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Edward the Peacemaker Is Dead

The King is dead. Edward, the Peacemaker, has joined the vast majority, plunging the Empire, and indeed the whole world, in gloom and sorrow. Beloved by his subjects, revered by other nations, the world's greatest power for peace and good will has been removed. A nation sorrows and a world regrets.

May 6.—His Majesty the King breathed his last at 11.45 in the presence of Her Majesty Queen Alexandra, the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Princess Royal, the Duchess of Fife, Princess Victoria, Princess Louise and the Duchess of Argyll. (Signed) F. H. Laking, M.D., James Reid, M.D., R. Douglas Powell, M.D., Bertrand Dawson, M.D.

Prince George of Wales, immediately upon his father's death, became king. The initial act of the new ruler was to telegraph to the Lord Mayor of London the announcement of the King's death. The telegram follows: "Buckingham Palace, May 6: "To the Lord Mayor, Mansion House, "I am deeply grieved to inform you that my beloved father, the King, passed peacefully away at 11.45 to-night.—(Signed) GEORGE."

In an instant, the news that all England dreaded, and which they had looked for all day, was flashed through the country. Although the eminent physicians who attended his Majesty in his last moments have made no official announcement as to the cause of his death, it is believed that bronchial pneumonia was the cause. There is no doubt that the King worried greatly over the political situation which confronted him, and that aggravated the illness from which he had been suffering for more than a year. It is only three days ago that his condition became serious.

King Edward returned to London Wednesday after a stay of seven weeks at Biarritz, and it was at once evident to all his intimates that his visit there to regain his health had been futile. Several alarming reports were sent out from Biarritz during the King's stay there, but official denial was given them and the nation kept in ignorance of his real condition until the return of Queen Alexandra from her Mediterranean cruise.

First Inking of Truth
His failure to meet her at the railroad station, as has been his custom for years, gave the first inkling of his real condition. Then it was learned that he was seriously ill in Buckingham palace, and that specialists had been called in to attend him.

The first bulletin this morning was of a cheerful nature, but those that followed soon after gradually became alarming, until at 3.15 it was announced that His Majesty was experiencing choking spells which affected the heart and that the symptoms were of the gravest character. From that time on the great crowds that surrounded the palace awaited what they knew to be the certain end. The announcement of the end which came through the

newspapers shortly after midnight, was quietly received and as quietly discussed by the few late theatregoers and waiting group in front of the palace, which soon dispersed and went home.

Announcement of the End
The departure of the Prince and Princess of Wales and other members of the royal family soon after midnight was the first indication to the crowds outside the palace that the King had passed away. Shortly before Lord Knollys, His Majesty's secretary, announced to the waiting newspapermen that the King had died. The Queen and Princess Victoria remained in the palace.

Her Majesty with the other members of the royal family and four physicians had been at the King's side throughout the day. Between 9 and 10 o'clock His Majesty rallied slightly and seemed to recognize his family. Then he lapsed into unconsciousness which ended in his death. Several times during the day the physicians had discussed the advisability of an operation, but it was finally deemed unwise, in view of his weakened condition.

Expected a Sudden End
All who knew the King had thought his death would be sudden, and it would not have occasioned great surprise if it had occurred without warning at some social function as a result of heart trouble. Almost to the end he refused to take to his bed, and was sitting up yesterday in a large chair so the palace stories go. One of the last utterances attributed to King Edward was: "Well, it is all over, but I think I have done my duty." He seemed to then have reached a full realization that his death was approaching.

Those in Death Chamber
Besides the nearest relatives in England, the Duke of Fife and the Archbishop of Canterbury were in the death chamber.

When Dr. St. Clair Thomson, the great throat specialist, was called in yesterday morning it was expected that an operation on the throat would be necessary, but after a consultation it was decided the lungs were the seat of the most serious symptoms. Experts were held in readiness to administer an anaesthetic, but there was fear that the weakness of the King's heart might result in a fatal issue and an operation was set aside as a last resort.

The body lies in the King's chamber in the northwest wing of Buckingham Palace, which is brilliantly lighted, while the rest of the great gloomy building, with the exception of Lord Knollys' office, is entirely darkened. It was nearly half an hour after the ruler breathed his last when Lord Knollys, the King's secretary, walked into the office and said to the waiting reporters: "Gentlemen, His Majesty is dead." The intelligence that the end of King Edward's reign had come was not a surprise at the last. The people had been expecting to hear it

any hour since the evening's bulletin was posted at Buckingham Palace and flashed throughout the kingdom. Within a few minutes after the death of the King the home office was telegraphing the intelligence to the heads of other governments and the British diplomats and colonial officials throughout the world.

The fashionable restaurants were just emptying and a few groups of late theatregoers were making their way homewards through the rain, when the streets were filled suddenly with newboys shrilly crying, "Death of the King." The papers were quickly seized and the people discussed the momentous event quietly and soon dispersed. The streets were deserted at one o'clock.

