

STRIKING CAREER OF CONNAUGHT NEW GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF CANADA ENGAGED ON MANY A BATTLEFIELD

First Inspector-General of the Army—A Man of Widely Deversified Attainments and Qualifications

Summary of the Many Activities of the Distinguished Brother of the Late King Edward

Field-Marshal His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K.G., K.T., K.P., the new Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief of the Dominion of Canada in succession to the Right Hon. Earl Grey, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., will assume his new duties in October, and will hold the appointment for the period of two years, which may be subject to further extension.

The third son and seventh child of Queen Victoria, the Duke of Connaught was born at Buckingham Palace in 1856. On leaving Woolwich Academy in 1875 he entered the Royal Engineers, and subsequently transferred to the Royal Regiment of Artillery, and later, to the Rifle Brigade, of which he is Colonel-in-Chief. As a subaltern, he served in Canada during the Fenian Raid of 1870. He was created Duke of Connaught and Strathearn in 1874. Five years later he married Princess Louise Margaret of Prussia. In the Egyptian War of 1882 he commanded the Brigade of Guards at Tel-el-Kebir. From 1886 to 1890 he commanded the troops in Bombay, and he has since held the Portsmouth and Aldershot commands, and that of the Forces in Ireland. In 1904 he became the first Inspector-General of the Forces, and in 1908 he was appointed to the Mediterranean command, which, it will be remembered, he resigned. It was a great disappointment to him that he was not permitted to share the risks of the Boer War. His patriotism was strikingly shown by his refusal of the Grand Duchy of Saxe-Coburg in order to retain his British nationality.

It was in 1865 that the Duke of Connaught entered the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich as a cadet. In 1868 he received his commission as a lieutenant in the Royal Engineers, and in the following year as a lieutenant in the Royal Artillery. He was appointed, at the same time, a lieutenant in the Rifle Brigade, a regiment whose war record begins with "Copenhagen," the great battle of the Peninsula war, Waterloo, the Crimean war, and the Mutiny, the first Ashanti war, and Afghanistan, Burma, and Khartoum. His Royal Highness is now, and has been since 1886, the Colonel-in-Chief of that distinguished corps. He was with it in Canada, when the regiment was quartered in Quebec, not long after he first joined it, and at that time he visited New York, and was present at an entertainment given in his honor at the Academy of Music in that city. In 1871 he was appointed a captain in the Rifle Brigade, in excess of the establishment of the regiment.

In 1874 Prince Arthur, as he was known up to that time, was created Duke of Connaught and Strathearn and Earl of Sussex.

In 1878, at a Council held at Windsor, Queen Victoria announced his engagement to the Princess Louise Margaret of Prussia, third daughter of Prince Frederick Charles, known as "The Red Prince," and grandniece of the late Emperor William of Germany. The marriage was celebrated at Windsor on the 13th of March, 1879. Their children are Prince Arthur Frederick Albert, born at Windsor in 1883, and now a lieutenant in the 7th Hussars, to which regiment he was appointed in January of last year; Princess Margaret, born in 1882; and Princess Victoria Patricia, born in 1886.

In 1873 the Duke of Connaught was Brigade-Major at Aldershot, and Brigade-Major to the Cavalry Brigadier at Aldershot in 1875, and from October of that year till the following April he was Assistant Adjutant-General at Gibraltar. In September of 1876 he was a Lieutenant-Colonel in the Rifle Brigade, and in 1880 a full Colonel. In that same year he became a Major-General and commanded a brigade at Aldershot.

It was in 1882 that the Duke of Connaught had his first experience of war, when, in command of the 1st Brigade (the Guards), he accompanied the expeditionary force under Lord Wolseley to Egypt. He was present at the defeat of Arabi Pasha's army at Tel-el-Kebir. For his services in that campaign he was mentioned in despatches, received the thanks of both Houses of Parliament, and was made a Companion of the Bath. He holds the medal with clasp for that campaign, and received from the Khedive the Second Class of the Medjidie and the Khedive's Star. He was appointed Honorary Colonel of the 13th Bengal Lancers while that regiment was serving in Egypt.

In the year following the Egyptian campaign against Arabi the Duke of Connaught was appointed Colonel of the Scots Guards. He holds, besides, the colonelship of the 6th (Inniskilling)



THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT

(ing) Dragoons (1897), of the Highland Light Infantry (1901), and of the Royal Dublin Fusiliers (1903). In 1886 the Duke of Connaught was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the forces in the Bengal Presidency, and at the end of his term of service in India, on returning home he was placed in command of the Southern District in England. In 1893 he was a full General, and in June, 1902, he was made a Field-Marshal.

