

Illustrious Ruler Of Britain Claimed By Death After Years Of Devoted Service To Empire



KING GEORGE V. OF ENGLAND.

KING GEORGE NOW RULER OF EMPIRE

London, May 6.—A summons to the Privy Council has been issued by Sir Almeric Fitzroy, clerk of the council, convening the council in the throne room of St. James' Palace at 2 o'clock this afternoon when the council will "with one voice and the consent of tongue and heart publish and proclaim that the high and mighty Prince George, is now, by the death of our late Sovereign, of happy memory, become our only lawful and rightful Heir Lord, George V., by the grace of God, King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Defender of the Faith and Emperor of India, darts of Boston. Addresses were also and constant obedience with all hearts and humble affection, beseeching God, by whom kings and queens do reign, to bless the royal prince, George V., with long and happy years to reign over us."

The new King will address the council and promise to reign as constitutional sovereign. At the conclusion of his first proclamation requiring all officers to proceed with their duties.

His Majesty King George V., who succeeds to the throne in St. John on October 17th and 18th, 1901, when as Duke of Cornwall and York and accompanied by his wife, he arrived in St. John at 4 p. m. and a reception was held in the exhibition building when Dr. J. W. Daniel, M. P., at that time mayor, received the royal party and read the civic address, followed by an address from Fredericton and also from British societies and residents to whom we do acknowledge all faith handed in from other provincial towns and municipalities. The Prince of Wales replied to the addresses and afterwards reviewed the troops on the barrack green, presented a stand of colors to the 62nd Fusiliers, a sword of honor to Captain Fred C. Jones, and South African medals to 12 officers and 321 non-coms, and men who had seen service in South Africa. Later in the afternoon Mrs. A. R. McClellan, Mrs. J. W. Daniel, Lady Tillyer, Mrs. W. H. Tuck and Mrs. J. V. Ellis presented the Duchess of Cornwall and York in the name of the women of St. John with a mink stole and muff

CANADA LOSES FRIEND

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ION, W. S. FIELDING said: "The death of King Edward came as a great shock to the public of Quebec and I need not say will be received with universal sorrow. In these days when democratic government is largely developed one is led to think a king has less power in the activities of government than in former times. In England, however, the king still plays a great part and King Edward was such a great personality that he retained the power attaching to the sovereignty in a remarkable manner. His visit to Canada as Prince of Wales in 1869 made him personally known to the Canadian people then and all those of advanced age will recall the appearance of the youthful prince. The Canadian people are therefore attached not merely by ties of loyalty to King Edward. Those who knew him personally knew how deeply he was interested in the welfare of the overseas Dominions. Throughout the Empire he will be mourned by his people for services as a constitutional monarch and throughout the world generally he will be remembered as 'Edward the Peace-maker.'"

MONTREAL GRIEF STRICKEN

Montreal, Que., May 6.—The news of the king's death, first announced by the Associated Press soon after 10 o'clock, occasioned much grief. A service to offer up prayers for the king's recovery had been called for 8 o'clock in the Cathedral by the Bishop of Montreal, but when this hour arrived the king had passed away and prayers for the dead were said. The attendance was large. At the same time the bells on all the churches were tolled.

The Westmount City Council adjourned after passing a resolution of condolence which was carried to Queen Alexandra.

Mr. Bruchet, Catholic Archbishop had addressed a congregation of thousands in the Cathedral and had closed with the prayer for the recovery

lined with ermine and adorned with gold chains.

In the evening the Duke and Duchess held a reception in the exhibition building and the following morning drove to the reversible falls. The royal party left for Halifax on Friday, 19th October.

George Frederick Ernest Albert, Prince of Wales who now becomes king is the second son of King Edward and Queen Alexandra, and was born at Marlborough House on June 3, 1865, seventeen months after the birth of his older brother, the late Duke of Clarence. He and his brother entered the navy together as cadets, and he spent two years on the Britannia. Then he started on a three years voyage around the world, sailing on the Baccant.

In 1892, when his brother died, he became heir apparent, and took his seat in the House of Lords as Duke of York. His Indian trip was generally regarded as his safe return from the tour he was entertaining by the London corporation at Guildhall on December 5, 1901 on which occasion he delivered his well-known address to the House of Commons. In the fall of 1905 he went to India and when he returned there was another celebration. His Indian trip was generally regarded as his safe return from the tour he was entertaining by the London corporation at Guildhall on December 5, 1901 on which occasion he delivered his well-known address to the House of Commons. In the fall of 1905 he went to India and when he returned there was another celebration.

of the king when the news was brought to him. He announced it from the throne and the church was first still as death and then sounds of weeping could be heard all round. He ordered that at ten this morning the grand Bourdon bell of Notre Dame would boom out the first stroke of the knell and then that all the Catholic bells in the city would take up the note.

AT MONCTON.

Moncton, May 6.—News of King Edward's death announced to the people here tonight by the tolling of the bell on the city hall and in various churches produced a feeling of intense sadness. The city council was in session at the time and immediately adjourned.

ANCIENT COLONY.

