in their persons the aspirations of nearly one hundred million subjects; queens of ancient courts; crown princes, embryo kings; dowager empresses and queens, living links with bygone glories; hereditary rulers of federated States, princes of the blood royal of a score of mighty families, grand dukes and duchesses; direct descendants of the last rulers of extinct dynasties, practically every man and woman in Europe in whose veins flows the blood of erstwhile kings.

Those Who Would Attend.

There one would see the Tsar of all the Russias, the German "war lord," the ruler of Denmark, the King of the Bulgarians, newly arrived in the family of sovereigns; the first King of Independent Norway, the Belgian monarch, the young sovereign of Portugal, the sympathizer of the Netherlands, the King of Saxony, all gathered together to acclaim the second of the ancient line of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha to be crowned King of England.

The house of which King George V. is a scion has given to Europe more rulers than all the other royal families combined. Going back in its origin to the mighty emperors who held sway in the dawn of history, linked by marriage ties to the great names of medieval times, its ramifications extend throughout the history of European royalty, leaving the entire stock from which must necessarily be drawn every monarchical potentate. It is through the union of the House of Hanover with that of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, in the persons of King George III. of England and Queen Charlotte, that the rulers of Great Britain are so closely related by family ties and matrimonial alliances with the other reigning families of the world.

That union has given to England the sons—George IV., William IV., Victoria Edward VII., and George V. Of the same royal line was the husband of Queen Victoria, who was the second son of the reigning Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha. The succession in the Saxe-Coburg line finally led to the late Duke of Edinburgh, brother of King Edward.

The Historic Alliance.

About the time of the historic Hanover-Saxe-Coburg alliance, the members of both of these families were united to scions of sovereign houses. The head of the Saxe-Coburg line at that time was Duke Francis Frederick of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha. Two of his daughters became respectively Countess of Mendelssohn-Pouilly and Duchess Alexander of Württemberg. One of his grandsons became, Regent of Portugal, a second grandson marrying a Princess of the Bourbon-Orleans house, and a granddaughter becoming Duchess of Saxe-Meiningen.

Some descendants of this Duke returned by marriage to Saxe-Coburg, or passed to Saxony, Hohenzollern, Bavaria, Austria, Prussia, the Netherlands, Hanover, Tuscany, Naples, Greece, Bulgaria, Roumania, Russia, Denmark, the Netherlands, Sweden, Norway, thus including practically the whole of Europe in the regions into which the present royal family of Great Britain has spread or from which its alliances have been drawn. An idea of the extent of these wide ramifications may be obtained from the fact that the late King Edward's living blood relations were only a few months ago numbered at 296.

Duke Francis had as a fourth daughter, Princess Victoria Mary Louise, who became the wife of Prince Alfred, Charles, reigning Prince of Leiningen. After the latter's death the Princess Victoria was married to the Duke of Kent, their only issue being Queen Victoria.

By that marriage the houses of Hanover and Saxe-Coburg, whose former alliance was sealed by the death of Princess Charlotte, grand-daughter of George III., were again united. The subsequent union of Queen Victoria and the son of the Duke of Saxe-Coburg effected a second amalgamation by which the two royal houses became practically identified.

By the marriage of the late King Edward to Princess Alexandra of Denmark, eldest daughter of the late King Christian IX, and sister of the Dowager Empress of Russia, mother of the Tsar, the circle of royal relatives of King George V. is very materially increased, as he is brought into direct kinship with the Emperor of Russia and into closer relationship with the Danish royal family.

Back To Charlemagne.

Allied with almost all the reigning monarchs of Europe and the direct descendant, through George I.—who, although a Hanoverian, was great-grandson of James I., son of Mary Queen of Scots—of a long line of English monarchs, King George V. can trace his ancestry in the house of Guelph back to a very remote period of history. The ancestry of the Guelphs was derived from the princely race of Bate, and from that illustrious house the line goes back through the dark ages to Charlemagne.

Alexandra The Queen Mother Feels Bereavement Deeply

Royal Widow Second Lady in England—Loses Precedence Over Daughter-in-Law.

Has Been Nervous and Restless in Days Preceding the Funeral of the Late King.

Edward's Daughters Lower in Rank Than Aunts of Reigning Sovereign.

It is so many years since Great Britain counted a Queen Mother among its royalties that the tables of precedence in use fail to indicate what position she enjoys among her royal relatives. As a matter of fact, Alexandra, who prefers to be called Queen Mother instead of the Queen Dowager now ranks as the third highest lady in the land, following Queen Mary and the Princess of Wales.

However, as Prince Edward, who will be Prince of Wales when his father decides the time is ripe to grant him the title, is only 18 years old, there will be no Princess of Wales for some years.