At the death, in 1899, of Prince Alfred of Saxe-Coburg, Duke of Edinburgh, second son of Queen Victoria, the Duke of Connaught, being the heir apparent of the Duke, would have succeeded to it, but he and his heirs renounced their rights in favor of the young Duke of Albany, his nephew, son of the late Prince Leopold, fourth son of Queen Victoria.

In 1901 he Duke of Connaught succeeded his brother King Edward as Grand Master of Freemasons, and was installed in July of that year.

In 1902 he was at the head of the special mission sent to Madrid for the investment of the King of Spain with the Order of the Garter, and he himself received at the hands of the young King the Order of the Golden Fleece.

The great Assouan Dam, in Egypt, was opened by the Duke and Duchess of Connaught in 1902, and from Egypt the Duke and Duchess went on to India to represent there the King at the grand Coronation Durbar at Delhi in January, 1903.

For the past three years the Duke of Connaught has been in command of the forces in Ireland, and of the Third Army Corp (Irish command). He was created a Peer of the United Kingdom on May 24, 1874.

The last of the many important Army posts held by the Duke was Commander-in-Chief of the Mediterranean Forces, which he resigned shortly after his appointment. Last year he represented the King at the opening of the South African Parliament, enduring wonderfully well for a man of sixty the fatigue and hurry of his 18,000 miles trip.

The Duke's connection with Canada is long and pleasant one. Forty years ago, when a young man of twenty, the Duke came to Canada and served as a soldier through the Fenian Raid. Since then the Duke has several times returned to Canada, each time enhancing not only his own but his family's popularity. It will also be remembered that his son, Prince Arthur, toured Canada some four years ago.

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FOREIGN ORDERS AND DECORATIONS

Here is the long list of foreign honors the Duke of Connaught has received:—

Knight of the Golden Fleece of Spain.

Knight of the Prussian Order of the Black Eagle.

The Prussian Military Order, "Pour le merite."

The St. Andrew of Russia.

St. Stephen of Austria.

The Annunziata of Italy.

The Elephant of Denmark.

The Imperial Turkish Order of the Osmanni.

The Legion of Honour of France.

The Tower and Sword of Portugal.

The Chrysanthemum of Japan.

The Seraphim of Sweden.

The Turkish Order of the Majidieh.

The Spanish Military Order of Merit.

The Red Eagle of Prussia.

The Crown of Wuertemberg.

The Hessian Order of Merit.

The Greek Order of the Redeemer.

The Order of Ethiopia.

The Order of Nishin Itikkar of the Bey of Tunis.

The Order of Nevyk.

The White Eagle of Poland.

The Russian Order of St. Anne.

The Russian Order of St. Stanislaus.

The Coburg Order.

The Order of Leopold of Belgium.

The Brazilian Order of the Southern Cross.

The Spanish Order of Charles III.

The Order of the House of Hohenzollern.

The Mecklenburg Order of the Crown of Wenden.

The Bulgarian Order.

The Oldenburg Hansorden.

The Order of the Netherlands.

The Order of Anhalt.

The Brunswick Order of the Lion.

The Johanne Order.

The Montenegrin Order of Danilo.

PRINCE ARTHUR

He Has Been Termed the Handy Man of the Royal Family

Prince Arthur of Connaught, who represented King George at the Jubilee celebrations of Italian unity, has been termed "the Handy Man of the Royal Family." He is a young man of infinite tact and resource, and on several occasions has acted as Royal Envoy. He went to Japan to invest the Mikado with the Garter, and represented the late King Edward both at the opening of the Protestant Cathedral in Berlin and also at the Crown Prince's wedding.



DUKE OF CONNAUGHT AND BROTHERS

The late King Edward is standing on the extreme right, the Duke of Connaught being the other figure standing. The Duke of Edinburgh (on the right) and the Duke of Albany are sitting.



PRINCESS PATRICIA OF CONNAUGHT

DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT

Brilliant in the Military Arena

The following series of data give in brief the distinguished military career of the Duke of Connaught:—

1868—Entered the Army.
1871—Promoted to Captain.
1875—Became Major.
1876—Appointed Lieutenant-Colonel.
1880—Became Colonel.
1880—Was made Major-General.
1889—Promoted to Lieutenant-General.
1893—Made General.
1902—Appointed Field Marshal.

