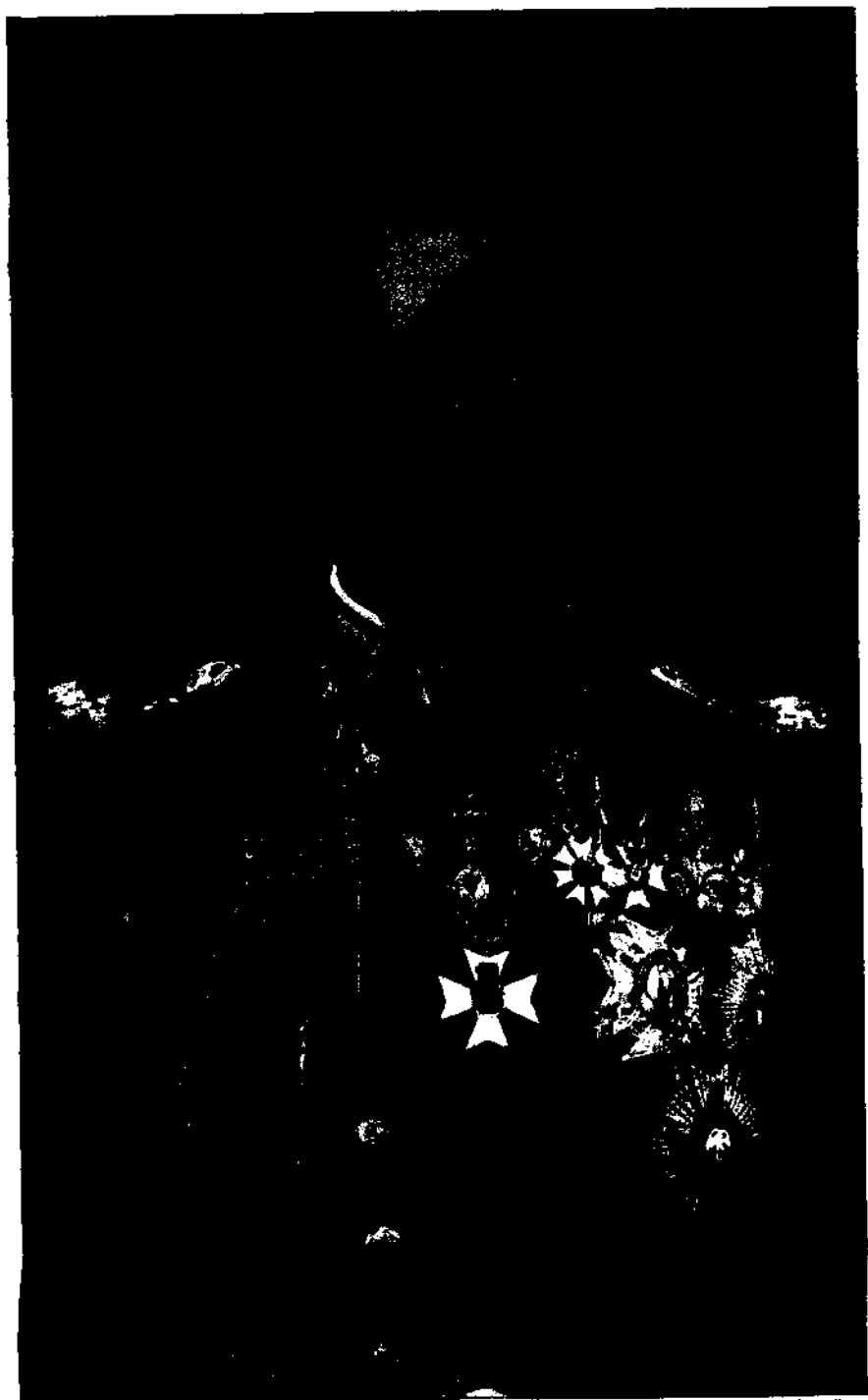


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KING EDWARD VII
HIS LIFE AND REIGN



KING GEORGE V



KING EDWARD VII

HIS LIFE & REIGN

*The Record of
a Noble Career*

By

EDGAR SANDERSON M.A.

Author of "The British Empire at Home and Abroad"

and

LEWIS MELVILLE

Author of "Life of Thackeray" &c.

VOLUME VI

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KING EDWARD VII

CHAPTER XL

NATIONAL FRIENDSHIPS AND ROYAL HOSPITALITY

1905

The year opened with a week's visit of the King, Queen, and Princess Victoria to Chatsworth. On January 7 a succession of six motor cars carried the royal party and other visitors to Buxton, where the King and Queen inspected the Devonshire Hospital, the pump-room, and the baths. The party included some special friends of the Sovereign, as the Marquis de Soveral and Sir Ernest and Lady Cassel. An enthusiastic reception was accorded in the town, with many hundreds of people waving small Union Jacks, and wearing tricolour rosettes. The King, the first to pass the threshold of the hospital, was clearly impressed by the spectacle of male and female patients, with their nurses, in the chairs which had been wheeled on to the oaken floor beneath the great dome, with a crowd of spectators looking down from the circular galleries of the colonnade. He waved his hat repeatedly, with smiling face, as an amateur choir started the National Hymn, which was followed by three ringing cheers. The Queen, in a mauve costume, with toque to match, followed the Sovereign, and spoke much with the matron of the institution. Both the august visitors had pleasant words for the patients in the wards. In the accident ward the King, with an eye on the operating table, and the words: "I have a little fellow-feeling here", stated his intention of presenting a new one.

The promise was in due course fulfilled by the arrival of a specimen of the best type. On January 4 the kindly Sovereign was much pleased by a munificent gift to his own Hospital Fund from Lord Mount-Stephen, a gentleman of Scottish origin, who acquired high position and wealth in Canada. He now presented bonds valued at £200,000, and yielding £11,000 a year, his second gift of large amount to the same cause.

A few days later the Sovereign showed his strong interest in the charitable work of the Church Army at a time of much distress in London. On January 13 the Rev. Wilson Carlile, head of the "Army", attended, by command, at Buckingham Palace, and fully explained to the King the nature of the relief afforded, as given only in return for work done, and as teaching ex-prisoners, tramps, idlers, and outcasts to toil for their own maintenance. Mr. Carlile afterwards described the gracious reception accorded, and the real distressful sympathy evinced by the King, with his hearty approval of the society's making work their test for sincerity. The Sovereign concluded his remarks with the words: "Convey to your devoted workers (in the cause of relief) my deepest sympathy. Encourage them to press on and persevere." Mr. Carlile's account of this memorable interview runs: "The King then directed that I should be shown round the palace. While I was thus engaged he sent me by Colonel Legge a bank note for £100. . . . I came away with the feeling that the King is a true friend to every poor man who will work." The energetic and able head of the "Army" also said that "when he met His Majesty, there was not the starchy demeanour of a monarch, but the benevolent dignity of a great man with a master mind".

On the 28th the King unveiled, with an impressive ceremony, at Holy Trinity Church, Windsor, a memorial to 29 officers and 713 non-commissioned officers and men of the Household Brigade of Guards who perished in the South African war. The Sovereign was dressed as a Field-Marshal; the Queen wore black. The material record consists of oak panelling let into the wall, and extending along the north and south aisle of the edifice.

Each officer has a special panel, with his coat of arms and details of his death. The other names are painted on zinc panels let into the framework. The grand Chopin "Marche Funèbre" was played, and buglers sounded "The Last Post" after the King, with appropriate words, had cut the cord with a pair of golden scissors, thus releasing the drapery. The same church contains a similar memorial to the officers and men of the Foot Guards who lost their lives in the Crimean war. On January 31 some anxiety was caused by the illness of the Princess Victoria, which necessitated an operation for appendicitis. The royal lady, treated by Sir Frederick Treves and Sir Francis Laking at Buckingham Palace, soon made a good recovery.

On February 9 the Queen also received Mr. Carlile, of the Church Army, in audience, and heard from him with great pleasure that her gift of £50 at Christmas had stimulated others to provide over 6000 dinners for those who would have gone without seasonable fare. She said that she "was deeply touched by the accounts of the affectionate way in which the poor dear people received the mention of her name"; and, referring to the "Labour Tents" in the Strand, she cried: "My heart goes forth to these poor fellows. I am so glad you try to help them." She also expressed her sympathy with the wives and children of prisoners, and her gladness that the Princess of Wales and others were helping the Church Army to get work for them till the husbands and fathers were released. On the 13th the Prince of Wales was appointed Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports in place of Lord Curzon of Kedleston, who had resigned the post on assuming office as Viceroy of India. Walmer Castle was now, by the King's order, to be no longer used as a residence for the Lord Warden, and the rooms of historic interest, including the scene of the death of the Duke of Wellington, with the ramparts and the gardens, were to be thrown open to public view.

On the 14th Parliament was opened with the usual grand ceremony. The House of Commons might now be regarded as a moribund body, and the Speech from the Throne presented

no features of interest beyond the references to the recent visit of the King and Queen of Portugal, the ratification of the Anglo-French Convention by the French Legislature, and the Tibetan Agreement. On the 28th the King was at Portsmouth, where he visited the *Drake*, and, with Admiral Sir John (afterwards Lord) Fisher, and Admiral Prince Louis of Battenberg, commanding the vessel as his flagship, made a very searching inspection of the splendid cruiser. He then drove to the Clarence Barracks, to inspect the Royal Garrison Artillery, and, after luncheon on the *Drake*, he gave warm praise to a seaman gunner, presented by royal command, who had recently done wonderful work as a marksman. On March 17 the King received, at Buckingham Palace, Señor Manuel Garcia, the famous teacher of singing, and inventor of the laryngoscope, who had completed his hundredth year of life. The Sovereign conferred on this veteran an honorary commandership of the Royal Victorian Order, and he received other honours from the King of Spain (the Order of Alfonso XII) and the German Emperor (a gold medal for science), with many addresses from musical and scientific societies.

In the middle of the month the Queen and Princess Victoria, with Prince and Princess Charles of Denmark, left Portsmouth on the royal yacht for Lisbon, escorted by the armoured cruiser *Cornwall*. March 17 was St. Patrick's Day, when sprigs of shamrock and green ribbon were worn by the Irish population of London. The Queen had a kindly thought for the newly raised regiment of Irish Guards, to whom she sent boxes of the cherished plant. The bunches were distributed to the men by Earl Roberts, and placed by the recipients in their tunics, while the great Irish boarhound, the pet of the regiment, in charge of a tiny drummer boy, had a large bunch tied to his collar. On the 29th the King was pleased to learn from the report read at the annual meeting of his Hospital Fund, with the Prince of Wales presiding, that the total receipts for 1904, from the subscriptions, exceeded £99,000.

The British royal party were at this time greatly enjoying

their visit to Portugal, where they were warmly received by the King, Queen, and people. From Cadiz, reached by train, they voyaged to Gibraltar, being met in the Straits and saluted by two French warships from Tangiers. Sir George White, the Governor, welcomed them at the great fortress, now visited, for the first time, by a British queen. Thence the cruise continued to Genoa, with a brief call at Palma, in Majorca, and on April 5 the royal party reached Marseilles. Two days later the King joined them, having had a brief interview on the way with President Loubet on the railway outside Paris. After a motor-car drive inland the tourists steamed for Port Mahon, in Minorca, and there visited the town, which retains, in many houses, and in some features of social life, traces of the British occupation in the eighteenth century. The *Victoria and Albert* was again at Palma, and thence the trip was extended to Algiers, the royal yacht being met outside by a flotilla of French torpedo boats. A most cordial welcome was received. The houses, owing to the fête of the "Battle of Flowers", were all decorated with foliage and blooms, now interspersed with French and British flags. The King and Queen visited a famous mosque and an exhibition of Moslem art. At luncheon in the Governor's palace the King congratulated M. Jonnart, the Governor-General, on the progress of Algeria, and invested him with the Grand Cross of the Royal Victorian Order. The rainy weather had ceased, and the King, the Queen, and M. Jonnart, under a brilliant sun, with the party in four other motor cars, made an excursion through the Metija plain. The royal yacht steamed from Algiers eastwards to Bougie, whence the King and Queen, with the Governor-General, made a motor-car excursion through a charming country, during which young Kabyle girls along the roadside at one point threw bunches of wood-violets into the cars.

The next move, again eastwards, was to Philippeville, the port of Constantine province. A visit was made by train to the famous city of Constantine, 50 miles inland, in the richest and most populous part of Algeria. The place is most picturesquely situated on a rocky plateau, cut off on all sides but the west by a deep beautiful

ravine, through which the Rummel torrent runs. There is a striking contrast between the olden Moorish quarter, with winding narrow lanes and Oriental buildings, and the French district, with wide rectangular streets and spacious squares adorned with trees and fountains. The Kaaba, or citadel, in the northern corner of the city, has many remains of Roman architecture. The royal party went in motor cars from Constantine to the Sidi Mabrouck racecourse, where, in presence of 15,000 spectators, native horsemen gave a brilliant display of their skill in furious riding with sharp swerves, finally dashing off down the course firing their rifles in the air. The King and Queen visited some tents in a native encampment, and heard native women chant Arab songs in their honour, while others figured in Eastern dances. The royal visitors expressed to the Governor-General their delight in what they had seen in Algeria, and said they were returning home with a rich store of pleasant memories.

On April 25 the *Victoria and Albert* came to anchor about 2 miles off Alghero, a town of Genoese origin on the west coast of Sardinia, backed by overhanging hills. The King and Queen landed for a drive, and on the next day they reached Ajaccio, in Corsica, on the west coast, where the King saw the house of Napoleon's birth, still well preserved. The British Sovereign had a hearty welcome, and the Corsican Society sent a bouquet and a number of water-colour views to Queen Alexandra. On the 28th the King was at Marseilles for the return home. During a brief stay in Paris he had an interview at the Élysée palace with President Loubet. On May 3 he saw the pictures at the Salon, and, taking luncheon with the Marquis de Breteuil, he had much conversation with M. Delcassé, the Minister for Foreign Affairs. On the next day the Sovereign was again in his capital.

On May 5 a pleasant demonstration took place in London, supported by leading men of both political parties, in honour of the retiring United States Ambassador, Mr. Choate. Most cordial speeches were interchanged at a banquet given by the Lord Mayor, and the chief guest complimented King Edward on

his "unceasing instinct for peace" and his "perfect genius for conciliation". On the 13th the King, at Buckingham Palace, presented Royal Albert Medals to several North Sea fishermen, himself pinning the decorations on their breasts, for special acts of courage displayed by them on the occasion of the "Dogger Bank" incident, when a Russian fleet, bound for the Far East, strangely fired on British fishing vessels. On May 24 "Empire Day", which consisted in a perpetuation of Queen Victoria's birthday with a permanent imperial significance, was celebrated throughout the British dominions. The King, visiting Aldershot, witnessed a sham fight on Frensham Common, and unveiled a memorial to those members of the Royal Army Medical Corps who died in the South African war. On the same day, at St. Paul's Cathedral, the Prince of Wales unveiled, in the south transept, a memorial designed by Princess Louise, Duchess of Argyll, to the Colonial troops who had perished in the South African contest. We may here note that, after the King's leaving the royal yacht at Marseilles, the Queen, with Princess Victoria and Princess Charles of Denmark, paid a visit to their relatives in Athens; the Princess Victoria was completely restored to health during the Mediterranean cruise.

We are now to see the British Sovereign, who had already done such valuable service in restoring or consolidating friendly relations with France, Italy, and Portugal, playing his part in the same work concerning Spain. On June 5 the young King Alfonso arrived at Portsmouth on board the *Victoria and Albert*, and was met by the Prince of Wales and the Spanish Ambassador. Heavy rain marred the spectacle at Spithead of our Channel fleet of battleships and cruisers moored in four lines. At Victoria Station, in London, King Edward greeted his youthful guest. We may say at once, having little space for details, that the Spanish monarch created the most favourable impression on the British public by his comeliness, vivacity, and gracious demeanour, and won the hearts of the people from among whom he was soon to receive a bride. On the day following his arrival he attended mass at the Roman Catholic Cathedral, Westmin-

ster, the music being wholly that of Spanish composers, medieval and modern. The Archbishop of Westminster briefly addressed the King in one of the chapels, the erection of which, as he said, was entirely due to the piety and generosity of Spain and Spanish-speaking people. The royal visitor then presented a golden chalice to the Cathedral. During his visit King Alfonso inspected some of the chief public buildings of London, and, with his royal host, attended a grand review at Aldershot. At Westminster Abbey he viewed with special interest the tomb of Queen Eleanor of Castile. When he was received at the House of Commons the chamber was empty, save for the clerks at the table and the Sergeant-at-Arms. Then, for the first time since Charles I, making the great mistake of his career, entered a House of Commons, a King walked up the floor, and asked many questions of the Sergeant-at-Arms. Some hundreds of members, gathered in the inner lobby outside the House, gave a hearty cheer to the Spanish Sovereign on his departure. There was a brilliant scene at the Spanish Embassy in Grosvenor Gardens, where he was received by his Ambassador and Madame Polo de Bernabe, with some hundreds of their guests. The royal personage showed the utmost vivacity among the assemblage, who received him with mingled cries of "Hip, hip, hurrah!" and "Viva el Rey!" Señor Garcia, who was three years old when the alliance between Spain and Britain against Napoleon was signed, was seen standing next to the Duchess of Wellington, and when the King left in his carriage, and the cheers had almost died away, a final cry "Viva el Rey" came from the lively centenarian, as, with arm uplifted, he leant far out of the window. At the Guildhall luncheon given in his honour, on June 7, the young Sovereign made an excellent speech in English. The culminating event of the visit was the state banquet, on June 6, at Buckingham Palace, when King Edward, proposing the health of his guest, gave him the warmest welcome on the part of himself, the Queen, and the nation, with a happy reference to the young King's father as a friend of the British royal family, and as once a student at Sandhurst, and

to the great qualities of Queen Christina. The young King replied in most cordial and felicitous terms. On June 10 he left for home, expressing the warmest thanks for the manner of his reception on British soil.

On June 26 some distinguished Japanese visitors arrived in London on a visit to the King and Queen. These were the Prince and Princess Arisugawa, who were met at Victoria Station by the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Connaught. The Prince belongs to one of the four imperial families of Japan whose members can succeed to the throne in case of failure of the direct line. He was trained for the naval service of his country on board a British man-of-war and at the Royal Naval College at Greenwich, and served with credit as commander of a Japanese cruiser in the war with China. As Admiral-Superintendent of Yokosuka, the Portsmouth of Japan, Prince Arisugawa displayed great ability and strength of character in organizing the largest division of the fleet which did so brilliant work in the contest with Russia. The Princess, during the war, showed the strong patriotism of Japanese ladies of her class in active work for the Red Cross and other societies on behalf of the sufferers. The King now conferred a Grand Cross of the Bath on his guest, who, with the Princess, greatly enjoyed the festivities arranged in their honour. We here note a royal marriage, of interest to the family and the nation—that of the Princess Margaret of Connaught and Prince Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden and Norway, which took place on June 15, at St. George's Chapel, Windsor. On the 30th the birthday honours conferred by the King included appointments to the new Order of Merit for Field-Marshal Sir George White; Admiral Sir John Fisher; Sir R. C. Jebb, M.P. (the great classical scholar); Sir L. Alma-Tadema, R.A.; Mr. George Meredith; and Mr. Holman Hunt. On that day the King and Queen visited Harrow School, receiving an address from the head boy, and the King unfurled a flag at the boundary of some new land acquired, in order to prevent the school buildings being encroached upon by new erections. On the 25th the

King, for the first time since his accession, was at the Royal Military College at Sandhurst, where he inspected and addressed the cadets in appropriate terms. The proceedings included a display of horsemanship by the senior cadets, attired in white "khaki"; General Sir John French and the Duke of Connaught (Inspector-General of the Forces) were also present. The Sovereign then visited the Staff College at Camberley, where he saw the memorial to the officers who had fallen in South Africa, and the war table on which the positions of the Russian and Japanese armies were daily recorded.

On July 3 the King and Queen attended a special service at the Southwark Cathedral, formerly known as St. Saviour's Church, the change of name being due to the fact of a new See of Southwark having been instituted. The Surrey Yeomanry attended as a military guard of honour, and the Metropolitan mayors were there in state. We have seen that, being greatly interested in the restoration of the fine historic church, the Sovereign, as Prince of Wales, laid, in 1890, the foundation stone of the new nave, and was present in 1897 at the opening of the reconstructed edifice.

On July 10 the Atlantic fleet, under Admiral May, had a most cordial reception at Brest, with the new battleship *King Edward VII* leading as flagship. Ashore, the British officers and men were most heartily greeted, the town being decorated and, at night, illuminated, while children carried small Union Jacks. The visit was a real advance in the process by which the two nations were, under the auspices of a British Sovereign most highly appreciated in France, becoming better known to and so more valued by each other. The spectacle of the British and French vessels intermingled in lines in the splendid harbour, and flying their colours, was most magnificent and inspiring. Festivities of various kinds took place—dinners, balls, a garden party at the Naval Prefecture—with an interchange of speeches on the most friendly terms.

Royal activity in public functions continued in the British Isles. On July 12 the King and Queen were at Sheffield, for



KING EDWARD WATCHING THE ROLLING OF STEEL PLATES
AT SHEFFIELD, JULY 12, 1906

the inauguration, with a brilliant ceremony and a most loyal outburst of Yorkshire welcome, of the new University of the great city of steel. The King opened the new building with golden keys, presented new colours to the Yorkshire Light Infantry, visited Messrs. Vickers and Maxim's gun factory, and then, with the Queen, left for Lord Derby's seat at Knowsley, in Lancashire. On the next day, at Manchester, the King, accompanied by his consort, opened the new great dock, by far the largest of nine, on the Manchester Ship Canal, and inspected a party of forty midshipmen from the French cadet-cruiser *Duguay Trouin*. In connection with this brief excursion to the north we note that at the gun-works in Sheffield the royal pair witnessed the boring of heavy-gun tubes, the rolling of an armour plate, and the tapping of a steel furnace. In the latter case the view of the fierce flames was through a glazed partition, to ensure safety and shelter from the intense heat. At Manchester the royal pair drove for 5 miles to the new dock, which the King opened by pulling an electric lever which cut the boom closing the entrance. Then two steamers, crowded with cheering people, passed up the basin. He also unveiled, in the Peel Park at Salford, a war monument to men of that great borough who fell in South Africa. The addition of the dock on the Ship Canal was a fresh indication of the growth of business at the port of Manchester—from under a million tons in 1894 to nearly four millions in 1904, the chief imports consisting of timber, grain, cotton, petroleum, and fruit, giving a revenue in dock dues of over £400,000 a year.

On the following day (July 15) the King and Queen were at Wimbledon, and opened "Queen Alexandra's Court" as new homes for the widows and daughters of naval and military officers. The Sovereign made a most sympathetic speech, and the Queen, with a brief letter in her own hand, presented to Sir James Gildea, an army officer of most useful activity in connection with many associations for the relief of sufferers by war, a cheque for £6000, being the amount of a legacy left to her by Mr. Charles Lear. This sum was to be divided between the new institution

and the Soldiers' and Sailors' Families Association. On the 17th the same gracious lady presided at the first meeting of the Council of "The British Red Cross Society", a body formed to co-ordinate and concentrate the work of existing associations for relieving the sick and wounded in war. The Queen, in her speech, stated the objects of the society, and appealed for pecuniary aid. On the 24th the King entertained, at Buckingham Palace gardens, the Chelsea Pensioners, including some veterans of the first Sikh war (1846). The new Governor, Sir George White, was in command, and the old soldiers wore their full uniform, with the three-cornered hat and cockade. Some infirm men appeared in bath-chairs. The Sovereign passed down the line with most kindly words to many old fellows. Two days previously, at the Bisley Rifle Meeting, he had inspected the Colonial contingent of marksmen, witnessed the final stage of the King's Prize, and presented the prizes. In regard to the visit of the pensioners, we observe that each man received from the King a brier-wood pipe with the royal cipher stamped thereon, and a quarter of a pound of tobacco, and that the men were brought to the palace in open brakes, with ambulance wagons for the crippled and infirm. As the veterans were about to cheer after his little speech of welcome and good wishes, the King cried: "Wait a minute", and then, after referring to an Army kit, he said to a quarter-master sergeant: "I see you are one of the oldest quarter-master sergeants in the service; take this and wear it in memory of this occasion"—he then gave him the Victoria medal.

On July 26 the untiring Sovereign was at Chatham, where he unveiled the memorial arch to the Royal Engineers who perished in the South African war. He was accompanied by the Duke of Connaught, and a fine spectacle was presented on the parade ground in front of the Royal Engineers' Institute, as the rays of a brilliant sun flashed on the bayonets of the scarlet square of troops. Standing in the centre, the King touched an electric switch, and this, with a sharp crack, caused the covering over the memorial to fall to the ground, as the rifles of the troops dropped

to the "present", and the opening chords of Chopin's March arose. As the last note died away, a blue puff of smoke and the rattle of a volley broke from the rifles of the firing party. The drums then rolled with fine effect, and at the last tap a second volley came, with a few bars from the Dead March in Saul. A third volley was followed by more of the sad, solemn strains, and then the sharp notes of the bugles sounded the "Last Post". As the troops sloped arms, and the tones of music died away, there arose, from the steps of the Institute overlooking the scene, the shrill treble voices of children of the corps, singing "Onward, Christian Soldiers!" Then the Chaplain-General, Bishop Taylor-Smith, came forward and uttered a prayer of dedication, at the close of which the buglers sounded a loud, clear, long-drawn *réveillé*. The King then formally committed the memorial "to the safe keeping of the Commandant of the Royal School of Military Engineering", and planted a commemorative oak in front of the Institute. The memorial arch to the Royal Engineers is a fine structure in Portland stone, bearing the names of all the important actions in the South African war, with tablets of Istrian marble showing, in leaded letters, the names of all ranks of Engineers who fell in the struggle. A chief feature is a series of panels sculptured in high relief, representing a typical blockhouse, with barbed-wire defences and other accessories; a movable ox-wagon blockhouse; a pontoon bridge with a team of wagons crossing it, and a military balloon in the background; and a destroyed railway bridge with an armoured train running over a diversion in the bed of the river. After luncheon at the mess with Major-General Sir Reginald Hart, commanding at Chatham, and the officers, the Sovereign opened the new Naval Hospital, a noble building on Chatham Hill overlooking the Medway, where he was received by sailors whose dress was a contrast of blue with the scarlet scene lately presented.

After the royal visit to Goodwood for the races came the Cowes regatta and the very interesting and impressive visit of the French fleet. It is impossible to give here many details of

this grandly significant event, which was a moving and memorable display of heart friendship established between two great nations who, less than a century ago, had been at war, by sea and land, as courageous and determined foes. The functions and festivities of the occasion included a reception of the King, Queen, Prince of Wales, and Duke of Connaught by Admiral Caillard on board the *Jauréguiberry*; the personal conferring of the Order of St. Michael and St. George on the French admirals and captains aboard of the royal yacht; the feasting of the French officers at Windsor Castle, and of a large company of petty officers and seamen at the Guildhall in London; the interchange of the most cordial toasts and the frequent playing of the "Marseillaise" and "God Save the King"; a "L'Entente Cordiale" ballet at the Alhambra, witnessed by the French tars; and a complete, and, from the ignorance or partial knowledge of each other's language, often amusing fraternization of the jovial seamen, who danced together, wearing each other's caps (the great sign of brotherhood with bluejackets), in an entertainment at Portsmouth. As regards the hospitality shown to our guests, a British writer has no need to extol his countrymen. It is at once more graceful and far more effective to quote laudation from beyond the Channel. The *République Française* expressed deep gratitude for the enthusiastic welcome which Britons, "following the King's noble example, accorded to their French friends". The *Temps* dwelt on the popular character of the reception and the distinction between overtures of friendship made by rulers for themselves and by those who have great peoples at their back. Other newspapers eulogized "the grandeur of British hospitality", and one declared "never has a people offered its friendship to another with more ardour and magnificence". M. Rouvier, the French Premier, taking a holiday on the shores of the Lake of Geneva, sent a message to the British people and the Press stating how greatly he was impressed, and that "the real heartiness displayed had aroused among all classes of the people of France feelings of the sincerest satisfaction". Admiral Caillard, the best of judges, described his head as whirling with the demonstration,

after living for six days in an atmosphere of goodwill so attentive and so radiant.

As regards the spectacular displays of this delightful week, the chief were the marine gathering in the Solent and the illumination of the two fleets. The Cowes Regatta was not over, and on August 8 a lovely sight was presented by the mighty men-of-war in contrast with the white-winged craft and steam yachts that moved to and fro, chequered by little skiffs with crimson sails, flitting like butterflies over the field of grass-green waters. When the French squadron moved westwards from the Solent, it was the first time that any French or other foreign fleet, except some United States vessels, had entered Portsmouth Harbour. The lighting-up of the two squadrons in the Solent on the night of August 7 was a scene of indescribable grandeur. The night was one of stillness and dark clouds, but no rain. The usual brilliancy of these displays was heightened by a novel show on the French destroyers, which were outlined along the water's edge and up the single mast by red lights alone. The King's yacht was specially beautiful with golden and rose-coloured lights and three brilliant white lights at the mast-head. All the yachts in the anchorage at Cowes took part in the display. The illumination had begun at nine o'clock, and in an instant, about an hour later, a signal from the King's vessel made all darkness over the waters. Then came a sudden flash of brilliancy as the British flagship *Exmouth* sent up her first flight of 100 rockets, followed by like discharges in varied colours, from other vessels, profuse displays of Roman candles showing the French national colours, pyrotechnic shells, and coloured fires. Some set pieces gave portraits of the King, the Queen, and President Loubet.

The culminating incident of the French naval visit came with the Parliamentary banquet to the foreign officers on August 12, in Westminster Hall. This entertainment, given by members of both Houses, was a truly national recognition of the nation's friends. Over 220 Peers and M.P.'s were the hosts of Admiral Caillard and about 130 officers of the French squadron. No

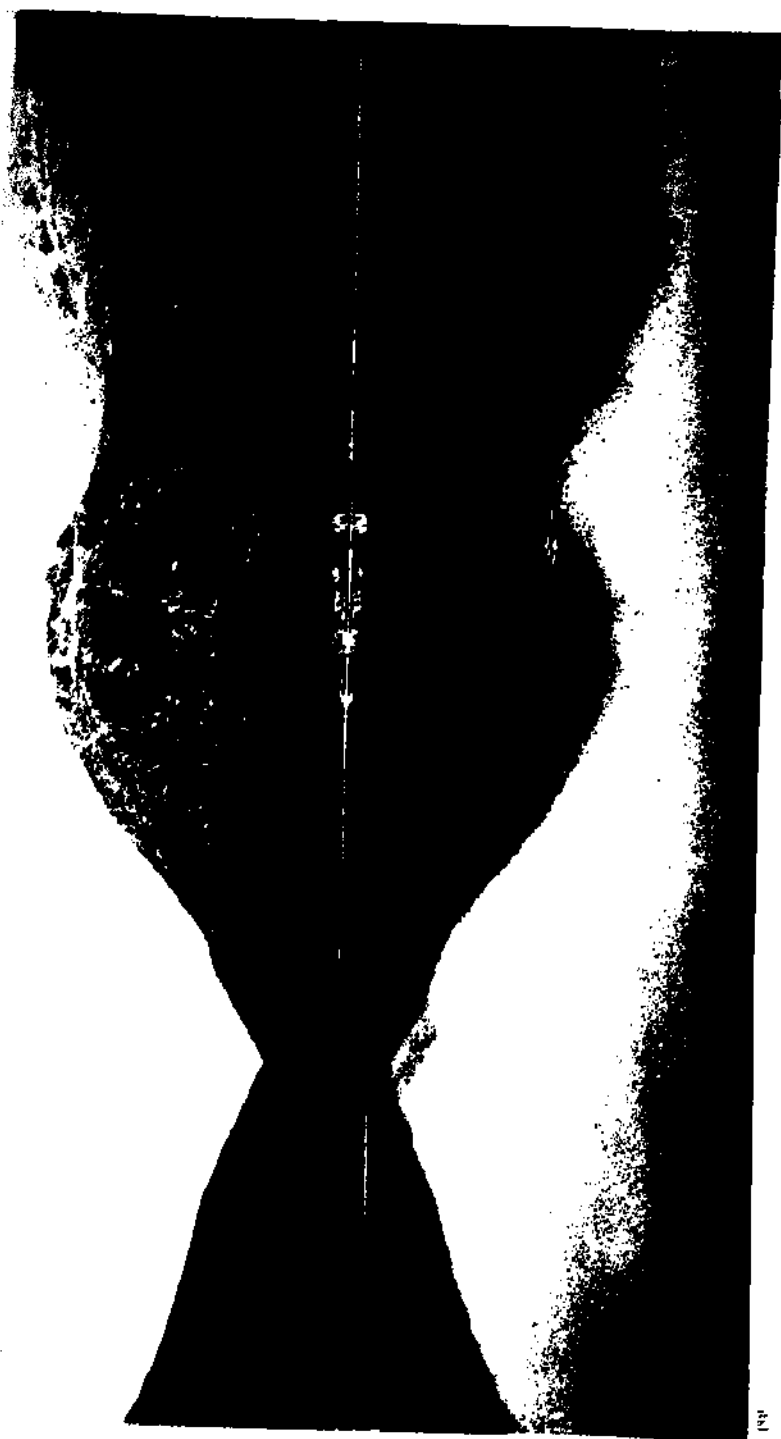
scene could be more brilliant and impressive, with the Lord Chancellor (Lord Halsbury) and the Speaker (Mr. J. W. Lowther) presiding at the two principal tables. The Chancellor proposed the health of the King, the Speaker that of the French President; the Prime Minister (Mr. A. J. Balfour) gave the toast of the French Navy, and that of the Houses of Parliament, proposed by Admiral Leygue, was replied to by Mr. John Morley. The speeches, in cordiality and tactful recognition of the nature of the international friendship now established, were worthy of the historic occasion. Nothing had been omitted which could do honour to the nation's guests. The French officers were conveyed from Portsmouth to Victoria Station, in London, in a train of Pullman cars drawn by the fine engine *La France*, which was adorned in red, white, and blue. Lines of cheering people welcomed the Frenchmen in the procession drive of pair-horse open carriages to the great hall, where they were received by a guard of honour of the Queen's Westminsters. The scene of the entertainment was, in itself, the highest possible compliment, with its august and venerable associations, to the persons entertained. The fellow guests of Admiral Caillard and his colleagues were a representative gathering of the best of our country's intelligence and of the aristocracy both of birth and deeds, and a body of fair ladies as spectators gave an added grace to the display. The matter was, in the words of one of the French officers, an affair "of the heart, not of the head—no"! "Yes, truly, this is most wonderful!" was the exclamation of another foreign guest, made with glistening eyes, as the party, before luncheon, stood in front of the two famous frescoes, the Meeting between Wellington and Blücher after Waterloo, and the Death of Nelson. Wonderful, indeed, the contrast between those days and the present; between the time of Napoleon and that of a modern French Republic whose naval officers sat in Westminster Hall, after being greeted with the strains of the "Marseillaise" from a British band. The moral of the scene for international progress must have been present to the minds of many of the guests. If two countries that had been age-long enemies, and were on the verge of war

only seven years earlier, could be so easily and so completely reconciled to each other, can there be any national antipathy beyond removal? And if all national antipathies are removed like this greatest one, the end of war and of armies and navies is in sight. As the feasters sat at a table, with the sunlight streaming through the magnificent stained-glass window, the statues of our Kings along the ancient walls brought back to memory a time when they could not have dreamed of what was now enacting. At the same time many of the officers left behind at Portsmouth went to Arundel Castle as the guests of the Duke of Norfolk. On August 14 the French squadron departed, after a display of intricate and beautiful evolutions performed by both the fleets, in weather showing "the water as a floor of liquid turquoise, with wavelets touched into points of gold by a brilliant sun". Admiral Caillard, on his leave-taking, expressed his sense of the reception given by Great Britain as "most magnificent" and "most affectionate".

On August 14 the King started for Marienbad, to enjoy a period of rest after months of ceaseless activity. At Gmunden, in Upper Austria, he was met by his friend the Emperor, who accompanied him as far as Ischl, and entertained him for the night at the imperial villa. Among the recreations at Marienbad were daily motor-car drives, concerts, and opera performances. On September 9 the King was again in London, whence he went to Lord Savile's seat, Rufford Abbey, for the Doncaster race week. The Queen had gone, with the Princess Victoria, to Copenhagen. The next move was to Scotland, and on the 18th there was a grand review of Scottish Volunteers at Edinburgh. This event took place on the picturesque ground of the King's Park. At Holyrood Palace, in reply to an address from the Lord Provost, the King referred to the last review of Volunteers held by Queen Victoria on the same ground, and expressed his pleasure at the sustained loyal spirit of the Scottish people. In presence of over 200,000 spectators the Sovereign rode along the lines of 38,000 men, extending for over a mile, and, after the "march past", addressed the commanding officers in terms of

praise. He then returned to the residence of Lord Burton, at Glenquoich, whence he dispatched telegrams to the Lord Provost and to Lieutenant-General Sir Charles Tucker, Commander-in-Chief for Scotland, highly extolling the arrangements made, the fine appearance of the troops, and his hope that the display would "act as an incentive to others to join the force whose patriotism is so greatly to be commended". The impressive demonstration of loyalty to the Sovereign was the great feature of this event.