St. John's, N. F., May 6.—Tolling bells announced to the city shortly after nine o'clock the king's death. The regular edition of the paper contained news of the king's death and the shops which at this season are open until 10 o'clock were immediately closed.

AT QUEBEC.

Quebec, Que., May 6.—The news of the death of King Edward came as a great shock to the public of Quebec and I need not say will be received with universal sorrow. In these days when democratic government is largely developed one is led to think a king has less power in the activities of government than in former times. In England, however, the king still plays a great part and King Edward was such a great personality that he retained the power attaching to the sovereignty in a remarkable manner. His visit to Canada as Prince of Wales in 1869 made him personally known to the Canadian people then and all those of advanced age will recall the appearance of the youthful prince. The Canadian people are therefore attached not merely by ties of loyalty to King Edward. Those who knew him personally knew how deeply he was interested in the welfare of the overseas Dominions. Throughout the Empire he will be mourned by his people for services as a constitutional monarch and throughout the world generally he will be remembered as 'Edward the Peace-maker.'"

Fredericton, May 6.—Fredericton learned of the death of King Edward tonight with the most profound sorrow, the people received the first information by bulletin issued at the Gleason office telling of His Majesty's death, being received at 7:40 p. m. Great crowds gathered at the Gleason office to read the bulletins and there were inquiries by telephone from all over the city and surrounding country. A Gleason extra issued after the receipt of the sad intelligence, the church bells were tolled for half an hour as a mark of respect.

His Majesty visited this city in 1869 and by the older citizens his visit is still remembered.



MARRIAGE OF KING EDWARD AND QUEEN ALEXANDRA.

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The people outside the palace learned the news only when they appeared with papers. In the meantime the Prince and Princess of Wales had taken leave of the other members of the royal family at the main entrance soon after midnight. They drove directly to Marlborough House. Princess Victoria, who is her mother's constant companion, remained with the Queen. The others of the family followed the Prince and Princess of Wales.

Throughout the Empire the word was flashed, and today flags are flying at half-mast the world over. Being the social gloom which the King's death casts over England several important and long-planned official events must be abandoned. The Prince and Princess of Wales were to go to South Africa, but his accession will prevent this.

Washington, May 7.—President Taft learning of the death of King Edward wrote the following message of condolence to Her Majesty, Queen Alexandra, which was cable to Buckingham Palace tonight:

"On the sad occasion of the death of King Edward, I offer to Your Majesty and to your son, his illustrious successor, the most profound sympathy of the president of the United States, and of the government of the United States, whose hearts go out to you in your great loss."

The audience rose and after a minute of silence joined in the Lord's Prayer. Special services were held this evening in Sandringham, Wolverton and other churches on the King's estate.

An incident occurred this afternoon which under ordinary circumstances would have given the king the greatest elation. His Majesty, King Edward VII, by the grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain, and Ireland, of the British dominions beyond the seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, was his title. Subject to criticism in his youth, he succeeded in winning the confidence of all the people as almost no other sovereign of Great Britain, except his mother, Queen Victoria, had done.

As a statesman he was active and successful, particularly in the field of foreign affairs. The fact that he was the idol of the people made him a useful instrument of the ministry and enabled him at the same time to wield more influence than had been conceded to the throne in the past. He was an able diplomat, and in all the more important questions of foreign policy which came up during his short reign, he made himself felt. In domestic politics he was less active, but he succeeded in strengthening the position of the monarchy with the masses, effectually killing whatever anti-royalist sentiment existed at the time of his accession. His influence with his ministers in an advisory capacity was much more pronounced than was that of Queen Victoria, although his attitude on the political questions of the day was not defined.

It was as a sportsman that the British people loved him most to think of him. He was an enthusiastic patron of horse racing, cricket, athletics and shooting. When in 1909 his horse Minerva won the Derby at Epsom, there was a scene of enthusiasm at the track which was unparalleled. Twice before he became king he won the Derby, with Persimmon in 1893 and with Diamond Jubilee in 1900.

In personal appearance the king was the typical Englishman. He was rather below the average stature, of strong and heavy build. His ruddy face betokened good health and good spirits up to a short time ago. He wore his gray beard trimmed to a sharp point. His thin circle of gray hair diminished until he was quite bald. Even in his latter days he continued to be one of the best dressed men in Europe and was regarded as a model for quiet refinement of dress and bearing.

The state functions in which he participated King Edward revived all pomp and circumstance of Medieval days. He drove to Westminster on the opening of parliament in one of the sumptuous royal coaches attended by heralds 23, esquires and outriders and a vast retinue forming a pageant of royal splendor. On these occasions the king wore the full robes of Majesty.

Tactfulness, which he possessed to a marked degree, was a conspicuous characteristic of the late King, although he was as frank loyal and warm hearted always. Those who associated with him have said that he was emphatically the "good fellow" simple and courteous, but a stickler for the deference which his rank demanded.

His Early Life.

