

**Greatest Work of Beloved Sovereign was His Tactful Intercourse with
Brother Monarchs Resulting in Strengthening the Bonds of
Friendship---Complete Transformation in Ten Years in Which He
Ruled the Empire---Found England Alone.**

1857, with a carefully selected dining party, he made a tour through tzerland and the Black Forest, and to still a lad he continued his education trips to the North of France, tugal and the South of Ireland, all those journeys the one thing t in mind was to broaden the mind e youth, who might at any time e to go to the wars, and to harlize him by actual experience s many different sides of life as ble.

At the age of eighteen the Prince supposed to take a step forward e and was declared to be of age. s gazetted a colonel in the army e began to prepare for university e was sent to study from 1861 t to live in Edinburgh, and was e coached in such subjects as istry, Italian, German, French,

his son, the Prince of Wales, never did this. Rumor has from time to time spoken of his preference for the Liberal Party. It has been asserted that when Mr. Gladstone, but never by spoken words or inconsiderate behaviour did he show on which side his opinions lay. It is this which has made him so popular. He has a throne, the unbounded support and loyalty of his subjects of every shade of political belief.

On March 10, 1862, the Prince was married at George's Chapel, Windsor Castle, to her Royal Highness Alexandra of Denmark. The marriage was exceedingly popular. Englishmen were not so much in favour in those days as they are now. The German influence was supposed to be dominant at Court. They did not wish to see the Prince

An Early Imperialist.
Debarred from an active part in politics the Prince willingly accepted the Chairmanship of the Royal Commission on the Affairs of the Colonies. It was a subject bristling with difficulties of a social and economic order, but His Royal Highness refused to be nearly a figurehead. He studied the subject with the most intense interest, and was not a little to the final report. He was, too, one of the first Imperialists of Great Britain. At a time when it was not yet the fashion to speak of the Empire, he was the first to do so. In 1894, he took a leading part in the organization of the Imperial Institute at South Kensington, the design of which is to be a general clearing house of information on all the subjects of the Empire, and it has not been a complete success is no fault of the Prince.

level with Lord Rosebery as one of the early patrons of the Derby and on the Derby three times, and established a record in that he was the only reigning sovereign who had ever won his colors first pass the post on the Derby. He was also the Prince on the Grand National Steeplechase in 1900 with Ambush II.

As a patron of the turf the Prince did much to keep that sport clean. It was not until the time of Queen Elizabeth and very different from that in this country, and it is not many years ago that the House of Commons determined as a matter of course to abstain from betting. The Earl of Derby attended the Derby. His Royal Highness always set himself against the least suspicion of foul play, and was no encouragement to the plunger. He believed that the right was to be established on the turf, and under his patronage the

M. Hanotaux ex-Minister of Foreign Affairs for France Says Edward VII. Brought Good Taste into Politics.

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The Coronation Delayed.

But at the very beginning of the King's reign, it was expected to be cut short. His coronation had been set for June 26, 1902, and he had journeyed to Aldershot a few days before to review the troops. He suddenly fell ill, was attacked with pyrexia, and he was brought back to Windsor Castle in a brougham, from which the seats had been taken, with his head resting on the Queen's lap. His condition was most critical, and it was feared that he might die almost any minute. The coronation had to be postponed, and the King was not crowned until June 26, 1903. He was, however, taken. It was successful, and seven weeks later, on August 9, he was sufficiently recovered to go in state to Westminster Abbey, there to receive the crown of Great Britain and Ireland.

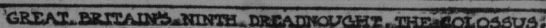
which King Edward looked on the German question was the reorganization of the fleet, which took place during his reign. Admiral John Fisher, the First Sea Lord of the Admiralty, has always been recognized as King Edward's man. It was he who was responsible for the building up of the British Fleet, so as to be ready at any moment for a war in the North Sea. The correspondence recently published of Queen Victoria with Prince Albert shows that the great event is still the power of the Crown even in a constitutional country like England on all matters of pure administration, and it may well be doubted whether the principle of change could have taken place if it had not received the entire approval of King Edward.

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ment of his health, and Mr. Asquith refused to give any information as to whether or not the Government was getting the Crown any pledges in return for forcing the budget through. The Lords in case the Peers refused it a second time.

It is believed, however, that His Majesty felt the controversy deeply. He feared that it would upset the entire British Constitution, and by bringing the Crown into politics would destroy the principle of monarchy. With failing strength and impaired health he was called upon to face difficulties which were none of his own making, and would have been avoided had the Premier in the full measure of his powers.

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