We may note that at this time the King conferred on the Prince of Wales Knight Grand Commandership of the Order of the Star of India and the Indian Empire. Lord Burton's seat, where the King was now having a pleasant time, is near Loch Quoich, a finely wooded narrow sheet of water, about 12 miles long from east to west, lying in a wild mountainous region in the west of Inverness-shire, midway between the sea inlet Loch Hourn and Loch Garry, which is due west of Loch Oich, on the "Royal Route", by the lakes, to Inverness. The royal visitor was so struck by the beauty of the spot that one day, as he stood with his host on the shore of Loch Quoich, he exclaimed: "Why do people go to Switzerland when they can get scenery like this?" gazing around on the bold and rugged landscape. His words should have some weight with the thousands of persons who rush abroad in following the fashion, and remain, to the end of their lives, perfectly ignorant, in their own personal experience, of the charms of the North Britain which contains two or three hundred separate hills over 3000 feet high, including six over 4000 feet, with numerous inland lakes and sea lochs, the richest and most varied foliage, rushing streams, beauteous glens, and, in winter and spring, Alpine climbing as difficult and dangerous, if that be desired, as any that Switzerland affords. It is regrettable, however, in the national interests, that the increasing demands of sport have made access to many of the Scottish mountains very difficult, and in some cases all but impossible. During the visit to Lord Burton the King, on September 21, covered nearly 100 miles by land, loch, and sea, in a motoring and yachting trip by way of Glen Shiel, Loch Duich, and Loch



W.H.O.

LOCH QUOICH

Hourn, back to Glenquoich. The party rode in five motor cars. There was also some deer-driving. On the 25th the King went by motor car to Invergarry, and thence by train to Ballater for Balmoral.

On October 16, having returned to London, the Sovereign, accompanied by the Queen and the Princess Victoria, laid the foundation stone of the Post Office buildings to be erected on part of the site of Christ's Hospital (Bluecoat School), on the removal of that institution to Horsham. On the following day he gave, in the Throne Room at Buckingham Palace, a most gracious reception to Dr. Brousse, President of the Paris Municipal Council, and about sixty members of that body, who were visiting the London County Council. The French visitors were most heartily greeted and entertained during their stay in the metropolis. On the 18th there was a great public function, the royal opening of the two new streets, styled "Kingsway" and "Aldwych", connecting the Strand and Holborn. The weather was perfect, and a great crowd was delighted by their view of the King, Queen, and Princess Victoria. The ceremony took place in a great pavilion erected at the Aldwych end of Kingsway. The scene, viewed by the visitors from Paris, was very striking, the roadway being lined with troops, while about 12,000 children from the London schools were gathered. The King wore Field-Marshal's uniform, with a military greatcoat, and the Queen appeared in heliotrope velvet, trimmed with lace and fur, and toque to match, and a cream-coloured coat faced with ermine. The Sovereign, after the address and reply, unlocked, with a golden key acting on electric apparatus, the gates, many yards from the spot where he stood, which closed the thoroughfare. We may observe that the construction of these new streets was, in its kind, the largest improvement carried out in the metropolis since the making of Regent Street in 1820. A mass of buildings in tortuous and narrow streets lying between the two great thoroughfares, Holborn and the Strand, running east and west through central London, was swept away at last, seventy years after the first suggestion of such a scheme. The complete new thoroughfare is $\frac{3}{4}$ mile

long, with a width of 100 feet throughout, except in Southampton Row, where it is 80 feet. Of the full width the roadway takes 60 feet, leaving 20 feet for each footpath. Subways, with tramways, run beneath the whole length, with a continuation to the Victoria Embankment.

On October 21 the centenary of Nelson's glorious death at Trafalgar was celebrated with great enthusiasm throughout the Empire. The base of the Trafalgar Square monument was splendidly decorated by the Navy League, with an enormous number of floral tributes from all the colonies and dependencies, and from descendants of officers and men who fought in the great battle. On the 22nd an imposing service was held in St. Paul's Cathedral, in presence of representatives of the King, the Prince of Wales, most of the British colonies, the foreign embassies and legations, and members of the Nelson family. A striking sermon was preached to a vast congregation by Dr. Lang, Bishop of Stepney, from the text: "He maketh His angels spirits; His ministers a flaming fire". On the 23rd the King left town for Londesborough Park, Yorkshire, and enjoyed some partridge shooting in the Wold country. The Prince and Princess of Wales had, on the 19th, left for their Indian tour.

On October 26 the Corporation of the City of London gave a striking recognition to arduous and devoted religious and charitable labours in presenting the freedom at the Guildhall, to "General" Booth, founder and head of the Salvation Army. The City Chamberlain (Sir Joseph Dimsdale, M.P.), in making the presentation, highly praised the philanthropic toils and services of Mr. Booth, who, he said, "had built up imperishable monuments to his fame—rescue-homes, shelters, workshops, labour and emigration schemes, the reform of thousands of poor outcasts and their visible transformation into active agents for good". Thus, at last, the originator of a movement which, at the outset, aroused ridicule, scorn, and malignant opposition in many quarters, received a portion of his well-earned human reward in the highest honour which the City of London can confer. The Chamberlain pointed out in his address that the City Corporation were taking "an exceptional course"

in regard to the leader of a great religious movement, the honour having been generally reserved for eminent statesmen, soldiers, sailors, and men distinguished in science, literature, and art. The “General”, in expressing his thanks, observed that the exception made in his favour was a striking proof of the change that had taken place in public feeling in regard to the great organization of which he was the head. The widespread approval commanded by the action of the City of London was revealed, we remark, by the large and very cordial assembly that was now gathered in the Guildhall, and by the number of distinguished persons in the company. After the ceremony Mr. Booth was the guest of the Lord Mayor, for luncheon, at the Mansion House, and he then made a visit to all the Salvation Army “shelters” in order to commemorate the occasion amongst different parties of 5000 men and women to whom a “freedom feast” was served.

On October 29, after his return from Yorkshire, the King went from Bishop’s Hall, near Romford, where he had been visiting Colonel Lockwood, M.P., to Newmarket. The Queen, on the same day, with the Princess Victoria, left for Sandringham. On November 4 the London memorial to Mr. Gladstone, a colossal bronze statue by Mr. Hamo Thornycroft, R.A., erected at the eastern end of the Strand, near St. Clement Danes Church, was unveiled by Mr. John Morley, M.P., author of the *Life of Gladstone*. Lord Peel, a former “Speaker”, presided over an assemblage of about 600 invited guests in a pavilion erected near the statue. The figure of the great statesman is erect, attired in the robes of a Chancellor of the Exchequer, and at the base, on the architectural pedestal of Portland stone, 22 feet in height, are four bronze allegorical groups representing Brotherhood, Education, Aspiration, and Courage. Mr. Morley and the Duke of Devonshire delivered appropriate speeches in eulogy of the illustrious statesman. The King’s birthday (November 9) was passed by him and his family at Sandringham, along with guests assembled for the shooting. The list of “birthday honours” was headed by the Sovereign’s eldest daughter, the Princess Louise Victoria, Duchess of Fife. By the royal command, this lady was hence-

forth to bear the style and title of "Princess Royal", and her daughters those of "Highness" and "Princess", with precedence and rank after all members of the royal family called "Royal Highness". The King, at this time, sent a donation of 100 guineas for the Young Men's Christian Association in South Africa, and the Queen contributed 50 guineas for the Johannesburg institution.

On November 13 there were several interesting events. In Paris, the President of the Municipal Council received from the British and Foreign Sailors' Society a present of peculiar interest. This was a block of oak taken from the *Victory* (Nelson's flagship), as a memento of the recent municipal visit to London at the time of the Trafalgar centenary. The timber bore an inscription: "In memoriam of the brave French sailors who fell with our immortal, heroic, and never-to-be-forgotten Admiral Lord Nelson on that fateful day, October 21, 1805. This precious memento is presented to France in the reign of His Majesty King Edward the Seventh, who was crowned by the French nation with the proud title, 'le Roi Pacificateur'." On the same day the King of the Hellenes (Queen Alexandra's brother), with Prince and Princess Nicholas, arrived at Portsmouth on the *Victoria and Albert*, and, accompanied by Prince Arthur of Connaught, had an affectionate greeting at the Windsor station from the King, Queen, and Princess Victoria. At the Guildhall luncheon, two days later, the foreign Sovereign received from the Corporation of the City an address in a gold casket. King George, responding in English to the toast of his health, referred to his previous visits to Britain, and to the "close relationship which unites me to your beloved and beautiful Queen". He also made a happy allusion to the part played by Great Britain in the liberation of Greece.

It was on the same day that Queen Alexandra strikingly demonstrated her sympathy with the unemployed men in London and elsewhere by an appeal to all charitable persons in the Empire on their behalf. She contributed for this purpose the splendid sum of £2000, with the expressed desire that, with the exception of

£1000 each for the Church Army and the Salvation Army, the entire proceeds of the fund should be paid to the various bodies set up under the Unemployed Workmen Act. The Queen's gift was at once followed by donations of 2000 guineas from the King and 1000 guineas from the Prince of Wales; £6000 from Viscount Iveagh, and other munificent gifts; and in a few days £80,000 had been raised. This fund enabled local authorities to work the Unemployed Workmen Act, which would otherwise have been a dead letter.

On the 16th the King, while he was shooting in Windsor Great Park, met with an accident by catching his right foot in a rabbit hole, which brought him to the ground with such force as to splinter the stock of his gun. He was at once helped to his feet and sat on his shooting-stool while the head gamekeeper rubbed the right ankle. A tendon was found to be torn, but in two days the Sovereign was able to walk out in the grounds and visit the stables near the castle. Among the entertainments to the royal guests were theatrical performances in the Waterloo Gallery, including *The Merchant of Venice*. On the 20th the whole party, including the King of the Hellenes, were in London. The Greek Sovereign held a reception, at his Legation, of deputations from several British and Hellenic societies, to whose addresses he replied in Greek, referring to the progress of his kingdom. The British Sovereign, meanwhile, was shooting in Norfolk, at Castle Rising, the seat of his friend, Lord Farquhar. On November 26 the King of the Hellenes left for home by way of Paris and Vienna, his third son, Prince Nicholas, and his wife remaining at Sandringham, where the party was joined by King Edward for the celebration, on December 1, of Queen Alexandra's birthday.

At the Smithfield Club Show at Islington, visited by the King on December 4, the Sovereign had his usual success in the winning of four cups, with eight first, five second, and three third prizes. During his stay in the hall he caused some members of the New Zealand Rugby Football Team, men interested in farming, who were in the building, to be presented. He shook hands, express-

ing his pleasure in seeing his Colonial subjects, and spoke of their sporting work in this country as very interesting. On the 4th the King left for Dorsetshire on a visit to Lord and Lady Alington at Crichel. An account of the political situation which occurred at this time is given below. In the third week of the month the Sovereign, Queen Alexandra, and the Princess Victoria were at Welbeck Abbey as guests of the Duke and Duchess of Portland. During the shooting the King again met with a mishap in being struck on the face, without injury, by a heavy pheasant shot by Lord de Grey. The royal sportsman, still slightly lame, shot from his pony carriage, and brought down his full share of birds. On December 16 the royal party left Welbeck after planting three memorial trees on the lawn at the south front of the house, and left for Sandringham, by way of London, the year closing with the usual festivities.

CHAPTER XLI

A NOTEWORTHY YEAR

1905

The political events of the year 1905 were, in and for the British Empire, of great importance, amounting, as regards the House of Commons and party government, to a revolution which, as will be seen, was completed in the earliest days of the following year. In June Mr. Gully, Speaker of the Commons, was succeeded by Mr. J. W. Lowther, the former Chief Commoner becoming a peer, in the usual course, as Viscount Selby. On June 12 Earl Roberts made an impressive appeal to his countrymen at large to make rifle shooting "a national pursuit, and skill with the rifle a national accomplishment, in the same manner that archery and skill with the longbow were so considered in the olden days of England". He declared his full belief that "had our men been trained to shoot better, most of the unfortunate incidents (meaning the frequent surrenders of bodies of troops) of the recent South

African war and of that of 1880-1 would never have occurred". He pointed out that, in the lack of conscription, or forced universal service and training of citizens as soldiers, the security of the State depended on the ability of the nation to take up arms in self-defence. The distinguished veteran urged the universal establishment of rifle clubs and the "enforcement of a system of physical training and instruction in rifle shooting in all schools and colleges, and amongst the youth of the country generally up to the age of eighteen years". He appealed for a subscription of at least £100,000 to establish a scheme for the promotion of rifle clubs in the United Kingdom. From time to time, during this and the following year, Lord Roberts publicly advocated, in speeches, the same cause, but with little visible effect.

In September the new Treaty with Japan was published. The objects of this very important document were declared to be: (1) the maintenance of peace in Eastern Asia and in India; (2) the ensuring of the integrity and independence of China, and the principle of equal opportunities for the commerce and industry of all nations in that Empire; (3) the maintenance by the two Powers of their territorial rights, and the defence of their special interests in Eastern Asia and in India. The heart of the Agreement lies in Article II: "If by reason of unprovoked attack or aggressive action, wherever arising, on the part of any other Power or Powers, either Contracting Party should be involved in war in defence of its territorial rights or special interests above mentioned, the other Contracting Party will at once come to the assistance of its ally, and will conduct the war in common, and make peace in mutual agreement with it". Article III recognizes the paramountcy of Japan in Korea, subject to the principle of freedom of foreign trade; and Article IV stipulates that Great Britain must have a free hand in measures for the protection of the Indian frontier. The agreement was to remain in force for ten years from the date of signature.

On December 4 Mr. Balfour resigned the office of Prime Minister, and was soon succeeded by Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman. In the new Ministry the Lord Chancellor was

Lord Loreburn (formerly Sir Robert Reid); the Lord Privy Seal was the Marquess of Ripon; the Earl of Crewe became President of the Council; the five Secretaries of State were: (Home) Mr. Herbert Gladstone, Sir Edward Grey (Foreign), the Earl of Elgin (Colonies), Mr. Haldane (War), Mr. John Morley (India). Mr. Asquith was Chancellor of the Exchequer; Lord Tweedmouth, First Lord of the Admiralty; Mr. Lloyd George, President of the Board of Trade; Mr. John Burns, President of the Local Government Board; Mr. Augustine Birrell, K.C., President of the Board of Education; Mr. Bryce, Chief Secretary for Ireland; and Mr. Sydney Buxton, Postmaster-General. The Earl of Aberdeen became Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland. There is no need to discuss here either the personality or the performances of the new Ministers.

As regards commercial affairs in the British Isles, we note that the Lancashire cotton trade had, in 1905, by far the most prosperous year in its history. This was due to short stocks of cotton yarn and cloth at the end of 1904, and to a plentiful supply in that year of raw material from the United States. A notable advance was made in the metal industries, and shipbuilding in British and Irish yards was wonderfully active, with a record for British yards in the tonnage of steamers launched, which amounted to 1,811,000 as against 1,376,000 in 1904. The year was one, in the latter part, of great activity in the iron and steel and shipbuilding trades, the output of vessels on the Clyde showing the record amount of over 540,000 tons. The cotton and woollen trades were also prosperous. In Ireland the agricultural output was satisfactory, especially the potato crop, and the grazing industry was prosperous, as also the linen trade of Belfast.

In Holland legislation made a fairly satisfactory settlement of the questions at issue between the Churches. In France the notable event of the year was the separation of Church and State. In regard to Italy, Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Russia there is nothing to record affecting British interests. Russia was seething with internal trouble, the outcome of which

remained uncertain at the close of the year. The one satisfactory event for her, as for other countries, was the conclusion of peace with Japan. Russia obtained very favourable terms, after her defeats by sea and land, in not paying a war indemnity and in being permitted to retain half the island of Sakhalin.

In Northern Europe the notable event was the separation of the crowns of Sweden and Norway. The new elected king of the latter country was Prince Charles of Denmark, husband of King Edward's youngest daughter, Princess Maud, who now rose to the rank of Queen. The new Sovereign of Norway took the name of "Haakon VII", and changed the name of his little son to "Olaf". On November 25 the royal pair, amid a scene of great enthusiasm, made their solemn entry into Christiania.

In Asia, dealing first with Persia, we find that a mission, under Colonel MacMahon, accomplished a long and arduous task in finally settling the boundary, at the River Helmund, between Afghanistan and Persia. In Afghanistan a British mission was cordially received by the Ameer, Habibullah Khan. His annual subsidy from the Indian Government was increased from 12 to 18 lakhs of rupees, and his wisdom was shown in applying the arrears, which he now drew, after previous refusals, to improving the defences of the country on the side of Russia. At the farewell dinner at Kabul the British envoy, Sir Louis Dane, sat on the right of the Ameer, the other officers being placed between the chief men of the Court. Then, for the first time, he and they sat at meat with "infidels". In India rapid progress was made with the construction of railways and with irrigation. The important event of the year was the resignation of Lord Curzon, due to differences between him and the Commander-in-Chief, Lord Kitchener. The Viceroy was succeeded by the Earl of Minto. A partition of the unwieldy Province of Bengal was made, the new "Eastern Bengal and Assam" consisting of Assam and certain districts of Bengal, with a Lieutenant-Governor and a Council of fifteen members. Unfortunately, the partition was effected in such a way as to arouse strong national opposition among Bengalis, and for years afterwards

the resentment of the Hindus seriously embarrassed the Government of India. We need only mention the arrival and most loyal reception of the Prince and Princess of Wales, who landed in Bombay on November 9, and began a comprehensive, gratifying, and, to the interests of the country and of the Empire, beneficial tour. The famine continued in Rajputana and the United Provinces, but not in a very serious form. The plague, unhappily, increased, with a total of deaths, in the year ending on September 30, 1905, of 1,125,000. A serious disaster occurred in April, when Northern India was visited by a most violent earthquake in districts of the Punjab and the United Provinces. In Dharmasala, Kangra, and Palampur all habitations were ruined, with the bridges and telegraph lines. Prompt measures of restoration and relief were taken, and ample funds supplied, but the loss of life, in numerous villages, over an area larger than Wales, exceeded 20,000. In Lahore, Firozpur, and Multan there was much damage to public buildings.

Towards the end of January hard fighting between the Russians and Japanese, on the Russian right, resulted in the final defeat of the Russians, with the loss of about 20,000 men. The victors had about 9000 men killed and wounded. The decisive time in the struggle by land came in the middle of February. The Russian force, exceeding 300,000 men, under Linievitch and other generals, with Kuropatkin in chief command, faced five Japanese armies, in probably greater total strength, ranged from west to east in the order of Nogi's force (fresh from Port Arthur), and General Oku, Nodzu, Kuroki, and Kawamura, the latter in charge of a new fifth army. On February 12 the fighting began, and continued for many days to the south, east, and north of Mukden. At all points, except on their left (the east), the Russians were beaten, and on March 9 they abandoned Mukden, and, eight days later, their strong fortified position at Tieh-ling. On the 19th the Japanese occupied Kai-yuan, about 70 miles north of Mukden. This ended the serious land warfare of the struggle. In this, the most lengthy and sanguinary series of battles in modern times, the casualties

of the victors amounted to over 41,000 men. The Russian losses included 27,700 dead, 110,000 wounded, 40,000 prisoners, 66 guns, 62,200 rifles, and an immense store of ammunition and supplies of all kinds. The Japanese made no further advance, and the Russian reinforcements gradually brought up their army to its previous strength, under the supreme command of General Linievitch, who had superseded Kuropatkin.

All the world knows the fate of the Russian naval forces in the Far East. On the fall of Port Arthur the Japanese captured four battleships, two cruisers, fourteen gunboats and torpedo boats, and about fifty steam launches. The Baltic fleet, under Admiral Rozhdjestvensky, slowly made its way to the East, one division by the Suez Canal, the other round the Cape of Good Hope, both meeting and making a long stay at Madagascar. On March 17 the fleet, under Rozhdjestvensky, left Nossi Bé, in the above island, and on April 8 was sighted off Singapore. On May 14 the vessels, reinforced by the Third Baltic Squadron, under Admiral Nebogatoff, left for the north, starting from Kam-rank Bay, in Indo-China. On the 27th, off Tsushima, in the Korean Straits, Admiral Togo made his attack, and gained the most complete naval victory on record, not excepting Nelson's triumph at the Nile. Of 36 Russian vessels in action 22 were sunk, 6 captured, 6 "interned" in neutral ports to which they escaped, and only 2 reached Vladivostock. The Japanese, who took about 6000 prisoners, lost only 3 torpedo boats, 116 officers and men killed, and 538 wounded. Peace was now at hand. President Roosevelt intervened, and four Russian and Japanese plenipotentiaries—two on each side—met at Portsmouth, in New Hampshire. Meanwhile Saghalien (Sakhalin) had been captured by the Japanese (on July 31), and two new Japanese armies were threatening Vladivostock from Korea and the west. The treaty concluding the sanguinary contest was finally ratified on October 14. It is needless to dwell either on the position now assumed by Japan in the Far East and in the world, or on the advantage to Great Britain of the treaty concluded with so powerful and capable an ally.

In South Africa the chief event of the year was the resignation of Lord Milner, and his succession in the office of High Commissioner by the Earl of Selborne. The output of gold from the Transvaal mines was largely increased, the value in 1905 (excluding December) being nearly 19 millions against 16 millions for 1904. In Egypt progress was steady, and the revenue for the year 1905 exceeded $14\frac{1}{2}$ millions sterling, against an estimate of about $12\frac{1}{4}$ millions. In North-East Africa peace came for Somaliland in March, 1905, through an arrangement whereby the Mullah undertook not to molest any tribes under British or Italian protection, and a port on the east coast, and some territory in the Italian sphere, were assigned to him and his followers. In the Lake region of Uganda the sleeping sickness continued serious, and began to attack Europeans. In Canada two new provinces, Alberta and Saskatchewan, were created in the north-west, with due representation in the House of Commons and the Senate of the Dominion, and one Legislative Chamber each, of twenty-five members, with a Lieutenant-Governor and "responsible" ministers. The area of Canada is indicated by the fact that each of these new provinces consists of 275,000 square miles of territory. Business during the year was very prosperous, the export trade of Montreal, up to November 18, being the largest on record. In Australasia the year was marked by a great increase of material prosperity, with a continuance of political unrest which time and wisdom alone can settle. New Zealand had a record surplus of revenue (over £711,000), and a "High Commissioner" was, for the first time, appointed, instead of an "Agent-General", to represent the colony in London.

The obituary of 1905 shows, in February, the name of the great German artist, Adolf Menzel, the famous illustrator of the life of Frederick the Great. He was an honorary member of the British Royal Academy. On March 24 a writer dear to countless readers, Jules Verne, passed away, and, a week later, British society lost a great lady, the Dowager Duchess of Abercorn, an intimate friend of Queen Victoria. On April 29, at a very advanced age, died Lord Grimthorpe (formerly Mr.

Beckett), a notable man at the Parliamentary Bar, and in ecclesiastical law; a zealous writer on church restoration, and a great authority on clocks, watches, and bells. He was the designer of "Big Ben" at Westminster. In the same month law and society lost a most able and estimable man in Lord St. Helier (just created), better known as Sir Francis Jeune, son of a former Bishop of Peterborough. This famous and brilliant ecclesiastical lawyer was for many years President of the Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division of the High Court. In the same month there died, in the United States, Joseph Jefferson, an actor well known in Britain by his masterly impersonation of "Rip Van Winkle".

On April 6 a serious loss came to the political and official world in the death of Sir Robert G. W. Herbert, G.C.B., a man of great ability and experience in colonial affairs. On July 1 the United States lost Mr. Secretary Hay, formerly Ambassador to Britain. He was famous as a writer of "Ballads" and much else, and was a very popular member of society in Great Britain. A few days later died Élisée Reclus, the distinguished French traveller and geographer, author of the monumental work *Nouvelle Géographie Universelle*. In August died Mr. Alfred Waterhouse, R.A., the architect of the Manchester Assize Courts, the Natural History Museum at South Kensington, and many other "free Gothic" edifices. On September 18 died George MacDonald, LL.D., poet, novelist, and mystic, author of well-known stories of Scottish life, and a man of remarkable beauty of character and originality.

On the following day Britain lost one of its great philanthropists in Thomas John Barnardo, F.R.C.S., usually known as Dr. Barnardo. He was the founder of "The National Incorporated Association for the Reclamation of Destitute Waif Children". His origin was Spanish on his father's side; his birth took place in Ireland; his training for the great work of his life came in the east end of London, when he was a student at the London Hospital. The famous Earl of Shaftesbury noted Dr. Barnardo's early work in gathering destitute children for teaching,

and hence arose the "Homes" in Stepney Causeway, which took in over 55,000 children during the founder's lifetime, and sent about 14,000 to Canada. In various parts of England Barnardo had other institutions, including a village of Homes for girls in Essex, and there were farms in Eastern and Western Canada. Dr. Barnardo was the great practical philanthropist of his country, whose work showed marvellous results. The body lay in state at the Edinburgh Castle Mission Church, Limehouse, and again at the Girls' Village Home at Ilford. Enormous crowds showed the grief felt in the east end of London, and King Edward and the Queen sent messages to Mrs. Barnardo with the warmest expressions of condolence and sympathy, and of admiration for her husband's energy and devotion.

On October 13 the theatrical world (and far more) mourned the sudden death at Bradford, in Yorkshire, of Sir Henry Irving, just after his return from the theatre where he had been acting the character of Becket in Tennyson's play of that title. There is no need to notice the long and honourable career of a man ("John Henry Brodribb" in his real name) so famous and well known. In the same month died Major-General Sir Charles Wilson, R.E., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., F.R.S., an officer of great ability in Ordnance Surveys and similar work, and in diplomatic and linguistic (Arabic) service. It will be remembered that in January, 1885, being on duty with Sir Herbert Stewart's force, Sir Charles, through no apparent fault of his own, just failed to be in time for the rescue of General Gordon at Khartoum. On November 6 another eminent worker in the cause of good passed away in Sir George Williams, founder and organizer of the Young Men's Christian Association, already seen in this record. In December died Sir Richard Claverhouse Jebb, M.P. for Cambridge University, one of the best classical scholars of modern times. In 1889, after being for fourteen years Professor of Greek in Glasgow University, he was appointed to the similar post in his own Alma Mater, Cambridge, as Regius Professor.

CHAPTER XLII

A POLITICAL REVOLUTION

1906

At the opening of the year the King and Queen were staying at Chatsworth, and the Sovereign shot with almost unerring aim from his pony chaise, being still lame from his recent accident at Windsor. On January 8 the royal pair, with the Princess Victoria, ended their visit, the ladies going to Sandringham and the King to London. On the 13th the King went to Sandringham for the memorial service, on the following day, to the Duke of Clarence. On the 12th the death of Sir Mountstuart Elphinstone Grant-Duff withdrew from this world's stage a notable figure in the political and literary society of London. He was the son of a distinguished Bombay civilian, the author of *The History of the Mahrattas*. From 1857 to 1881 he was Liberal M.P. for the Elgin Burghs, and held in succession the offices of Under-Secretary for India and for the Colonies. In 1881 he became Governor of Madras, and, on his return to Britain, devoted himself to literary and scientific pursuits. His *Notes from a Diary*, in many volumes, gives a very entertaining account of his life and habits down to the end of Queen Victoria's reign. His literary knowledge was wide and accurate, and he was a prominent member of The Club, of immortal memory in connection with Reynolds, Johnson, Goldsmith, and Burke.

The General Election was at this time proceeding, with disastrous results to the Conservative and Unionist candidates. The rejection of Mr. A. J. Balfour, the late Premier, at Manchester, gave token of what was coming. On the 21st the royal family were at Windsor, where the fifth anniversary of the death of Queen Victoria and the accession of King Edward were duly observed. The death of the aged King Christian of Denmark on January 29 caused special grief to his daughter, Queen Alexandra, who left for Copenhagen to attend the funeral. The King, who arrived at Buckingham

Palace on that day, was kept in Britain for the opening of Parliament. The new House of Commons showed a marvellous change in the numbers of political parties. When the assembly was dissolved the Unionists had a majority of about 70. The House now consisted of 379 Liberals, 51 Labour members, 83 Nationalists, and 157 Unionists—showing a Ministerial majority (including all possible allies on any question) of 356; a Liberal and Labour majority of 190 over Unionists and Irish Nationalists, and a Liberal majority of 88 over the other three parties together.

On February 5 many members of the London County Council had a cordial reception in Paris, where they were returning the recent visit of the Paris Municipal Council. They were received at the Élysée Palace by President Loubet in the most friendly style, and by the Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign affairs (M. Rouvier) at the Foreign Office. The high officials of the Republic and the French Press were most hearty in expressions of esteem for the British visitors and for their country.

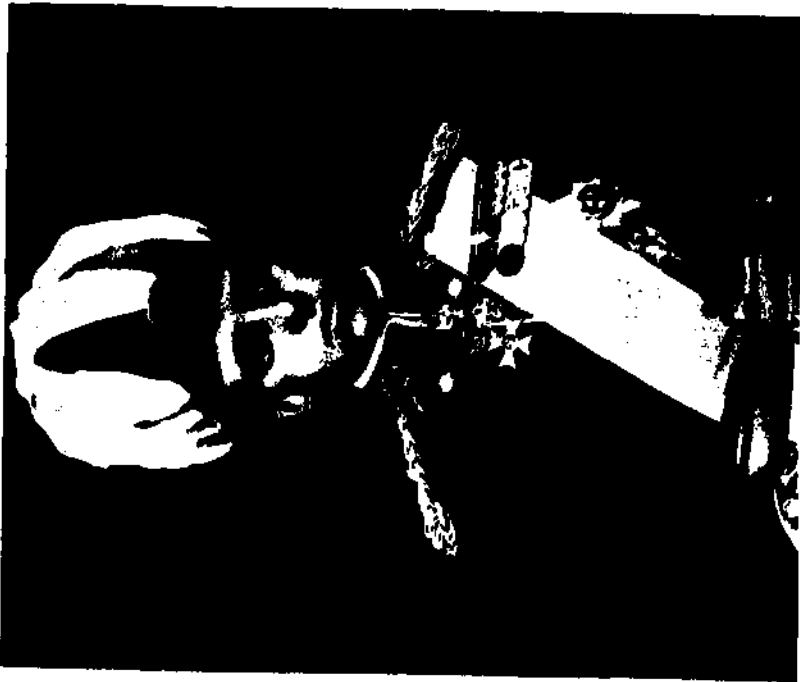
On February 10 the King launched, after a brief and impressive religious service, the new battleship *Dreadnought* at Portsmouth, a ship of the most formidable character as the best-protected, best-armed, and fastest vessel of the class yet constructed. The *Dreadnought* began a new era in naval construction and led to heavy increases in the naval expenditure of the great sea powers. The Sovereign then crossed to Cowes and visited the Naval College and Officers' Convalescent Home at Osborne. On the 16th Queen Alexandra, with other royal personages, attended the funeral of King Christian at Roskilde Cathedral. King Edward, with other members of the royal family, was, on Sunday, February 18, at a memorial service for the deceased monarch, held at the Chapel Royal, St. James's Palace. On the following day the Sovereign opened the new Parliament in person with the usual ceremony. The royal speech contained allusions to the death of King Christian; to the loyal reception of the Prince and Princess of Wales in India; to the visit of the King of the Hellenes; the conclusion of peace between Japan and Russia; the peaceful separation of Sweden and Norway;

and the prosperous condition of British trade. On March 3 the King left Portsmouth on the *Victoria and Albert* for Cherbourg, whence he travelled to Paris, where he met his sisters, Princess Henry of Battenberg and Princess Christian, and his niece, Princess Ena of Battenberg. He visited the new President of the French Republic, M. Fallières, and gave a dinner in the evening, at the British Embassy, to the President and his wife, M. Rouvier (the Premier), and other guests. He also entertained M. and Mme Loubet and M. Delcassé. On the 6th the Sovereign left Paris for Biarritz, where he stayed at the Hôtel du Palais.

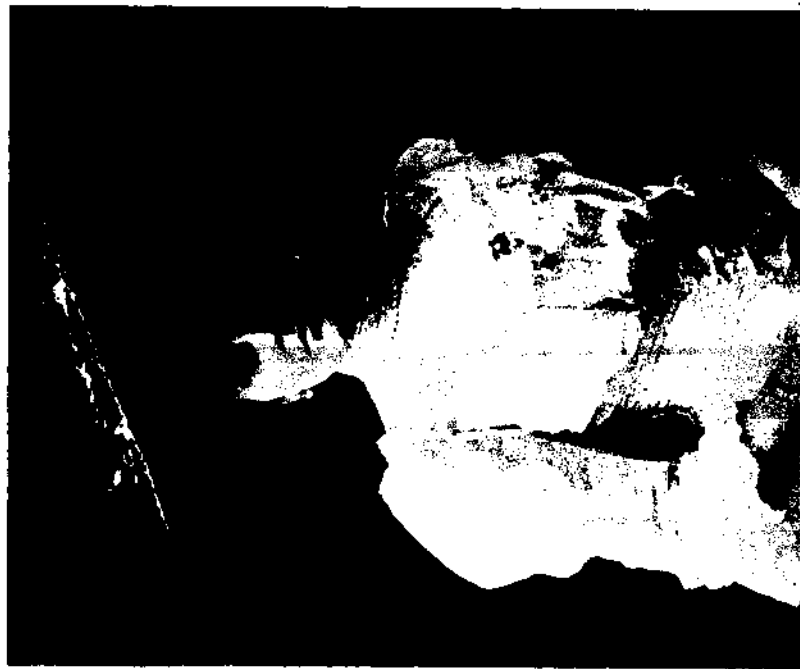
Meanwhile the young King of Spain and the Princesses Henry and Ena of Battenberg met at San Sebastian. There, in prospect of the coming event, the younger Princess formally abjured the Protestant faith, being received into the Roman Church by the Bishop of Nottingham, who transferred to the interesting convert several rich presents from the Pope, along with the Apostolic blessing, a "full indulgence", and an autograph letter. On March 10 the betrothal of King Alfonso and Princess Ena of Battenberg was officially announced, with the consent of King Edward to the marriage. The event was generally welcomed by the British public as a new bond between Britain and Spain. It was recalled that Edward I had married a Spanish princess, and that a daughter of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, had been the wife of a King of Castile. The two marriage unions between the countries in the sixteenth century were not of an auspicious character—those of Henry the Eighth with Katherine of Aragon, and of Mary the First with Philip II. Three centuries and a half of time elapsed had gradually made an end of religious bigotry and political enmity, and it was hoped that nothing but good could arise from the alliance of the royal houses. During his stay at Biarritz King Edward drove in a motor car to Bayonne, and visited the cemetery where the British soldiers killed before the town in 1814 are buried. Two days later he was at San Sebastian for an interview with the King of Spain.

On the 12th the British Sovereign left in a motor car for Pau, the health resort which enjoys, at a distance of 25 miles to the south, a fine view of the Pyrenees. He visited the castle of Henri IV, with its six square towers, and the fine old hall where the estates of Béarn used to meet, adorned with a white marble statue of the first Bourbon King, and splendid Flemish tapestries bestowed by Francis I. The birthroom and tortoise-shell cradle of Henri Quatre are objects of great interest. To the Mayor of Biarritz he expressed his delight in the beauty of the country and the "splendid sunshine", which, he said, "we have nothing like in England". A torchlight tattoo in his honour was given by French military musicians from Bordeaux and Bayonne, with a procession of visitors and townspeople in fancy costumes, bearing torches. For his own comfort the royal visitor had to amuse himself in baffling the detectives and reporters by spreading whispers of a coming trip to San Sebastian or Pau, while he went off with a party to the Spanish village of Fuenterrabia, an ancient place and frontier fortress, 11 miles north-east of San Sebastian, on a hill slope on the western bank of the Bidassoa. The place saw much fighting in the old-time wars between France and Spain, and it was by the ford opposite the little town that Wellington, on October 8, 1813, forced his passage into France, in the face of an army under Soult. In the most recent years the place has revived into a summer resort for Spaniards, with hotels and villas in contrast to the heavy, half-ruined ramparts, narrow, steep streets, and quaint-gabled houses of the olden town. Among the royal excursions was a visit to the village of St. Jean Pied de Port, on the Nive.

The King greatly enjoyed his sojourn, and showed perfect health in his movements. During his absence some interesting visitors from the Far East appeared in London. These were 32 officers and 582 men of the Japanese Navy, who had arrived to take charge of two warships built in Britain, which could not be delivered until the conclusion of peace with Russia. Visits were made to Greenwich Naval College and Observatory,



ALFONSO XIII, KING OF SPAIN



THE QUEEN OF SPAIN

to St. Paul's Cathedral, the Abbey, and other sights of London. Queen Alexandra sent a gracious telegram of welcome, and the Prime Minister gave the same greeting on behalf of the Government. The officers were entertained at the Mansion House, and the Crystal Palace at Sydenham was viewed. The populace of London were most hearty in their demonstrations of genuine delight in seeing the foreign friendly heroes of recent conflict with and victory over a great European Power. The Japanese Press did not fail in grateful recognition of the welcome thus accorded, one of the leading papers recalling the fact that Japan owed all her naval successes to Great Britain, who built her ships and instructed her in naval tactics. On April 2 the King left Biarritz. On the railway platform a military band played the National Anthem, whereupon the British Sovereign, summoning the bandmaster, complimented him on the performances given during his visit, and asked for the "Marseillaise". To this the King and all present listened with heads uncovered. On the following day Queen Alexandra met him at Marseilles, and they took up their quarters on board the *Victoria and Albert*.