When Illness Developed
It was declared at the palace there was no doubt but that the King caught the chill which developed so fatally during his week end visit at Sandringham for the purpose of inspecting the changes and alterations which had been made in the house and grounds of his Norfolk home.

The weather was cold and damp and His Majesty completely exhausted himself in his inspection of various points of interest to which he was accompanied by Sir Dighton Probyn, keeper of the privy purse and extra equerry. Then Monday evening he returned to town and dined privately in Grosvenor Crescent. The chill was already showing signs of developing when he returned to the palace.

London, May 6.—That the King's end was hastened by worry over the unprecedented political conditions confronting England, tonight is sadly admitted by his friends. For some hours prior to his death the King had been comatose. The scene in Buckingham Palace throughout the day was bitterly sad.

In fact, at 1.30 this afternoon the King had a seizure of cholera spasms which caused the doctors to summon the Queen and other members of the royal family to the sick chamber in imminent expectation of the end. By the administration of oxygen a further rally was brought about, but from 8 o'clock upward the King lapsed into unconsciousness the efforts of the doctors being directed entirely to minimizing the pain of the attacks of choking.

His death is said to have been due not to any growth in the throat, but to the pressure on the lungs caused by inflammation of the bronchial tubes from which, owing to the extreme shortness of the King's neck, it was impossible to afford him any relief throughout his illness. To the end he was not in bed, but in a half sitting and half reclining position on an invalid couch.

King's Last Words
It is said the last words of His Majesty were addressed at 5 o'clock to Sir Edward Laking, his body physician, to whom he said: "I know this is the end; tell the Queen."

When the end came, in addition to the royal family and the doctors, Home Secretary Winston Churchill was present and to him fell the duty of kneeling to the Prince of Wales and greeting him as King. The royal family immediately withdrew from the death chamber. The Dowager Queen Alexandra being led away by the new King and Queen, who shortly afterward returned to Marlborough House.

A Biographical Sketch
Edward VII, King of Great Britain and Ireland, and Emperor of India, was born at Buckingham Palace on the 9th day of November, 1841, and baptized as Albert Edward. He is the eldest son and second child of the late Queen Victoria and the Prince Consort, Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg. On the 14th of December in the year of his birth, he was, as heir apparent, created Prince of Wales.

After receiving a careful education under private tutors, he studied at the Universities of Edinburgh, Oxford and Cambridge. In the summer of 1860 he visited Canada, where he was enthusiastically received, and by special invitation of President Buchanan, extended his visit to the United States, where his reception was no less cordial. He was appointed a brevet-colonel in the army in 1858, and three years later was attached to the Curragh camp in Ireland. In October, 1861, he was made a bencher of the Middle Temple. In 1862 he was promoted to the rank of general, and in the spring of that year he set out on a visit to Egypt, Palestine, Syria and Athens, in company with the Rev. Arthur Penrhyn Stanley, afterward Dean of Westminster. After the Prince's return from the east he was introduced at the Privy Council. In 1863 he took his seat in the House of Lords, and

about the same time formally gave up his right to succeed to the Duchy of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha.

On March 10, 1863, he was, at St. George's chapel, Windsor Castle, married to Princess Alexandra, eldest daughter of the King of Denmark. From this time onward the Prince discharged many important public ceremonial functions in various parts of the United Kingdom. Near the end of 1871 he was attacked by the typhoid fever, and for a time it seemed as if his death was imminent, but he had completely recovered early in 1872. On the 27th of February in that year his recovery was made the occasion of a special thanksgiving service in St. Paul's Cathedral. In October, 1875, he sailed from Dover on his journey to India. He arrived at Bombay in November, and between that date and his departure for England in March, 1876, he visited the chief provinces, states and cities of the Indian Empire, being everywhere received with the utmost cordiality and respect. With the princess he made an extended tour through Ireland in 1885, and in 1888 his silver wedding was celebrated. The establishment of the Imperial Institute, as a memorial to the jubilee of the late queen (in 1887) was mainly due to his suggestions and exertions. In 1896 he was appointed chancellor of the newly created University of Wales. In the Diamond Jubilee year (1897) he established the Prince of Wales Hospital Fund for the better financial support of the London Hospitals. At the great naval review of that year he represented Queen Victoria.

By the death of his mother on the 22nd of January, 1901, he became King of Great Britain and Ireland, and Emperor of India, and elected to be known as Edward VII. On February 14th he and Queen Alexandra opened parliament in state.

King George V.
George V, the first Ernest Albert, Great Britain's new ruler, is the second son of Edward VII, the first son of the Duke of Clarence, having died in 1892. He was born at Marlborough house, June 3, 1865. His titles in addition to Prince of Wales, were Duke of Cornwall and York, Duke of Rothesay, Great Steward of Scotland, Lord of the Isles, Earl of Gerrick, Baron of Renfrew and Baron Killarney.