So by the death of King Edward the widow, Alexandra, and his daughter-in-law, Princess May, will simply change places, the Princess as Queen Mary becoming the first lady of the land and Alexandra second with the new King and Queen's daughter, Princess Mary, ranks third.

Many Changes.

So little is the position of Queen Mother accounted in the eyes of the English law that its holder does not enjoy the immunity granted under the Statute in the Princess's rank than royalty a dowager takes precedence of the wife of the holder of the title. The change in precedence

will also affect the Duchess of Fife, who will lose her title of Princess Royal. She is now the sister, not the daughter-in-law, of King George V. The surviving daughters of Queen Victoria, Princess Christian, Princess Louise and Princess Henry of Battenberg will by virtue of seniority take precedence over the daughters of King Edward, the Duchess of Fife and Princess Victoria. His third daughter has of course her own rank as Queen of Norway.

Queen Mother's Bereavement.

Alexandra feels her bereavement deeply. It was by her desire that the newspapers informed the public of

QUEEN ALEXANDRA AND TWO OF HER DAUGHTERS.

the fact that the King died holding her hand, and so long as he was conscious she tried to talk with him. Alexandra takes a deep interest in everything the newspapers are publishing about her. The articles are mainly for her. She reads them at the Palace.

Reports from the Palace say that the Queen Mother continues nervous and restless. She is continually writing notes about the funeral, requesting that this and that detail of the ceremony be altered. The officials are exercising the greatest patience with the overstrung widow. The Princess Victoria, who was never strong, is bearing up better than her mother.

Anne Boleyn spitefully said she would make the Princess Mary waiting woman on her infant Elizabeth. This was in 1533. In 1538 Anne Boleyn's head was off, Queen Catherine was dead, and the Princess Mary was once more to the front, with Elizabeth in the background. Her father seems to have so far neglected her that she had not as an infant the necessary clothing and her governess had to petition for a supply.

Dates now become of consequence. Anne Boleyn was beheaded in 1536, the same year as the death of King Henry VIII. She died in 1537, leaving Edward VI. as heir. In 1539 the King married, and divorced Anne of Cleves, and in 1540 he married Catherine Howard, who was executed in 1542. Then followed the King's marriage with Catherine Parr in 1543, and in 1547 the King passed away.

Elizabeth was fifteen years old when Henry died. She was becoming an object of political ambition. The Duke of Norfolk, a powerful noble, wished to marry her in 1547. She refused. Then Seymour married the Queen Dowager, Catherine Parr, Elizabeth lived with them for a few years.

In 1553 the hitherto somewhat ill-treated Mary became queen, and for the next five years (till 1558) Elizabeth lived during a large part of the time a suspected prisoner. During these years she cultivated her mind industriously. She was compelled by circumstances and by her partisans to devote her time and energy to the study of the scriptures and to the study of the history of England.

Such collections show us how hard it is to write history, how badly it has been written, and how much mischief has arisen from its being accepted as true. The raw materials of history have, in many cases, to be deodorized before being used. Modern custom still prevails to put much information under the desert but not impenetrable veil of classic tongues.

The characteristics of Elizabeth, as students have come to know them, are all striking. She was incurably greedy of money for her political purposes. She was passionately devoted to conspiracies—a crooked course always was preferred by her; she had not even an ordinary regard for truth, she only cared for religion so far as it was useful for personal or political purposes, and she had no confidence in humanity so far as she knew it.

We hardly need to go outside the pages of this single volume to see how naturally she was the outcome of the circumstances under which it was hard to be a good woman, and easy to be a bad one. She was born of bad parentage, and probably was not the daughter of King Henry at all; she lived in an impure atmosphere; she was for many years a prisoner; she was compelled to be an expert in cunning conspiracy; she was always poor until she became queen.

Elizabeth was not welcome when she came into the world. Henry wanted an heir, not an heiress, and the official announcements, prepared beforehand, calculated upon a son, who had been promised by soothsayers. She was called the Princess of England officially; popular freedom of tongue in a coarse age called her by quite another name, and the Princess Mary, legitimate daughter of Henry and Catherine, repudiated the claim of Elizabeth.

There we have all the materials for a bitter family feud, extending into society widely. Catherine's indignant friends, Mary's indignant partisans, the King's pretended friends, the friends of Anne Boleyn, Catholics, Protestants, the foreign ambassadors representing the opinions of foreign nations, all contending in public and writing in private over the rights and possible future of Elizabeth.

SPEECHES OF KING EDWARD

Notable Sayings Which Sound as a Merriment to the Features of Mind of the Late Monarch.

The King and the Theatre.