After a delay due to unfavourable weather the King and Queen, on April 7, started for Messina, escorted by cruisers. On the 9th they went by train to Taormina (the ancient *Tauromentum*), a little town splendidly placed on the edge of a precipitous cliff 900 feet high on the eastern coast of Sicily. The remains of the ancient theatre, Greek in design, of the Roman period in execution, command one of the grandest views of sea and land in the world, including Mount Etna in the distance. We should note that the royal tourists, before leaving Marseilles, had sent the sum of £200, with a most sympathetic message, for the relief of widows and orphans of men who had recently perished in a most terrible colliery disaster at Courrières, in the north of France, causing the loss of over 1000 lives. The next movement of the King and Queen was to Corfu, where they were met by King George of Greece, and by the Prince and Princess of Wales, on their way home from their Indian tour. The British fleet, under Lord Charles Beresford, was off the island, and a

somewhat exciting incident occurred as the royal party, on returning from a drive, were photographing the vessels. Two carts came into collision near where the Greek Sovereign and his sister stood, one vehicle being loaded with oil and leathern bags, the other crowded with country folk returning from the villages, where they had been buying provisions for Easter Day. The cart bearing the peasants was overturned into a hole, and the royal party hurried to help. Two British naval officers, passing on bicycles, were pressed into service by Queen Alexandra. King George first freed the horse, and the others helped the people out of the pit. The driver had his leg broken, and one of the party a fractured shoulder-blade. "First aid" was afforded to the sufferers, and the country people, with loud expressions of thanks, tried to kiss the feet of the Queen and their Sovereign. King Edward expressed to the Prefect and Mayor of Corfu his delight with the beautiful island.

The British fleet started for Malta, while the royal party—the King and Queen on the *Victoria and Albert*, and the Prince and Princess of Wales on their vessel the *Renown*—reached the Piræus with the escorting squadron on April 17. A warm welcome was received from the people, and Athens was illuminated at night. Visits were made to the British and American Schools of Archæology, and the King, through the British Minister, congratulated the British Director and his students on the recent discovery of the temple of Artemis in Sparta. During the visit to Athens the King gave audience to M. Theotoki, the Prime Minister, and visited the picturesque royal residence, Tatoi, on the slope of Mount Parnes, and the Acropolis. Before starting for Naples on April 24 the King left £200 for distribution, in equal amounts, among the poor of the Hellenic capital and the Piræus. On the day that the British royal personages reached Athens the King of Spain arrived at Cowes on his yacht, and was met by the two Battenberg Princesses. The visit was announced as strictly private, and was really one of final courtship on the part of the young Sovereign.

The royal tourists, on April 27, were welcomed at Naples by the Duke of Aosta on behalf of the King and Queen of Italy, who sent a hearty telegram of greeting from Milan. A severe eruption of Mount Vesuvius had reduced the roads near Naples to a mass of sticky brown mud formed by rain falling on the volcanic ashes. At Torre Annunziata, travelling in a motor car as far as possible, the British royal pair visited the fallen buildings, and then went on foot to the front of the lava, extending for 1500 feet in width. The scene was most weird, and the King declared that he felt as if he were in the region of Doré's *Inferno* pictures. A long visit was also made to Pompeii, and another trip was taken toward Pozzuoli, with views of the legendary cave of the Cumæan Sibyl, and of Lake Avernus. Lake Lucrinus was also visited. The Princess Victoria was actively engaged in taking photographs during the excursion. Another visit was made to Vesuvius, the Observatory being reached by the funicular railway. Before leaving for Paris the King contributed £800 for the relief of sufferers from the eruption. In the French capital, on May 3, he was entertained at dinner by the President and Mme Fallières, when the most cordial toasts were exchanged, with special reference to the friendship existing between the two nations. After making some motor-car excursions near Paris, and visiting private friends, the Sovereign returned to London by way of Calais and Dover on May 7.

On the previous day the Prince and Princess of Wales reached Portsmouth in the *Renown*, and were met by their children. The whole party were greeted in London by the King and other relatives, and thus ended a most successful and delightful tour. The Prince, before his "Goodbye" to the officers and crew, expressed his great satisfaction with the vessel and her company. Ten days' special leave was granted by the Admiralty to the officers and men of the *Renown* and her escort cruiser, the *Terrible*. On the following Sunday, May 13, the King, Prince and Princess of Wales, and other relatives attended, at Westminster Abbey, a special thanksgiving service for the safe return of the royal tourists. At this time Queen Alexandra, on

the royal yacht, was making visits to Malaga and Gibraltar, accompanied by the Princess Victoria. Algeciras was also seen, and a donkey ride was taken thence by the royal ladies and their suite to a picturesque cascade 4 miles inland.

Queen Alexandra and her daughter were welcomed back in London on May 22, and on the following day a family dinner party was given at Buckingham Palace in honour of the prospective bride, Princess Ena of Battenberg. We may here note that the return of the Prince and Princess of Wales was marked, on May 17, by an entertainment to them at the Guildhall, to which centre of civic hospitality they drove from Marlborough House along streets richly decorated and lined with cheering crowds. In replying to the Lord Mayor's toast "The Royal Family", the Prince gave an interesting sketch of the experiences and impressions of the recent visit to India. He and his wife were greatly moved by the "unmistakable proofs of genuine devotion and personal attachment to the King-Emperor. At every place we visited where my dear father had been thirty years ago, the event was spoken of with the keenest interest and pride, not only by those who remembered seeing him, but also by the younger generation. . . . Our visits to several of the great feudatory States will always be reckoned among the happiest and most interesting of our experiences. We were received by the respective rulers and their peoples with the warmest enthusiasm, with all the gorgeousness and circumstance of old Indian customs, and by them entertained with magnificent hospitality. I enjoyed social intercourse with many of those great princes, and I was impressed with their loyalty and personal allegiance to the Crown, their nobility of mind, their chivalrous nature, and the great powers which they possess for doing good. In several of these States the Imperial Service troops are an important feature. They are raised, equipped, and maintained by the princes themselves, to be placed at our disposal in case of war. Though the States supply their own officers, the regiments are under the guidance and inspection of British officers."

The royal speaker then dwelt on "the wonderful administra-

tion of India"—the system in which "a mere handful of highly educated British officials—often living a hard and strenuous life—frequently separated from their fellow countrymen, and subject to the trials and discomforts of the plains, work hand in hand with representatives of the different races in the administration of enormous areas, and in the government of millions of people". In connection with the end of the royal tour in India we note the facts, referred to by the Prince in his speech, and illustrative of the activity of the Sovereign and members of his family, that the heir to the throne and his wife, on their way home, met at Aden the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, on their way to Britain after their successful visit to South Africa, and, in the Mediterranean, had, as the Prince said, "one of our happiest experiences in the glad and unexpected meeting with the King and Queen". We cannot here dwell further on the Prince's very interesting and instructive speech concerning the tour, except to quote his reminder that "India is a continent with an area equal to the whole of Europe without Russia, containing a population of 300 millions of diverse races, languages, and creeds, and of many different grades of civilization. I was struck with its immense size, its splendour, its numerous races, its varied climates, its snow-capped mountains, its boundless deserts, its mighty rivers, its architectural monuments, and its ancient traditions." He referred also to the faith of Indian peoples in the absolute justice and integrity of British rule, and expressed his belief that the task of governing India would be made the easier by the infusion into it of a wider element of sympathy, to which there would be an abundant and genuine response.

On May 26 the King and Queen displayed in a striking way their high regard for organizations and schemes which promote habits of thrift among the working classes. The occasion was the opening, in the Euston Road, of spacious new offices of the Hearts of Oak Benefit Society. The loyal reception accorded by the crowds assembled was increased, if possible, by the fact of Queen Alexandra's appearance in deep mourning for her father, thus putting aside her own sorrow in order to show sympathy with the

good cause of self-help. The royal personages were received by the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Home Secretary, and a body of officials representing the chief friendly societies—with the names of "Oddfellows", "Foresters", "Shepherds", "Rechabites", and so forth—and the Sovereign opened the door of the building with the usual gold key. In his speech the King recognized the important influence exercised by such societies on the prosperity of the working classes. "The encouragement of habits of thrift and foresight," he said, "and of a spirit of independence and self-help—qualities which conduce in the highest degree to the welfare of the nation—is an object which must always have the deepest sympathy of the Queen and myself."

On May 24 the work of an eminent man was recognized in a banquet, at the Hotel Cecil, to Lord Milner. Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, M.P., presided over a very large and distinguished company, to whom messages of congratulation to the guest, and of admiration for his work in South Africa, were sent from many parts of the Empire, including South Africa and the Dominion of Canada. At this striking demonstration Lord Curzon proposed "Our Dominions beyond the Seas", and Field-Marshal Sir George White the health of "The Chairman".

At this time the British Navy suffered a severe loss through the stranding, on Lundy Island, at the mouth of the Bristol Channel, on May 30, of H.M.S. *Montague*, a fine new first-class battleship of the Channel Fleet. The vessel struck heavily, during a dense fog, on the rocks off Shutter Point, on the south side of the island, and, in spite of efforts continued for some weeks, she became a total loss, after the removal of the guns and some other internal fittings and apparatus. Readers of *Westward Ho!* will remember that "The Shutters" is made by Kingsley the scene of the loss of the Spanish galleon pursued by Amyas Leigh, the hero of that brilliant historical romance, after the dispersal of the Armada.

The King and Queen, early in June, went by motor car from Buckingham Palace to Windsor Castle, where, on June 5, the Sovereign presented medals to 150 officers, non-commissioned



(19-1)

**DEDICATION OF THE CHAPEL OF ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE
IN ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL, JUNE 12TH, 1906**

From a drawing by Charles M. Sheldon

officers, and men of the 1st Battalion Royal Fusiliers, for services in the Tibet expedition. The notable event of this time was the marriage, on May 31, at Madrid, of King Alfonso and Princess Ena of Battenberg, who thus became Queen Victoria of Spain. The bride's attire—invariably, in Spain, in all classes of society, presented by the bridegroom—was of Spanish make, employing forty women for thirty-six days on the wonderful dress, in Louis Seize style, composed of white satin and cloth of silver, trimmed with magnificent rose point lace, relieved with loops of orange blossom. The mantle or train, about 14 feet long, was of cloth of silver bespangled with the Bourbon emblem, fleurs-de-lis, and bordered with exquisite lace and orange blossoms. There is no need to deal with the brilliant ceremony. All the world knows the escape from death of the married couple when a bomb was flung at their carriage on returning from the Church of San Jeronimo to the palace. The missile, thrown from a window, was concealed in a bouquet, and narrowly missed entering the carriage. One of the hindmost pair of horses, and a groom, were killed, and many bystanders were slain or maimed. The anarchist author of this atrocious outrage, whom we purposely refrain from naming, afterwards shot fatally a policeman near Madrid, and then committed suicide.

On June 12 a striking ceremonial was witnessed in St. Paul's Cathedral. This was the dedication, at the south-west end of the nave, of the Chapel of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, containing stalls made of Rangoon teak (as a Colonial timber), for the Knights Grand Cross, with the banners hanging above. King Edward was present as Sovereign of the Order, and the Prince of Wales as Grand Master. On the arrival of the royal personages a procession was formed, which first proceeded to the chapel, where the Bishop of London offered a dedicatory prayer, and then marched up the nave to the communion table, where the King took his seat on his chair of state, with the Grand Master seated opposite. The rest of the service then took place. The spectacle was very brilliant. From the great west door to the chapel stood lines of the King's Colonials, Imperial Yeomanry, representing

Australasia, India, Canada, and South Africa, and wearing drab uniform scarlet-faced, and colonial hats with cock's feathers. The Yeomen of the Guard lined the passage in the space beneath the dome. The Knights Grand Cross wore their splendid mantles of Saxon blue—long flowing gowns lined with scarlet. The stars, collars, and other insignia completed the gorgeous effect of costume. The officers of the Order wore their mantles with the scarlet lining outside, marking out their position in the Order, and adding to the superb colour of the display. Far more striking, to thoughtful spectators, was the personality of the Knights Grand Cross, a select body of famous maintainers of the Empire—Lord Wolseley, Sir Evelyn Wood, Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, Lord Carrington, Lord Onslow, Sir George White, and Lord Lansdowne. France and Portugal figured in the persons of two foreign members of the Order—Admiral Fournier and the Marquis de Soveral. The red and blue ribbon of St. Michael and St. George was everywhere seen, as half the men present were C.M.G.'s, and wore their insignia over court velvet and cut steel, or military scarlet, or naval blue, or diplomatic gold braid. The Sovereign and the Grand Master of the Order wore the blue mantle, the King's train being borne by two youthful pages in red silk with white stockings. Bright sunshine gave the final touch to a spectacle which included many ladies clad in light summer dresses of white and cream and mauve. The sermon, from *Ephesians*, vi. 13, was delivered by Dr. Montgomery, late Bishop of Tasmania, from the front of the altar, and dealt with the special value and difficulties of Colonial service.

On the following day, June 13, the King and Queen were engaged in specially congenial work at Midhurst, in Sussex, opening the new Sanatorium, of which, as we have seen, the Sovereign laid the foundation stone in November, 1903. The King Edward Sanatorium, a fine building in two wings, set at an obtuse angle, with an administrative block at the apex, forming a quadrangle at the main entrance, is designed for the benefit of middle-class sufferers from consumption. The patients' rooms, facing south, command a magnificent view of wooded



KING EDWARD AND THE LATE DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE AT THE
ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SHOW, DERBY, JUNE, 1906

landscape and are ranged in two stories, opening on broad-based terraces. The upper story is set back, so that the lower terrace is open to the sky, the treatment being according to the latest scientific open-air methods. A research department contains every appliance needed by investigators. The structure is approached by a mile-long avenue cut through a belt of woods of oak, beech, and pines. In reply to an address from Sir William Broadbent, the Sovereign expressed the great pleasure felt by the Queen and himself in being present on such an occasion, and then, after a short service of prayer offered by the Bishop of Chichester, he formally declared the institution open. He referred to the Queen's showing her deep interest in the fight against tuberculosis by becoming patron of the proposed Queen Alexandra Sanatorium at Davos.

On June 22 an event of much interest to the British royal family and nation came in the coronation of King Haakon and Queen Maud of Norway in the Cathedral at Trondhjem. The stately ceremonial, of a simple character, needs no description here. During the last week of June the King, at Buckingham Palace, presented new colours to the 3rd Battalion of the Grenadier Guards, and attended a concert at the Queen's Hall, Langham Place, in aid of the funds of the Countess of Minto's cottage hospitals in Canada for British immigrants to Manitoba, the North-west Territories, and British Columbia. The show of the Royal Agricultural Society at Derby was honoured by the King's presence on June 28. The experiment of a permanent show-ground had turned out a failure, and the former plan of a movable show was re-adopted in 1906. On June 30 the Sovereign visited the Earl of Sandwich at Hinchingsbrooke House, his beautiful residence near Huntingdon, and inspected St. Edward's Home for Waifs and Strays, founded by the Earl, in which 100 children, mostly sons of soldiers, are educated.

The King's Birthday was, as usual, officially celebrated on June 29. Among the honours conferred was the well-earned placing of Lord Cromer in the Order of Merit. A distinction of rare occurrence was the bestowal of an Honorary Grand

Cross of the Bath on General Porfirio Diaz, President of Mexico, the regenerator of his country, and one of the most distinguished men of his time in force of character and administrative ability.

On July 10 the King and Queen, still busy in the public cause, were at Newcastle-on-Tyne for the opening of the new high-level bridge over the river. After the brief ceremony they went on to Alnwick Castle, the seat of the Duke of Northumberland. On the following day they were again at Newcastle, where the Sovereign opened Armstrong College, and visited the Victoria Infirmary, two wards of which were to be named after the royal pair.

On July 28 the King was called to the regrettable duty of bidding farewell to a battalion of the Guards, which was about to be disbanded in consequence of the army reductions due to Mr. Haldane, Secretary of State for War. The 3rd Battalion of the Scots Guards was inspected by the Sovereign for the last time in the garden of Buckingham Palace. About 700 men, headed by the full band of pipers of the regiment, marched from Wellington Barracks with the colours flying in the centre of the column. The scene inside the palace grounds was as picturesque as the occasion was pathetic. The sun shone brightly on the close-cut velvety lawn as the scarlet and gold of the troops swung along with the leafy trees as a background. The battalion halted and moved into line, springing to "attention" as the King, in uniform, stepped from the French windows to the strains of the National Anthem. The Queen took photographs of the parade as the Sovereign passed down the ranks in a formal inspection. He was clearly much impressed, and watched intently the movements as the line changed into column, and then marched past. He then addressed the battalion, from within the hollow square formed, with words of congratulation on the fine appearance of the troops, and of regret for the parting. Colonel Drummond made a suitable reply, and the Sovereign took leave of the officers amid the perfect stillness and silence of the men. When he withdrew to the saluting-point, the battalion re-formed line, and moved up in review order with colours flying and the band

playing martial strains. Then came "Halt" and the saluting command. The line of bayonets sparkled in the sun as the rifles came down to the "present". Again the music crashed out, and the King stood with his hand raised in salute to the lowered colours. Then came a quiver and a ruffle in the ranks; the huge bearskins went aloft on the bayonets, a forest of black above the scarlet, and a mighty cheer rose, swelling and rolling across the ground, repeated in enthusiastic feeling, and floating away over the foliage towards Piccadilly.

After Goodwood Races came the "Cowes week", with cruising on the *Britannia*, and the company of the young King and Queen of Spain, who had arrived on their yacht *Giralda*. The King and his guests went for a trip on a new motor torpedo boat, and a most enjoyable time was passed in the beautiful weather which prevailed.

The time had now arrived for the annual trip abroad, and on August 15 the King, by way of Flushing and Frankfort-on-the-Main, reached Cronberg, in the Taunus region of Germany. There he met his nephew, the Emperor, who had been at Cowes with his *Meteor* yacht. The royal party went by motor car to Friedrichshof Castle, whence an excursion was made to Homburg and the Saalburg castle, a restored Roman fort, now a national (German) museum. On the 16th the British Sovereign went on to Marienbad for his usual "cure". Queen Alexandra meanwhile had gone to Norway with Princess Victoria, landing at Christiania, from the *Victoria and Albert*, in company with King Haakon and Queen Maud, who had met them off the coast. The King and Queen of Spain were having a pleasant time in Scotland at various country houses, with grouse-shooting and other recreations. At the Bohemian watering-place the King met the Prime Minister, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, and Mr. Haldane, War Secretary, with both of whom he had much intercourse. The Sovereign was now called on to condole with the Premier on the death, at Marienbad, of his wife, who had long been ailing. The King attended a service held at the mortuary chapel in the cemetery situated among pine woods a

mile from the town, and, having placed a wreath of white flowers at the foot of the coffin, spoke some words of comfort to the widower. Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman left for Scotland, to which the remains of his wife were conveyed for interment. Sympathetic telegrams were received by the mourning statesman from Queen Alexandra, the King of Portugal, the Prince of Wales, the Lord Mayor of London, the Lord Provost of Glasgow, and from many other quarters. During the sojourn at Marienbad the King had some good sport with partridges and other game as the guest of Prince Trautmannsdorf at Bischofsteinitz. On September 7 he left for London, according to his own words, "in splendid health and in the best spirits . . . having lost the proper amount of weight". He had been favoured by fine, warm weather, which is always a great help to the effect of the treatment. Before leaving, the Sovereign presented his physician, Dr. Ott, with a gold chronometer, showing an enamelled half-size portrait of the royal donor, and, on the back, the King's initials set in diamonds, as a token of appreciation of his services.

On arrival at Victoria the King was greeted in Buckingham Palace road with a shout of "Cambridge won", and "Three cheers for the King and Cambridge", from a group of young men, at whom he smiled, raising his hat. It was the evening of Saturday, September 8, when the Sovereign was thus informed of the result of the race that day between the Cambridge University crew and the eight of Harvard College, at Cambridge, Massachusetts, the largest and oldest University of the United States. The contest took place over the Putney to Mortlake course. On the 9th the King dined at the Marlborough Club, the first occasion of his presence at dinner in a London club since his accession. The Queen was at this time with her relatives in Denmark, including the Dowager Empress Dagmar of Russia, and the Duke and Duchess of Cumberland, as guests of King Frederick. The British Sovereign, on the 10th, received at Buckingham Palace the new Japanese Ambassador, Baron Komura, who presented his credentials. The King, in the uniform of a Field-Marshal, wore across his breast, in compliment

to his visitor, the ribbon of the Order of the Chrysanthemum. The next royal move was to Rufford Abbey, Lord Savile's seat, for Doncaster races.

On the 15th the King made, with his host, hostess, and some of the guests, a motor-car excursion to Wollaton Hall, near Nottingham, the seat of Lord Middleton. The edifice is a fine specimen of the architecture of the Italian renaissance period, completed in 1588, the year of the Spanish Armada. It is an interesting fact that the stone used in the erection was brought by horses and mules from the famous Ancaster quarries in Lincolnshire, the animals, in exchange, taking back coal from the Wollaton estate. From Rufford Abbey, on September 17, the Sovereign went to the Highlands, by way of Edinburgh and Perth, visiting Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Sassoon, at Tulchan Lodge, Advie, Elginshire. Thence he motored to Balmoral on the 4th, where he was met by the Prince and Princess of Wales from Abergeldie Castle, and soon joined by the Queen and Princess Victoria on their return from Denmark.

The royal people were soon called to an important public function at Aberdeen. The fine granite city was holding a four days' festival in honour of the four-hundredth anniversary of the foundation of King's College and University by Bishop William Elphinstone, a famous scholar, diplomatist, and statesman. The same time saw the completion of a splendid pile of new buildings at Marischal College, a later and Protestant foundation due to the fifth Earl Marischal of Scotland, head of the ancient Aberdeen family of Keith. In 1860 these two distinct universities were united, King's College for the faculties of Divinity and Arts, Marischal College for Law, Medicine, and General Science. The occasion was a great one, drawing to the northern city representatives of universities in all parts of the civilized world. The venerable and munificent Chancellor, Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, received a medal from the Pope, presented by a delegate from the Scots College in Rome. The proceedings were of an enthusiastic character, and the reception of the King and his relatives was fervently loyal. In the huge quadrangle of Marischal

College, on the afternoon of September 27, the Sovereign, in presence of a vast assemblage of learned men, declared the new buildings open. The scene was made remarkable, in point of colour, by the varied costume of the residents and delegates, showing garb in crimson and pale blue, scarlet and green, lilac and pink, yellow and red, black and purple, with a charming background of scarlet worn by hundreds of lady graduates. In reply to the address from Dr. Lang, the Principal, the King gave hearty thanks for the cordial welcome, and expressed his lively interest in the welfare of the University. The scene that followed showed hats, caps, and trencher-boards flying in the air, which rang with cheers from five thousand throats, drowning the clang of the trumpets. Solemnity came with the singing of the "Old Hundredth". A pathetic touch was given at the close when the Principal led forward a cripple on crutches, a man named Robert Munro, to whom the Sovereign presented the Albert Medal of the Second Class, for his gallant attempt, in the previous April, to rescue a comrade who was run down by a train on the Highland Railway. A leg was lost in this effort. The reward was the medal, pinned by the King on the left breast, and a hearty shake of the hand. At this moment, the Queen, after whispering to the King, and receiving a cheerful nod in reply, stepped forward, and, to the man's surprise and delight, also shook his hand. Perfect weather favoured the royal visit. The festival included a dinner given by Lord Strathcona, in a vast specially built hall, to 2245 members and friends of the University. The pipers of the Gordon Highlanders marched round playing Highland airs to the guests, who were seated at seventy-three tables, and served by 500 waiters who, with the food, the table ornaments, the plate, and the cutlery, were brought from London in three special trains.

The Sovereign, returning to London on October 8, received at Buckingham Palace, on the following day, the new Italian Ambassador, the Marquis di San Giuliano, and the new Spanish Ambassador, Señor de Villa-Urrutia, who, as Foreign Minister, had accompanied the King of Spain on his first visit to Britain

in 1905. His wife, speaking our language perfectly, had already many friends in London, and he was specially chosen for his new post on account of his Sovereign's desire to develop the friendship between Spain and her Queen's former home. King Edward then left town for Newmarket, and, with the races, also enjoyed shooting with Sir Ernest Cassel, of Moulton Paddocks, whose guest he was, over the Chippenham Park estate, visited by Charles the First and the two succeeding Stewart kings. On the 14th the Lord Mayor of London, the Sheriffs, some Aldermen, and fifty members of the Common Council were welcomed in Paris as guests of the municipal authorities, and had a very pleasant time. The most cordial speeches were exchanged on festive occasions, and the people of Paris were very demonstrative. In the middle of the month the Sovereign, accompanied by Sir Ernest, was again in Scotland, visiting Lord and Lady Colebrooke at Glengonner House, near Abington, in Lanarkshire, whence he visited Lord Rosebery at Dalmeny Park, near Edinburgh. As he passed through that city a constable, enforcing the strict regulations as to speed, and not recognizing the royal traveller, blew his whistle and cried loudly: "Look out, there! Drive slower!" which made the King look round with a smile. The Queen had now reached Sandringham from Balmoral, with the Princess Victoria. At the end of October the King was again shooting near Newmarket, at Moulton Paddocks, and at Chippenham Park.

On October 31, at Buckingham Palace, he received from sixty men, the remnant of the 3rd Battalion of the Scots Guards, not yet absorbed into the other battalions, the colours of the battalion for safe keeping. As the troops saluted, the colours were dipped for the last time, and the bugles sounded. The colour party then advanced, and the two lieutenants, kneeling, gave up the cherished emblems. It was a pathetic scene. The Sovereign was much moved, and the pipers, marching slowly to and fro in rear of the line, played the mournful air, "Lord Lovat's Lament". Not a word was spoken throughout. The colours were handed to an officer of the Household, himself an old Guardsman, and placed

in the private chapel of the palace. Early in November the King, Queen, and Princess Victoria were at Sandringham.

On the 5th the Sovereign visited King's Lynn and opened the new buildings of the old foundation henceforth styled "King Edward the Seventh Grammar School", an institution to which he had for many years shown favour in bestowing a yearly gold medal, which on many occasions he personally presented to the winner. A native of the town, Mr. W. J. Lancaster, who was Mayor of the Borough of Wandsworth at the time of the Coronation, had spent over £50,000 in providing a new site, buildings, and equipment for the school. There was a holiday in the old town, and the royal pair had, of course, a great reception. In reply to an address, the King uttered wise and emphatic words in behalf of sound intellectual and moral training, with praise of Mr. Lancaster for his "splendid example of public spirit and munificence". After the royal declaration of opening, the Sovereign conferred knighthood on him, and presented the gold medal to the winner. The Queen then unveiled a new figure of the King by Mr. W. R. Cotton, A.R.A., displaying him in a striking pose, seated on a throne in his coronation robes. The bearing of the dove-sceptre is suggestive of "Edward the Peacemaker". The royal birthday was celebrated at Sandringham with the customary dinner to between 500 and 600 keepers, beaters, and other men employed on the estate. The weather was very boisterous, and a large marquee, erected on the usual spot near the church, was blown down. The King then ordered the repast to be served in the spacious building "Persimmon's House", named after the famous racehorse, on the stud farm at Wolferton. It is needless to say that the occasion was duly honoured all over the Empire.

During November the King had his usual shooting parties at the Norfolk seat. About the middle of the month King Haakon and Queen Maud of Norway, with the little Prince Olaf, arrived at Portsmouth on a visit, and were received with all honour there and at Windsor. On the 13th came the rare scene of a Chapter of the Order of the Garter, at which the

King of Norway was installed as a Knight. The last occasion was in 1885, when Queen Victoria installed Victor Emmanuel, King of Sardinia. The spectacle, as may be imagined, was of the most brilliant character, taking place in the Throne Room of the castle, with its walls hung in Garter-blue velvet. A banquet in St. George's Hall followed the ceremony. The royal visitor enjoyed shooting in Windsor Forest, and he and his consort were entertained by the Corporation of London at the Guildhall in the usual grand style. Young Prince Olaf won all hearts by his pleasant ways, and the visit of the Norwegian personages was a great success. At this time the King and Queen showed their charitable sympathy with helpless sufferers by each sending a cheque for 100 guineas to the fund on behalf of the poor crippled children of London, which was being raised by the Lord Mayor, Sir William Treloar, who had been for many years conspicuous for his generous aid to that class.

In the course of November a noble contribution to London charities was made by Mr. H. L. Bischoffsheim, who, in celebration of his golden-wedding day bestowed the sum of £100,000, of which £10,000 was assigned to the King's Hospital Fund, and the same amount to the King Edward the Seventh Sanatorium, at Petersfield, Sussex, lately mentioned in these pages. In the same month Mr. George Herring, an eminent philanthropist, left to the Hospital Sunday Fund estate worth £600,000. On December 1 Queen Alexandra's birthday was celebrated at Sandringham by her entertainment of 600 children, in their respective villages on the royal estate, by a review of the Royal Regiment Norfolk Imperial Yeomanry in presence of Kings Edward and Haakon, the Colonel-in-Chief and Honorary Colonel, and of the 3rd Volunteer Battalion Norfolk Regiment, which paraded 884 strong, and included the company recently formed among the men employed on the Sandringham estate. Among the royal people present was Prince Olaf, who, seated on his mother's knee, dressed in white with a pale-blue hat, solemnly saluted the British and Norwegian Royal Standards, hoisted on separate staffs at the saluting-point. The King made

a suitable brief address after the march past. The day concluded with a state dinner and private concert to a large number of guests. On December 10 the King was in London for the Smithfield Club Cattle Show, at which he carefully inspected the chief animals, indicating their various "points" to his attendants. When his own "champion heifer", the best beast in the show, was paraded, the royal prizewinner critically viewed the animal from various positions, touching her lightly with his stick, and stroking her nose. In the case of the sheep, in which he secured the other championship, the worthy descendant of "Farmer George" put his hand deep into the luxuriant wool, causing an old farmer to say audibly "You'll want some new gloves, sir". It was a year of unusual success for the products of the royal farms at Windsor and Sandringham. At Birmingham the King had recently won the championships and all the chief cups, and at Islington, in addition to the prizes named above, he took the Prince of Wales's Challenge Cup for the best pen of three sheep or lambs bred by the exhibitor; the £50 silver cup for the best ox; and several first, second, and third prizes for cattle, sheep, and pigs.

On December 14 the Norwegian royal personages left London for Berlin and Copenhagen, where they were to spend Christmas. On the 17th the Prince of Wales, presiding at Marlborough House over the General Council of King Edward's Hospital Fund for London, received reports from the officials that £110,000 had been received for distribution, as against £100,000 in 1905. The close of the year 1906 found the royal party at Sandringham, where Christmas was spent in the usual fashion, with bountiful "good cheer" for tenants and dependents on the estate, including over half a stone of royal Norfolk beef for each of about 400 families. The monarch, who never forgot any class of his needy subjects, sent a £10 donation to the funds of the annual Christmas dinner to the London "sandwichmen", with his good wishes for their enjoyment. It was seasonable weather at the Norfolk home, where the King and Queen, over forty years in possession, delighted to pass Yuletide in preference



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KING EDWARD SHOOTING OVER SANDRINGHAM PRESERVES

W. J. Edwards

to any of the state palaces. There they must have felt a happy consciousness that they had shown goodwill to all classes of the people, and they were certain of the loyal affection of a vast Empire, testified by countless greetings. The picturesque church at which they worshipped on Christmas morning, surrounded by children, grandchildren, guests, retinue, and villagers, was adorned with plain and variegated holly, brightly relieved with choice blooms and delicate exotics. The family dinner at night included roast beef, the traditional Norfolk dishes of cygnet and turkey basted with wine of choice vintages, and plumpudding crowned with holly and bathed in fire. In the ballroom the royal presents were stripped from the magnificent Christmas tree, and the day ended in mirthful style. On the 26th snow lay deep on the ground, and was drifted into huge masses by a strong gale. The programme for shooting was upset for the week, but on December 27 the King had a few hours' sport in the home coverts with the Prince of Wales and some other guests. In this quiet, homelike way the King passed the closing months of the sixth year of his reign.

CHAPTER XLIII

IMPERIAL PROGRESS

1906

As regards political affairs at home in 1906, the chief subject of discussion was the Education Bill introduced by the new Radical Government. The object of this measure was to create, as far as possible, a truly national system of elementary education under full public control and management, but with the greatest possible consideration for special cases. In and out of Parliament determined opposition was made by the members of the Anglican and Roman communions, and, after the third reading in the Commons, the amendments made in the Lords caused the Government, on December 21, in an autumn session, to drop the measure. In the Empire generally a remarkable matter was

the growing movement in favour of "Preference" in trade tariffs between different colonies and dependencies. The year was remarkable for disasters due to the forces of nature. In April an eruption of Mount Vesuvius, already noticed, did serious damage. In the same month San Francisco, in California, was almost destroyed, in the best quarters, by earthquake and consequent fires, with serious loss of life, and damage estimated at 60 millions sterling. In August a terrible earthquake, with consequent conflagration, devastated Valparaiso and other Chilian towns, with the loss of 3000 lives, and damage to the amount of many millions of pounds. On September 18 a typhoon wrought fearful havoc at Hong-Kong on sea, and about 5000 persons, chiefly Chinese, perished.

As regards other British Colonial territories, the chief events in South Africa were the granting of a new constitution to the Transvaal, with responsible government, and the native rebellion in Natal and Zululand. Early in 1906 a feeling of unrest had been for some time growing among the Kaffirs, who outnumbered the white population by nine to one. A number of so-called Christian teachers, coloured "missionaries" from the United States, had been preaching absurd doctrines of equality of blacks and whites, and advocating an "Africa for the Africans". Many natives then refused to pay the usual poll tax, and on February 8 a large party, armed with assegais, "ambushed" a police patrol of fourteen men and killed a sub-inspector and a trooper. The Natal Government called out some of the militia, and commenced operations against the rebels. Two of the natives concerned in the attack were captured, tried by court-martial, and shot, and order was restored, after the destruction of some kraals and crops, by the display of a considerable force. A severe example was necessary, and on April 2, after a careful trial, twelve more natives of the party which had attacked the police, being condemned for murder, were shot, after a confession of their guilt. In the same month a serious rising occurred in Northern Natal and Zululand, planned and headed by a chief named Bambaata. The rebels cut the telegraph wires, plundered two farms, seizing arms and ammuni

tion, and assailed a party of police and civilians near Greytown, killing four troopers and wounding others. The rebellion soon assumed large proportions, the natives being much aided by the dense bush in effecting surprise attacks. A great force of militia and other troops took the field, and the Zulus were severely handled in several engagements beyond the Tugela, where they took refuge in dense forests. Loyal natives did good service to the Natal forces in acting as guides into the recesses of the hilly country, and the Boers of the Transvaal, aware of the general danger to the white folk in South Africa, promptly sent 500 volunteers from Johannesburg. Colonel Mackenzie set out from Pietermaritzburg with 2000 men, having a famous soldier of the South African war, Colonel Sir A. Wools-Sampson, of the Imperial Light Horse, as his chief of the staff. On the other side a powerful chief named Sigananda joined Bambaata, and early in May some sharp fighting took place, with Zulus desperately charging "home" on marching British forces, who repelled them with severe loss. The enemy were also punished in the destruction of kraals, and especially in the seizure of large numbers of the cattle and goats which form their chief wealth. The rebels were steadily pursued into their fastnesses by a field force of about 6000 men. On June 1 Sigananda's stronghold was shelled and his kraal burnt, and a few days later, in a general action, the Colonial forces had a complete victory. Some hundreds of Zulus fell, with a principal chief, and about the middle of June the rising was practically suppressed by the killing of Bambaata and the surrender of Sigananda with a large number of his men.

The issue of a document without precedent, in March, 1906, enables us to lay before readers an interesting statement concerning the Empire ruled by King Edward the Seventh. The report was a census of the British Empire, the first of its kind ever compiled, and contains the statement that "the British Empire extends to every continent and climate, and includes representatives of practically every race, creed, language, and caste". The area of the Imperial territories, at the end of 1905,

was 11,908,000 square miles; the population 398,401,000. The heart of the Empire, or the United Kingdom, with the Isle of Man and the Channel Islands, had 121,392 square miles, and 41,609,000 people. In Europe the territory was 3703 square miles, with 472,500 people. In Asia the Indian Empire comprised 1,766,597 square miles, with 294,361,000 inhabitants; the other possessions, 148,000 square miles, with 6,208,800 people. In Africa, West Africa showed 557,164 square miles, with a population of 28,992,000; South Africa, 1,626,690 square miles, with 6,674,500 people; and other possessions, 460,545 square miles, with 7,363,000 people. In America, North America, with 3,908,300 square miles, had 5,613,200 inhabitants; the West Indies and Central America, 19,578 square miles, and 1,614,400 inhabitants; South America, 111,500 square miles, and 298,000 people. In Australasia, the Commonwealth, with 2,972,918 square miles, had 3,836,100 people; New Zealand, 104,471 square miles, and 816,200 people; and other possessions, 107,495 square miles, with 542,370 people. An astonishing contrast in density of population is shown by 496.3 persons per square mile (342.4 for the United Kingdom) in the Isle of Man and the Channel Islands combined, followed by 172 per square mile for the Indian Empire, 82.5 for the West Indies and Central America, 52 for West Africa, and dwindling to 1.4 for North America, and 1.3 for the Australian Commonwealth. For the whole Empire 33.5 persons per square mile was the ratio. In nearly all the countries of the Empire the birthrate is decreasing, especially in Australasia. We cannot here deal with the various races in the vast dominions of the British Crown. There were about 1½ million Chinese; in the Australian Commonwealth there remained about 65,000 aborigines; in New Zealand there were 43,143 Maories. The estimated totals as concerns religion are: 208 millions of Hindus; 94 millions of Mohammedans; 58 millions of Christians; 12 millions of Buddhists; and 23 millions of Pagans and non-Christians. Among the non-Christians were reckoned 78,214 Jews; 94,632 Parsees; 2,195,444 Sikhs; nearly 9 million Pagans; 14,180 Confucians; and 5521 Agnostics.