He was born at Buckingham Palace on November 9, 1841, the son of Queen Victoria and Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha. Educated by private tutors on a plan out of the ordinary, he later studied at Edinburgh, Oxford and Cambridge. A long period of travel followed during which he visited Europe and the East. In 1860 he made a triumphal tour through the United States and Canada. The prince was married on March 10, 1863, to Princess Alexandra, oldest daughter of the Danish prince who became some months later King Christian IX. Six children were born, two of whom, the Duke of Clarence and Prince Alexander, died. The surviving children are: George Frederick, Prince of Wales, Duke of Cornwall and York, who now becomes King; Princess Louise, who was married to the Duke of Fife; Princess Maud Charlotte, who was married to Prince Karl, of Denmark, now King Hankon VII, of Norway. The King was of the House of Hanover, which dates from the accession to the throne of King George I. in 1714.

Twice before ascending the throne, Edward's life was despaired of. In 1871 he was so seriously ill with typhoid fever that for weeks his death was expected. In 1888 he fell on the stairs during a visit to Baron Ferdinand and Rothschild at Waddesdon Manor and fractured a kneecap. Complications ensued and for a time his condition was dangerous.

Coronation.

His coronation, originally set for June 26, 1902, and postponed until August 9, as a practical necessity, was a pageant of almost unparalleled splendor, and the occasion a celebration throughout the world. His short reign was a peaceful one, after the conclusion of the Boer war, which was in progress when he became King. A plot to assassinate him and King Carlos at Portugal while he was in Lisbon in 1902 was discovered and frustrated.

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"With the example of King Victoria and his noble parent to inspire him, there can be no doubt that the present King will be true to the traditions of the Empire, and supported by the intense loyalty of the people will prove himself a worthy successor to the King for whom today, all the Empire is sorrowing."

Premier Hazen said: "I regard the sudden demise of King Edward VII as a calamity, not only to the British Empire, but to the world at large. Even under ordinary circumstances the death of the sovereign of a great nation cannot be regarded by his subjects otherwise than with feelings of emotion, but under the existing conditions of British politics and the relations of the European nations to one another the removal of a wise, prudent, experienced and public monarch, is an event that may be attended with consequences of most serious import to the nation and the world."

Very Rev. Dean Schofield, who in the absence of His Lordship Bishop Richardson, is the representative of the Church of England in the diocese in response to a request from The Standard, sent the following message from Fredericton:

"The world will have learned with profound sorrow tonight of the death of King Edward. His reign has not been a long one, yet the world wide Empire over which he has ruled for a little more than nine years had already realized that in King Edward it possessed a good and great sovereign."



QUEEN MAY OF ENGLAND.

LOYALIST CITY MOURNS RULER

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As King Edward VII, Prince of Wales was head of the Masonic Order in the world The Standard asked Dr. Bridges as head of the grand Masonic lodge of New Brunswick for an expression. Dr. Bridges was at McAdam Junction but when informed of the death of His Majesty telephoned the following to this paper:

"It seems to me that the death of the King is a great loss not only to the Empire but also to the peace of Europe and of the world. No other monarch can take his place as a peace-maker."

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Called to exercise sovereignty in stirring, not to say critical times, the late King over used the weighty powers of his high office with a deep sense of his own responsibility, as well as with a keen appreciation of the rights of his people, and under God he has therefore accomplished much. Above all, both within and without his vast dominions King Edward will be known as one 'who labored for peace.'

"We, who can remember how deep the heart of the British nation was stirred when the late Queen Victoria died, can give no greater meed of praise to Edward's memory than to say that he has proved himself a worthy successor to his noble mother. He died, as she died, stirred with the love and devotion of a free and loyal people."

"Speaking as a churchman, we have lost in King Edward a 'head' who throughout his reign has taken a deep and loving interest in the welfare of the national church."

"With a keen sense of the stupendous task which awaits him, it will now be our duty to pray that God will bless with His power our Gracious Sovereign Lord King George."

Mayor Frink.

"The death of His Majesty will cause profound sorrow throughout the Empire. Beloved by his people because he knew them, and they trusted and loved him, for he had proved himself true to their ideals of a Briton and a King."

John W. Daniel, M. P.

"The death of King Edward VII will be heard with the deepest regret by his subjects the world over, and this regret will be keenest and of widest spread in these overseas Dominions as in the old land itself."

"Indeed all who love peace rather than war, and the dreadful hazard of the sword, wherever they may live, and whatever tongue they may speak, will feel a real sorrow at the unexpected death of a king who has done more to preserve the peace of the world at times when it was very near being broken."

"The entente cordiale which he established with France at a time of national irritation has turned that country from being England's hereditary enemy to its warmest friend, and its results were reechoed and with most happy results among our own French speaking fellow citizens of the Province of Quebec."

"When the history of King Edward's reign comes to be written, the active and personal interest which he has taken especially in the foreign policy of the Kingdom and Empire is made known to the world, there cannot be a doubt that he will not lose in any comparison which may be made between him and any of his predecessors in that august position, and he will be known for all time as Edward the Peace-maker. What epitaph could be more noble or carry more kindly honor with it? He has been the worthy and able son of a noble woman and even the fierce light that beats upon a throne has only served to enhance those qualities of heart and mind which have endeared him to his people and proved his merit to the world."

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