1873—4—Brigade Major, Aldershot.
1875—6—Assistant Adjutant General, Gibraltar.
1880—Brigadier General, Aldershot.
1882—Major General, Expeditionary Force, Egypt.
1883—Brigadier General, Aldershot.
1885—6—Major General, Bengal.
1886—90—Lieutenant General, Bombay.

1890—3—Lieutenant General, Southern District.
1893—8—Commanding Troops, Aldershot.
1900—4—Commander of Forces in Ireland.
1901—4—Commanding Third Army Corps.
1904—7—Inspector-General of the Forces.
Since 1907—Commanding-in-Chief the Mediterranean Forces.

1870—Served during the Fenian Raid in Canada.
1882—Major-General Commanding

Brigade of Guards in Egyptian War, and received a medal with clasp, bronze star, and the thanks of the House of Commons for distinguished service at Waduta and Tel-el-Kebir.

The field of the Duke's activity as Inspector-General of the Forces embraced the whole Empire, and after having visited all parts of the United Kingdom in the performance of his duties, he set out at the end of 1905 to inspect the garrisons in South Africa, while not long after his return he started for a second world tour, which included Egypt, Ceylon, the Straits Settlement and Hong Kong. These visits to outlying garrisons on the fringe of our vast Empire were vitally necessary for the coordination of the work of preparation for war, and gigantic as was the task of personally passing in review the whole of the home and colonial garrisons and defenses, His Royal Highness kept pace with the work, and his outspoken reports on "our far-flung battle line" were very helpful to the Army Council. His influence as Inspector-General of the Forces was a very good and active one, for he possesses in an uncommon degree the happy knack of putting his finger on the very root of matters upon which great issues depend and of explaining his views in an eminently common-sense and convincing manner. The Duke is an enthusiastic soldier, and knows the possibilities and limitations of the British Army, and withal, too, there is no more popular officer than he with all ranks.

JOKE ON THE DUKE

A Local Painter's Remark About Buckingham Palace

An amusing story concerning the democratic personality of King George's uncle, the Duke of Connaught, is going the rounds. It seems the Duke and the Duchess, accompanied by a considerable party, paid a visit of inspection to the Hampstead Garden suburb recently.

A painter, who was standing near the Duke and Duchess, said he had served with the Duke, who smilingly observed: "And now you are a painter. I suppose things are very brisk in the painting line this springtime."

"Yes," was the reply; "but there's one place that badly wants doing and doesn't get it."

"Where is that?" inquired the Duke.

"Buckingham Palace," replied the painter, and went gravely on with his work, apparently oblivious of the smile he raised on the face of every one in the royal group.

"There your opinion and mine agrees," said the Duke, as he walked away.



COUNTESS GREY

Who attained great popularity in Canada during the regime of her distinguished husband, Earl Grey.

OF MASONIC INTEREST

The coming of the Duke of Connaught is of more than ordinary interest to the Masonic brethren of Canada. His Royal Highness, who is the Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of England, is an honorary member of Zetland Lodge, Toronto. His visit to that lodge some years ago was an historical event in Canadian Masonry.

EARL GREY

Canada Had Great Attractions for His Excellency

Earl Grey has been Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief of Canada since 1904, when he succeeded his brother-in-law, the Earl of Minto. He was one of the first of those prominent Englishmen who came under the spell of the late Mr. Cecil Rhodes, and he assisted Mr. Rhodes to obtain the charter for Rhodesia, and himself became one of the founders of the Chartered Company. After the Jameson Raid he accepted the position of Administrator of Rhodesia. The two years of his administration (1896-97) were years of native wars and of the gravest political difficulty. The post Earl Grey was appointed to in Canada in 1904 was one for which he had every inclination. It was in Canada that his great-grandfather first smelt powder under Wolfe, and the Dominion had on other grounds a great attraction for him. He carried with him a high sense of duty and undiminished enthusiasm for public work. That he made himself speedily popular with the Canadian people is now matter of history. He sails from Quebec on his return to England early in October.



EARL GREY

Whose career as Governor-General of Canada has been singularly successful. He sails for England in October.

THE DUKE'S FAMILY

The Family of the Duke and Duchess consist of:—

Prince Arthur, born at Windsor Castle, January 13, 1883.