On February 2 there died, at Swinton Castle, Yorkshire, a notable representative of British industry. This was Samuel Cunliffe Lister, first Lord Masham, who in 1838 began business with his brother as worsted spinner and manufacturer, at Manningham, near Bradford in Yorkshire. A gigantic manufacture transformed the charming countryside into a teeming town, with Lister Park as a public playground. Samuel Lister, by ingenious inventions, and after many years of perseverance in face of great losses through unsuccessful trials, succeeded in perfecting the combing machine of Edmund Cartwright, and thus turning silk waste into a valuable asset. In 1865 he had lost £250,000, but at fifty years of age he went on to final success, inventing a velvet loom which paid well, and becoming a triple millionaire, with large landed estate in the Jervaulx Abbey district, and rich coal mines. This very able, determined, and energetic man of business was also a sportsman, running greyhounds at Altcar, and, in his eighty-ninth year, bringing down grouse with rare skill. On February 1 the new Foreign Secretary suffered a grievous loss in the death, by a carriage accident, of his wife, Lady Grey, who was greatly lamented also in the society which she adorned and elevated by rare nobility of soul.

At this time British literature lost a most able assistant in the death of Dr. Richard Garnett, C.B., lately Keeper of Printed Books in the British Museum. Entering the institution in 1851 as a Library-assistant, he spent nearly fifty years of life in service there. In 1875 he became Superintendent of the Reading-room, and in 1890 Keeper of the Printed Books. His knowledge of the treasures in his charge was vast and comprehensive, and his services were always ready for those desiring help. His published writings included works on, or translations from, Greek, German, Italian, Spanish, and Portuguese, and his authority was great on almost all branches of English literature.

British diplomacy suffered, on May 12, a loss in the death of Lord Currie, who had been for over fifty years connected with the Foreign Office, and held the high posts of ambassador at Constantinople and at Rome. He was an intimate and con-

fidential friend of Lord Salisbury, and a most popular personage in society. Lady Currie, who died in 1905, was well known in the literary world as "Violet Fane".

On May 23 the Norwegian playwright, Henrik Ibsen, died at Christiania, in his seventy-eighth year. In blood this notable author was mostly a mingling of Danish, Scottish, and German stock. His originality and power in dramatic and lyric poetry were shown in romantic tragedy, saga dramas, the poems *Brand* and *Peer Gynt*, comedies, and in other styles of work. On his seventieth birthday (March 20, 1898) Ibsen received the highest honours from his own country, and congratulations and gifts from all parts of the world, and in the following year a colossal bronze statue of the poet was erected outside the new National Theatre. His art as a playwright was brilliant, and his influence on later European drama was strongly marked.

On June 4 died, at a great age, Sir Charles Tennant, the great Glasgow commercial leader, distinguished in connection with steel, copper, and alkali. This very able and energetic man was one of multifarious interests, with a mind that remained fresh, keen, acquisitive, and constructive till the day of his death. Among his achievements due to success in business was the creation of a fortune, a family, a country house, and almost unrivalled collections of books, prints, china, and pictures. Two of his sons became M.P.'s; three of his daughters are or were well known in society as Lady Ribblesdale, Mrs. Asquith, and Mrs. Alfred Lyttelton. Sir Charles Tennant was also a sportsman of high class as a golfer, a rider, a shot, and a billiard-player, and his rare mental and physical endowments were ennobled by a generosity of character which added love to admiration in all who knew him. On June 6 the country lost an administrator of high rank in Sir Frederick Peel, second son of the great Prime Minister. His work on the Railway and Canal Commission for many years was little known to the general public, but of very important service to the country.

On June 10 the Empire suffered a loss in the death of Mr. Seddon, Premier of New Zealand. This distinguished public

man was marked by great force of character, common sense, wide general information, and practical knowledge. Beginning life as a railway engineer, he emigrated in early youth to Melbourne. Thence he passed to New Zealand, where he entered the Parliament in 1874, and in 1891 became Minister for Public Works, Defence, and Mines. Two years later he was Premier, and held the position, through five General Elections, until the day of his death, filling at various times nearly every post of importance with success. His qualities gave him an extraordinary influence over the minds and hearts of New Zealanders, and he was the most striking figure of his time in Colonial politics. King Edward at once telegraphed to Lord Plunket, the Governor, the expression of his deep regret, and of his assurance that Mr. Seddon's "loyal and distinguished services will secure for his name a permanent place among the statesmen who have most zealously aided in fostering the sentiment of kinship on which the unity of the Empire depends". The Earl of Elgin, Colonial Secretary, also forwarded assurances of the great regret of the Government, and their sense of "the loss sustained by the removal of a statesman so distinguished in the history of the Colony and the Empire". A remarkable display of grief was made by the aboriginal people when Mr. Seddon was buried at Wellington. Three hundred tribal representatives of the Maoris gave a ceremonial with all the old poetic and barbaric fervour of the race. The demonstration, lasting over an hour, culminated in a weird burst of song in defiance of death, which deeply impressed the few Europeans who were permitted to be present. During the lying-in-state 30,000 people passed the coffin. At the cemetery gates it was transferred to a smaller gun carriage, and drawn by British blue-jackets up a steep knoll to the place of interment, overlooking the city and the Parliament house.

On Sunday, July 1, there died in London two prominent personages of widely different lines of life. The one was the famous "Teetotaler" M.P., Sir Wilfrid Lawson, whose work in and out of Parliament needs no description. He was a most useful and good-humoured man; a good country squire and master

of foxhounds; a composer of abundant fugitive facetious verse which amused his fellow members in the Commons. He was in all respects a thorough gentleman, earnest in good works without any thought of earthly reward. The other was Señor Manuel Garcia, lately noticed in these pages, who passed away in his sleep in his one hundred and second year.

A well-known personage died at this time, Mr. Alfred Beit, of the Kimberley diamond mines. He was an original director of the British South Africa Company, and took an active interest in the development of Rhodesia. On coming to Britain Mr. Beit overcame the prejudice against "South African millionaires" by his high character, and his gentle and conciliatory manners. He was a most generous and wise employer of vast wealth, contributing largely to the raising of the Imperial Light Horse and of the Imperial Yeomanry during the war in South Africa. At Oxford he founded a Professorship of Colonial History; gave £25,000 to the Institute of Medical Sciences; and made a munificent gift of landed estate to the Transvaal Government, under the new regime, for the purposes of education. A native of Hamburg, he made a donation of £100,000 to that great city for the establishment of a University. In his will it was found that Mr. Beit had left £50,000 and 5000 Preferred shares of £2, 10s. each, in De Beers Consolidated Mines, to the College for Technology (including Mining and Metallurgy) in connection with London University, and £200,000 to the University of Johannesburg for the erection and equipment of buildings. The same splendid benefaction was placed in the hands of trustees for educational, public, and charitable purposes in the territories of the British South Africa Company. Sums of £120,000 in all were left to various educational institutions in London and South Africa, with £20,000 to King Edward's Hospital Fund, the same sum to Guy's Hospital, and like sums for distribution by his executors for charitable purposes in London and Hamburg.

A lady of remarkable ability and charm was lost to British society, in the prime of life, by the death, on July 18, of Lady Curzon of Kedleston, wife of the recent Viceroy of India. Born

Miss Leiter, daughter of a United States millionaire, she was brought up at Washington, where she met all foreigners of distinction who visited that city. She also travelled much abroad, and in 1895 was married to the Hon. George Curzon, who was then fast rising in the political world. She was the first American lady to reign at Calcutta and Simla as head of society, and she filled the position with admirable distinction, as if born to social greatness. Her personal gifts were of the highest order; her kindliness was beyond praise.

On July 30 countless readers learned with sorrow the death of John Lawrence Toole, the long-retired comedian, who had soon followed to the grave his dear friend Henry Irving. It was the mission of this able man, as pure in private life as he was amusing, and, in some characters, pathetic, on the stage, to stir millions of his fellow creatures to irrepressible and innocent laughter. Starting with mimicry, to delight his playfellows, he showed a very early taste for the drama, and as an amateur he became known to his friend Charles Dickens. Mr. Toole's chief impersonations are well known, and in them he won fame throughout the Empire. His genial and sympathetic nature made him beloved by all who knew him; and his generosity in behalf of good causes went beyond even the usual free giving of the profession which he adorned.

At this time, on August 4, a highly respected noble was lost in the aged Duke of Rutland, a typical "Tory" of the old school, better known, in several offices as Minister, and in the House of Commons, as Lord John Manners. He became intimate, after leaving Cambridge, with Benjamin Disraeli, who placed him in *Coningsby* as "Lord Henry Sydney". He was a man of the best character, a warm supporter of Lord Ashley (afterwards Earl of Shaftesbury) in his philanthropic reforms, and an excellent official as Postmaster-General and in other capacities. A finer specimen of a British noble and country gentleman never adorned the peerage.

Near and at the close of the year several distinguished persons ended their lives. On October 9 Mme Ristori, the great Italian

tragic actress, died at Rome. The 30th of the same month brought the end of an eminent Tory statesman, Gathorne Hardy, first Earl of Cranbrook, formerly M.P. for Oxford University in succession to Mr. W. E. Gladstone, and Secretary of State successively for the Home, War, and Indian Departments. The educational world lost a most eminent worker and representative in Miss Dorothea Beale, Principal of the Ladies' College at Cheltenham.

On December 30, at a very advanced age, the Baroness Burdett-Coutts died, a lady whose philanthropic spirit brought her into close harmony with the Sovereign on his best side. Her splendid and discriminating benevolence had a world-wide fame, and the news of her decease was received with expressions of deep universal sorrow. Her remains were most fitly interred in Westminster Abbey. The last lady buried there previously was Mrs. W. E. Gladstone, wife of the former Premier.

CHAPTER XLIV

A YEAR OF ROYAL VISITS

1907

On New Year's Day the King and Queen left Sandringham to pay their usual New Year's visit to the Duke and Duchess of Devonshire at Chatsworth. There was no formality about the reception at Rowsley station, and no escort was provided, but the carriage-drive from the entrance gates of the estate to the house was lined by a hundred of the workmen employed by the Duke, waving flaming torches. A large house party had been assembled to meet their Majesties, and among the guests were Lord Rosebery, Mr. Balfour, and the Marquis de Soveral. Shooting and golf were the amusements mostly to the taste of the visitors, and these were indulged in each day by most of them. On Friday, January 5, an amateur performance was arranged by Lady Maud Warrender and Miss Muriel Wilson, in which

these ladies and Princess Henry of Pless took a prominent part. During the week the King and Queen, travelling in their motor car, paid flying visits to Lord and Lady Burton at their seat Rangemore and to Captain Hunloke at Wingerworth Hall. On Monday, January 7, the party broke up. The Queen returned to Sandringham to rejoin the Princess Victoria, who had been prevented by a slight illness from accompanying her parents to Chatsworth. The King on the same day went to London, but before leaving conferred the Grand Cross of the Royal Victorian Order on his host, and appointed Lord Charles Montagu, Mr. Gibson Martin, and Dr. Wrench to be members of the order.

In London the King had much to occupy him, and on January 8 and 9 he gave audience to ministers and others, including Colonel Coventry Williams, of the Scots Greys, previous to his leaving for Russia to present to the Emperor of Russia the State of the Regiment of which his Imperial Majesty was Colonel-in-Chief. On January 10 the King went to Victoria Station to wish God-speed to the Duke of Connaught, Inspector-General of the Forces, who, accompanied by the Duchess of Connaught and the Princess Victoria Patricia of Connaught, was departing for a tour of inspection in Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, Hong-Kong, and Egypt. A large company assembled to bid farewell to their Royal Highnesses, who went, via Dover and Calais, to Marseilles, where they embarked on the P. and O. steamship *Marmora* for Colombo, whence they would proceed by the *Devanha* to China. It was the first time that a Prince of the Blood had gone to the Colonies in an official position, and everywhere the royal party received a very hearty welcome.

On the next day the Duke of the Abruzzi, who was paying a private visit to Britain, lunched with the King at Buckingham Palace, and in the afternoon His Majesty called on the Duke at the Italian Embassy. The Duke of the Abruzzi had recently climbed the Ruwenzori, a mountain of eastern Equatorial Africa, between the Albert Nyanza and the Albert Edward Nyanza. The Ruwenzori was estimated to be from 16,800 to 18,000 feet high, the snow-cap to descend to 13,500 feet, and the glaciers

somewhat lower. The Duke gave a lecture describing his expedition to Ruwenzori at the Queen's Hall on Saturday, January 12, at a special meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, when the King was present, and at the conclusion of the Duke's address made a speech complimenting the hero of the evening, a courteous attention which was much applauded in the Italian newspapers and much appreciated in that country. "His Royal Highness is a great traveller and a great explorer," said His Majesty in the course of his speech. "He has done even more than he has told us to-night. . . . Our distinguished lecturer is, fortunately for him, a young man, and I hope he has a long life before him in which he will continue to make explorations which are of such value both to science and to geography. He belongs to an illustrious and distinguished race—I am happy to think, good friends and allies of ours—and, above all things, he possesses great courage, great coolness, and great will. These will, I am sure, carry him through any further expeditions or explorations he may make. I thank him again in the name of us all for his lecture, and I wish him continued success in the course of any future expedition he may undertake."

During the same day (January 12) His Majesty, ever anxious to show his interest in all things tending to support the prestige of his services, and not less than the rest in the matter of accurate gun-firing, on hearing of the record shooting of the *Drake*, sent a message to Prince Louis of Battenberg, who transmitted it to Flag-Captain Mark Kerr of his flagship the *Drake* at Portsmouth in the following terms:—

"I have great satisfaction in acquainting you that I have received the King's commands to convey to you, and the officers and men under your orders, His Majesty's high appreciation of the admirable results obtained by his ship under your command in the gun-layers' tests and battle-practice for 1906, which places the *Drake* at the head of the entire Fleet".

On January 11 the Court had gone into mourning for two weeks for her late Majesty the Queen of Hanover, Dowager Duchess of Cumberland, first cousin of King Edward Seventh,

who died at Gmunden at the patriarchal age of fourscore years and ten. Born Princess of Saxe-Altenburg, she married Prince George, who was the last reigning King of Hanover—the blind King of Hanover, who would not consent to abandon his rights and recognize himself as but one of the mediatised princes whose dominions formed the German Empire, and had to leave his delightful old Palace of Herrenhausen, and with his consort spend the last years of his life in retirement.

On Monday, January 14, occurred a terrible earthquake in Jamaica, attended by great loss of life, and followed by a disastrous fire. Kingston was practically destroyed. It so happened that a large party of Englishmen and Englishwomen had arrived but a few days before to attend an important agricultural conference at Kingston, including Sir Alfred Jones, Lord and Lady Dudley, Mr. Arnold-Forster, Sir Thomas Hughes, Mr. Jesse Collings, and Mr. Henniker Heaton. Much anxiety was manifested in Britain, and there was a general feeling of relief when the news came that this party was safe. The reports from Jamaica were most distressing. The military hospital was burnt, thousands were homeless, and several hundreds were killed and injured. The King and Queen at once sent a telegram of condolence, and headed the list of subscribers to a fund opened by the Lord Mayor of London for the relief of the sufferers. Prominent among the nations that came forward to assist was the United States. A committee was formed in New York for the purpose of forwarding relief supplies, and a squadron under command of Rear-Admiral Davis, of the United States Navy, arrived at Kingston Harbour. A party of bluejackets was landed to assist in the clearing away of debris, and doctors and stores to attend the wounded. A regrettable incident occurred. In a letter the Governor of Jamaica, Sir Alexander Swettenham, requested the Admiral to re-embark his men. Whatever may have brought about this action, it was generally regarded as tactless on the part of Sir Alexander Swettenham, and caused much anger in the United States, where, since aid was thus officially declared unnecessary, no further efforts in aid were

made. Subsequently the Governor withdrew the letter he had addressed to Admiral Davis, and expressed his regrets. This closed the international phase of the incident.

The King joined the Queen at Sandringham on January 14, and stayed there over the week-end, dining that evening with the Prince and Princess of Wales at York Cottage. On the Monday following the entire party travelled to Windsor, in order to attend the Memorial Service held on the next day in memory of the death of Queen Victoria, which had occurred six years earlier. The service was taken by the Archbishop of Canterbury, assisted by the Dean of Windsor, at the mausoleum at Frogmore, where her late Majesty was buried. The King subsequently inspected the glass memorial windows which, by his command, had been placed in the Chapel in memory of the Empress Frederick, the Princess Alice, Prince Alfred, and Prince Leopold.

On January 24 it was officially announced that the following ministerial appointments had been submitted to, and approved by, the King: The Right Hon. Augustine Birrell, M.P., to be Chief Secretary to the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland in the place of the Right Hon. James Bryce, M.P.; Reginald M'Kenna, Esq., M.P., to be President of the Board of Education in the place of Mr. Birrell. A few days later it was announced that Mr. Walter Runciman succeeded Mr. M'Kenna, and that Mr. T. J. Macnamara took the place of Mr. Runciman as Parliamentary Secretary to the Local Government Board. The appointment of Mr. Bryce to represent the Court of St. James's at Washington was enthusiastically received on both sides of the Atlantic. America has made it a habit to send its eminent men of letters as its Ambassadors to the Courts of Europe, and especially to the British Court, and in returning the compliment no better selection could have been made than that of the author of *The American Commonwealth*, a work as well known in the United States as in Great Britain.

The King and Queen, who had been staying at Buckingham Palace since January 29, left London on February 2 for Paris.

The visit was a private one, and their Majesties travelled incognito as the Duke and Duchess of Lancaster. They were met at the Gare du Nord by Sir Francis Bertie, the British Ambassador, and as they drove to the Embassy, where they stayed during their visit, they were loudly cheered by the large crowd that thronged the route. They dined at the Embassy with the Ambassador and Lady Feodorowna Bertie, and afterwards visited the Nouveau Cirque. On the next day, Sunday, they attended divine service at the Embassy Church in the Rue d'Aguesseau, where the British colony had mustered in great force. At the conclusion of the service "God Save the King" was played, the entire congregation standing and singing the National Anthem, that is always so dear to those British men and women who reside abroad. Their Majesties returned to the Embassy for luncheon, and afterwards the King called on the President of the Republic at the Élysée, where he was received with military honours. Later in the afternoon M. Fallières called on their Majesties at the British Embassy. During the royal visit, which was strictly private, their Majesties dined informally with their friends, and visited, among others, M. Édouard Detaille, the artist. On February 4 a dinner was given in honour of the King and Queen at the Élysée, but on ordinary occasions their incognito was strictly preserved. None the less, although the visit to Paris was informal, whenever their Majesties appeared in public they received great ovations from the public, with whom they were prime favourites. The visit ended on Saturday, February 9, and it was on all sides pronounced a great success. "It has unquestionably increased the King's already great popularity, and it is also certain that it has fortified the *entente cordiale*," wrote the Paris correspondent of *The Times*. "There has not been a single discordant note."

The King, accompanied by the Queen, opened Parliament in person on February 12. Their Majesties drove in state from Buckingham Palace, by way of the Mall and Whitehall, to Westminster, where they were received by the great officers of

state. The King's Speech announced that Britain's relations with foreign powers were friendly, and it announced the intention to "provide means of widening the base of peace, order, and good government" in India. It was further stated that Ministers had under consideration "serious questions affecting the working of our Parliamentary system", a reference to the rejection or radical amendment by the House of Lords of the chief measures passed through the House of Commons at the instance of the Liberal Government. The same day, at Tokio, Viscount Hayashi, the Japanese Minister for Foreign Affairs, speaking at a banquet given to commemorate the Anglo-Japanese alliance, declared that during the five years that had elapsed since the treaty was signed the understanding between the countries had been real and beneficial. Mr. Lowther, Councillor of the British Embassy, replying, stated that the alliance was much valued in Great Britain.

On February 23 the King and Queen opened the South African Products Exhibition, of which interesting event something will presently be said; and in the following week, on February 27, their Majesties went to the City to open the New Central Criminal Court, which is erected upon the site of Newgate Prison, and takes the place of the Old Bailey. The first Old Bailey Sessions House was built in 1356. It was there that, during a trial, the Lord Mayor, an Alderman, two judges, several of the jury, and many spectators caught the jail distemper and died, in May, 1750. No drastic method of sanitation was introduced even after this catastrophe, and there was recorded a similar incident in 1772. Then, and then only, the courthouse was pulled down and rebuilt. It was enlarged in 1808, but since the jurisdiction of the court was largely extended in 1834, the building was found inadequate to the demands placed upon it. Newgate Prison, which the new Sessions House displaced, derived its name from the city gate by which it stood, and was of great antiquity. The first prison was erected in 1086 by the Bishop of London, and it has been pulled down and built and rebuilt many times since. In 1857 it was re-erected on a plan

adapted to the reformatory system; but from 1881 it was no longer used as an ordinary prison.

Their Majesties in state opened the new building. They were met by the Lord Mayor and Sheriff at Temple Bar, and, preceded by the City Marshal, drove down Fleet Street and up Ludgate Hill, where the procession turned into Old Bailey. Surrounded by a large congregation of eminent men in all paths of life, the Recorder, on behalf of the Corporation of the City of London, read an address to their Majesties, to which the King replied in an admirable speech. "The old buildings which have now been replaced", said His Majesty, "were of high historical interest, for they witnessed during the century of their existence a change in the administration of criminal justice far greater than has taken place in any preceding century. The barbarous penal code which was deemed necessary a hundred years ago has gradually been replaced in the progress towards a higher civilization by laws breathing a more humane spirit and aiming at a nobler purpose. It is well that crime should be punished, but it is better that the criminals should be reformed. Under the present laws the mercy shown to first offenders is, I am well assured, often the means of re-shaping their lives, and many persons, especially children and young offenders, who, under the old system might have become hardened criminals, are now saved from a life of crime and converted into useful citizens. Still more remains to be done in the direction of reclaiming those who have fallen into crime, and I look with confidence to those who will administer justice in this building to have continual regard to the hope of reform in the criminal, and to maintain and strengthen in their new home those noble traditions which have gathered round the high position they occupy." Subsequently he bestowed the honour of knighthood upon the Common Sergeant, Mr. F. A. Bosanquet, K.C. Then an amusing incident occurred. "Mr. Charles Williams" was summoned also to receive the honour of knighthood, but no "Mr. Charles Williams" appeared, and it became evident that someone had blundered. Presently it became known that

this name was called instead of Mr. Charles Willie Mathews, leader of the Criminal Bar, and Treasury Council at the Central Criminal Court for more than a score of years. Later in the proceedings the blunder was rectified, and Mr. Mathews knelt and arose Sir Charles Mathews.

The King left London on March 4, travelling incognito. He stayed overnight at the Hôtel Gravelot, Paris, and continued his journey on the next day, arriving at his destination, Biarritz, after ten o'clock at night. The Mayor of Biarritz issued a notice requesting the inhabitants to conduct themselves with the same discretion as they showed last year, thereby again giving His Majesty the opportunity of resting and enjoying himself like a private person. His Majesty occupied apartments, specially refurnished for him, at the Hôtel du Palais. His suite included Lord Howe, Captain Fortescue, Mr. Sidney Greville, and Colonel Davidson. Sir James Reid, Physician-in-Ordinary to His Majesty, also accompanied him; and also M. Paoli, of the French Ministry of the Interior, who was responsible for the King's safety in Biarritz. The King led a very quiet life while at Biarritz, visiting and being visited by those private friends of his who were staying there, going for walks, and motoring to San Sebastian, Cap Breton, Bayonne, and other places of interest. Indeed, apart from the fact that he had a certain amount of state business to transact, he led the same life, so far as it is permitted to a Sovereign, as a private gentleman taking a well-earned rest.

On March 27, in accordance with the King's command, as expressed in a telegram from Biarritz to the Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth, a party of the officers and men of the Russian squadron visiting Portsmouth went as His Majesty's guests to London. The party consisted of eighteen Russian officers and one hundred Russian seamen, and it was entertained at luncheon and dinner at the Grand Hotel, Charing Cross. After luncheon the men, accompanied by some of the officers, went to the Hippodrome to witness the afternoon performance; and they were afterwards driven through the city. In the evening the

Alhambra was visited, and the officers were accompanied by the Russian Ambassador, Lord Tweedmouth, Sir Edward Grey, and Admiral Sir John Fisher. A telegram was sent to King Edward in the course of the evening: "The Russian officers and seamen visiting London from the squadron at Portsmouth, having drunk Your Majesty's health, most respectfully wish you all happiness and desire to express their gratitude for their visit to your capital". A hearty welcome by the public was extended to the party as it drove through the streets of the metropolis. Though but a little thing in itself, it is such actions as these that go to build up an understanding between nations and strengthen the *entente cordiale* between friendly powers.

The King left Biarritz on April 5 for Toulon, where, joined by the Queen, who had come from London to meet him, he embarked on his yacht, the *Victoria and Albert*, and sailed for Cartagena, where he was to have an interview with King Alfonso of Spain. The meeting had no definite political signification, but the *Epoca* claimed that it was "the solemn ratification of the perfect understanding already existing between the two Cabinets and the two countries". The same Spanish newspaper added that the meeting was "one more proof that Spain, emerging from her long retirement, is entering into relations with other powers, and is taking part in international action". King Alfonso and Queen Victoria arrived at Cartagena early on the morning of April 8, and a little later in the day the *Victoria and Albert* came into the harbour, where it was met by the Spanish royal yacht *Giralda*, on which their Spanish Majesties had embarked. King Alfonso and Queen Victoria at once went on board the *Victoria and Albert*, and presently King Edward and Queen Alexandra returned the visit. Subsequently the two Sovereigns visited the Spanish warships in the harbour. In the evening the King of Spain gave a banquet on board the battleship *Numancia* in honour of their Britannic Majesties, at which the Sovereigns proposed each other's health. "We reciprocate the desire", said King Edward, "that the ties between our two houses and our countries, which are founded not only on historical

tradition, but also on a community of interests and a real sympathy, may be strengthened and drawn closer by these happy events."

On the next day the King and Queen left Cartagena, and paid visits to Minorca and Malta, arriving at Gaeta on April 18 to meet King Victor Emmanuel. Gaeta is an important fortress in South Italy. It has a place in history as the spot where, in November, 1860, Francis II of Naples, the last of the Bourbon kings, sought refuge; but the town was compelled by the Italian fleet to capitulate a few months later. The monarchs interchanged visits, and lunch was served in the saloon of the Italian royal yacht *Trinacria*, after which King Edward and Queen Alexandra returned on board the *Victoria and Albert*, which sailed for Naples. After the meeting of the two Kings a semi-official note was issued at Rome. "The private manner in which the King of England is meeting the King of Italy at Gaeta is a fresh proof of the personal sentiment and affection uniting the two Sovereigns," so it ran. "The meeting was not actuated by political aims, yet it will produce the best effect on the intimately cordial relations of Great Britain and Italy. The interview between the two Sovereigns, whose pacific sentiments are known, is a promise and guarantee of peace to the whole world."

After leaving Naples, the King and Queen visited Palermo, and then returned to Naples. Her Majesty, with the Princess Victoria, remained on board the *Victoria and Albert*, and cruised for a while in the Mediterranean, while the King went to London, where he arrived on May 5. On the next day arrived Prince Fushimi of Japan, who had come to Britain to express his Sovereign's gratitude for the Garter Mission of the previous year. Prince Fushimi, who is the eldest of the Japanese Imperial Princes, was received on his arrival at Victoria Station by the Prince of Wales, other members of the Royal Family, and a numerous company. His Imperial Highness, with his suite, drove to Buckingham Palace, where he was received by the King. Later in the afternoon His Majesty called on Prince

Fushimi, at whose disposal York House had been placed. A great deal of indignation was caused by the Lord Chamberlain's action in forbidding performances of the Gilbert and Sullivan comic opera, *The Mikado*, during the visit of Prince Fushimi, lest offence should be given to His Imperial Highness. The irritation of the public turned to amusement when it became known that the bands on Japanese men-of-war played the music of *The Mikado*.

On June 8 the King and Queen of Denmark arrived in Britain on a visit to King Edward and Queen Alexandra. They were met at Portsmouth by the Prince of Wales, who travelled with the distinguished visitors to London, where at Victoria Station a brilliant company, including King Edward and Queen Alexandra, was assembled. The royal party drove to Buckingham Palace, where their Majesties were to stay while in the metropolis. King Frederick had been in Britain several times, but this was his first visit since his accession to the Danish throne. On the next day, Sunday, King Edward and Queen Alexandra, with their guests, visited Windsor, returning in the evening. On Monday the King and Queen of Denmark went in state to the Guildhall, where the City address of welcome was presented in a gold casket. This ceremony was followed by a luncheon in the Great Hall, after which His Majesty made a speech in which he alluded to the close ties between the reigning houses of Denmark and Great Britain.

On the following evening a gala performance at the Opera was, by King Edward's command, given in honour of the King and Queen of Denmark. The interior of Covent Garden Theatre was magnificently decorated with flowers, most of which, however, were artificial, experience having proved that the scent of such masses of real flowers was almost overpowering. As is usual on these occasions, the Royal Box was in the centre of the Grand Tier, and it consisted of five ordinary boxes thrown into one, and specially decorated. On either side of the Royal Box were the Ministerial Box and the Diplomatic Box. Court dress being *de rigueur*, the house was a magnificent sight. On

Wednesday, in honour of Their Danish Majesties, a review of the Aldershot Command was held, at which they were present with King Edward and Queen Alexandra; and in the evening they attended a state ball, also given in their honour, at Buckingham Palace. On the next day the King and Queen of Denmark left London for Portsmouth, where they embarked on the *Victoria and Albert*, that conveyed them to the Continent.

King Edward, Queen Alexandra, the Prince and Princess of Wales, and other members of the royal family, were present at Wellington College on Speech Day, June 17. After the presentation of prizes the company moved to the new hall, which the King formally opened. Afterwards His Majesty personally presented the King's medal to the boy who had won it, and finally handed the Public Schools Racquet Cup to the winners, saying: "I hope you will be able to drink out of it, but it must not be anything too strong."

The King of Siam arrived in London on June 22, and stayed at the Siamese Legation in South Kensington. He attended the next day the royal garden party at Windsor, where he stayed over the week-end. It was ten years since King Chulalongkorn had visited Britain, but his respect for British institutions is so great that he has sent five of his sons to school in Britain. The crown Prince of Siam was educated at Sandhurst and Christ Church.

On June 27 King Edward, accompanied by the Queen and the Prince and Princess of Wales, laid the foundation stone of the buildings that will form the extension of the British Museum. The King, who, as Prince of Wales, had long been a trustee of the British Museum, was always much interested in the welfare of this national institution. The addition to the present structure had long been contemplated, but it was not until the Museum received the Lean bequest of £45,000 that the authorities could induce the Treasury to make up the £200,000 necessary for completion of the scheme. In the foundation stone was put a leaden box containing current coins of the realm, the British Museum Establishment List, and the 1906 Parliamentary return of the British Museum.

On the occasion of His Majesty's official birthday the usual Honours List was issued. Four peers were created, namely, Sir James Kitson, Bart., Sir James Blyth, Bart., Sir Samuel Montagu, Bart., and Mr. Alexander Peckover. Three gentlemen were made Privy Councillors, and baronetcies were conferred upon eleven more. Among the knights created it was pleasant to find literature and art honoured in the persons of Mr. William Schwenck Gilbert, Professor Hubert von Herkomer, Professor John Knox Laughton, Professor John Rhys, and Mr. William Quiller Orchardson, R.A.

The King had taken much interest in the formation of the Union Jack Club, and on July 1, accompanied by the Queen, he opened the institution. The Union Jack Club was conceived some four years before, as a national memorial to the men of both services who had lost their lives in recent campaigns, with the object of being a temporary home and meeting place for soldiers and sailors and marines who were passing through or staying for a few days in London. Erected on a site opposite Waterloo Station, where, it is estimated, a quarter of a million men belonging to the services arrive annually, it contains two hundred bedrooms, mostly dedicated to ships or regiments, or as memorials to fallen comrades. The capital required was £80,000, and the entire amount had been raised by voluntary subscriptions. The King and Queen were received by the Prince of Wales, patron of the club, and the members of the Council. "The cause is a good one," His Majesty said in the course of his reply to the address. "I earnestly hope that the efforts which you have made and your aspirations for the future will have the happiest fruition, and that the club which is opened to-day will for many years to come prove a benefit, a comfort, and a means of improvement for those for whom it is intended."

Their Majesties visited Bangor on July 9, to lay the foundation stone of the new buildings of the North Wales University College, and on their arrival the Mayor and Corporation of Bangor presented an address, to which His Majesty replied.

"I am interested," he said, "to see the address in the Welsh tongue, which is retained with so much pride by the people of the Principality, and which has, I am sure, helped to preserve the splendid national traditions which are so dear to them. These traditions are a glorious heritage from your ancestors, and must tend to foster the spirit of loyalty and patriotism for which the people of Wales have always been famous; nor will, I am convinced, the present generation yield in the smallest degree to the past in the manifestation of these qualities. I warmly appreciate your remarks on the principal object of my visit to your city. Education, and especially secondary education, is a subject the importance of which cannot be overestimated, and which engages my cordial interest and encouragement." His Majesty then "well and truly" laid the foundation stone of the new buildings. After this ceremony the King knighted Dr. Reichel, the Principal of the College. The Queen then left Bangor to pay a short visit to Sir Richard and Lady Magdalen Williams Bulkeley, at Baron Hill, Beaumaris, and the King motored through Bethesda, Festiniog, Llanberis, and Carnarvon, to Holyhead, where Her Majesty joined him.

Their Majesties then went on board the royal yacht *Victoria and Albert*, which left for Kingstown. If there had been any doubt as to the reception that would be accorded the King and Queen, that doubt had been dispelled long before their Majesties arrived. Kingstown was *en fête* and the inhabitants wild with enthusiasm, while the road to Dublin was not only decorated, but lined with crowds that cheered themselves hoarse as the royal procession sped to the capital in a procession of motor cars. The King and Queen, who had been met at Kingstown by the Lord-Lieutenant and his suite, drove direct to the Exhibition, where they lunched, and devoted some time to a close inspection of the exhibits. Subsequently they drove through cheering crowds to the Viceregal Lodge, where their Majesties held a garden party. On the next day the King and Queen attended a race meeting of the Leopardstown Club, which had been specially arranged in connection with the royal visit; and

in the evening they gave a dinner party on their yacht, which sailed early in the morning for Cardiff. The visit to Ireland was brief, but it was on all hands pronounced to have been a great success, and it showed clearly that all classes are united in loyalty to the crown. At the conclusion of the visit Lord Tweedmouth, the Minister in attendance, in a letter to the Lord-Lieutenant, expressed their Majesties' "warm and appreciative gratitude for the very hearty and enthusiastic reception given to them".

The *Victoria and Albert* arrived at Cardiff on Saturday, July 13, when their Majesties landed and received addresses. The King conferred the honour of knighthood upon the Lord Mayor, Mr. W. S. Crossman. Mr. Crossman has his niche in history as the first Labour knight. Sir W. S. Crossman was born at Tavistock in 1854, and settled at Cardiff thirty years later, as a stonemason, to work on the Roath Dock. He took a prominent part in politics, and was elected to the Cardiff city council in 1892. Subsequently His Majesty opened King Edward the Seventh's Avenue in Cathay Park, and the royal party then proceeded to Cardiff Castle to luncheon with Lord and Lady Bute. Cardiff Castle was erected by Robert Fitzhamon, the Anglo-Norman conqueror of Glamorganshire, in the room of a smaller one which stood on the same site, built by the Welsh princes of Morganwy. It has now passed into the possession of the Marquis of Bute. The (modern) west front of the castle, with its massive octagonal tower, is a conspicuous object to those who enter the city from the west. After a short visit to Caerphilly, about 8 miles from Cardiff, and famous for its leaning tower, the royal party returned to the town, and took the train to London.