He was baptised at Windsor Castle on July 7, 1865. On July 6, 1893, he married the Princess May, daughter of the Duke of Teck, at the royal chapel, St. James, and their eldest child, Prince Edward, was born at York Lodge on June 23, 1894.

Unlike their father, King Edward's two sons had no experience of University life. When Prince Albert was only six and his brother, the present Prince of Wales, five, a tutor was provided for the two boys in the person of the Rev. J. Neale Dalton, under whose care they remained for years.

At the end of this time their royal father decided to give them a naval

education himself taking them to the Britannia, on which they were to spend some strenuous if happy years, and introducing them to Capt. Fairfax, the ship's commander.

Led Simple Life
On the Britannia the young princes led the same life as their fellow cadets, attending the same classes, drilling, playing and messing with them, their only privilege, being that their hammocks were slung behind a separate bulkhead. On July 15, 1879, they were gazetted to the Bacchante and started on their first long voyage as midshipmen, still leading practically the same life as their fellows, sleeping in hammocks, drilling, attending school and learning all the mysteries of navigation. How thoroughly they enjoyed their life and what fine educational use they made of it is proved by the journals in which the princes recorded their daily doings and experiences.

So high an opinion did the Prince of Wales form of this naval training that, with the King's approval, he chose it above all others for his two elder sons who are already half sailors. For some years their most beloved toys have been model boats and their chief recreation mimie sea-fights.

Promoted to Midshipman
In January, 1880, Prince George was promoted to midshipman. In this capacity he crossed the equator, submitting good naturally to the usual hazing by Neptune, lord of the seas. On this cruise the Bacchante visited the Canaries, the Falklands, Simon's Bay,

Mantevideo and Australia, where Prince George remained several months. The Bacchante went from Australia to China and returned to the Mediterranean via Singapore and the Suez canal. A trip from Jaffa through Palestine completed the tour.

Prince George was made sub-lieutenant in 1884 and joined H.M.S. Canada on the North Atlantic station. In October of the following year he became a full lieutenant. Attached successively to various ships, he served with H.M.S. Dreadnought and H.M.S. Alexandra, flagship of the Mediterranean squadron, of which his uncle, the Duke of Edinburgh, was commander-in-chief.

In 1889 Prince George was presented with his first command, torpedo boat No. 79, during the naval manoeuvres. While in charge of this craft he gave valiant service to a vessel in distress.

Commanded Gunboat
On May 6, 1890, he commissioned the first gunboat, Thrust, and spent a year thereon at the North Atlantic station, visiting Canada and the West Indies. Upon his return to England in 1891 he was promoted to commander. His latest command was H.M.S. Crescent, in which, during 1898, he visited many seaport towns of Ireland and England.

In the closing months of the year 1892, Prince George was taken ill with enteric fever, and for weeks his life was despaired of. He recovered, however, only a short time before his elder brother, the Duke of Clarence, became seriously ill from the after effects of influenza. After a few days of suspense the Duke of Clarence passed away and Prince George became the heir apparent.

The elevation of Prince George of Wales to the peerage as Duke of York took place several months after the event which had plunged the British Empire into universal mourning. Probably few are aware that not only of the grandsons, but all the younger sons of the reigning British sovereign are commoners until formally created peers. The heir apparent alone, in virtue of his being Duke of Cornwall, is, ipso facto, a member of the upper house.

The Dukes of York
Since the days of Edward IV, the second son of the sovereign has in due course become Duke of York, but this custom or rule was broken by Queen Victoria, who made her second son Duke of Edinburgh. Several English kings bore at one time of their lives the title by which his royal

highness was known for nine years of his life, namely, Henry VIII, the sixth Duke of York; Charles, the seventh Duke, and James II, the eighth. The Prince of Wales is the tenth bearer of this old English title. The death of the Duke of Clarence gave to the English royal family the most romantic chapter of its history. He had been betrothed to Princess Victoria May of Teck. The princess had been destined for a throne from the day of her birth. She was the first royal baby born at Kensington palace since the birth there of Queen Victoria. Her betrothal to the Duke of Clarence was received with every sign of popular approval. When the Duke died the English people turned to Prince George.

When the end came, in addition to the royal family and the doctors, Home Secretary Winston Churchill was present and to him fell the duty of kneeling to the Prince of Wales and greeting him as King. The royal family immediately withdrew from the death chamber. The Dowager Queen Alexandra being led away by the new King and Queen, who shortly afterward returned to Marlborough House.

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EDWARD VII, Born Nov. 9th, 1841; Died May 6th, 1910



DOWAGER-QUEEN ALEXANDRA

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(Continued on page 3.)

YOU'D BE TO BE PIECES AROUND SAND NOW US?

OK OUT, FLIP IT FALL! KE IT EASY! HE HIM KNOW WONT BE HURT!

VAS NG! WHAT S! NG!

SOR Mc'Gay