The late King's liking for the Opera and the theatre was well known. There were well-defined rules as to the King's patronage of a theatre. One of two gentlemen had the responsibility of recommending plays which they thought His Majesty would enjoy. The Royal box was booked in the usual way, but at short notice, as was not desired that the King's intention to go to any particular theatre should be known to the public before he had seen the play.

It is interesting to recall that he delivered his first address when seven years of age. The occasion was the presentation of new colors at Shorecliffe Camp to the 10th (Prince of Wales) Regiment.

On Character.

It is the character of the people of this country which has made them respected in all parts of the world in circumstances of danger and difficulty. England is happily never wanting in men of integrity and capacity who, without remuneration, are willing to devote their time and energy to the task of local self-government. To the Mayor of Kensington, June 26, 1909.

It is by energy, industry and perseverance that great positions are founded. Leeds University, July, 1908.

You all have the opportunity of leaving Eden trained in the knowledge and accomplishment of English gentlemen and disciplined to the self-restraint, the consideration for others, and the loyal acceptance of private and public duties which are the ideals of our race.—At Eton Memorial Opening, November 19, 1908.

Rugby is notable not only for its success in scholarship, but for its high ideals of honor and manliness and public spirit, and all those qualities that make our public schools the finest places of education in the world. Rugby Speech Day, July 3, 1909.

I am convinced that the youth of our nation is full of promise. It needs in my view, only wise culture and patient industry to inculcate those habits of logical thought and methods of solid study which will fit them to carry on the work of learning and discovery, and to render our sons worthy successors to those ancestors whose genius has shed such a lustre on our national history.—University College, July 27, 1907.

On Peace.

Your Majesty's appreciative mention of my unrelenting endeavors with a view to the maintenance of peace has deeply touched me, and I am happy to feel assured that your Majesty has the same object in view. May our two flags float beside one another to the most distant times, as they float today, for the maintenance of peace and for the well being, not only of our countries, but of all other nations.—To the German Emperor at Kiel, June, 1904.

I shall never forget, as long as I live, the kindness and sympathy shown Continued on page 2.



ANECDOTES OF THE LATE KING

Editor of the Review of Reviews Tells Many Intimate Stories of King Edward's Public and Private Life—Happiest When He Was Able to Enjoy Home Life.

There can be no question that the coming to the throne of England brought a metamorphosis in the disposition, the character and the actual appearance of the late Edward VII. In a character sketch of W. T. Stead, published in the Review of Reviews, this strange revolution of character was strikingly brought out.

"It was amazing," said a member of the Privy Council, "the change which we all noticed in the King. The prince, whom we all knew so well, seemed to have disappeared. In his place there stood a new being, between whom and ourselves there had suddenly sprung up an invisible, but potent barrier. There was a dignity which we had never seen before, and we felt ourselves in the presence of a king."

Mr. Stead continues: "The prince was not merely a loyal subject of the queen. He was brought up to honor and obey his mother, and his filial affection was never devoid of a certain element of fear. But on the day when he was crowned, he suddenly found himself interested in a single moment with all the vague mysteries of the attributes of sovereignty, from which he had all his life been so rigorously shut out."

Many years ago the prince commented somewhat plaintively upon the difference between himself and his nephew, the Kaiser. Some have even gone further than this, and maintained that he cherished the ambition of being as influential in the British Empire as the Kaiser is in Germany. Most Englishmen, however, will be disposed to agree with Mr. Justin McCarthy.

The Prince of Wales has shown of late years that he thoroughly understands the nature, the duties and the limitations of his functions as heir to the throne. He will, I have no doubt, show, when he comes to the throne that he understands his part in that more responsible position just as well."

In the Duchess of Fife's album, over his signature, King Edward once wrote: "I am happiest when I have no public engagement to fulfill, when I can forget that I am 'your royal highness,' when I can smoke a really good cigar, and read (must I confess, a good novel) on the quiet, when I can, like plain Mr. Jones, go to a race meeting without being chided in the papers."

When I can spend a quiet evening at home with the Princess and my family, I am unhappiest when I have a raging toothache and have to attend some social function where I must smile as pleasantly as though I never had a pain in my life."

The strong attachment between the late King Edward and King George is well known. The King set a high value upon the common sense and judgment of the Prince of Wales, who, as Duke of York led so quiet and retired a life in London and at Sandringham. That his confidence was well placed was proved in the great world, too, undertaken by the Duke and Duchess of York.

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it is done." Thought reading used also to be an amusement, and Mr. Alfred Capper and Mr. Stuart Cumberland frequently amazed the King by their ability to discover the thoughts of others. Lord Randolph Churchill once acted as a thought reader, when society was first started, and then amused by the idea. He kissed a certain lady in the assembly, to her indignation, and then said, "But I thought you wanted me to," was Lord Randolph's innocent explanation.