On July 24 the King and Queen paid a visit to the Royal Victoria Patriotic Asylum at Wandsworth, on the occasion of the jubilee of its foundation and endowment as a national memorial for the benefit of orphan daughters of the nation's sailors, soldiers, and marines, under the administration of the Patriotic Fund, founded at the time of the Crimean war. The

Duke of Connaught, President of the Patriotic Fund, received their Majesties, and read an address in which was recorded the good work that had been done by the Asylum during the fifty years of its being. "I am confident", said the King in reply, "that you fully realize the grave responsibility which attaches to your undertaking, and that by a thorough investigation you are careful to acquire an intimate knowledge of the circumstances of each case submitted to your care. I am familiar with the good work performed by your corporation apart from this orphanage, and its constant endeavours to assist those whose husbands or fathers have met their death while in my service." The Queen then presented a number of badges and prizes, and afterwards the King unveiled a mural tablet in commemoration of the jubilee of the institution.

Two days later their Majesties went to Hampstead to open the new home of University College School, which has accommodation for between six and seven hundred boys. The school had been open for seventy-seven years in Gower Street, and during that time it had had on its rolls the names of Anglican bishops, a Roman Catholic archbishop, a Jewish Chief Rabbi, and Japanese Samurai, which was good evidence of its wide appeal. The King made a speech in which he laid stress upon the responsibility that attaches to those to whose hands is confided the training of the young, and, after the Archbishop of Canterbury had offered up a prayer, he declared the building open.

The King and Queen went on August 3 to Portsmouth, to inspect the Home Fleet in the Solent on the next day. There was a full assembly of battleships and first- and second-class cruisers, surrounded by submarines, torpedo gunboats, and flotillas of destroyers. Their Majesties, on board the *Victoria and Albert*, went through the lines, the King taking the salute, as they passed each vessel, from the promenade deck of the royal yacht. The review was most successful, and in the evening it was announced officially that His Majesty was greatly pleased with the efficient condition of the Home Fleet. On the next day the King, accompanied by the Queen, the Prince

and Princess of Wales, and other members of the royal family, went on board the *Dreadnought* to witness the firing of some of the 12-inch guns of that ship, and also the evolutions of some of the newer types of submarines which had previously been ordered to a rendezvous off Sandown. His Majesty was much impressed with the accuracy of the firing, and he sent for the gun-layer and gun-crews and complimented them on having achieved what he understood to be the record practice of the whole world. Their Majesties remained at Cowes for the regatta.

On August 13 the Queen left London for Balmoral, and the King, on the same day, started on his journey to Marienbad, where he proposed to stay for a few weeks. His Majesty was accompanied by Sir Charles Hardinge, Permanent Under-Secretary of State for Foreign affairs, and Major-General Sir Stanley Clarke and Major Ponsonby, Equerries-in-Waiting. The King travelled via Wilhelmshöhe, which he reached on the next day. There, by arrangement, he was received by the German Emperor, who was accompanied by Prince Bülow, the Imperial Chancellor. The monarchs repaired to the castle, where the King was welcomed by the German Empress and Princess Victoria Louise of Prussia. As the visit was so brief, no official functions had been arranged, and the meeting was regarded as private, although an opportunity was afforded for the interchange of views between Prince Bülow and Sir Charles Hardinge. After dinner His Majesty and his suite entrained for Ischl, at which little watering-place a visit was to be paid to the Emperor of Austria. Ischl is the central point of the Salzkammergut, and is beautifully situated on a peninsula formed by the Traun and the Ischl. It is famed for its salt baths and springs. At Ischl King Edward also received a hearty welcome, and had lunch and dinner with his imperial host. In this case business was combined with pleasure, and the international situation was one of the subjects of discussion. "The meeting at Ischl, which was in conformity with the feelings of intimate friendship between the two mighty rulers, King Edward and the Emperor Francis Joseph," so ran the official *communiqué* issued from Vienna, "has given Sir

Charles Hardinge, Under-Secretary of State in the British Foreign Office, an opportunity of meeting the director of the foreign affairs of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy, Baron Von Aehrenthal, his former diplomatic colleague at St. Petersburg. During their conversation, in which all questions of current politics were touched upon, Sir Charles Hardinge and Baron Von Aehrenthal noted with satisfaction the continuance of the traditional friendship already so long existing between Great Britain and Austria-Hungary."

From Ischl the King left for Marienbad, where he arrived on August 16. Marienbad, which at the beginning of the nineteenth century was entirely uncultivated, is now one of the most fashionable watering-places in Austria. It has medicinal springs, which belong to the neighbouring abbey of Tepl, and in the neighbourhood are magnificent pine forests. His first visitor was Dr. Ott, who found His Majesty in excellent health and spirits. It was stated that His Majesty's cure would differ slightly from that prescribed for him last year. August 17 being the birthday of the Emperor Francis Joseph, King Edward gave a banquet at the Hôtel Weimar to the chief local authorities and dignitaries in honour of the occasion. On August 20 Sir Squire Bancroft, Mr. Beerbohm Tree, and Mr. Charles Hawtrey lunched with His Majesty, who on the next day received M. Clemenceau, the French Prime Minister, who motored over from Karlsbad. The audience was private, and no details transpired, save that M. Clemenceau stated that the conversation on international affairs in general, and on Morocco in particular, "led to absolutely pacific hopes". There is little or nothing to record of the rest of the King's visit to the watering-place, for His Majesty led a quiet life, indistinguishable from that of the ordinary visitor, save that he had to attend to such state papers as were brought to him by a King's Messenger twice a week. The King left Marienbad on September 6, for London, where he arrived the next day.

On September 9 His Majesty received the Honourable Arthur Barclay, President of Liberia. The President, a full-blooded negro, and a man of education and refinement, was

serving his second term of office, and his visit to Europe was to make arrangements with the neighbouring powers, Britain and France, for the definition of boundaries of their territories. Liberia is a negro republic on the coast of Upper Guinea, which was founded in 1822 by the American Colonization Society that Henry Clay had established six years earlier. The principal events in the history of this country are the war with the aborigines at Cape Palmas in 1875, and the annexation of the kingdom of Medina five years later.

On September 13 tidings came to hand that the Russian Imperial yacht *Standart*, with the Emperor and Empress on board, struck a rock 12 miles off Hargo two days earlier. The pilot was taking the yacht through a narrow channel, rendered dangerous for navigation owing to the number of submerged rocks. The imperial party left the *Standart* three hours after she grounded. In spite of official reassurances, it seems that there was some truth in the rumour that at one time the position of those on board was one of danger.

Lord Rosebery, on October 12, unveiled at Leith a statue of Queen Victoria, which had been erected by public subscription. In the course of his speech he delivered a eulogy on her late Majesty. “One may at least say this without suspicion of sycophancy,” he concluded, “that not the least of the services that she rendered to us is the effect of her training and example on our present King, who has, without overstepping the limits of the Constitution, rendered such enormous services to his country, and, indeed, to the cause of peace all over the world. And thus in due course Edward the Pacificator follows Victoria the Good.” The phrase clung, and “Edward the Pacificator”, or “Edward the Peacemaker”, is the title by which King Edward was endeared to his subjects. On November 9 was issued the usual list of Birthday Honours, which, however, included no new peerages. From the point of view of the general public the most interesting items were: G. W. E. Russell, to be sworn of the Privy Council; and John Hare, the actor, and Charles Santley, the singer, to be knights.

To King Edward on his sixty-sixth birthday, in celebration of the occasion, was presented by Sir Richard Solomon, Agent-General for the Transvaal, the Cullinan diamond, the gift of the people of the Transvaal to His Majesty. The King gratefully accepted the diamond, and declared that it should be preserved as an heirloom and in future form part of the crown jewels. His official expression of thanks was conveyed through Lord Elgin, Secretary of State for the Colonies, who stated that His Majesty accepted the gift as it was offered, as "a token of the loyalty and attachment of the people of the Transvaal to his throne and person". The Cullinan diamond was discovered on January 26, 1905, in the Premier Diamond Mine, near Pretoria, in the Transvaal. It weighed over 3000 carats before being cut at Amsterdam, and was therefore by far the largest diamond ever discovered. It is of very fine quality.

On November 11 the German Emperor and Empress arrived in Britain, having come to return the visit by King Edward to them at Kiel in 1904. They were received at Portsmouth by the Prince of Wales, and with him they travelled to Windsor, where they were met at the station by the King and Queen. After receiving an address of welcome from the Mayor and Corporation of Windsor, the Imperial and Royal party drove to the castle. The King, accompanied by the Emperor and the Duke of Connaught, went shooting in Windsor Forest, and in the evening a state banquet was given in honour of the Imperial visitors in St. George's Hall, which was lined by the King's bodyguard and Yeomen of the Guard. "Your Majesties may rest assured", said King Edward, when proposing the health of the German Emperor and Empress, "that your visits to this country are always a sincere pleasure to the Queen and myself, as well as to the whole of my people, and I fervently hope not only for the prosperity and happiness of the great country over which you are the Sovereign, but also for the maintenance of peace." On November 13 the German Emperor and Empress went to London to lunch with the Mayor and Corporation of the City, where they were received with much enthusiasm. Their

Majesties returned in the afternoon to Windsor, where they dined privately with the King and Queen and the members of the royal family, after which they attended a concert by the Llanelly choir given in St. George's Hall. Their official visit terminated on the next day, when their Imperial Majesties left Windsor, the Empress going on the *Hohenzollern* to the Hague, and the Emperor to Christchurch, Hampshire, where he stayed at Highcliffe Castle. The castle, which is a mile from Bournemouth, was built by Lord Bute, but the old structure was washed away, and the present structure is modern.

On November 25 His Majesty received at Buckingham Palace the Swazi chieftains, headed by Melunge, brother to the Regent, who had come to Britain on behalf of the Queen Regent in the hope of settling amicably certain matters with the British Government concerning the land question. "I am glad to receive your homage," the King said in reply to the address presented to him. "I shall continue to afford you my protection, and I have instructed my High Commissioner in South Africa to listen to any representations you may have to make to him, but I expect that in return you will obey my officials in South Africa and act in harmony with their instructions and desires." Although the chiefs had been informed that their mission would be fruitless, they had insisted on coming; and though their mission was fruitless, they were pleased with the courtesy shown them in this country.

Much pleasure was given to men and women of all classes by the announcement in *The Gazette* that the King had been graciously pleased to bestow the Order of Merit upon Miss Florence Nightingale. This was the first appointment to the Order of a woman, and it was received with the greatest satisfaction. The Garter is bestowed upon no woman save the Queen or the Queen Consort of Britain, and it is therefore especially welcome to have an order of high distinction to which may be appointed a woman who has rendered great national service. Miss Nightingale's career is too well known to require to be recounted in any detail. The honour was bestowed upon her in memory

of her great services to humanity half a century earlier, when with a body of devoted women she went out to the Crimea to nurse the sick and wounded, in a day when field hospitals were in their infancy and the work was particularly arduous in the face of the neglect of the military authorities to provide proper accommodation. In connection with the recognition of this veteran it is not inappropriate to record an honour paid to other heroes of bygone days. On December 23, in commemoration of the jubilee of the Indian Mutiny, the survivors of that campaign were invited to dinner in the Albert Hall by the proprietors of *The Daily Telegraph*. Some seven hundred officers and men, coming from all parts of the kingdom, accepted the invitation; but nearly as many more were debarred from taking part in the festivities owing to infirmity and other causes. To the latter, Christmas hampers were sent. The King sent a message, which was read by Lord Roberts, who had been through the Mutiny as a lieutenant, and presided on this occasion. Lord Curzon proposed the health of the surviving veterans of the Indian Mutiny, to which Lord Roberts replied. It was an interesting, and indeed an historic, gathering. "I shall be glad", so ran the King's message, delivered through Lord Roberts, "if you would make known to the veterans who are assembled at the Royal Albert Hall to-day, under your chairmanship, my great satisfaction at learning how large a number of the survivors who took part in the memorable Indian Mutiny of 1857 are able to be present on such an interesting occasion. I speak in the name of the whole Empire when I say that we deeply appreciate the conspicuous services rendered by them and their comrades who have now passed away, under most trying circumstances, and with a gallantry and endurance which were the means, under Providence, of saving the Indian Empire from a grave peril."

CHAPTER XLV

IMPERIAL DEVELOPMENT

1907

The event of the greatest interest to the Army during the year was the Territorial and Reserve Forces Bill, by which an attempt was made to give a regular war organization to the Volunteers. It was brought in by the Government as a counter-scheme to that of universal service. The new force, which arose out of the Volunteer Army founded in consequence of the threatened invasion of revolutionary France in 1793, was to be limited to about three hundred thousand men, whose term of service would not exceed four years. There would be an annual camp for from eight to fifteen days, but those who could not attend owing to being employed in business could apply for leave from their commanding officers. It was hoped, however, that many business houses would endeavour to allow their men to go into camp for the training. The King, who had all along taken great interest in the Territorial Army Scheme, consented, so the phrasing of the official pronouncement ran, to initiate it. With this intention His Majesty commanded the presence of the Lord-Lieutenants at Buckingham Palace on September 26, when in a formal speech he impressed upon them how much they could assist the scheme and how essential it was in the interests of the country that they should do all they could to further the movement. On March 23, 1908, were published Special Army Orders, dated five days earlier, giving the scheme for the transfer of the Honourable Artillery Company, the Imperial Yeomanry in Great Britain, and the Volunteer Force, and their reorganization as the Territorial Force, and the organization and establishment of the latter force.

In domestic legislation the most important measure of the year was the new Workmen's Compensation Act, which came into force on July 1. This extended the liabilities of employers to householders, who henceforth were responsible for compensation

to their servants for personal injury by accidents which "arise out of and in the course of employment". This Act was far-reaching, and is undoubtedly of inestimable value to a large section of the working classes. Much anxiety was felt by householders when the Act was passed, but before it became operative this feeling was removed, since the various insurance companies produced schemes by which they would take over all legal liability.

On August 26 the Deceased Wife's Sister Bill passed the House of Lords, and in due course received the Royal Assent. The Bill had been again and again brought before Parliament, only again and again to be rejected; but it was clearly only a matter of time before it was entered upon the Statute Book. In every country but Great Britain, and in all the British Colonies, such marriages were permitted. The King was always in favour of the Bill, and, as Prince of Wales, twice voted in the minority in favour of the Bill in the House of Lords.

During the year there were interesting developments in South Africa. On February 20 took place the first general election in the Transvaal, to which powers of self-government had been given. The result of the elections was awaited with much interest in Britain, where it was feared that the British Party would not be well represented in the Legislative Assembly. The result was not, however, so unsatisfactory as had been feared, and the Assembly was ultimately composed of: Het Volk, thirty-seven; Progressives, twenty-one; Nationalists, six; Labour, three; and Independents, two. General Botha became Prime Minister, and Advocate Smuts Colonial Secretary. General Botha made an admirable speech, the subject matter of which was that since all South Africa was now under one flag, the quarrels between the various sections might be for ever abandoned. While all due credit must be given to the Boers, it may perhaps not unreasonably be urged that only under British rule would it be possible for those who only a short time before had been antagonists to come together so quickly, to heal their wounds, and unite their interests. It required as much courage as wisdom to grant powers

of self-government to a new colony, where the British sections of the community must assuredly be outvoted. A further step in the pacification of South Africa was taken on February 23, when the King and Queen opened the South African Products Exhibition at the Royal Horticultural Society's Hall in Vincent Square, Westminster. Their Majesties drove from Buckingham Palace in semi-state, and were formally received at the entrance to the building by the Earl of Elgin, Secretary of State for the Colonies, Captain Pieter van Blommestein Bam, Chairman of the General Executive, and others closely connected with the formation of the Exhibition. A procession was formed, and their Majesties conducted to the dais. The proceedings opened with the singing of the National Anthem, and then Sir Thomas Fuller, as senior Agent-General for the South African colonies, welcomed the King and Queen, and thanked them "for graciously recognizing and supporting the efforts of the South African Colonies to challenge the friendly judgment of the British people upon the fruits of their toil". Captain van Blommestein Bam then read an Address to their Majesties, to which the King replied briefly. "It is satisfactory to me to know that this Exhibition is the result of the combined efforts of the several South African Governments"; so ran the concluding sentences. "In this common action I see an additional proof of that essential unity of South Africa, the realization of which in every sense is an object near to my heart". His Majesty bestowed the honour of knighthood upon Captain Bam; and then, with the Queen, examined the various exhibits. On June 10 were issued Letters Patent constituting responsible government in the Orange River Colony, which was given powers of self-government on a basis similar to that granted to the Transvaal. This was one more step in the complete pacification of British South Africa.

It was mainly the desire of Cecil Rhodes to link up the Colonies with the Mother Country that led him to leave funds for the establishment of the Rhodes Scholarships at Oxford, which enabled a number of students in the Colonies to enjoy the privileges of residence at that university. On June 12, under

the presidency of the Vice-Chancellor of Oxford University (the President of Magdalen), Lord Rosebery, the senior trustee, unveiled the tablet in the Examination Schools erected by the University to commemorate the foundation of these Scholarships. Lord Rosebery took the opportunity to pay tribute to Rhodes as an "Empire-builder and a great Imperial statesman."

More important was the Conference for which the Prime Ministers of the great self-governing Colonies assembled in the metropolis of the Empire. Appropriately enough, on the opening day of the Conference (April 15) was announced a reduction of postage between Canada and Great Britain. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman addressed the Colonial Conference, which held its sittings at the Colonial Office. The Colonial Prime Ministers and other distinguished guests were entertained at dinner on behalf of the Government by Lord and Lady Beauchamp. This was but the first of innumerable entertainments given in honour of the visitors, the most important and interesting of which was the admission to the Freedom of the City of London which was extended to them by the Lord Mayor and Corporation. This function was followed by a luncheon in the Guildhall. At the meetings many subjects were discussed, and among them preferential trade, the right of the Colonies to establish intercolonial preference, and the establishment of an Imperial Council. At its penultimate sitting, in May, the Conference passed certain resolutions, which, since they are of the greatest importance as being a further step towards the consolidation of the Empire, may with advantage be reproduced verbatim:—

"That it will be to the advantage of the Empire if a Conference, to be called the Imperial Conference, is held every four years, at which questions of common interest may be discussed and considered as between His Majesty's Government and the Governments of the self-governing Dominions beyond the seas. The Prime Minister of the United Kingdom will be *ex officio* President, and the Prime Ministers of the self-governing Dominions *ex officio* members of the Conference. The Secretary of State for the Colonies will be an *ex officio* member of the Conference and will take the chair in the absence of the President. He will arrange for such Imperial Conferences after communication with the Prime Ministers of the respective Dominions. That such other Ministers as the respective Governments may appoint will also be members of the Conference—it being understood that,

except by special permission of the Conference, each discussion will be conducted by not more than two representatives from each Government, and that each Government will have only one vote.

"That it is desirable to establish a system by which the several Governments represented shall be kept informed, during the periods between the Conferences, in regard to matters which may have been or may be subjects for discussion, by means of a permanent secretarial staff charged under the direction of the Secretary of State for the Colonies with the duty of obtaining information for the use of the Conference, of attending to its resolutions, and of conducting correspondence on matters relating to its affairs.

"That upon matters of importance requiring consultation between two or more Governments, which cannot conveniently be postponed until the next Conference, or involving subjects of a minor character, or such as call for detailed consideration, subsidiary Conferences should be held between representatives of the Governments concerned specially chosen for the purpose.

"That this Conference welcomes and cordially approves the exposition of general principles embodied in the statement of the Secretary for War, and, without wishing to commit any of the Governments represented, recognizes and affirms the need of developing for the service of the Empire a General Staff, selected from the forces of the Empire as a whole, which shall study military science in all its branches, shall collect and disseminate to the various Governments military information and intelligence, shall undertake the preparation of schemes of defence on a common principle, and without in the least interfering in questions connected with command and administration shall, at the request of the various Governments, advise as to the training, education, and war organization of the military forces of the Crown in every part of the Empire."

At Alexandria, on April 11, the fact transpired that Lord Cromer had resigned his position of British Agent and Consul-General and Minister-Plenipotentiary in Egypt, and that Sir Eldon Gorst had been appointed his successor. The secret had been so well kept that no one outside official circles knew of the impending resignation. The news was made public in the House of Commons by Sir Edward Grey, who took the opportunity to deliver a panegyric on Lord Cromer, with which Mr. Balfour associated himself. Sir Eldon Gorst, who had been in the diplomatic service since 1885, had served in Egypt under Lord Cromer until three years before, when he was appointed Assistant Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in London. The announcement of Lord Cromer's resignation was everywhere received with great regret, for the services he had rendered his country in Egypt were of the greatest value. His career there is the history of

Britain in Egypt, and has been recorded again and again. When he first went Eastward everything was in a state of confusion, nay, worse, in a state of danger; when he gave up his work there he left a country at once peaceful and settled on a sound financial basis. His tact and skill enabled him to carry out a well-conceived programme, by which the welfare of the native was made of primary importance. The administration of finance was put into the hands of those accustomed to deal with these matters, with the result that while great advances were made along all the lines of progress, taxation was much lightened, and the lot of the poor thereby greatly improved. When, on October 28, the Freedom of the City of London was bestowed upon Lord Cromer, in his speech he outlined the policy that in his opinion it was necessary to pursue in Egypt, where to bestow self-government during the present generation would spell ruin to the country and undo all the good that had been effected by the British occupation of that land.

The state of India caused some alarm. In the previous year an agitation was set on foot, ostensibly against the partition of Bengal, but actually having as its foundation the desire to secure Home Rule, which would be one step onward on the path to overthrow British rule. Britain is always averse to introducing repressive measures into any country where she is the paramount power, but leniency in some cases becomes, after a time, criminal negligence, and the announcement made on June 4, that Lord Minto, the Viceroy of India, had, by a resolution in Council, instructed the local governments to prosecute all newspapers that wilfully incite their readers to sedition, was received with general approval in Great Britain. Sentimentality in the government of Eastern lands is a mistake, because it is not properly understood, being taken, not for the kindness of the strong man, but as the fear of the weak man. It was generally agreed that this resolution, properly enforced, should go some way to the re-establishment of peace in India, where during recent years unrest had been rife. This unrest had been the work of mischievous agitators, rather than due to general discontent. The Viceroy stated em-

phatically that the bulk of the people were contented under the present conditions, when justice was administered unconditionally. At the same time it was not denied that reforms were desirable and indeed necessary, and these were embodied in a Bill brought into the House of Lords by Lord Morley of Blackburn. On November 2 the Viceroy of India in Durbar at Jodhpur read a message from the King-Emperor to the princes and people of India, on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of the day when the Crown took over the Dependency from the East India Company, which had till then administered the vast peninsula. After an allusion to his intention "to repress with a strong arm guilty conspiracies that have no just cause and no serious aim, which conspiracies I know to be abhorrent to the loyal and faithful character of the vast hosts of my Indian subjects", he announced that, in commemoration of the occasion, the royal clemency would be extended to prisoners, whose sentences, according to the nature of the offence, would either be remitted or reduced, and that at the New Year due recognition should be shown of the valour and discipline of the Indian troops. At the same time Lord Morley announced that, while there would be no attempt to set up Parliamentary institutions in India, the people would be allotted a larger share in the government of the country by the enlargement of the powers of the Local Boards and of the Provincial and Viceroy's Legislative Councils. These concessions were generally approved in India.

In international politics the most outstanding event was the second Hague Conference, which owed its inception to a promise made three years earlier by President Roosevelt to the Inter-Parliamentary Congress at St. Louis. The invitations, however, were issued by Russia, and the opening ceremony took place in the Knights' Hall at the Hague, on June 15. M. Nelidoff was elected President, and as a compliment to Holland, M. van Tets van Goudriaan, Dutch Minister for Foreign Affairs, was chosen Honorary President. The British delegates were Sir Edward Fry, Sir E. M. Satow, Lord Reay, and Sir Henry

Howard. The subjects for discussion were: (1) the improvement of the Convention of 1899, for the pacific settlement of international disputes, especially in regard to the constitution of the Court of Arbitration, and the Commission of Enquiry; (2) additions to the Convention of 1899, dealing with the laws of land warfare; (3) the elaboration of the Convention of 1899 relating to naval warfare; and (4) the application to naval warfare of the Geneva Convention of 1864. It was not until October 8 that the conference was brought to a conclusion. It effected little, for there is far too much antagonism between the Powers, however peacefully they may be inclined, to make it possible for them to agree on almost any point.

The death roll of 1907 was far heavier than that of any other year of King Edward's reign. The Army lost two famous soldiers, and the Navy a very distinguished man. Sir Archibald Alison, the second baronet, died on February 5, aged eighty-one. Entering the army in 1846 as ensign in the 72nd Highlanders, he served before Sebastopol, when he was mentioned in despatches and promoted. He went out to India at the time of the Mutiny and joined Sir Colin Campbell's staff. He was present at the relief of Lucknow. When the Mutiny was suppressed, he returned to Britain, and was given various commands. He served in the Gold Coast expedition under Sir Garnet Wolseley and assisted in the capture of Kumasi. Subsequently he did brilliant work in Egypt, and returned home in 1883 to take up command of the Aldershot district. He was promoted General in 1889, and placed on the retired list three years later. On September 30 died Major-General Sir John Ardagh. He went in 1876 as one of Lord Salisbury's staff to the Constantinople Conference, and two years later accompanied Disraeli and Lord Salisbury to the Berlin Congress. In the Egyptian campaign he rendered valuable service as an engineer, and he was present at the battle of Tel-el-Kebir. In 1887 he went to the War Office, where he assisted in the Intelligence Branch, his special duties being in connection with mobilization. He served as private secretary in India to Lord Lansdowne

and afterwards to Lord Elgin, and from 1896 until his retirement from active service, five years later, he held the post of Director of the Military Intelligence Branch of the War Office. Subsequently he was a member of the Permanent International Court at the Hague.

Admiral Sir Francis Leopold M'Clintock died on November 17, at the age of eighty-eight. Entering the Navy in 1831, he went, in 1848, in the *Enterprise* to the Arctic seas with Sir James Ross, and again, two years later, with Sir Erasmus Ommanney in the *Assistance*. After doing much good work in exploration, he made, as captain, the famous voyage, the history of which he published as *The Voyage of the "Fox" in the Arctic Seas: A Narrative of the Discovery of the Fate of Sir John Franklin and his Companions*. As a reward for his services he was knighted, and honours from the Universities, Royal Societies, and the City of London were showered upon him. He attained the rank of full Admiral in 1884, and on the next day was placed on the retired list. His name will ever be remembered as that of a most intrepid explorer, and as one of the pioneers in Arctic travel.

Among statesmen and diplomatists the first to pass away, on February 7, was George Joachim Goschen, Viscount Goschen, aged seventy-six. When Lord John Russell became Prime Minister he appointed Goschen Vice-President of the Board of Trade, and a couple of months later promoted him to the Chancellorship of the Duchy of Lancaster, with a seat in the Cabinet. Gladstone protested to Lord John Russell that "It is very unusual, I think, to put men into the Cabinet without a previous official training"; but he soon realized the merits of Goschen, whom, it is said, he subsequently wished to appoint, on the retirement of Lowe, Chancellor of the Exchequer. Goschen served in various high positions, and, in 1880, went on a special diplomatic mission to Constantinople, where, in spite of the difficulties that confronted him, he was very successful. Four years later, when Sir Henry William Bouvine Brand went to the Upper House as Viscount Hampden, Goschen desired to succeed him

as Speaker of the House of Commons, but his eyesight was so defective that he had to abandon the idea. The City of London, which, when Goschen stood for its representation, had returned four Liberals, had slowly been veering round to the other party, and Goschen offered himself as a candidate at Edinburgh, where he was returned by a large majority. Gradually Goschen found himself out of sympathy with Gladstone's political views, and, with Lord Hartington and Mr. Chamberlain, he left his old leader on the question of Home Rule. Henceforth he acted in concert with the Conservatives, with whom, indeed, he soon became identified. When Lord Randolph Churchill threw up the Chancellorship of the Exchequer in the Salisbury Administration, it was Goschen who was invited, and accepted the invitation, to succeed him. Lord Randolph's remark, when he heard of this, "I had forgotten Goschen!" has become historic. As Chancellor of the Exchequer Goschen's principal feat was the conversion of Consols. Later he became First Lord of the Admiralty. He retired, owing to ill health, in 1900, and went to the House of Lords as a viscount.

On February 28 died the Right Hon. Sir Francis R. Plunkett, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., of the Diplomatic Service, aged seventy-two. After holding various subordinate positions, Sir Francis was promoted Minister at Tokio in 1883, and subsequently he held the same position at Stockholm and Brussels. He was appointed Ambassador at Vienna in 1900, and he retired five years later, having reached the age limit.

On March 30 passed away, at the great age of ninety, the Right Hon. Sir Henry George Elliot, G.C.B. Sir Henry began public life as aide-de-camp to Sir John Franklin in Tasmania, and in 1841 entered the diplomatic service as attaché at St. Petersburg. He served at the Hague and at Vienna, and in 1858 was promoted Minister at Copenhagen. After holding various other posts, including that of Minister to the Italian Court, he was appointed in 1867 Ambassador at Constantinople. Ten years later he went as Ambassador to Vienna, and there he remained until 1884, when he retired from the service. On

April 21 died Lord Haliburton. Lord Haliburton, who passed away in his seventy-fifth year, was a distinguished public servant who, after serving in the Crimea, ultimately became Permanent Under-Secretary for War in 1895, an appointment that he held until his retirement three years later, when he was created Baron Haliburton of Windsor, in the Province of Nova Scotia and Dominion of Canada.

The Church lost, on May 29, the Right Rev. Dr. Arthur Thomas Lloyd, Bishop of Newcastle. The Rev. Dr. William Haig-Brown died on January 11, at the age of eighty-three. An excellent scholar, he was appointed in 1857 headmaster of Kensington School. Six years later the headmastership of Charterhouse fell vacant, and, though he had not been educated there, as was usual for those who became masters, he was elected. The great feature of his administration was the transference of the school from Clerkenwell to Godalming. He held his position at the school for thirty-four years, when he succeeded Canon Elwyn as Master of the Charterhouse. The Charterhouse, of course, stands where it did, between Charterhouse Square and Clerkenwell Road, not having been affected by the removal of the school, though the Jacobean hall of the Pensioners, the Master's Lodge, and other buildings, are hemmed in unfortunately by new buildings that are so many eyesores. Two days after the death of the Rev. William Haig-Brown, passed away the Very Rev. Robert Herbert Story, D.D., Principal of Glasgow University since 1894, when he succeeded the Rev. Dr. Caird. Dr. Story, who wrote several books, was an admirable lecturer and a very capable administrator. It was said that he was one of the most trusted advisers of Mr. Andrew Carnegie in the matter of the millionaire's large gifts of money to the universities. Another eminent student who passed away this year, on June 7, was Edward John Routh, the famous mathematical coach. His great abilities showed themselves early. Before 1851 he had won two scholarships and a gold medal at London University, where he graduated. In that year he entered Peterhouse, Cambridge, and in 1854, although Clerk Maxwell was among his rivals, he

came out Senior Wrangler in the Mathematical Tripos. Elected to a Fellowship of his college, he devoted himself to teaching, and it has been estimated that, between 1857 and 1888, out of seven hundred pupils he trained five hundred wranglers (seventy-seven being Senior Wranglers) and forty-one Smith's Prizemen. No other "coach" has ever had such a record. He published several books on higher mathematics, which brought him no little renown.

Journalism lost, on February 10, Sir William Howard Russell, the first and most famous of war correspondents. Young William Russell was a Parliamentary reporter in his youth, and though he kept his terms at the Middle Temple, and was called to the bar, it was as a journalist that he acquired fame. He had been connected with *The Times* for some years when the Crimean war broke out, and it was to represent that paper that he went Eastward. His letters to that newspaper are well known, for not only did they attract much attention when they appeared day by day, but they were reprinted in 1855 in book form. The success he scored in the Crimea he repeated in 1857 in India, and good authorities hold that the letters he sent from there were the best work he ever did. In the American Secession war he again represented *The Times*, and was also that paper's correspondent with the Austrian armies under General Benedek, being present at the battle of Sadowa. On the occasion of the Prince of Wales's visit to India, he was appointed honorary private secretary, and accompanied the Prince in his travels, recording his own impressions for one of the London dailies. He had founded *The Army and Navy Gazette* in 1861, and in later years devoted most of his working hours to it. Lord Rosebery recommended him for the honour of knighthood in 1895, and seven years later the King conferred on him the Companionship of the Victorian Order.

Literature lost, on May 6, Dr. John Watson, at the age of fifty-seven. As minister of Sefton Park Church, Liverpool, he was an important member of the Liverpool Presbytery. An admirable preacher, he attracted large congregations. He

was known to a wider public under his pseudonym of "Ian Maclaren", and he made a popular success with his kailyard novel, *Beside the Bonnie Brier Bush*. His literary work, however, had in it nothing that promised the author a considerable place in the annals of the literature of his country. On October 29 died Gerald Massey, in his eightieth year. Mr. Massey, who as a boy worked first in a silk mill and then at straw-plaiting, came to London at the age of fifteen, was attracted by the influence of the Chartist, and took an active part in their campaign. He became a friend of Kingsley and Maurice, and, perhaps prompted by them, turned to literature, which profession he pursued for the rest of his long life. He wrote much poetry, which attracted a considerable amount of attention in its day, but he is now best remembered as the author of "The Ballad of Babe Christabel".

On October 6 died David Masson, Historiographer Royal for Scotland, and Emeritus Professor of English Literature at Edinburgh University, at the age of eighty-four. Born at Aberdeen in 1822, he lived in Scotland until 1847, when he came to London, where he remained for nearly a score of years. He was Professor of English Literature in University College from 1853 to 1865, when he was called to the Chair of Rhetoric and English Literature at Edinburgh University. Professor Masson was the first editor of *Macmillan's Magazine*, and he wrote many books, the most important of which was the *Life of Milton*. History lost, on July 7, Sir Spencer Walpole, K.C.B. He had served in the War Office, he had been Lieutenant-Governor of the Isle of Man, and in later years, for a term, Secretary to the Post Office. It is not as a civil servant, however, that Sir Spencer Walpole will best be remembered, but as a historian. His *History of England from 1815*, together with the sequel, *The History of Twenty Years*, was his best and most important work.

On May 31 had passed away the eminent publicist Karl Blind, the famous German revolutionary agitator, who had long been domiciled in Britain. It was long since he had taken any

active part in politics, save by his pen. He acted as the London correspondent of several German papers.

On November 12 died Sir Lewis Morris, in his seventy-fifth year. Though in early life he practised at the bar, and took part in the politics of his day, it is as a poet Sir Lewis will be chiefly remembered. He first tasted success in 1871 with the publication of *Songs of Two Worlds*, and he secured a wide circle of readers with *The Epic of Hades*, which ran into many editions. As a poet, however, he ranked higher with the general reader than with the literary critic.

Law also made its contribution to the death roll of the year. On February 20 died Horace Davey, Baron Davey of Fernhurst, in his seventy-fourth year. After a distinguished career at the bar and in Parliament Lord Davey was appointed Solicitor-General in Mr. Gladstone's Administration of 1886. He again held that office from 1892 to 1893, and in the latter year left politics and became a Lord Justice of Appeal. In 1894 he accepted a life peerage.

Another judge, Lord Brampton, passed away on October 6. Lord Brampton was still remembered by the larger public as Sir Henry Hawkins, a name he made memorable first as counsel and later as judge. Mr. Hawkins was connected with many famous trials, notably those of Overend and Gurney, and the Tichborne Claimant. Raised to the Bench in 1876, he was appointed to the Queen's Bench Division, and soon after was transferred to the Exchequer. Retiring after twenty-two years' service, he was raised to the peerage in the following year. He took an active part in the judicial work of the House of Lords. In 1904 Lord Brampton published his *Reminiscences*; but these were a great disappointment to those who had expected a really valuable work to come from so many-sided a man. In 1898 Lord Brampton entered the Roman Catholic Church, and he was one of the founders of the Westminster Cathedral, wherein he was buried.

Music suffered by the death of Sir August Manns on March 1. Born in North Germany, after playing in various cities in that

country he came to Britain, and in 1855 was appointed conductor of the music at the Crystal Palace. His influence on musical life in Britain was very great; he made Schubert and Schumann known to the British public, and there were few young British composers of merit who were not first given their chance by Sir August Manns. Knighted in 1903 in recognition of his services to music in Britain, in the following year he retired, his last appearance being as conductor at the concert given in celebration of the jubilee of the Crystal Palace. Although Dr. Joachim died abroad, and was, of course, a foreigner, he was so well known in Britain that his death on August 15, at the age of seventy-six, must not pass unnoticed. Appearing for the first time in Britain in 1844, he returned again and again, and from 1859 for the next forty years never failed to play at the Popular Concerts. The greatest violinist of his time, due honour was paid to him here. Oxford and Cambridge bestowed upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Music; he was on one occasion selected to reply for Music at a Royal Academy banquet, and many other signs of appreciation were shown to him.

A loss to society was a friend of King Edward, the Hon. Frederick Leveson-Gower, the second son of the first Earl Granville, who died on May 30. He was exceptionally popular in society, as those who know his charming book of recollections, entitled *Bygone Days*, will be aware. A friend of Gladstone, he had the distinction of having refused twice to take office, having been offered at different times the posts of Chief Whip and Postmaster-General.

During the year the King had also to mourn the loss of one of his Physicians-in-Ordinary, Sir William Broadbent, who passed away, at the age of seventy-two, on July 10. He was eminently successful in his profession from a very early age, and honours were showered upon him by those best calculated to appreciate his knowledge of medicine. In later years he became even more widely known by his services in connection with the prevention and cure of consumption. He was chairman of the

Council of the National Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis.