Princess Victoria, born January 15, 1882; married to the Crown Prince of Sweden on June 15, 1905.

Princess Patricia, born at Buckingham Palace on March 17, 1886.

THE NECESSARY MAN

He Has Been British Ambassador to All the British Dominions

Based upon the fact that Mr. Asquith, speaking recently at the Guildhall, described the Duke of Connaught as "A Necessary Man," a writer in the "Empire Magazine" gives a remarkably interesting record of his Royal Highness's various activities as an Ambassador of Queen Victoria, King Edward, and King George. The Duke has visited all the British Dominions beyond the seas at different times of his career, and throughout his travels he has been not a mere tourist but a worker. What the Duke of Connaught stands for to-day in the eyes of all men is solid diplomacy and honest imperialism, diplomacy that knows no make-shifts, imperialism which knows no party. Incidentally there is quoted a story which it is said the Duke tells about himself. It is certainly amusing:—

"On one occasion," says the Empire Magazine, "a young subaltern putting a company of infantry through their drill managed to get them into a terrible muddle. The Duke, who was watching the effort, called the subaltern and asked, smiling:—

"Have you any idea what your men are supposed to be doing?"

"The boy saluted and replied:—

"No, sir." Then with a roguish gleam in his eye he added, "Not the slightest. Have you, sir?"

A LONDON PAPER'S FANCIFUL DREAM

A London paper has the following article about Canada in connection with the coming to Canada of the Duke of Connaught:—

The Duke of Connaught is going to reign as Viceroy at Ottawa. Is this a sign that something even more important and far-reaching will happen in the near future?

It is possible that in the future our monarchs, instead of living at St. James's and Windsor, and opening Parliaments at Westminster, may reign in far-away Canada, and visit our shores at rare intervals.

Such a prospect is not, perhaps, flattering to our self-esteem. We have been so used to the notion that our "tiny little island" is the hub, if not of the universe, at least of the greatest Empire in the world, that we cannot easily conceive that it may not remain so. But hard facts show that it is quite likely.

It has always been the rule that the seat of government of a world-empire should be settled in its most powerful and populous and richest province. Hitherto this description has applied to England, and our sovereigns have reigned on the banks of the Thames as a matter of course. But it cannot always be so.

Canada and Australia are the countries of the future, Canada especially. At present their populations are comparatively small. But the population of Canada is growing by leaps and bounds. In time there will be more millions in Canada than in the United Kingdom—possibly than in the United States.

When that time comes, Canada will not only have the largest population of any part of the Empire, but will be by far the richest part, and will probably have the largest army and the most powerful navy, too. Then Canada will have the right to claim first place in the Empire. And then she will either want to be independent or she will want our kings.

After all, if our sovereigns do emigrate, it will not make such a tremendous difference as it would have done a hundred or even fifty years ago. In these days of wireless telegraphy and liners which rush across the Atlantic in six days, a king reigning in Ottawa would be pretty well as near London as he would have been at Balmoral a hundred years ago, and there would be nothing to prevent ministers from taking flying trips to attend cabinet councils in Canada when urgent need arose.

Constantine the Great found that a capital in Italy was too far away from the heart of his dominions, and built

a brand new capital at Constantinople. So also did Peter the Great in the case of Russia. For hundreds of years the Tsars reigned in Moscow, but at last Peter went off, taking the government and the court with him, to the new, vast city he had founded on territory conquered from Sweden and named after himself—St. Petersburg.

It is possible, of course, that if Canada eventually becomes the home of our monarchs Australia and India might be jealous and object. Perhaps they would be pacified by the offer of a Royal Viceroy apiece. Or they might become so far independent as to have kings of their own, these kings owning the away of the superior monarch at Ottawa, as the potentates of the German Empire own the overlordship of the Kaiser.

There is an outside chance that one of King George V's grandsons may reign in Melbourne, another in Delhi, and a third in Cape Town.



THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT AT TEL-EL-KEBIR

His Royal Highness, who was in command of the Guards at the Battle of Tel-el-Kebir in 1882 in the Egyptian War, is shown on a white charger directing his men. The British loss in this well-managed affair was very slight considering the strength of the Arab's army of 25,000 men. Eleven officers and forty-three men were killed, and 25 officers and 320 men wounded. Sir Garnet Wolseley in his despatches gave many times mentioned the bravery of the Duke of Connaught. His Royal Highness also receiving the thanks of the Commons.