The Fascination of the Turf. The late King's favorite recreation was attending race meetings. One would imagine His Majesty would have tired of seeing races, when it is remembered how many thousands of such events he witnessed. The explanation is to be found in the unconventional and informal recreation which it provided for a man nearly always surrounded by form and ceremony. As an owner he had the satisfaction of leading in the winner of a Derby more than once. At race meetings he could meet in a casual way many people who did not come to court, and perhaps this was another reason for the late King's frequent attendance.

A thorough English gentleman, was the title often bestowed on King Edward, and it was one, was proud to have earned. Every night throughout the world, at thousands of tables, on board battleships, in lonely military camps, wherever Britons meet, the toast of "The King—God bless him!" is greeted with enthusiasm. It is not because he is the hereditary ruler of the British Empire—many have been the rulers who have never evoked the love of their subjects. It was because the King was a great sovereign and statesman, earnest to leave the nation a better place than he found it, and a source of peace as his legacy to the Empire.

His Objection to Snobbery. The late King's strong objection to snobbery and cheap notoriety was abundantly displayed in many ways. It was commonly supposed that his admiration and encouragement supported the cult of the "professional beauty." The ladies who were known to the public by that term were many of them members of circles in which King Edward, as the Prince of Wales, was known to the public. It was a fact that when, after a time, the Prince found that the profession of beauty was becoming scandalous in its vulgarity and advertisement, he decided to put a stop to the whole business by refusing to accept or to know those who were making a trade of their good looks.

In the same way the "bazaar mania" and the ridiculous means resorted to by smart society ladies and well known actresses to extort money from their patrons in "Now the check from the Prince of Wales, who, on one occasion, was kind enough to lend his patronage to a great fancy fair put up at the last of the season." In the course of the afternoon he honored the refreshment stall by his presence, and asked for a cup of tea. The tea was served in a silver service sufficiently exorbitant to cover the calls of charity, but the fair vendor, thinking to cover herself with glory, before handing him the cup, drank from her pitcher, saying, "Now the check from the Prince of Wales, who, on one occasion, was kind enough to lend his patronage to a great fancy fair put up at the last of the season."

It is needless to say that the quiet snub greatly helped to suppress all such devices as were resorted to by ladies or actresses to make a trade of their good looks. However, from those who he liked well King Edward was very tolerant of familiarity. On one occasion Lord Charles Bessborough was invited to refuse one of his invitations to dinner with a telegram which ran, "Sorry cannot come; lie to follow," which tickled His Royal Highness immensely.

As a Leader of Fashion.

While as a leader of fashion the late King was all powerful, he was good natured and very lenient toward the imitations of his hats, coats, the cut of his collars, or the pattern of his sleeveless.

When his position and the exigencies of his life are taken into consideration, it cannot be said that the King was extravagant with his clothes and his tastes. It was a fact that he possessed the largest wardrobe in the world of uniforms and state robes, that induced him to restrict himself in his private life. It may be called miff. But what was economy in a King might be undue extravagance in a subject. It must be remembered that, as a matter of course, the King's wardrobe included every variety of attire for ordinary wear.

To the late King Edward, from childhood had always shown the keenest interest in fires and firemen. Of all the entertainments provided for him by the city of New York, he most often remembered said he most enjoyed a parade of the Volunteer Fire Department, in his honor. There were 6,000 firemen in uniform, and all, save those in charge of ropes and tilters, bore torches. It was a great spectacle, and the Prince, as he looked at the brilliant display in Madison Square cried repeatedly: "This is for me; this is all for me!"

During many years of his life he used to be informed whenever a fire broke out in London, and he attended, incoincidentally, most of the fires in London up to his accession. Perhaps the greatest influence the late King exerted in the government was in the matter of fire. It was there that in his advisory capacity he could be of most assistance to Ministers. He always evidenced great tact in regard to foreign affairs, and frequently exerted himself to improve international relations. His conduct during the Venezuela controversy is well remembered. He not only gave public expression to his hopes that the happy relations between England and the United States should not be disturbed, but he broke a long standing rule and went to dine with Mr. Bayard, the American Ambassador, as an evidence of good feeling.

Fond of Conjuring.

The King was always particularly fond of seeing conjuring. At the great exponents of legerdemain appeared before His Majesty, and were inspired by his appreciation, to perform their greatest feats. Years ago, as Prince of Wales, Thursday was reserved for private dinner parties. Very often, after dinner, a famous conjurer would appear and puzzle the royal party by his cleverness. The King was quite content to be mystified, and had none of that awkward eagerness to find out "how