Science lost a great man on December 17, on which day died Lord Kelvin. William Thomson, as he was born, was a very remarkable man, whose career cannot be dismissed quite so briefly as that of most of his contemporaries. From an early age he showed remarkable capacity for mathematics, and in the year he came of age he graduated from Peterhouse, Cambridge, as Second Wrangler and first Smith's Prizeman. Elected to a Fellowship at his college, he continued his studies in Paris, but was soon recalled to occupy the Chair of Natural Philosophy at Glasgow University. Of the honours that subsequently fell to his lot it is unnecessary here to tell. His scientific treatises won him renown in the circles where such things are properly appreciated, and a wider public came to know him through his inventions, the fame of which, indeed, became worldwide. Ocean telegraphy in its infancy owed much to him, and the sailor more for his improved compass and his sounding machine. These are, perhaps, the best known of his innumerable inventions, and of most of the rest the true value is known chiefly to the scientific students. The range of his intellect was enormous, and he was at once a theorist and a practical man, as much at home at a directors' meeting as in the chair at the Royal Society or the British Association. Lord Kelvin was buried in Westminster Abbey on December 23, a large and distinguished company being present at the memorial service, where the King was represented by the Duke of Argyll.

On January 29 died Sir Michael Foster, aged seventy, President of the British Association in 1899. He succeeded Lord Avebury as Member of Parliament for London University in 1900, but three years later, going over to the Liberals, he consulted his constituents, and, finding they still desired to be represented by a Unionist, resigned his seat. At the time of his death he was Chairman of the Royal Commission on Tuberculosis, one of the tasks of which was to make a thorough examination of the value of Professor Koch's discoveries for the

cure of that disease. Only a few days after Sir Michael Foster's death the Royal Commission on Tuberculosis issued a second report, in which emphasis was laid on the fact that human and bovine tuberculosis were identical, and that therefore every care should be taken to secure and to guard the supply of pure milk.

CHAPTER XLVI

THE TRIPLE ENTENTE

1908

The King and Queen, who had spent the New Year at Sandringham, arrived in London on January 8. On January 15 His Majesty approved the appointment of Lord Brassey as Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, in place of the Prince of Wales, who had resigned the office. The Government, on January 18, suffered the loss of the Attorney-General Sir John Lawson Walton, who died at the comparatively early age of fifty-five. He had only held office for two years, but although he had not shown any great Parliamentary gifts as a private member, as a Law Officer of the Crown he grew to be regarded as a valuable support to his party. Sir W. S. Robson, the Solicitor-General, was presently appointed Attorney-General, and Sir (then Mr.) S. T. Evans, K.C., was chosen for the post vacated by Sir W. S. Robson.

On January 29 the King, accompanied by the Queen and the Prince and Princess of Wales, opened in state the third session of the second Parliament of his reign. His Majesty read his Speech from the Throne, and, after referring to Foreign Affairs, stated that the bills that the Government proposed to deal with would have reference, among other subjects, to the Law of Licensing in England and Wales, Elementary Education in the same countries, and the hours of underground labour in coal mines.

On the afternoon of February 1 the King and Crown Prince

of Portugal were assassinated at Lisbon. The King, the Queen, the Crown Prince, and the Infante Manuel had just arrived from Villa Viçosa, and were driving in an open carriage through the streets on their way to the palace, when, as the vehicle entered the Rua do Arsenal, a party of men opened fire on it with carbines. One young man, revolver in hand, broke through the crowd as the carriage passed, and jumped up behind. He fired at the King and wounded him in the left side; and in spite of the efforts of the Queen Amelia, who tried to strike at him, he fired again and mortally wounded His Majesty. Almost at once the regicide was seized, thrown to the ground, and shot by a policeman. While this was happening, another man fired twice at the Crown Prince, and hit him in the face and chest. He too was cut down by an officer. Other shots wounded the Infante Manuel. A third murderer was killed, and three more arrested. The royal carriage was driven into the Marine Arsenal, where it was found that the King was dead. The Crown Prince expired a few minutes later. It was believed that the massacre was instigated by the Republicans. The whole world was terribly shocked, and in every country alike the rulers and the people gave expression to their sincerest regret and deepest indignation at the dastardly deed. King Manuel was at once proclaimed, and every effort made to prevent disturbances in the country. After lying in state for three days, King Carlos and the Crown Prince of Portugal were buried on February 8, and at the funeral King Edward was represented by Prince Arthur of Connaught. On the same day a Requiem Mass was celebrated at the church of St. James's, Spanish Place, the official church of the Spanish Embassy, and was largely attended. King Edward and Queen Alexandra attended the service in token of their sympathy with the Portuguese royal family. This was the first time since the Reformation that a King of Britain had attended a service in a Roman Catholic church. On February 9 the King and Queen and most of the members of the British royal family went to St. Paul's Cathedral, where a memorial service was held, and where a large and representative gathering

was assembled to show sympathy with the House of Braganza in its terrible bereavement. It is often said that one dastardly outrage of this sort gives encouragement to other miscreants; but whether arising from a desire to emulate the Portuguese murderers or not, an attempt was made on the life of the Shah and on the Argentine President on February 29. As the Shah left the palace at Teheran three bombs were thrown in front of his carriage, and, exploding, killed several men and horses, leaving, however, the Shah untouched. At Buenos Ayres a bomb was thrown before the President, but with great presence of mind he kicked it aside, and no harm was done to him.

On February 28 the King decorated two miners with the Edward Medal of the first class for saving life from perils in mines. This was the first time this medal had been bestowed since its foundation by King Edward in order that he might distinguish by some mark of honour the many heroic acts performed by miners who endanger their own lives endeavouring to save the lives of others.

On March 4 the King visited Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman at No. 10 Downing Street, the Prime Minister's official residence, to take leave of him before going to the Continent, as the Prime Minister was too ill to leave his room. On the next day His Majesty left London for Biarritz, stopping *en route* at the Hôtel Bristol, in Paris. There the King stayed until March 7, preserving the strictest incognito. He received the Ambassador, Sir Francis Bertie, and M. Clemenceau, and paid an informal visit to M. Fallières at the Élysée. Scarcely had His Majesty left Britain when a sensation was caused by a letter from the Military Correspondent of *The Times*, published in that newspaper on March 6, stating that the German Emperor had recently addressed a letter to Lord Tweedmouth on the subject of British and German naval policy. Those who knew of this letter, the correspondent declared, affirmed that it amounted to an attempt to influence, in German interests, the Minister responsible for the British Navy Estimates. *The Times* commented on this matter in a leading article, and questions were

asked in the House of Commons, to which the Chancellor of the Exchequer replied, that the Emperor's letter and Lord Tweedmouth's reply were private and informal, and that neither had been communicated to the Cabinet. Later, Lord Tweedmouth made an explanation, stating that he had shown the letter to Sir Edward Grey, who had agreed that it should be treated as a private letter. The affair created much talk in Britain and on the Continent. It was regarded as particularly unfortunate that, as the letter came by the ordinary post, the receipt of it by Lord Tweedmouth should have become generally known. It was also thought unfortunate that the German Emperor should have written on naval subjects, even privately, to Lord Tweedmouth.

During the King's absence the Queen, on March 1, accompanied by the Empress Marie of Russia and the Princess Victoria, paid a visit to the Union Jack Club. The visit was private and informal, it being Her Majesty's desire to see the institution in its workaday appearance. The members of the Club were using it in the ordinary way, and beyond their standing to attention as the royal visitors entered the room, there was no formality. Her Majesty motioned the men to their seats, and entered into conversation with several of them, enquiring if they were satisfied with the arrangements of the Club, and if they found the institution suited to their needs. As it was Shamrock Day, the Queen had thoughtfully taken with her some boxes of shamrocks, the contents of which were distributed by one of the gentlemen in attendance upon her.

The King arrived at Biarritz on March 7, and there he stayed as the Duke of Lancaster. He was soon called upon to act in a matter affecting the State. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman had been ill for so long that it was with no feeling of surprise that the announcement was received on April 5 that he had resigned the office of Prime Minister. His Majesty at once summoned Mr. Asquith, Chancellor of the Exchequer, to Biarritz. Mr. Asquith was received by the King at Biarritz on April 8, and, as was generally expected, was offered, and accepted, the

post of Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury. Mr. Asquith at once returned to London, which he reached on April 10, but no official announcements as to ministerial changes were made. There was, however, no undue delay, and the appointments were printed in the newspapers of April 13. As was generally anticipated, Mr. John Morley, the Secretary of State for India, was given a peerage; as was Sir Henry Fowler, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster; and both these ministers retained their offices. As was only to be expected, Lord Tweedmouth left the Admiralty, and he became Lord President of the Council. His successor at the Admiralty was Mr. Reginald M'Kenna, hitherto President of the Board of Education, where his place was filled by Mr. Runciman. Mr. Lloyd George came from the Board of Trade to be Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Mr. Winston Churchill went to the Board of Trade. Lord Crewe followed Lord Elgin as Secretary of State for the Colonies. Lord Elgin was the only minister who retired.

Following hard upon the reconstruction of the ministry came the death, on April 22, of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, who had been ill so long, and who, in consequence of that illness, that precluded the possibility of attention to business, had recently resigned the office of Prime Minister. The success of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman in political life was based upon qualities different from those of his immediate predecessors in his high office. Disraeli and Gladstone were men of genius, Lord Rosebery was a great orator, Mr. Balfour a very brilliant man, Lord Salisbury had great gifts, backed by the prestige of his social position. Sir Henry's chief quality was a steady devotion to duty and an enormous power of perseverance, with a fund of common sense, good humour, and shrewdness. In other offices he had been found adequate, but when he became Prime Minister he was found, a little to the general surprise, at least equal to the responsibilities of his position and an admirable leader of the House of Commons. Popular with all parties, the news of his death was everywhere received with much sorrow. At the time of his death Sir Henry was the "Father"

of the House of Commons, having sat continuously for the Stirling Burghs since 1868. The first part of the funeral service for Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman was held in Westminster Abbey, which was crowded to its utmost extent. The Prince of Wales was present as representing the King, and M. Clemenceau had come over as the representative of France. The pallbearers were the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Duke of Fife, the Prime Minister, the Lord Chancellor, the Speaker, Mr. Herbert Gladstone, Mr. John Morley, Lord Tweedmouth, Mr. Walter Long, Mr. John Sinclair, and Mr. Thomas Burt. After the impressive ceremony a procession was formed, and the coffin was removed from the Abbey to Euston Station, where it was entrained for Scotland. The body was laid to rest in Meigle churchyard, in a grave adjoining that of Lady Campbell-Bannerman.

On April 16 the King, who had travelled from Biarritz to Paris, left France for London, where, on his arrival, he held a Privy Council, at which the seals of office were transferred from the retiring ministers to their successors, who kissed hands on their appointment. The next day His Majesty paid a flying visit to Sandringham, to inspect plans for the improvement of the estate, which he now settled on the Queen as a dower house. The King and Queen left London on April 20, to pay a round of official visits to the Courts of Denmark, Sweden, and Norway. They arrived at Copenhagen in the late afternoon of the next day, and were met by King Frederick at the station. They stayed with the King at the Amalienborg Palace, and as they drove thither were greeted with enthusiasm by the large crowd assembled in the streets. On the next day King Edward visited an uncle of Queen Alexandra, Prince John of Glücksburg, who was eighty-two years old; and afterwards he and Queen Alexandra lunched with Prince and Princess Waldemar of Denmark. In the evening their Majesties attended a banquet given at the palace in their honour by King Frederick. April 24 was spent quietly. The next day King Edward, who had declined, on account of the inclement weather, to attend an open-air procession of the

members of a number of Danish institutions and societies, received a deputation representing commerce, agriculture, science, and art. In his reply to the address, His Majesty congratulated Denmark upon "the rapid and wonderful development both in trade and agriculture. Nor can it be said", he added, "that science and art in Denmark are eclipsed by the successful extension of commerce and agriculture, since some of the most remarkable of recent discoveries in science are due to Danish invention, and Denmark more than holds her own in the field of culture and the arts of peace."

From Copenhagen their Britannic Majesties went, on April 26, to Stockholm. The royal train was met at Saltskog by the Crown Prince of Sweden, and at the metropolitan station their Majesties were received by King Gustavus. Although King Edward, as Prince of Wales, had twice been the guest of the Swedish Court, this was the first time a British monarch had visited the country. That evening a great banquet was given at the palace in honour of the royal visitors, and, when making the customary speech after dinner, King Edward declared: "My sentiments towards your country are those of the warmest affection. They have always been so, and will so remain." On April 27 King Edward, accompanied by the King of Sweden, went to the Riddarholm Church, and laid a wreath of flowers upon the tomb of King Oscar II. Afterwards His Majesty received a deputation from the Swedish Navy, of which he was an admiral, and, after dining with the Crown Prince and Princess, attended a gala performance at the Opera. From the Opera their Majesties drove to the station, and left for Christiania by special train. At Christiania, where they arrived about noon the next day, they received a cordial welcome as they drove to the palace with the King and Queen of Norway, who had met them at the station. The event of April 29 was a luncheon at the British Embassy, at which their Britannic and Norwegian Majesties were the guests. It was, however, an informal function, and there were no speeches. On the next day there was a state banquet, followed by a gala performance at the Opera.

King Edward expressed himself so pleased with his visit that he announced his intention to repeat it shortly. Their Majesties returned to London, via Stockholm, and arrived on May 4.

On May 9 King Edward received in audience Rifaat Bey, who presented his credentials as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary from the Sultan of Turkey; and on May 12 gave audience to the Prime Minister of Nepal, Sir Chandra Shamcher Jung, who had arrived in Britain four days earlier, and had been received by representatives of the India Office. On May 17 the King gave audience to His Excellency Wary Tasich, who had been sent to Britain as Special Envoy of the Emperor of China, to study the constitution of the United Kingdom; and on the following day His Majesty, accompanied by the Queen, went to Aldershot, where he witnessed field-day operations, conducted on a large scale. On May 23 the King, accompanied by the Queen and the Princess Victoria, paid a visit to the Duke of York's School at Chelsea, where he was received by the Prince of Wales, the President of the School. His Majesty, having been received with a royal salute, went down the lines and inspected the five hundred lads who were on parade. Subsequently a mimic battle took place, with the realism of which the King expressed himself much pleased. Before setting out for Chelsea His Majesty had given audience at Buckingham Palace to a party of German burgomasters, who had been touring through the principal towns of the kingdom. The King told them that it gave him great pleasure to receive them in his capital and to extend to them a hearty welcome.

On May 26 M. Fallières, President of the French Republic, paid an official visit to Britain, where he was the guest of the King. On his arrival at Dover he was presented with an address by the Mayor and Corporation of the "Ancient Cinque Port and Borough of Dover", to which he made a suitable reply; and then, accompanied by Prince Arthur of Connaught, he entrained for London. Victoria Station was *en fête*, and when the President arrived he was welcomed by the King and other members of the royal family, the Prime Minister, and many other distinguished

persons. Driving with His Majesty, the President received a welcome from the crowd that was even more hearty than is usually extended to the heads of Continental states. The British people seemed to take a delight in showing their pleasure at having in their midst the President of a nation that once was regarded as Britain's traditional enemy. The route was chosen so as to give large crowds an opportunity of seeing the President, and, instead of the procession driving direct from Victoria Station through Buckingham Palace Road and the Mall to St. James's Palace, where President Fallières was to stay, it went up Grosvenor Place, along Piccadilly, and down St. James Street. Soon after his arrival the usual ceremonial calls were paid. The President paid a visit to the King at Buckingham Palace, and His Majesty shortly after went to return the visit at St. James's Palace. In the evening the King gave a state banquet in honour of the President, at which, speaking in French, he proposed the health of the country's guest.

"Monsieur le Président, welcome! The Queen and I are enchanted to have the pleasure of receiving you here, and as it is the first time that you come to England we sincerely hope that your stay, though short, will have an agreeable memory. To-morrow I hope that we shall visit the Franco-British Exhibition together. The existence of this exhibition shows more than ever the *entente cordiale* which exists between our two countries.

"With all my heart I hope that this *entente* will be a permanent *entente*, because it is necessary for the welfare and prosperity of our two nations, and for the maintenance of peace, which makes for the happiness of the whole world. I lift my glass to the health of the President of the Republic, and to the health and prosperity of France, a country which I have long known and admired."

On May 26 the King and Queen, accompanied by the Prince and Princess of Wales, drove from Buckingham Palace to the Franco-British Exhibition, where they received the President and his suite. The party made a tour of inspection, visiting the grounds as well as looking at the exhibits. In the evening the

Prince and Princess of Wales gave a dinner party in honour of the President, who was afterwards present at a state ball at Buckingham Palace, also given specially in his honour. No trouble was spared to show appreciation of the visit of M. Fallières, and every possible compliment was paid him during his brief stay in the metropolis. On May 27 he received in the morning a number of addresses, and afterwards drove in state to the Guildhall to attend the luncheon given by the Lord Mayor and Corporation of the City of London. The City presented him on his arrival with an address in a beautiful gold casket, but he was not made a Freeman of the City of London, such a position, even though honorary, being incompatible with his position as the head of a nation. In the evening the President was the guest at dinner of Sir Edward Grey at the Foreign Office, where a large party, including the Prince of Wales, was assembled. Later there was a gala performance at the Opera, at which the President, the King and Queen, and the Prince and Princess of Wales, were all present. Not only was attention paid to the President, but the sailors who manned the vessel on which M. Fallières had travelled, together with the personnel of the ships that acted as escort, were not overlooked, and a large party of officers and men were invited to London and taken charge of for the day by the Admiralty, which had them conducted to various places of interest, including, of course, the Franco-British Exhibition. On May 28 the President visited various French institutions in London in the morning, and in the afternoon went by train to Windsor. He drove to Frogmore, and, entering the Royal Mausoleum, laid a wreath on the tomb of Queen Victoria. After tea, having been shown over the castle, he returned to London, and proceeded to Buckingham Palace, where he took leave of the Queen. In the evening M. Fallières gave a dinner party at the French Embassy, at which the King and the Prince of Wales were present. Early on the following day the President left London for Dover, where he embarked in the *Léon Gambetta*, the vessel that had brought him over. The visit had been a great success from the point of view of the two nations most

intimately concerned, and the President and the French were profoundly impressed by the magnificent reception accorded to him. The effect of the visit on Anglo-French relations was undoubtedly very considerable, as M. Pichon, French Minister for Foreign Affairs, hastened publicly to declare.

On May 30 the King received at Buckingham Palace the representatives of the German Churches, who were in London on the invitation of a pan-denominational committee. Count Metternich introduced them to His Majesty, who addressed them in German, and expressed his pleasure that they had been warmly welcomed in this country. This was one of numerous representative deputations that visited Britain from Germany, and many similar visits were made to Germany by representatives of various British classes and professions. These all tended to strengthen the growing ties of friendship between the two countries.

On June 1 the detachment of the West African Regiment, under the command of Colonel Montanaro, which was on a visit to Britain, was honoured by being commanded to Buckingham Palace, where it was inspected by the King, who congratulated the Colonel upon the smartness of the men under his command.

The King and Queen, accompanied by the Princess Victoria, left London on June 5 for Port Victoria, where they embarked on board the yacht *Victoria and Albert*, which set sail for Reval, where their Majesties were to pay a visit to the Emperor of Russia. On June 9 the Royal yacht, with its escort of men-of-war, steamed into the harbour, amidst the thunder of salutes. From the *Victoria and Albert* and from the Imperial yacht, the *Standart*, flew the British and Russian standards, and this is remarkable because it happened now for the first time in the history of the world. Hitherto no British Sovereign had visited Russia, a fact the more remarkable because more than one Tsar had visited Great Britain. Immediately on his arrival at Reval, the Tsar went out to the *Victoria and Albert* to welcome the King and Queen of Britain, who shortly after returned the visit. Luncheon was served on board the *Pole Star*, and the Emperor enter-

tained the King and Queen. The Empress was fatigued by the journey, and was not present. In the evening the imperial hosts and the royal guests were present at a state banquet, at which the Tsar and the King made short speeches. "I most heartily endorse every word that fell from Your Majesty's lips with regard to the Convention recently concluded between our Governments," King Edward said. "I believe it will serve to knit more closely the bonds that unite the peoples of our two countries, and I am certain that it will conduce to the satisfactory settlement in an amicable manner of some momentous questions in the future. I am convinced that it will not only tend to draw our two countries more closely together, but will help very greatly towards the maintenance of the general peace of the world. I hope this meeting may be followed before long by another opportunity of meeting Your Majesties." The King paid his host the compliment of appointing the Tsar an Admiral of the Fleet, and the new admiral was presently saluted by the British guns of the escort.

On June 10 the King received a deputation from the British colony, and gave audience to various British officials. In the evening he gave a dinner party to the imperial family on the *Victoria and Albert*, and during the repast the Tsar announced that he had created King Edward an Admiral of the Russian Fleet. It was generally believed that the King's visit to Russia was the final step in a series of negotiations for an Anglo-Russian *entente*, that might prove beneficial to both nations, for the settlement of certain questions that have long vexed the statesmen of each country. Obviously the object of the meeting was to show the pacific intention of both monarchs, and as such, and simply as such, was the meeting regarded, except in Germany, where an Anglo-Russian *rapprochement* was looked upon with disfavour, because of the fear that it meant the isolation of Germany in Europe. The King and Queen left Reval on their yacht early on June 11, on the way to Britain, and on the same day reached Kiel. The German warships in harbour flew the British flag and fired the usual salute. Continuing their journey, their

Majesties arrived off the Nore on June 14, and proceeded to Buckingham Palace.

A considerable amount of excitement and interest was caused by the publication in the *Dortmunder Zeitung* of a speech alleged to have been made by the German Emperor after a military inspection. "Well," he was reported to have said, "it certainly does look just as if they were trying to encircle us and bring us to bay, but we can put up with that. The German never fought better than when he had to defend himself on all sides. Let them come. We are ready." This speech obviously had reference to the Anglo-French and Anglo-Russian *ententes*, and though the actual words were said not to have been used, it was declared that they accurately conveyed the sense.

The King and Queen on June 20 gave a garden party at Windsor, to which a large party of guests were invited, including the more prominent members of the Pan-Anglican Congress. The Pan-Anglican Congress had been inaugurated on June 15 by a service of intercession held in Westminster Abbey. The service was mainly conducted by the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Dean of Westminster, and the Abbey was crowded with high clerical dignitaries, not only of Britain, but hailing from all the British dominions and dependencies as well as those connected with mission work in distant lands. Eleven special trains conveyed the guests invited to the garden party, from Paddington Station, but a great number preferred to come in their motor cars. After tea the company formed an avenue, and the King and Queen walked through this to salute their guests. On June 22 the King, accompanied by the Queen, and the Prince and Princess of Wales, laid the commemoration stone of the new King Edward the Seventh Hospital at Windsor, that was to be erected to replace the old infirmary. "On behalf of the Queen and myself", the King said in reply to the Address, "I thank you most sincerely for your loyal address of welcome. It is a special pleasure to me to place this commemoration stone in the new hospital. I take deep interest in all hospitals, and in none more than the institution which serves the need of the district lying at my own gates."

On the next day the King and Queen, the Prince and Princess of Wales, and other members of the royal family attended the Chapel Royal, St. James's, to be present at the marriage of the Hon. John Ward, brother of the Earl of Dudley, and Equerry to the King, to Miss Jean Reid, daughter of the United States Ambassador to the Court of St. James's. The King and Queen were present on June 25 at a concert and fête given in the afternoon at St. Dunstan's House, Lord Londesborough's mansion in Regent's Park, in aid of the restoration fund of Selby Abbey, which had been destroyed by fire in 1906; and they afterwards went on to the garden party given by the Prince and Princess of Wales at Marlborough House to the members of the Pan-Anglican Congress. On the same day was issued the list of Birthday Honours. The names in the list best known to the public were Mr. Percy William Bunting, the editor of the *Contemporary Review*, and Dr. James Murray, the editor of the famous *New English Dictionary*, on both of whom was conferred the honour of knighthood. The King's Birthday, officially celebrated on June 26, was the occasion of much military spectacle. The King was present at the ceremony of the Trooping of the Colours at the Horse Guards, and there were reviews in honour of the occurrence at Aldershot, Devonport, and Portsmouth.

On July 4 the Queen, accompanied by the King and the Princess Victoria, opened the new building of the Royal National Pension Fund for Nurses in Buckingham Street, Strand. The fund was founded in 1887 by Sir Henry Burdett, and the King and Queen, then Prince and Princess of Wales, became respectively Patron and President of the institution, which, since its modest inception, has, it is stated, become the largest and wealthiest provident organization of women in the world.

Their Majesties went on July 7 to Leeds, to open the new University buildings in that city. The University of Leeds was constituted by royal charter in 1904, and grew out of the Yorkshire College, which was founded in 1874, and formed part of the Victoria University from 1887 to 1903. Not since 1858, when Queen Victoria visited the town to open the Town

Hall, had a Sovereign been in the northern city, though the King, when Prince of Wales, had been there three times. The day was by royal command declared a bank holiday, and the city was *en fête* to receive its distinguished visitors. Their Majesties drove to the Town Hall, where an address was presented, after which the King knighted the Lord Mayor. The Lord Mayor entertained their Majesties to luncheon, and afterwards the royal party drove to the University, where they were received by Lord Ripon, Chancellor of the University. The Bishop of Ripon offered up a special prayer, after which an address to their Majesties was read by the Vice-Chancellor, Dr. Bodington. The King replied, and then declared the new building open. At the conclusion of the ceremony their Majesties drove to Harewood House, where they remained overnight as the guests of Lord Harewood. On the next day their Majesties left Harewood House for Bristol. They went by motor car from Harewood to Collingham, and there entrained. A stop was made at Hereford, in order that an address might be presented by the Mayor and Corporation.

Their Majesties subsequently proceeded to Avonmouth, when they went on board the *Victoria and Albert*, which was moored at the entrance to the Royal Edward Dock. In the evening the King and Queen gave a dinner party on the yacht. On the following morning their Majesties went by train from Avonmouth to Bristol. They were received at Temple Mead station by the Lord Mayor and Corporation of the city, and drove in procession to the Council House, where an address was presented and duly acknowledged. Then, as at Leeds, His Majesty conferred the honour of knighthood upon the Lord Mayor. From the Council House the King and Queen drove to the Art Gallery, where luncheon was served, and thence to Clifton Down station, through densely packed streets, for, the day having been declared a bank holiday, the inhabitants of Bristol and the neighbourhood had taken advantage of the opportunity to give a hearty welcome to their Majesties. The event of the day, however, was yet to come. The King and Queen took the train from Clifton Down

station to Avonmouth, and went aboard the *Victoria and Albert* which was berthed at the quayside. The gates of the new Royal Edward Dock were already thrown open, but the entrance was still barred by a ribbon of red, white, and blue, which stretched from side to side. Then the *Victoria and Albert* got under weigh, and, steaming towards the dock, cut through the ribbon, and entered. Subsequently their Majesties landed, and, after a dedicatory prayer, offered up by the Bishop of Bristol, the King, at the invitation of the Lord Mayor, declared the Royal Edward Dock open. A number of addresses were handed to His Majesty on behalf of various institutions, and several presentations were made. At the close of the ceremony the King and Queen returned to the royal yacht. There was a time when Bristol was the principal port in the kingdom, and from there in 1497 sailed Sebastian Cabot to discover Newfoundland a year before Christopher Columbus landed on the continent of America. Early in the nineteenth century harbours and quays were erected at a cost of more than half a million sterling. It was from Bristol that the steam traffic started between England and the United States, but Liverpool has long since displaced her in this branch of the shipping industry. Anxious to provide accommodation for the vast vessels of the present time the city took over the Avonmouth and Porterhead docks, and sunk large sums of money to bring them up to date. It was these improved and enlarged docks that the King now opened.

The next day their Majesties came to London, where at Buckingham Palace they gave a state ball. On that day a statue of Queen Alexandra was unveiled by the Earl of Crewe in the grounds of the London Hospital, of which Her Majesty was president. This statue was the first erected to the Queen in Britain, and it was appropriate that it should be erected by a hospital, seeing that Her Majesty has always shown so keen an interest in hospitals and nursing institutions. July 10 was also the occasion of a unique ceremony. A dinner was given under the presidency of Sir William Robson, the Attorney-General, by the Bar to its most distinguished member, the Prime

Minister of Britain. Though, of course, Mr. Asquith no longer practised, he had practised until he accepted high office; and, as Sir Edward Clarke took occasion to remark, it was about a hundred years since a practising member of the Bar had been Prime Minister of Britain.

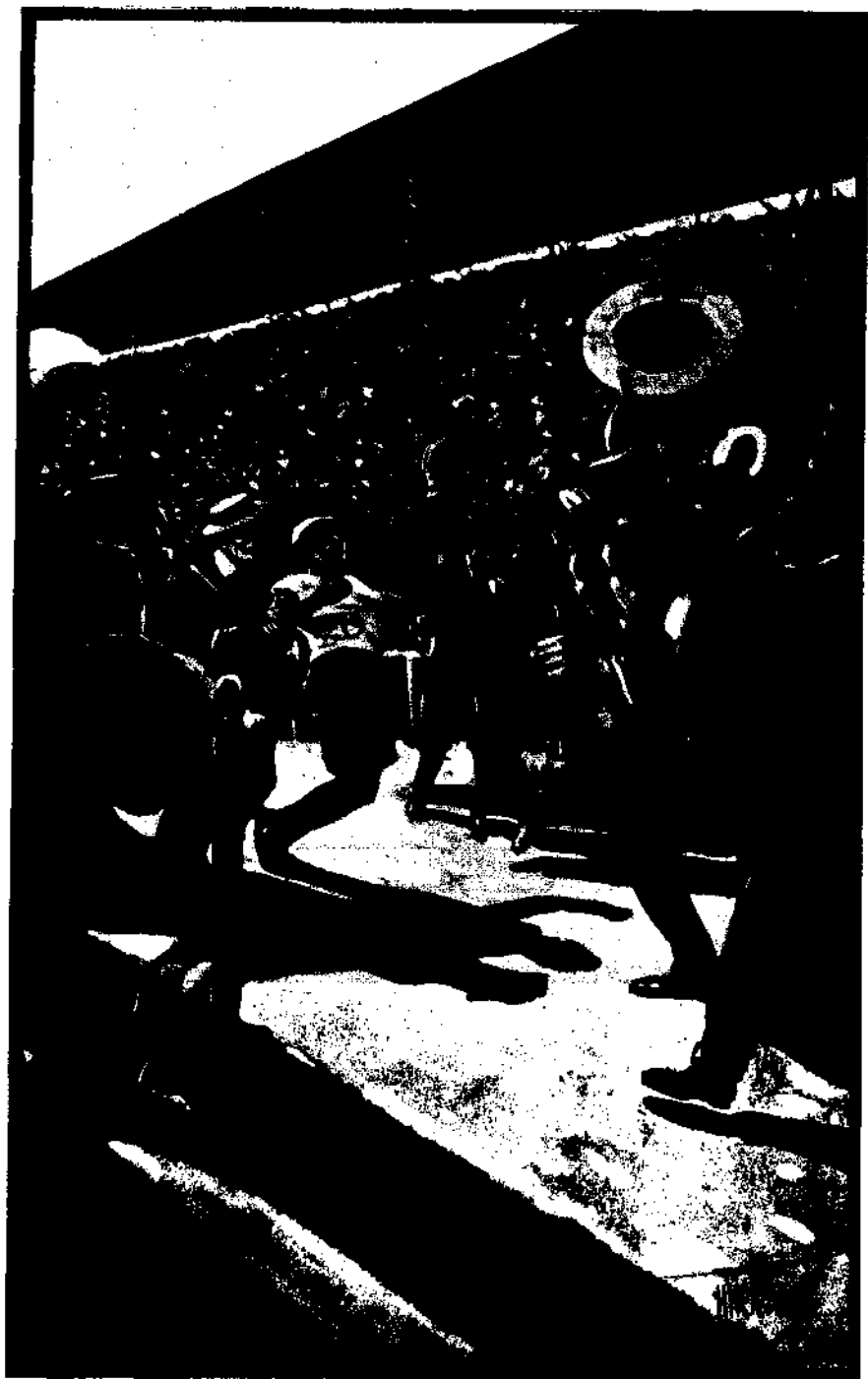
On July 13 the King, who had been spending the week-end with Lord Rosebery at Mentmore, returned to Buckingham Palace in the morning, and, after luncheon, drove in semi-state, accompanied by the Queen and the Princess Victoria, to the Franco-British Exhibition, there to inaugurate the Olympic Games held in the Stadium. Past the royal box marched in procession the athletes of the different nationalities, nation by nation. After the great body of competitors had marched past, the games began, the opening event being the final heats of the 1500 metres race. These were the fifth Olympic Games of modern times, and the King had already shown his interest in the revival of these gatherings by being present at the fourth Olympic Games held two years earlier at Athens.

The Queen, on July 19, had again visited the Stadium at the Franco-British Exhibition to witness some further stages in the Olympic Games. Some of the less important newspapers of the United States printed complaints from their London correspondents in the matter of the judges of the Olympic Games, whose rulings, they declared, were unfair to the American competitors. The more important papers did not echo the revilings of disappointed and defeated athletes. Three days later there took place the most interesting of all the events in the Olympic Games, the Marathon Race. The fifty-five competitors started from Windsor Castle at 2.55 p.m. at a signal given by the Princess of Wales. The competitors had to cover twenty-six miles, the winning-post being opposite the royal box at the Stadium. Vast crowds assembled along the route, and everywhere the greatest interest was taken in the event. Though some British men forged ahead at the start, long before the course was covered, it was clear that the United Kingdom had no chance of winning. In the end the race was between

Dorando, an Italian, Hayes, from the United States, and Hefferon, a South African. Dorando was the first to enter the Stadium, but he was terribly exhausted, and fell more than once. He was within a few yards of the winning-post when he fell again. He was lifted to his feet, and staggered to the post, having covered the ground in 2 hours 54 minutes 46½ seconds. Hayes reached the goal 31½ seconds later, and Hefferon was third. A protest was entered against Dorando on the ground that he had received assistance, and, this being allowed, Hayes was declared the winner. It was subsequently announced that the Queen, who had been present at the conclusion of the race, would present, as a personal gift, a special cup to Dorando. This gracious act was much applauded both in Italy and in this country, Britons being especially enthusiastic over the indomitable pluck and endurance that enabled Dorando to drag himself along to the winning-post. It had generally been anticipated that these Olympic Games would prove yet another link in the chain that is slowly being forged to bring the nations into unity, but it is really doubtful if much good in this direction was afforded by the meeting, for on these occasions international jealousies come to the fore.

The last events of the Olympic Games were finished on the morning of July 25, and the meeting was brought to a close in the afternoon, when the Queen distributed the prizes. There has rarely been such a scene of enthusiasm as occurred when, the prizes proper having been distributed by Her Majesty, a sturdy-looking young man mounted the red-carpeted stairs. The great multitude gave a mighty roar of "Dorando", and when the Queen had presented him with her special prize, the vast audience cheered until it was hoarse. Dorando was at the moment the world's hero; two days later he was a music-hall "turn"! Taking the Olympic Games as a whole, Britain headed the list with twenty-three events to its credit; America came next with eighteen events.

On July 13 their Majesties attended a ball at Apsley House, at which many other members of the royal family were present.



1911

THE OLYMPIC GAMES AT THE FRANCO-BRITISH EXHIBITION
THE FINISH OF THE MARATHON RACE

In all, the Duke and Duchess of Wellington sent out seven hundred invitations. After the arrival of their Majesties, the state quadrille was danced, the King leading off with the Duchess of Wellington, the Queen taking the Duke of Wellington for her partner; the other sixteen couples included the other royalties present and the Ambassadors. Dancing took place in the Waterloo Gallery, so-called because there were given the famous Waterloo banquets.

In Quebec, on July 19, began the celebrations of the tercentenary of the city, which were carried out under the auspices of the Governor-General of Canada. On the next day, in connection with this event, Quebec gave a banquet to Lord Roberts, and on July 21 Admiral Sir Assheton Curzon-Howe and the officers of the Atlantic fleet gave a ball to the Canadian officials and the officers of the foreign fleets assembled in the harbour. The Prince of Wales, who had left Britain on July 15, travelling on H.M.S. *Indomitable*, to represent the King at the celebrations, arrived at Quebec on July 22, when he was accorded an enthusiastic welcome. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, on behalf of the Government and people of Canada, presented an address which he read in English and French, to which the Prince of Wales replied, first in one language and then in the other. It is impossible to recount with any detail the numerous and varied fêtes given at Quebec at this time, but one of the most interesting events was the review, on July 24, by the Prince of Wales, of Regulars, Militia, Volunteers, and detachments from the British, French, and United States squadrons on the Plains of Abraham. After the review His Royal Highness presented to Lord Grey the sum of £90,000, mainly subscribed by British citizens in all parts of the world, for the acquisition of the battlefield of Quebec as a national memorial. On the same day a religious service was held in the Parish Church of Greenwich in commemoration of General Wolfe, the hero of the victory at Quebec over Montcalm. The King was represented at the service by Field-Marshal Sir George White, and the sermon was preached by the Archbishop of Toronto to a crowded congregation, including many naval and

military notabilities. Sir Gilbert Parker, on July 29, unveiled a memorial tablet to General Wolfe at the house at Bath where the soldier lived when he was summoned to go out to command the Canadian expedition.

On July 20 the King gave a farewell audience at Buckingham Palace to the delegates of the Pan-Anglican Congress, who presented a loyal address, to which His Majesty made a suitable response. On July 21 the King held an investiture at Buckingham Palace. The Prime Minister of Nepal was invested with the Grand Cross of the Bath, and among other honours bestowed, eight miners and a seaman received the Edward the Seventh medal for gallantry in saving or endeavouring to save life.

On July 27 the King and Queen received at Buckingham Palace a deputation from the International Peace Congress, which presented an address, in which it was said that His Majesty "had well earned the proud title of 'The Peacemaker'". In the course of his reply, the King said: "There is nothing from which I derive more sincere gratification than the knowledge that my efforts in the cause of international peace and goodwill have not been without fruit, and the consciousness of the generous appreciation which they have received, both from my own people and from those of other countries. Rulers and statesmen can set before themselves no higher aim than the promotion of mutual good understanding and cordial friendship among the nations of the world. It is the surest and most direct means whereby humanity may be enabled to realize its noblest ideals; and its attainment will ever be the object of my own constant endeavours." "The Peacemaker" henceforth became as much the title of King Edward the Seventh as "The Good" was of the late Prince Consort. On the next day the inaugural meeting of the International Peace Congress was held at Caxton Hall, Westminster, which represented 280 societies, and 22 different nationalities.

The King and Queen, at Cowes, watched the start of the racing of the Royal London Yacht Club from on board the *Victoria and Albert*, and then, transferring his flag to the new

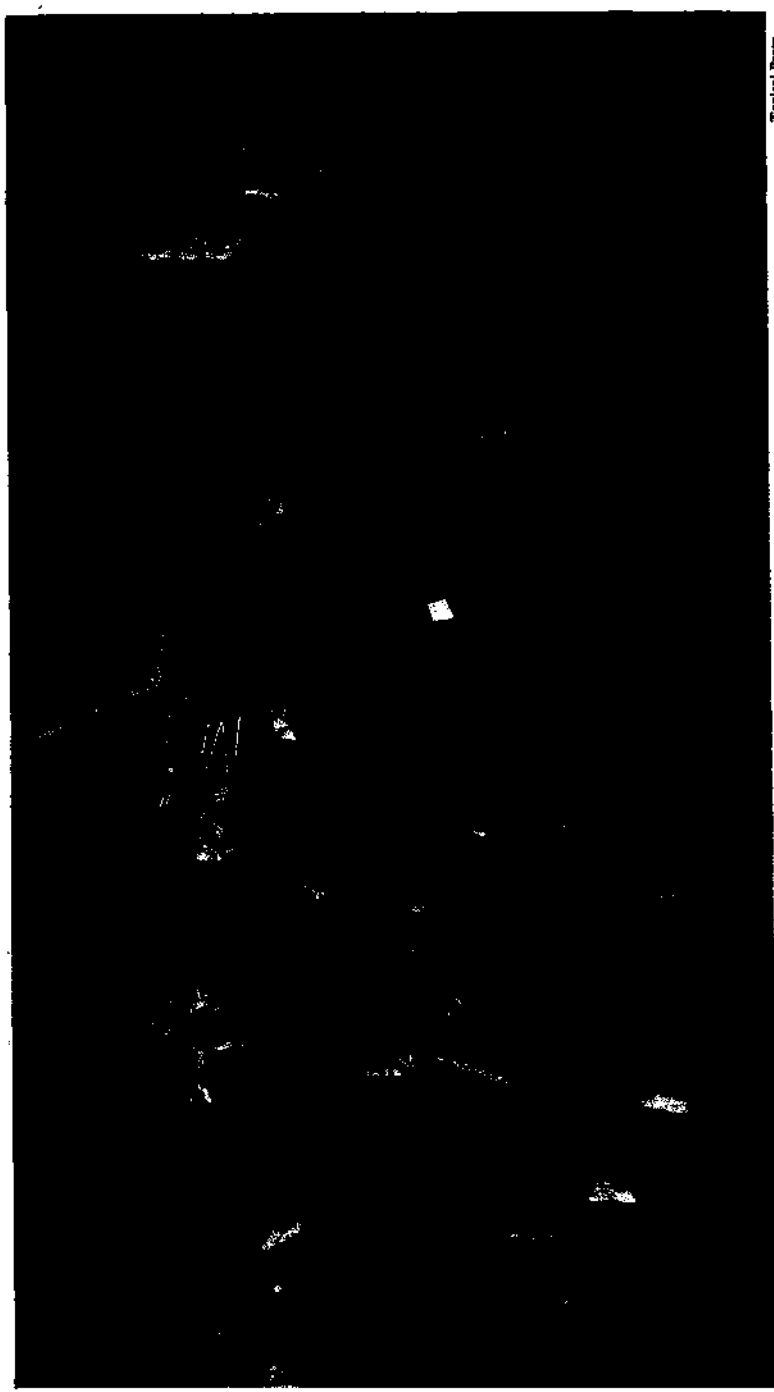
royal yacht *Alexandra*, the King, accompanied by the Queen, went for a cruise round the Isle of Wight. Off Yarmouth their Majesties put off in launches to the wrecked *Gladiator*, which they boarded, and where they stayed a while to watch the salvage operations. The *Gladiator* was a cruiser that had been struck and wrecked by the American liner *St. Paul*, as the latter was steaming down the Solent on April 27. Of its 450 officers and men, 27 were drowned. The King, on August 6, presided at the dinner of the Royal Yacht Squadron. After the health of His Majesty had been drunk, the toast of the Prince of Wales was proposed by Lord Ormonde, Commodore of the Royal Yacht Squadron, who spoke of the probable good effect in the Dominion of Canada of the visit of His Royal Highness. On August 6 the King went round the Isle of Wight on board the *Indomitable*, and before leaving the vessel His Majesty congratulated Commodore King-Hall and his officers and men on the record-breaking trip from Canada, and conferred various decorations on the officers, both commissioned and non-commissioned, who had been mainly responsible for the splendid run.

On August 8 the King and Queen returned from the Isle of Wight to London, and two days later Her Majesty, accompanied by the Princess Victoria, left the metropolis for Sandringham, whence she presently proceeded to Balmoral. The King on the same day went by special train to Dover, and then embarked on his new turbine yacht *Alexandra*, which conveyed him to Calais *en route* for Cronberg, Ischl, and Marienbad. Attached to his suite was the Right Honourable Sir Charles Hardinge, Permanent Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. The presence of Sir Charles Hardinge gave significance to His Majesty's interviews with the German Emperor and the Emperor of Austria. On August 11 the King arrived at Cronberg, where he was met at the station by the Emperor William, who was accompanied by the Prince and Princess Frederick Charles of Hesse. Their Majesties proceeded by motor car to Friedrichshof Castle, and after partaking of luncheon proceeded to Homburg, where they were present at the unveiling of the memorial to Elizabeth, Land-

gravine of Hesse-Homburg, a daughter of George the Third of Britain. The King and the Emperor returned to Cronberg for dinner, and afterwards their Majesties held a reception. At night King Edward drove to the station, accompanied by the Emperor, and took the train to Ischl, where he arrived early in the morning of August 12. He was met at the station by the Emperor Francis Joseph, to whom he conveyed his congratulations on the Emperor's diamond jubilee. After receiving and paying the usual visits of ceremony, the Emperor called at the Hôtel Elizabeth and conducted His Majesty to the Imperial Villa for luncheon. In the evening the King was the guest of the Emperor at a banquet, at which the royal personages proposed each other's health. Much interest was taken on the Continent in King Edward's visits to the two monarchs, and not all the comment was favourable, the press of other nations being somewhat perturbed by the fear that the intimacy of King Edward with other monarchs might lead to treaties and alliances, formal and informal, the principal benefits of which would be on the side of Great Britain.

On the morning of August 13 King Edward left Ischl, after taking a hearty farewell of the aged Emperor, and arrived at Marienbad in the afternoon, where, as an old favourite with the inhabitants, as well as with the visitors, he was given a warm welcome. Shortly after his arrival His Majesty received his physician, Dr. Ott, who found his patient's condition very satisfactory. At Marienbad, on August 18, being the seventy-eighth birthday of the Emperor Francis Joseph, King Edward and his suite were present at the Te Deum after the High Mass in the principal church of the Austrian watering-place. Afterwards, from the balcony of the Hôtel Weimar, His Majesty reviewed the Veterans' Corps; and in the evening he gave a semi-official dinner in honour of the occasion, and in a brief but formal speech proposed the health of the Emperor, and called for cheers.

On August 23 M. Isvolsky, the Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs, who was staying at Karlsbad, drove over to Marienbad, where he had some conversation with King Edward. It was



Topical Press.

KING EDWARD AND THE KAISER AT HOMBURG

After a Motor Drive, August, 1908

stated that the visit was unpremeditated, and that it had no diplomatic significance whatever. On the next day a Berlin newspaper, however, recorded that M. Isvolsky had a long conference with M. Clemenceau at Karlsbad. On August 26 both these statesmen went over to Marienbad to visit King Edward, and lunched with His Majesty. Subsequently the King had separate interviews with his distinguished guests. On the next day His Majesty drove over to Karlsbad to lunch with M. Isvolsky. M. Clemenceau was to have been present, but he was confined to his room by a cold. Much comment on these visits was made in the Continental newspapers, which declined to believe, and possibly were correct in so doing, that they were merely visits of ceremony and had no ulterior motive. King Edward, having completed his cure at Marienbad, left that watering-place on September 4 for Britain, where he arrived the next day. The Queen some time before had left Britain on a private visit to the King and Queen of Norway at Christiania.

It was announced on October 1 that Lord Ripon, on the ground of advanced age, had tendered his resignation of the office of Lord Privy Seal, and that the King had been graciously pleased to accept his resignation. His Majesty, on the advice of the Prime Minister, had appointed Lord Crewe to succeed Lord Ripon, Lord Crewe to retain his office of Secretary of State for the Colonies. On October 10 M. Isvolsky, the Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs, who was on a short visit to Britain, had an interview with Sir Edward Grey, the British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to discuss the Near Eastern question, which had been complicated by Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria, who, on October 5, had declared Bulgaria an independent State. This step had been taken without consulting the great Powers, Prince Ferdinand and his advisers realizing the force of the accomplished fact. It was announced after the conference between M. Isvolsky and Sir Edward Grey that a satisfactory settlement was anticipated. M. Isvolsky lunched with the Prince and Princess of Wales at Marlborough House, and in the evening went to Buckingham Palace, where the King, who had that

day returned to London after a long holiday in Scotland, gave a dinner in his honour. On October 16 M. Isvolsky left Britain for Russia, and it was generally supposed, and accurately, as subsequent events showed, that the tension of the Near Eastern situation had been lessened.

On November 2 it was announced that the Most Rev. Dr. Maclagan had resigned the Archbishopric of York, and that the resignation would take effect at the end of the year. The Archbishop was in his eighty-third year, and felt himself unable to continue to cope with the work of his high office. Dr. Cosmo Gordon Lang, Bishop of Stepney, was appointed to succeed him.

King Edward, it was announced in a supplement to *The London Gazette*, approved, on November 3, of the appointment of the King of Sweden to be an Honorary Admiral in His Majesty's Fleet. The King, who had been paying a number of private visits, went, on November 5, to Sandringham, where he intended to stay over his birthday. The Queen, who had recently returned from a visit to Denmark, joined him there. In honour of his sixty-seventh birthday, their Majesties had invited a large house party, and among the guests were the Queen of Norway and the Grand Duke Michael. The Prince and Princess were in residence at York Cottage, Sandringham. The list of Birthday Honours, issued on November 9, contained no new peers, but four new Privy Councillors were made, including Mr. Herbert Samuel and Sir Edward Clarke, K.C. There were created five new baronets, amongst whom were Sir George Critchett, the famous oculist; and several knights, including Mr. Frampton, R.A., and Mr. Jonathan Hutchinson, the great surgeon.

The King and Queen of Sweden arrived in Britain on November 16, to pay a long-promised visit. Their Majesties crossed from Cherbourg on board the *Victoria and Albert*, that had been placed at their disposal, and were met at Portsmouth by the Prince of Wales, who had come from London to welcome the visitors on their arrival. When the King and Queen of Sweden landed, the Mayor of Portsmouth presented an

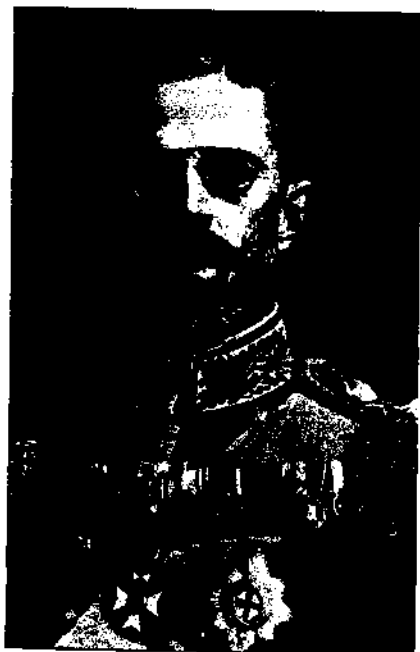


Anderson.

THE QUEEN OF NORWAY



HAAKON VII, KING OF NORWAY



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Anderson.

GUSTAVUS V, KING OF SWEDEN



THE QUEEN OF SWEDEN

Address to His Majesty, who acknowledged the courtesy, and in his reply referred to earlier visits he had paid to Britain. Their Majesties then went by train to Windsor, where they were to stay as the guests of the King and Queen. King Edward and Queen Alexandra met their Swedish Majesties at the station and returned with them to the castle. That evening was spent quietly, and there was no state function. On the next day King Edward, with King Gustavus, shot in Windsor Forest, and in the evening there was a state banquet in St. George's Hall, given in honour of the illustrious visitors. King Edward proposed the health of King Gustavus, and his Swedish Majesty proposed the health of his royal host. On November 18 the King and Queen of Sweden came to London to fulfil their engagement to dine with the Lord Mayor and Corporation of the City of London at the Guildhall. Their Majesties drove in state from Paddington Station, accompanied by the Prince and Princess of Wales and a numerous suite. Everywhere the route was decorated, and the streets were thronged by cheering crowds. Their Majesties received addresses from the various boroughs through which they drove, and at the Guildhall yet another address was presented in the Library. After the King's reply, luncheon was served in the Great Hall. Later in the afternoon their Majesties returned to Windsor. On the same day King Edward, accompanied by Queen Alexandra, formally opened the hall and library erected at Eton as a memorial of the old Etonians who had fallen in the Boer war. On November 19 King Edward and King Gustavus again went shooting in Windsor Great Park, and the King of Sweden planted an oak sapling in commemoration of his visit. In the evening there was another state banquet, at which, however, no speeches were made. The next day was spent in much the same way, and on November 21 their Swedish Majesties left Windsor Castle. They proceeded to London, where they held a reception at the Swedish Legation, and then went to Portsmouth, where they embarked on the *Victoria and Albert*, and set sail for Cherbourg, which was reached the same night. King Edward

and Queen Alexandra left Windsor on November 23 for Sandringham.

On December 1 was celebrated the sixty-fourth birthday of the Queen. There were the usual festivities at Sandringham, where their Majesties were staying; and in London the Government offices, clubs, and other institutions showed flags by day and illuminations by night. On the next day was the diamond jubilee of the Emperor Francis Joseph, and this was celebrated by the Austro-Hungarian colony in London. A high-mass thanksgiving was celebrated at the Church of the Immaculate Conception, Farm Street, Berkeley Square, at which the King and the Prince of Wales were represented. In the evening there was a banquet at which about three hundred people sat down, under the presidency of the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador.

The King had been suffering from a cold and a slight attack of rheumatism, but he was well enough to return to London from Sandringham with the Queen on December 7. On the next day His Majesty left the metropolis for Brighton, where he hoped to recuperate. The change of air was beneficial to His Majesty's health, and he returned to London much stronger on December 14. On that day the Prince of Wales presided at Marlborough House over a meeting of the General Council of King Edward's Hospital Fund for London, when it was announced that the receipts for the year, after payment of all expenses, had amounted to over £156,000. King Haakon, Queen Maud, and the Crown Prince Olaf, who had been staying for a long time at Sandringham, returned on December 15 to Christiania, where they proposed to spend Christmas. In *The London Gazette* of the same day it was announced that King Edward had been graciously pleased to bestow upon the 8th (City of London) Battalion of the London Regiment, formerly known as the Post Office Rifles, the honour of becoming its honorary colonel. That day His Majesty returned to Brighton, where he was again the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Sassoon at their house in King's Gardens, Hove.

On December 18 a meeting, at which Princess Henry of

Battenberg was present, was held at the Mansion House, the Lord Mayor in the chair, on behalf of the English Cathedral being built at Khartoum, the foundation stone of which was laid in 1904 by Her Royal Highness. The King returned from Brighton to London on December 21, and proceeded to Buckingham Palace, where he held a Council. On the same day Parliament was prorogued by the Lords' Commissioners, with the usual formalities. On December 22 His Majesty received in audience Ignatius Abdullah, Patriarch of the Syrians, who presides over the Community of Syrian Christians in Travancore and Southern India. The King's Christmas gifts to the aged and disabled persons selected by the clergy throughout England and Wales were distributed on December 23. On that day His Majesty left London for Sandringham, where he stayed for Christmas. Also, on December 23, General Sir Dighton Probyn, by the King's command, wrote to Miss Weston to express His Majesty's approval of the great work she had done for the British sailors, and also for their wives and children, in founding and managing the Royal Sailors' Rest at Portsmouth and Devonport. The letter was accompanied by a signed photograph of King Edward.

CHAPTER XLVII

SOCIAL PROGRESS

1908

With the New Year came into force a measure that, properly worked, may become one of the very greatest importance and value. Again and again trustees have failed in their duty. Sometimes they have been fraudulent, the temptation of having control of great sums unquestioned for many years having been a temptation to them to use the money for their own ends; more often they have been incompetent or ignorant, or both, the result, so far as the trust was concerned and to the beneficiary, being the

same. To remedy this evil the Government introduced a Public Trustee Act, which passed both Houses of Parliament, and received the Royal Assent in 1906, although it did not come into force until January 1, 1908. Under this Act, neither fraud nor incompetence nor ignorance can affect the beneficiary under the trust, for any loss incurred through the action of the Public Trustee will be borne by, and made good by, the Consolidated Fund. To many people this Act will be a great boon.

On the same day sat for the first time the new Court of Criminal Appeal. The creation of this Court by Act of Parliament was an innovation, for, until it was constituted, there was no appeal in criminal matters. The right of appeal is not with the Crown or the Prosecutor, but solely with the prisoner who has been found guilty by the jury in the Court below. It was urged by the opponents of the measure that every prisoner would appeal as a matter of course, but this has not proved to be the case. The re-hearing is by judges without a jury, and the judges have the power to quash convictions, to reduce sentences, or to increase sentences, though this last power is likely to be used sparingly. Although only two years have passed since the first sitting, the creation of this Court has been more than justified by results.

On May 7 Mr. Asquith introduced the Budget in the House of Commons. Though the Chancellor of the Exchequer was now Mr. Lloyd George, it was thought advisable that, as Mr. Asquith had prepared the Budget, he should introduce it to the House. The main feature of the Budget was the introduction of Old-age Pensions, a measure promised by the Conservatives, who had undertaken to introduce it when the finances of the nation should permit it. The debate, therefore, was not as to the wisdom of the measure, although a few opposed, but was confined solely to the details. The Government proposal was that the pension of five shillings a week should be available for all who, at the age of seventy, had an income not exceeding £26 per annum. Married couples, who might have an income of £39 per annum, if living together, were to receive £9, 15s. per

head. All who satisfied these conditions had a clear right to the pension, without any other conditions; but a considerable number of members favoured the German plan, which ordains that the worker should contribute to his own support in old age by small payments during his earlier years, whenever he was in receipt of salary. It was estimated that the cost to the nation of the Old-age Pensions would be £6,000,000 per annum.

An influential deputation, mainly composed of commercial men, visited the Prime Minister, who was supported by the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the Postmaster-General, to urge the establishment of penny post between France and Britain; but though the reduction would not entail any permanent loss to the revenue, as undoubtedly the mass of correspondence would be vastly increased, and though it would be a great boon to commercial men, the Ministers decided that at present the scheme was impracticable. At the time of writing, the postage across the Channel is still two and a half times as much as across the Atlantic. At the same time it must be recorded that on June 4 it was announced that arrangements had been completed for the establishment of penny postage between Great Britain and the United States, to take effect from October 1. This was regarded as a great boon by business men on both sides of the Atlantic, and as giving facilities for the increase of business between the two nations. This reduction of the cost of postage increased the mass of communications between the two countries far beyond the estimates of even the most sanguine statisticians.

The question of the unemployed loomed larger as the approach of winter was heralded, especially after the passing of the trade boom of 1906-7, and while statesmen were sitting on Commissions and Boards seeking to discover the best methods of dealing with the trouble in the future, a certain section of the unemployed sought to force the hand of the Government, and to compel it, not only to legislate for the future, but to provide work for all who wanted it in the present. Mr. Stewart Gray, some months earlier, had organized a body of the unemployed, and under his leadership this body marched from town to town,

endeavouring to rouse the out-of-work poor everywhere to agitate for immediate legislation. These men became known as the "Hunger Marchers". The "Hunger Marchers", with their leader, arrived in London, and early in the afternoon proceeded to Trafalgar Square, followed by a large crowd. Mr. Stewart Gray was the principal speaker, and after resolutions had been passed he again addressed the crowd: "I ask all who are unemployed, or supperless, or homeless, to sit down in the Square as a protest against the lack of sympathy and support shown to us. Men, women, and children, I ask you to range yourselves round me. I am going to sit in the Square in front of the lions, and I ask every man and woman, too, to sit down with me." Many persons present followed Mr. Gray's example, and the crowd, growing denser hour by hour, pressed round to see the strange sight, which seemed, in spite of the earnestness of those who sat on the asphalt, to arouse in the onlookers more amusement than sympathy. A London crowd is intelligent enough to know that questions of moment are not decided by a small body of men sitting in front of the lions in Trafalgar Square. The police took no steps until sunset, at which time the law forbids any meetings to be held in the Square, and then they proceeded to clear the ground, taking into custody a few men who resisted them in the execution of their duty. At the Lord Mayor's banquet on November 9 the Prime Minister announced that the Government was taking all possible steps to cope with the problem of unemployment.

In connection with the condition of the working classes, Sir Christopher Furness, on October 7, at West Hartlepool, addressed a conference of officials of trade unions connected with the shipping industry, and in the course of his speech, to which he gave the title of "Industrial Peace and Industrial Efficiency", made a proposal for making his workmen copartners in the great shipbuilding firm of which he is the head. The trade unions, of course, made no definite reply, but undertook to give the scheme serious consideration. A month later, on November 3, it was announced that the members of the West Hartlepool branches

of the trade unions concerned had decided to give a year's trial to the copartnership scheme proposed by Sir Christopher Furness in respect of his shipbuilding firm. At the end of a year's trial, it was officially announced that the result of the men's voting on the question whether or no the copartnership scheme should be continued, had resulted in 598 men voting against and 492 voting for its continuance. In recognition of the eminent services Sir Christopher Furness had rendered in the interests of labour in the Hartlepoons, where his great shipbuilding works are situated, he was presented, during 1909, with the freedom of the borough of West Hartlepool. Special reference was made, in the address presented on this occasion to this captain of industry, to his services on local public bodies, to the Furness Pension Fund, which he had endowed with £20,000 for the benefit of aged seamen, and to his untiring efforts to put into practice the copartnership scheme that, once properly understood and appreciated by the workers, should go far to avert those great strikes which do so much injury to the trade of the country, and are in part, by diverting business from this country, responsible for a certain amount of unemployment.

During the previous year there had been serious disturbance in the railway world between the companies and their employees, occasioned by differences as to wages and hours of work, and more than once it seemed as if a strike of railway employees was likely to take place. Such a strike would have been so disastrous in its far-reaching effects, that every effort was made to avert it, and, in the end, with success. Mr. Lloyd George acted as principal intermediary, and in November it was announced that a settlement had at length been arrived at, and the terms signed by representatives of the companies and of the men's unions. This year there was a dispute in the cotton trade, which at one time threatened to assume gigantic proportions; but on November 6 a settlement was arrived at, the men accepting a reduction of 5 per cent in wages, but the reduction was deferred until March instead of taking place in January as the employers had originally stipulated. Every effort

is now made by the Board of Trade to avert strikes, it having been realized that such disturbances drive away trade from the country, not only for the period during which the strike lasts, but for ever.

In August the International Free Trade Congress held its first session at Caxton Hall, Westminster. The President of the Board of Trade, Mr. Winston Churchill, welcomed the delegates on behalf of the Government, and inaugurated the proceedings by opening a discussion on "Free Trade in its Bearing on International Relations". In the evening the delegates were entertained at dinner by the Cobden Club, when the principal speaker was the Prime Minister, who, of course, spoke enthusiastically of Free Trade as against Protection. "On the international side Free Trade is bound up with peace and with friendship among peoples," so ran his peroration. "Trade, gentlemen—this is the essence of our Free Trade gospel and creed—trade is not a warfare in which one man's gain, or one people's gain, is another man's or another people's loss. Keep it free and open; allow it to follow an unrestricted course along its natural channels, and you will find sooner or later, and sooner rather than later, that it widens and deepens the common stock, both of riches and of goodwill."

The Woman Suffrage question was much discussed during the year, and it was brought into notoriety by the militant tactics of a small body of women. Women did not get the vote, but in other ways they came to the fore. At a meeting of the Royal College of Surgeons on October 15 it was resolved that steps be forthwith taken to admit women to the examinations of the Conjoint Examining Board in England and to the examination for the diploma in public health; and that women be admitted to the examinations for the Fellowship and to the examinations for the licence in dental surgery. On November 4 Miss Holland Wren was appointed by the Pharmaceutical Society to be Demonstrator in its School of Pharmacy, and the appointment was especially interesting because it was the first time a woman had been nominated to the post. Two ladies offered

themselves for the office of mayor respectively at High Wycombe and Aldeburgh. Miss Dove was unsuccessful in the Buckinghamshire town, but Mrs. Garrett Anderson was elected Mayor of Aldeburgh. She was the first woman to occupy a mayoral chair.

Now that the introduction of the motor car was firmly established, and the motor-propelled vehicles used for business and pleasure were to be found on every highroad and byway, the Local Government Board thought it time, on September 20, to issue regulations for the control of the traffic, in the form of a circular letter addressed to county and borough councils. Since the invention of the motor car, and the abolition of the three-miles-an-hour limit, which was coupled with the condition that the car, like any other mechanically drawn vehicle, must be preceded by a man carrying a red flag, complaints had been rife that the motorist was becoming a common nuisance on the highways and especially in the byways. That in the early days of motoring drivers were carried away by the desire to see what their cars could do in the matter of speed was not to be denied, and that there were a large number of inconsiderate drivers, aptly termed, from their manners and appearance, "road-hogs", was a fact equally incontrovertible. It was these persons that aroused the ire of other users of the public roads. To judge from the tenour of the letters of complaint that appeared day by day in the papers it certainly seemed as if anyone who ventured on a road, should he by some happy chance escape with his life, did so only at the risk of being smothered in the dust raised by the car that had failed to run over him. This, it need scarcely be said, was exaggeration, but the danger was there, and it had to be minimized. Those who called for the abolition of motor cars, cabs, and omnibuses showed themselves strangely unobservant, for to all intelligent people it was clear that the motor-propelled vehicles had come to stay. The Local Government Board, however, took the matter in hand. In its circular letter it advised all councils to see to it that racing between motor omnibuses or other motor vehicles should be vigorously sup-

pressed; and it pointed out what seemed to most people self-evident, that whereas a speed of ten miles could often with safety be exceeded, yet in many parts of the road a much lower speed limit should be enforced. Whether as a result of the action of county and borough councils, consequent upon the issue of the circular letter, or whether, as time passed, the good sense and the good nature of the motorist were awakened, there is no doubt that the "scorcher" is more rarely to be met with than in earlier days of the sport. That the dust nuisance remains is scarcely the fault of the motorist, who cannot be expected to relay the roads of the kingdom. In connection with the Budget of 1909, however, there has been appointed a Board, equipped with money as well as powers, to deal with the surface of the highways and adapt them to motor traffic, in the interests not so much of the motorists as of the public that uses the roads.

During the year several Church conferences were held. The first was the Lambeth Conference of Bishops, the last meeting of which was held on August 6, when the proceedings were brought to a close with a service at St. Paul's Cathedral, at which nearly two hundred bishops were present. The Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of London, and the Bishop of Winchester conducted the service, and the sermon was preached by the Bishop of Missouri. On the next day was issued an encyclical letter, signed by the Archbishop of Canterbury, on behalf of the Lambeth Conference of Bishops, reviewing the deliberations of the conference, and containing the seventy-eight resolutions passed by the members. There was held an exhibition at the Agricultural Hall, London, styled "The Orient in London", promoted by the London Missionary Society, which Mr. Winston Churchill opened on June 5; and in October the Church Congress assembled at Manchester, under the presidency of the Bishop of Manchester.

On September 9 the Eucharistic Congress was opened by an evening service in Westminster Cathedral, at which all the clergy of all ranks attending the congress were present. The Pope had appointed Cardinal Vincenzo Vannutelli to the congress

as Legate, and the Cardinal spoke of the satisfaction of His Holiness that the congress was held in the metropolis of the British Empire. It was announced that on the following Sunday there would be an outdoor procession of the Blessed Sacrament, in which the Cardinal Legate and the clergy attending the congress would take part; and a great outcry was made by those Protestant societies that thought they saw in such a procession a menace to the Church of England and also to the Nonconformist faiths. The last time an intention was announced to carry the Host through the streets of London was in 1852, and this was forbidden by a Proclamation given by the late Queen Victoria in Council. The objectors had on their side the fact that by an Act of George the Fourth a Roman Catholic procession was declared illegal, and, bearing this in mind, a petition was presented to the King. The organizers of the procession issued their programme, from which it was seen that the route, which would be a mile long, would be only through streets in the vicinity of Westminster Cathedral, and that it would be lined by a guard of honour of some twelve thousand men, drawn from the various Roman Catholic congregations and societies in the United Kingdom. The Archbishop of Westminster on September 11 claimed that the law respecting Roman Catholic processions was obsolete, and he announced that before taking any steps to organize such a procession he had consulted the police authorities, who had raised no objection and had stated that they feared no breach of the peace. Mgr Bourne contended that since matters had been allowed to go so far, and now that ecclesiastics and laity professing the Roman Catholic faith had assembled from all parts of the country, to prohibit the procession at the eleventh hour "would be an indignity to the Catholics of England and a dishonour to the Government of the country". Eventually, after much correspondence between the Archbishop of Westminster and members of the Government, it was decided that the procession should go through the streets, but that all ecclesiastical ceremonial should be eliminated, and that the Cardinal and Bishops should walk in the full Court dress of their respective

ranks. The action of the Government was severely criticized, not for forbidding the procession in its original form, but for not forbidding it earlier than on the day before it was arranged to take place. It was generally thought that the prohibition was issued less on legal grounds than from a fear of riotous behaviour on the part of the crowd. On September 17 the Papal Legate, Cardinal Vannutelli, left Britain for Rome. Prior to his departure he announced that he should inform the Pope that, apart from a small section of the public, Great Britain had shown good feeling towards the Roman Catholics in general and the Eucharistic Congress in particular.

Yet another congress was inaugurated, on September 15, a Congress for the History of Religions, which assembled at Oxford University. Representatives from most countries and most universities, from France to China, from Helsingfors to Tokio, took part in the deliberations. It was indeed a year of conferences. There was the International Art Congress and the Free Trade Congress, and another which was inaugurated on August 7, at which the political constitutions of different States formed the subject of discussion. Yet another congress, "for the development of drawing and art teaching, and their application to industries", was opened on August 3 in the hall of the University of London, South Kensington, when there were present nearly two thousand delegates, who hailed from all parts of the world, as well as the official representatives of no less than twenty-one foreign and colonial governments. Lord Carlisle was elected president of the congress. The Navy, too, had its congress, the International Naval Conference, which assembled on December 4 at the Foreign Office, and was received by Sir Edward Grey on behalf of the Government.

An Army Order, dated December 14, announced the issue of a new medal, to be known as the India General Service Medal, to commemorate military operations in or on the frontiers of India, which would take the place of the medal of 1893.

The visit of an American battleship fleet to Australia excited much pleasure in that colony. On August 20 the fleet entered

Sydney Harbour, and was greeted with the greatest possible enthusiasm, the city being *en fête* for the occasion. Admiral Sperry, commanding the United States fleet, with his principal officers, paid official visits to Lord Northcote, the Governor-General of the Commonwealth, and to Admiral Sir Harry Rawson, the Governor of New South Wales, who in the course of the day returned the visit. In the evening Lord Northcote gave a dinner party at Government House to the American Admiral and the captains of the sixteen vessels comprising the fleet. During the visit of the United States squadron many entertainments were given in honour of the officers, who again and again expressed their pleasure at the cordiality with which they were greeted. The fleet subsequently visited Melbourne, where it received the same rousing welcome that had awaited it at Sydney.

On March 15 Mr. Deakin, the Prime Minister of the Australian Commonwealth, speaking at Sydney on the subject of national defence, said that Australia must not be content merely to benefit by the protection afforded by the British Navy, but in common justice and decency should contribute a share of the cost or else begin to found a navy of its own, not so much for its own sake, as to relieve in time of war the pressure upon the resources of Great Britain. On September 4, at Sydney, a farewell banquet was given by the Government of the Australian Commonwealth to Lord Northcote, the Governor-General, whose term of office had been marked by sympathetic and conciliatory methods. Lord Northcote's successor, the Earl of Dudley, arrived at Brisbane on the following day. The Prime Minister of the Commonwealth, speaking in reference to Lord Rosebery's proposal that the self-governing colonies should have representatives in the British House of Lords, declared that he welcomed the idea, and that nothing but good could come of such a suggestion. At the same time he warned those who desired an Imperial Council, that an attempt to hurry on its creation would but defeat the end in view. Lord Dudley, the new Governor-General of the Australian Commonwealth, speaking

at Ballarat, declared that while nothing was more gratifying to the King than the desire generally felt in Australia that he should pay a visit to that country, the great distance rendered it impossible at the present time for him to give himself that great pleasure. In the Canadian House of Commons at Ottawa, Mr. Sifton spoke of the "All-Red Route", that is, a route on which ships touch only at British ports, and expressed the belief, founded on conversations with members of the Home Government, that the day was not far distant when Great Britain, Australia, New Zealand, and Canada would combine with this object.

On August 20 a reform was introduced that had long been agitated for by the people of every civilized country, and which for many years the efforts of diplomatists had worked for in vain. On that day, however, the Belgian Chamber took over the Congo State from King Leopold and formally annexed it. This, it was hoped, was the first step to the abolition of the abuses that had been rampant in that State while it was the private property of the King of the Belgians.

Numerous well-known persons died during 1908. The army mourned many distinguished officers. The first to pass away in this year was General Sir Frederick John Goldsmid. He had attained to his ninetieth year, and was one of the last survivors of the officers who served under the old Honourable East India Company. Sir Frederick Goldsmid, who fought in the China War of 1840-41 and in the Crimea, in later life held high military posts in India, Persia, and Egypt. On June 2 passed away General Sir Redvers Buller, V.C., in his sixty-ninth year. Entering the army at the age of eighteen, he was fortunate enough to see active service with his regiment in China in the war of 1860. Promoted captain ten years later, he took part in the Red River expedition, and in 1873 accompanied Sir Garnet Wolseley to the Gold Coast, and held important posts during the Ashanti war, during which he was present at several engagements. As major he served in South Africa, where he was mentioned in dispatches, awarded the Victoria Cross for gallantry during an

engagement in the Zulu war, and appointed an aide-de-camp to the Queen—which last honour carries the rank of colonel in the army. He rendered valuable service in Egypt, and earned further rewards. Then at home he occupied important administrative posts for many years, and when the South African war broke out he was selected to take chief command of the forces. There, however, the result was not what had been hoped for. He was unfortunate in nearly everything he undertook, and his operations were rarely crowned with anything that could be described as success, and subsequently, after Lord Roberts had been sent out in supreme command, Sir Redvers Buller returned home. For his services he was created G.C.M.G., and appointed to Aldershot, a position he might have held for years but for his fatal indiscretion in the form of a speech that sinned hopelessly against the King's regulations, which necessitated his retirement from the service. Many people thought he had been too harshly criticized for his conduct on military operations in South Africa, where the situation was indeed very difficult to cope with, and to the last he remained a popular hero, the public remembering the promise of his earlier years, the services he had rendered his country, the affection with which he was regarded by those who had served under him, and, perhaps above all, his great and undoubted personal gallantry.

The sister service lost, on February 9, Admiral of the Fleet Sir Algernon Lyons, in his seventy-sixth year. Sir Algernon had entered the navy in 1847, and had greatly distinguished himself before Sebastopol. He saw no further active service, but held several high offices, his last appointment being as Commander-in-Chief at Plymouth. On September 2 passed away Rear-Admiral Robert Archibald James Montgomerie, who won fame in the attempted relief of Gordon at Khartoum, and later as commander of the naval brigade in the expedition against the Sultan of Witu in East Africa. Admiral Sir John Baird, who had reached the age of seventy-six, died on December 8. He had entered the navy in 1845, and had seen active service in the Crimea and in China.

More than one Indian Civil Servant died during the year. On January 21 was recorded the death of Sir Denzil Ibbetson, who only ten months earlier had been appointed Governor of the Punjab. On July 7 passed away Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Harold Arthur Deane, K.C.S.I., Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor-General of India in the North-West Frontier Province, of which he had had charge since its constitution seven years earlier. He had previously been Resident in Kashmir, and had been specially selected for the newly created post by Lord Curzon, who had thoroughly appreciated the administrative gifts of Colonel Deane. On March 9 passed away Sir Lepel Griffin, K.C.S.I., at the age of sixty-eight. Sir Lepel had gone out to India in 1860, and became a recognized authority on the Punjab, on which territory he wrote more than one book. In 1871 he was appointed Chief Secretary to the Punjab Government. In 1880 Lord Lytton sent him on a mission to Abdurrahman, and on his return Sir Lepel was employed in the political department of the Indian Government. He retired from the service in the late eighties, and was afterwards chairman of the Imperial Bank of Persia.

The Diplomatic Service lost two eminent men. Sir Nicholas O'Connor passed away on March 19 at Constantinople, at the age of sixty-five. He had served in many parts of the world with great success before he went in 1898 to Constantinople. On June 29 died Sir Edward Malet, in his seventy-first year. He entered the Diplomatic Service at the age of seventeen, and he it was who, after the battle of Sedan, was sent by Lord Lyons, then Ambassador at Paris, with a letter to Bismarck, asking if he would be willing to enter into negotiations with M. Jules Favre as to the conditions of an armistice. After holding several minor posts, Sir Edward Malet went in 1879 to Cairo as Agent and Consul-General. Five years later he succeeded Lord Ampthill as Ambassador at Berlin, where he remained for over ten years.

Sir Henry Drummond Wolff died on October 11 in his seventy-eighth year. He will, it is more than probable, go down to posterity as a member of the famous Fourth Party, that acted

independently of Liberals and Conservatives, although all the members were Conservatives. Sir Henry Drummond Wolff was attached to the Foreign Office as a youth. He was in 1852 attaché to the British Legation at Florence, and at the age of twenty-nine served as Colonial Secretary to the Ionian Isles. When the British Protectorate of the Ionian Isles was withdrawn, Sir Henry was retired with a pension. It was not until 1874 that he entered Parliament, but he made no great mark there, save, as has been said, in connection with the Fourth Party. When the malcontents were induced to enter the Conservative flock, Lord Salisbury took Lord Randolph Churchill into the Cabinet, made Sir John Gorst Solicitor-General, and Wolff a Privy Councillor, subsequently sending him as the British agent to Egypt, with the title of High Commissioner. In 1888 Sir Henry Drummond Wolff was appointed Minister at Teheran, and in 1892 became Ambassador to the Court of Spain, a position he held until 1900, when he retired from the Diplomatic Service.

On November 15 died Sir Henry Bergne, the principal British delegate to the Berlin Copyright Conference. Sir Henry Bergne had entered the Foreign Office in 1861, and in twenty years had risen to be Superintendent of the Treaty Department. He had studied the question of copyright, and the copyright laws, until he was a pastmaster on the subject. This knowledge was of the greatest use to him in his connection with the Society of Authors, of which at one time he was Chairman of the Committee of Management. Sir Edward Walter Hamilton, the distinguished Civil Servant and author of a monograph on Gladstone, died on September 30. Sir Edward Hamilton had entered the Treasury in 1870, and only two years later his abilities so impressed Robert Lowe that that Chancellor of the Exchequer appointed him his private secretary. When Lowe retired, Gladstone retained the young man in the same position. Naturally his promotion was rapid. He became Assistant Financial Secretary at the Treasury in 1892, two years later Assistant Secretary, and in 1902 Permanent Financial Secretary, which position he retained until the November before his death, when the state of his health

compelled his retirement. He had taken part in the production of no less than two-and-twenty Budgets.

On March 24 died the eighth Duke of Devonshire, at the age of seventy-five. As Lord Hartington, the Duke of Devonshire had been one of the most prominent statesmen of later Victorian days, and his career is too well known for it to be necessary to recount it here in detail. He held Cabinet offices in every Liberal administration from 1865, when he was Secretary of State for War in Lord Palmerston's Government. Under Gladstone he became Postmaster-General and then went to the Irish office, and when in 1875 Gladstone announced that he "saw no public advantage in continuing to act as the leader of the Liberal party", the leadership devolved naturally upon Lord Hartington. The Bulgarian atrocities brought Gladstone back to active participation in politics, and when Lord Beaconsfield resigned, Queen Victoria invited Lord Hartington to form a Government. Lord Hartington told her he was sure no Liberal administration could be formed without Gladstone, and that that politician would surely not serve in any office but that of Prime Minister, and therefore he refused the office. Gladstone was sent for, and formed a Government, in which Lord Hartington served first at the India Office and then at the War Office. In the great Home Rule split, Lord Hartington left Gladstone, and was one of the leaders of the Liberal Unionist party, that subsequently became merged with the Conservative party. Subsequently, when the Conservatives came into power, Lord Salisbury offered to stand aside if Lord Hartington would form a Government, but the latter refused. It was an incident that reflected credit on both noblemen. It is worthy of remark that Lord Hartington is the only British statesman who was invited to be Prime Minister when the Liberals were in power, and to be Prime Minister when the Conservatives were in power, and who refused both offers. Though he could not be described as brilliant, Lord Hartington's strength of character was a great asset to the nation, which always listened to his pronouncements on home and imperial affairs with close attention and respect.

On March 11 died the Rev. Benjamin Waugh, at the age of sixty-nine. An unobtrusive man, he was a benefactor to his country as the founder of the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. It was through his efforts that several measures were introduced into Parliament with the object of bettering the condition and preventing the ill-treatment of children. On September 1 died the Rev. James Fleming, Canon of York, Vicar of St. Michael's, Chester Square, and Chaplain in Ordinary to the King, in his seventy-ninth year. He had at different times been offered an Australian bishopric and the Deanery of Chester, but he had declined to accept them, since they involved the sacrifice of his incumbency and his stall at York. It was to his credit that in a day when there was bitter antagonism between the Church of England and the Nonconformists he was always in the van of those who endeavoured to dissipate the acrimony that existed between the two bodies. "Father Ignatius" died on October 16 at the age of seventy-one. The Rev. Joseph Leycester Lyne, to give him his name, early felt a call for the religious life, and in 1860 he was ordained a deacon of the Church of England. His career in the Church was stormy, and in 1869 he obtained some land at Llanthony, near Abergavenny, upon which he built a church. He was a very fine preacher, and could always rely upon attracting a large congregation whenever it was announced that he would speak.

A great captain of industry was lost to the world when, on October 4, Sir George Livesey died, in his seventy-fourth year. The son of the Secretary of the South Metropolitan Gas Company, he entered into the service of the Company at the age of fourteen, and so well did he work that in 1885 he was appointed Chairman, a position he still held when he passed away. He realized the danger to the public of a strike by the employees of a gas company, and he determined at any cost to avert any possibility of such a thing. In 1889 he introduced a scheme of profit-sharing for the workers, but this was fought tooth and nail by the officials of the trade unions, who saw that it would place the men, for all

practical purposes, beyond their influence. In the end, however, he won, to the exceeding benefit of the public, the shareholders, and also, undoubtedly, the men employed by the company that he controlled, who, apart from their share of the profits, an occasional bonus, and direct representation on the Board of Directors, received, of course, the full rate of wages paid by other gas companies.

Music lost Señor Sarasate, who passed away at Biarritz on September 20, in his sixty-fourth year. The great violinist was as well known in Britain, where he made his first appearance in 1861, as on the Continent, and he was always sure of a hearty reception and unstinted appreciation of his wonderful playing. With the death, on September 25, of Mr. William Farren, in his eighty-third year, was snapped one of the links that connected the Edwardian with the Georgian stage. Mr. Farren was connected with that Elizabeth Farren who married the Earl of Derby. He was a member of Buckstone's comedy when that actor-manager was at "the little theatre in the Haymarket", and he remained an active member of his profession until a few years before his death, when he retired and went to live in Italy. Mr. Farren's father had married Mrs. Faucit, the mother of Helen Faucit, herself a most distinguished actress, afterwards the wife of Sir Theodore Martin.

A well-known figure passed away on January 25 in the person of Mlle Louise de la Ramée, known to fame as "Ouida". Since the publication in 1863 of her first book at the age of twenty-three, "Held in Bondage", "Ouida" has been a household word. It has been said, and well said, that she portrayed not life but the schoolgirl's dream of life. She certainly wrote without relation to life, her heroes are impossible, her heroines improbable, but the stories are related with such verve that many people have been, and indeed many still are, carried away by them. Her love of animals and her appreciation of beauty are marked in her books, and she was at her best when writing of peasant life in Italy. It is not too much to say that for a score of years she was the most popular writer in the kingdom. On

September 15 died Professor John Churton Collins, who occupied the Chair of English Literature at Birmingham University. He was generally admitted to be one of the most learned and accurate of scholars, and an excellent lecturer. On February 13 passed away Sir James Knowles, K.C.V.O., the proprietor and editor of *The Nineteenth Century*. Mr. Knowles was in 1870 appointed editor of *The Contemporary Review*, but this post he resigned seven years later, owing to differences with the proprietors. He at once started *The Nineteenth Century*, and, having already an intimate acquaintance with many eminent men, he was from the first successful, and the fate of the venture was never in doubt. In the early days of the review he numbered among his supporters Tennyson, Gladstone, Huxley, and Manning. On November 24 died Lord Glenesk. As Algernon Borthwick, Lord Glenesk was connected with the *Morning Post*, first as Paris Correspondent in the early fifties, then as editor, and subsequently as proprietor. In 1885 he entered Parliament, but never took any prominent part in the debates. Ten years later he was raised to the peerage. He was one of the founders of the Institute of Journalists, and a President of the Newspaper Press Fund, and a private friend of King Edward.

CHAPTER XLVIII

A STATE VISIT TO GERMANY

1909

The King and Queen remained at Sandringham for the New Year, where they assembled a large house party, including the Prince and Princess of Wales, Prince Arthur of Connaught, Prince Alexander of Teck, and the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha. On New Year's Day it was announced that His Majesty had been pleased to approve of the admission of officers of the Territorial Force to His Majesty's Convalescent Home for Officers at Osborne. The concessions to the Indian Army, promised in the King's Message to the princes and people of

India, were also announced, and proved mainly to be in the direction of increased pay to all ranks. It was announced on January 7 that His Majesty had given a donation of £1000 to be expended in the purchase of extra regulation articles which will add to the comfort and convenience of sick soldiers in military hospitals at home stations nursed by Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service. On January 9 the King, who, on his return from Sandringham, had spent a few days with Lord and Lady Iveagh at Elveden Hall, Thetford, arrived at Buckingham Palace.

January 22 being the eighth anniversary of the death of Queen Victoria, a memorial service was held at midday in the Frogmore Mausoleum at Windsor, which was attended by the King and other members of the royal family. As it was also the eighth anniversary of His Majesty's accession, the usual salutes were fired in St. James's Park, at the Tower, and elsewhere. Before leaving Britain His Majesty, through General Sir Dighton Probyn, sent a hundred guineas to "General" Booth as a donation towards the work of the Salvation Army among the very poor during the winter, in which His Majesty was much interested. The King also sent a similar sum to Prebendary Carlile, Honorary Secretary of the Church Army, towards the expenses incurred by the humane work of that body. On February 9 Field-Marshal Sir Evelyn Wood unveiled a memorial bust of the late Sir William Howard Russell, the work of Mr. Bertram Mackennal, A.R.A., which had been placed in the crypt of St. Paul's Cathedral. On the tablet Sir William Howard Russell is described as "the first and greatest of war correspondents".

On February 8 the King and Queen left London for Berlin on a state visit to the German Emperor and Empress. The large suite that accompanied them included Lord Crewe, as Minister in Attendance; Lord Althorp, Lord Chamberlain; Sir Charles Hardinge, Permanent Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; and Lord Howe, Lord Chamberlain to the Queen. At Dover, where their Majesties were received by

Lord Camden, Lord-Lieutenant of Kent, and various local dignitaries, the King and Queen embarked on the royal yacht *Alexandra* and proceeded to Calais. The yacht made a record passage, the crossing of the Channel being accomplished in one hour seven minutes. At Calais their Majesties at once went aboard the train for Berlin. The King and Queen arrived in Berlin on the morning of February 9, and they were received at the station by the Emperor and Empress and a distinguished company, which included Prince Bülow, the Imperial Chancellor. The King and Queen, escorted by their royal host and hostess, drove in a state procession along a gaily decorated route, and in the centre of the Pariser Platz, the Chief Burgomaster of Berlin, who was supported by the members of the City Council, presented King Edward with an address, which was graciously acknowledged. It may here be stated that the German Press had confined itself to facts rather than given way to comments in connection with the British royal visit, which was primarily an official duty visit, returning that paid to Britain in the winter of 1907 by the Emperor and Empress. The visit opened with a feeling of courtesy on the part of the German public, which, however, before King Edward left Berlin, had ripened into something approaching cordiality. Luncheon on the day of the arrival was a comparatively informal meal; but in the evening a state banquet of about two hundred covers was given in the great White Hall of the Royal Castle. The Emperor paid his guest the compliment of donning the uniform of the First Royal Dragoons, of which he is colonel-in-chief; and the King, to return the compliment, appeared in the uniform of a Prussian general. The health of King Edward and Queen Alexandra was proposed by the Emperor, and the toast of the Emperor William and his consort was given, in German, by King Edward.

On February 10 King Edward was the guest of the City of Berlin, and this was especially noteworthy because it was the first time that a foreign Sovereign had been entertained by that municipality. Subsequently His Majesty went to the British

Embassy, where he and the Queen lunched with the Ambassador, Sir Edward Goschen. There their Majesties received an address from the British colony in Berlin. Later, at the Royal Castle, Prince Bülow and Sir Charles Hardinge had an interview, at which international questions were discussed. King Edward and Queen Alexandra dined in private, and afterwards attended the Court ball. The King donned the uniform of his German regiment of Hussars, and the Emperor wore the uniform and carried the baton of a British Field-Marshal. A visit which the King and Queen were to have paid to Potsdam on February 11 was postponed on account of the severe weather, because it was thought inadvisable that His Majesty, who was not yet quite free from symptoms of catarrh, should venture out in the face of a sharp frost and a northerly wind. Their Majesties had intended at Potsdam to inspect the mausoleum in the Friedens-Kirche, where the Emperor Frederick and the Empress Frederick lie buried. The inhabitants of the town, which had been lavishly decorated to do honour to the visitors, were much disappointed by the abandonment of the trip. His Majesty lunched with the officers of the First Regiment of Dragoon Guards (Queen Victoria's) at their barracks in Belle Alliance Street; and in the evening, accompanied by the Queen, was present at the gala performance at the Royal Opera House. Their Majesties had previously been the guests of the Crown Prince and Princess at a family dinner given by their Royal Highnesses at their palace. On February 12 the King and Queen took luncheon at the castle with the Emperor and Empress, and at five o'clock in the afternoon their Majesties left Berlin. They arrived in London on February 13, and went into residence at Buckingham Palace. It was announced that the Berlin municipality proposed to commemorate the visit of the British Sovereigns by naming five new streets in their city after London, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Dublin, and Liverpool. The royal visit was very successful, and did much to remove any animosity that the Germans had felt against Britain, whose recent alliances had not always met with the approval of that country.

On February 16 the King, accompanied by the Queen, opened Parliament in state, this being the opening of the fourth session of the second Parliament of his reign. His Majesty read his speech from the throne. He referred to foreign affairs, which were satisfactory, and placed special stress on the gratification both the Queen and himself had received from their visit to Berlin. In domestic affairs he announced that a Bill for the Disestablishment and Disendowment of the Church in Wales would be laid before Parliament, and that the Old-age Pensions Act would be amended in order to remove certain inequalities of treatment that had arisen in practice. On February 18 the King received at Buckingham Palace a deputation of Basuto chiefs who had come to Britain to pay homage and to present a petition. The King accepted the homage tendered, and assured the chiefs they should receive through the Secretary of State a reply to their petition before they left the country. On the next day the Basuto chiefs were taken to the Frogmore Mausoleum at Windsor, where they placed a wreath on the tomb of Queen Victoria. On February 19 His Majesty went to Brighton for the week-end, travelling by motor car. At Brighton the King was, as on previous visits, the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Sassoon.

On February 23 the King returned by train from Brighton to London, and he held a levee at Buckingham Palace, afterwards receiving in audience Dr. Sven Hedin, the Swedish explorer of Tibet. Dr. Hedin is a famous traveller, who acquired fame in 1886 by making a journey through Persia and Mesopotamia; and four years later he explored Khorasan and Turkestan. In 1893 he started on a journey through Asia from Orenburg to Peking via Lop-nor and Tibet, which occupied him for four years; and in 1899 he went down the Tarim River to Lop-nor, through the Gobi Desert and Tibet. He published accounts of all these journeys, had been ennobled by the King of Sweden, and upon him had been conferred the Victoria Medal of the Royal Geographical Society.

King Edward was to have left London for Biarritz on

March 4, but in consequence of the severe cold, and of a gale in the Channel, His Majesty deferred his departure until March 5. The reception and the luncheon that he was to have been present at on March 5 at the Élysée were postponed to the next day. The King left London on the morning of March 5. He travelled as the Duke of Lancaster, and was accompanied only by Colonel Sir Arthur Davidson and Captain the Hon. Seymour Fortescue. Owing to a railway collision at Tonbridge, the royal train could not proceed by the route mapped out, and it was diverted at Orpington, shunted on a loop line, and run over the Chatham route to Dover, where it arrived a quarter of an hour late. His Majesty crossed to Calais in his yacht *Alexandra*. On the next day the King, who stayed at the Hôtel Bristol at Paris, lunched at the Élysée with President Fallières, and devoted the rest of the afternoon and evening to his private friends. On the morning of March 7 he left Paris for Biarritz, where he arrived the same evening, and drove to the Hôtel du Palais.

The King left Biarritz on March 17, on a visit to Pau, where he stayed at the Hôtel Gassion, using the apartments that had recently been occupied by King Alfonso. In the afternoon he witnessed two successful flights by Mr. Wilbur Wright, with whom he had some conversation. On the next day His Majesty returned to Biarritz. On March 25 King Edward sent a message from Biarritz to Lieutenant Shackleton, congratulating him and his party on their expedition, and giving him permission to name a range of mountains in the Antarctic regions after Queen Alexandra. Lieutenant Shackleton had sailed from New Zealand on October 28, 1908, and had reached a spot on January 19, 112 miles only from the South Pole. He planted Queen Alexandra's flag in latitude $88^{\circ} 23' \text{ s.}$, and took possession of the plateau in the name of King Edward. The King, through Lord Crewe, Secretary of State for the Colonies, expressed, on March 26, his appreciation of the loyalty of New Zealand in offering to contribute a Dreadnought to the British Fleet. On April 1 King Edward drove by motor car from Biarritz to San

Sebastian, where, at the Miramar Palace, he was received by King Alfonso. Their Majesties lunched together at the palace, and had some private conversations; but it was officially stated that they discussed no political matters. King Alfonso later in the day went to Biarritz to call on King Edward, who preceded him there, and after dinner left by the night express for Madrid.

On April 16 the King received, in his apartments at the Hôtel Bristol, M. Clemenceau, the French Prime Minister, and later visited M. Édouard Detaille, the well-known portrait-painter, at his studio in the Boulevard Malesherbes. In the afternoon His Majesty left Paris for Genoa, meeting, at the station of Le Bourget, Queen Alexandra and the Empress Marie of Russia, who were also going to Genoa. Their Majesties arrived at Genoa on April 17, and went on board the *Victoria and Albert*, leaving the next day for a cruise in the Mediterranean. On April 20 the King and Queen visited Girgenti, Sicily, where they were received by the civic authorities. They were greeted by the populace with much enthusiasm. In the afternoon their Majesties re-embarked on board the *Victoria and Albert*, which left for Malta.

The *Victoria and Albert*, conveying the King and Queen, the Empress Marie of Russia, and the Princess Victoria, arrived at Malta on the morning of April 21. Their Majesties were welcomed by the Duke and Duchess of Connaught and the Princess Patricia of Connaught, and the Governor of the island. Their Majesties lunched at the palace, where the Duke and Duchess of Connaught were staying. In the evening they returned to the *Victoria and Albert*. Valetta was decorated and illuminated, and the men-of-war in the harbour were electrically lit up. On the next day their Majesties were present at a combined naval and military review on the Marsa, in which ten thousand soldiers and two thousand seamen took part. A vast crowd assembled to witness the spectacle. The march past their Majesties was led by the Duke of Connaught. The King conferred various degrees of the Victorian Order on the naval and military authorities, and

conferred the honour of knighthood on the Archbishop of Malta, a compliment that was much appreciated by the Maltese, it being the first occasion on which a bishop had been decorated under the British rule. In the afternoon His Majesty, accompanied by the Queen, opened the Connaught Hospital, which was so called because of the great interest the Duke and Duchess of Connaught had shown in its foundation.

On April 23 their Majesties inspected the Cathedral of St. John, lunched at Admiralty House with Rear-Admiral Fisher and Lady Curzon-Howe, and subsequently witnessed a polo match on the Marsa between the Army and Navy, which was won by the naval team by six goals to one. The King presented a cup to the winners. On the next day their Majesties visited the naval hospital at Bighi, and were conducted over the building; and in the evening they were present at a gala performance at the Royal Opera House. On April 25 their Majesties left Malta in their yacht for Baïæ, near Naples, where on April 29 they were to meet the Italian Sovereigns. On April 26 the *Victoria and Albert* arrived at Catania, and the King and Queen went by special train for a trip round Mount Etna. They left Catania the next morning and arrived in the evening at Palermo.

King Edward and Queen Alexandra landed at Palermo on April 28 and visited places of interest in the town, returning in the afternoon to the *Victoria and Albert*, which sailed for Baïæ. The King and Queen of Italy arrived at Baïæ early on the morning of April 29, in order to be there before the arrival of the British Sovereigns. Presently the *Victoria and Albert* came into the harbour, amidst an exchange of salutes between the Italian and British men-of-war. After an interchange of visits of ceremony their Majesties proceeded together to visit some places of interest in the vicinity, and dined on King Edward's yacht. The King and Queen arrived at Naples on May 1, and stayed there a few days, visiting different parts of the neighbouring country. On May 4 King Edward left Naples for London, Queen Alexandra the Empress Marie of

Russia, and the Princess Victoria remaining in Italy. On the next day the King arrived in Paris, where he stayed until May 8 at the Hôtel Bristol. Her Majesty left Naples on May 7 for Athens. The King arrived in London on May 8, and it was reported that his health had greatly benefited by his stay on the Continent.

The four-hundredth anniversary of the raising of the Honourable Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms was celebrated on May 17 by a service in the Chapel Royal, St. James's, an inspection by the King at Buckingham Palace, a banquet at St. James's Palace, at which the Prince of Wales was the principal guest, and an evening reception by Lord Denman (Captain of the Corps) and Lady Denman. The Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms, which was originally styled the Band of Gentlemen Pensioners, is the oldest corps in England, with the notable exception of the Yeomen of the Guard. Created by Henry the Eighth, it was composed entirely of men of noble birth. It was not until 1834 that, by command of William the Fourth, the Band of Gentlemen Pensioners was called the Honourable Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms.

On Empire Day, May 24, the marble base of the Queen Victoria Memorial in the Mall, facing Buckingham Palace, was exposed to the public view. The statue of Queen Victoria, which was being executed by Mr. Brock, was to be unveiled not long afterwards. Empire Day, it became clear this year, is a celebration that becomes more and more popular, for each succeeding Empire Day is kept with greater enthusiasm than the last, not only in the United Kingdom but in every part, however remote, of the British Empire. On May 25 the Queen and the Princess Victoria, who had been abroad for nearly six weeks, crossed from Calais to Dover in the royal yacht *Alexandra*. They were met at Victoria Station by the King, and in the evening their Majesties went to the Opera.

Their Majesties were present at the Derby on the next day, when the King's colt, "Minoru", won the race. The scene of enthusiasm was beyond description; the whole vast concourse

of people shouted, cheered, and waved hats or handkerchiefs. When the King descended among the crowd to lead the winner in, the mass of people was so dense that it seemed as if it would be impossible for way to be made, but the crowd, though excited, made of its own initiative—there were no police near—a path for His Majesty. It was an unparalleled scene, and one that could have taken place only in Britain. Perhaps in no other country in the world would the Sovereign venture unescorted into such a crowd. In the evening the King gave his usual dinner to the members of the Jockey Club.

The Birthday Honours, announced on June 24, contained no new peers. Apart from politicians, the most interesting names in the list were Sir Dyce Duckworth, M.D., to be a baronet; and Mr. Francis Galton, Mr. Henry W. Lucy, Mr. Arthur Wing Pinero, and Mr. Herbert Beerbohm Tree to be knights.

The King went, on July 3, to Rugby School, to open the new Speech Room. He was received at Rugby Station by Mr. Arthur James, with whom he was to stay over the weekend at Caton Hall, and also by the Chairman of the Rugby Urban District Council, who handed His Majesty an address, to which a suitable reply was returned. His Majesty then drove to the school in an open barouche drawn by four horses, with postilions and outriders in scarlet. The escort was drawn from the Warwickshire Imperial Yeomanry, under the command of Major Lord Willoughby de Broke. On the King's appearance in the Speech Room, after the National Anthem had been sung, the Head of the School, Mr. H. J. B. Clough, read an address, in the course of which it was mentioned that it was His Majesty's kingly prerogative "to command an addition to our hard-earned holiday". At this no one laughed more heartily than the King. Then the Headmaster of Rugby spoke on behalf of himself and the school, and invited His Majesty to open the new building. In his reply the King spoke of his interest in the famous institution. "Rugby", he said, "is notable not only for its successes in scholarship, not only for its men of letters, but even more for its high ideals of honour and manliness and public



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KING EDWARD WITH "MINORU", HIS DERBY WINNER OF 1909

Sport and General.

spirit, and all those qualities that make our public schools the finest places of education in the world. These ideals and these qualities, strenuously taught by her great leaders, and handed on as a cherished tradition from generation to generation of her sons, have left the mark of Rugby deep, not only throughout these islands, but throughout the Empire, and in every part of the world." Then His Majesty, not unmindful of the hint conveyed by Mr. Clough in his address, announced that his visit would be commemorated later by an addition of one week's holiday to one of the school vacations. After the proceedings in the Speech Room were brought to a close the King planted an oak in the Close, and later inspected the members of the Officers' Training Corps of the School.

From Caton Hall the King went on July 5 to Knowsley, on a visit to Lord Derby, and there he was joined by the Queen and the Princess Victoria. During the afternoon His Majesty went into Knowsley Park to review the West Lancashire Territorial Division, driving from the Hall down an avenue kept by Boy Scouts. As the King reached the stand and the Royal Standard was unfurled, General Bethune, commanding the Division, ordered the first royal salute that a complete division of the new Territorial Force had ever given. Then the ceremony of consecrating the colours was conducted by the Bishop of Liverpool, after which the bearers of the colours went one by one past the royal party, and drooped them before the King, who touched them with his right hand. Their Majesties then went to the royal tribune, which was the saluting base for the march past. When the march past was over, the King inspected the staff of the West Lancashire General Hospital, and spoke appreciatively to several of the officers and nurses. After his return to Knowsley Hall His Majesty, through Lord Knollys, expressed to Lieutenant-General Sir Charles Burnett, head of the Western Command, his satisfaction with the strength and condition of the units that had been on parade.

On the next day their Majesties travelled to Manchester to

open the new Royal Infirmary in that city. At the station an address was presented by the City Council, and their Majesties drove to Manchester University, where a guard of honour was furnished by the Manchester University contingent of the Officers' Training Corps. This was the first time that the senior division of this corps had had an opportunity of supplying a guard of honour to the King, who was their Colonel-in-chief. Lord Morley of Blackburn, Chancellor of the University, was unavoidably absent, and in consequence it was Dr. Hopkinson, the Vice-Chancellor, who presented the address of this institution. The King, in his reply, stated that it gave him great pleasure to visit the University that bore the name of his beloved mother, Queen Victoria. From the University the King and Queen drove to the Royal Infirmary, where, in the out-patients' department, was assembled a large and distinguished company to witness the opening ceremony. Mr. William Cobbett, Chairman of the Board of Management, formally thanked their Majesties for having come to perform the ceremony, and, in reply, His Majesty stated that he had long been aware of the excellent work done by the institution in its old home, and that he was much gratified to continue the patronage, and the use of the title "Royal", which in earlier days had been granted by William the Fourth, and renewed by Queen Victoria. In declaring the Infirmary open, the King added that he had given permission for one of the wards to be called "King Edward the Seventh Ward", and another "Queen Alexandra Ward". The honour of knighthood was then conferred upon Mr. Cobbett. Their Majesties then inspected the building. The Queen unveiled the name of that one of the female wards that had been called after her, and the King performed a similar ceremony at the door of the ward named after him.

Their Majesties then motored from Manchester, stopping at Old Trafford and at Eccles to receive addresses from the local authorities, to Worsley Hall, where they were entertained at luncheon by Viscount Brackley. In the afternoon was held, in Worsley Park, a review of the East Lancashire Territorial

Division. The proceedings were modelled upon those of the parade of the previous day at Knowsley Park. The principal items of interest again were the consecration and presentation of colours to the various units on the ground, and the march past, led by the Duke of Lancaster's Own Yeomanry. From Worsley Hall their Majesties went to Warrington, and there and at Prescot received and replied to addresses. The royal party then returned, after a full day's work, to Knowsley Hall, where they stayed again overnight.

The King and Queen on the next day, July 8, went to Birmingham to open the new University Buildings, motoring to Liverpool, and then taking a special train. At Lime Street Station, Liverpool, and New Street Station, Birmingham, loyal addresses were presented by the civic authorities. From the latter station their Majesties proceeded through the decorated streets, which were thronged with people, to the Council House, where they were received by the Lord Mayor of Birmingham, Mr. George Kenrick, and by Mrs. Joseph Chamberlain, who, as the Lord Mayor was a bachelor, acted as Lady Mayoress. Both the King and Queen made enquiries after the health of Mr. Chamberlain, who, on the next day would celebrate his seventy-third birthday, and expressed their regret at his inability to take any part in the ceremony connected with an institution with which he had been so closely associated. In the Council Chamber the Recorder read an address from the Corporation. "Great schemes," said the King in his reply, "such as that for providing your city with pure water, have been undertaken in the past, and have been brought to a successful issue, but none is worthier of support, or more far-reaching in its scope, than the establishment and extension of the great University in which you have taken so important a part. Fortunate is the city which can obtain for its government the spontaneous services of so many able and conscientious citizens. Birmingham is the home of the best traditions of municipal life." His Majesty then conferred the honour of knighthood upon the Lord Mayor, who presently begged His Majesty to accept from the Corporation, as a souvenir

of the visit, a gold chain and jewelled pendant, designed and manufactured in the Municipal School of Art. Luncheon was served in the Banqueting Hall, and then their Majesties proceeded to the University, where the King opened the new buildings. "Such institutions as this", he remarked in the course of his speech, "are of paramount importance in enabling the students to obtain in their native city instruction in science and technology, in art and mathematics, which in former days they were compelled to seek in places far distant from their homes, at an expense which, in some instances, they could ill afford. A man educated at this University will be a better citizen of Birmingham and better subject of the Empire." The teaching staff of the University was then presented to their Majesties, who then inspected the buildings.

Soon afterwards the King and Queen returned to London, and drove at once to Buckingham Palace. After this tour through the Midlands, where they had everywhere been received with tremendous enthusiasm, their Majesties, on July 8, performed an agreeable duty in the metropolis, which consisted in laying the foundation stone of the Imperial College of Science and Technology at South Kensington. After the arrival of the King and Queen, certain presentations of persons connected with the College were made by Lord Crewe, and then their Majesties were conducted through the Indian section of the Victoria and Albert Museum to a large marquee, which had been erected on the site of the new buildings, and where the foundation stone was to be laid. It was a gay sight, and different from the ordinary spectacle that so frequently meets the eyes of royalty, for the blaze of colour that confronted them came not from uniforms of naval or military officers and men, but from the hoods and gowns of the various Universities, worn by most of those present. When "God save the King" had been sung, Lord Crewe addressed the King on behalf of the governing body of the College. His Majesty expressed his interest in the new institution, the purposes of which were to concentrate the various associated colleges into one institution, to give the highest specialized instruction and to provide the

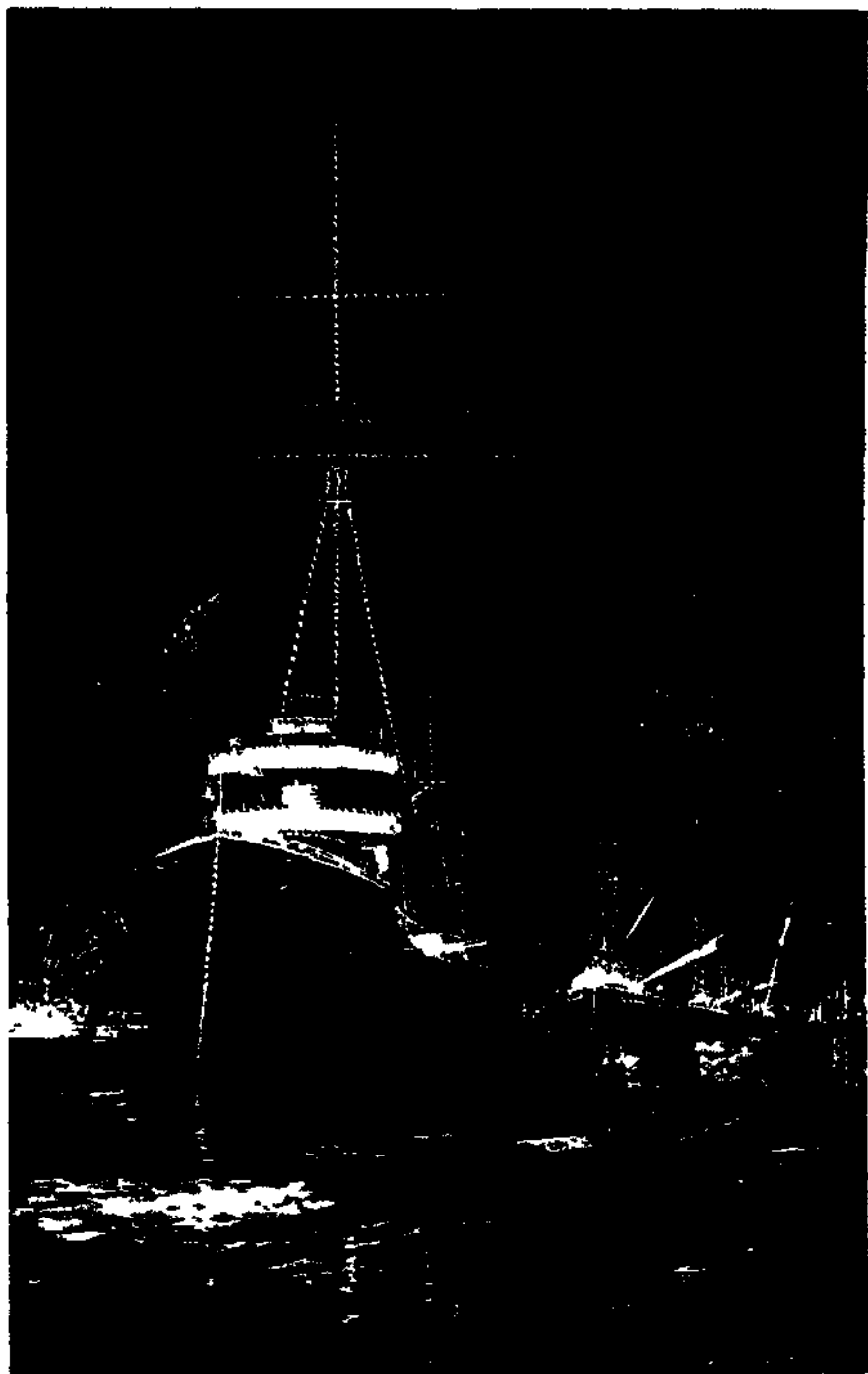
fullest equipment for advanced science teaching and research in various branches of science, especially in its application to industry. A tray was then handed to the King, on which were copies of the Charter of the College, *The Times* of that day, *The Phoenix*, a magazine produced by the students, and some specially minted coins. These were placed in a glass bottle, which was deposited in the foundation stone, which was then closed. With a silver trowel His Majesty spread mortar on the stone, which was then lowered into its place, and he declared the stone to be well and truly laid. The proceedings concluded with a special prayer and the benediction by the Archbishop of Canterbury.

On the same day Lord Knollys wrote to the members of the Women's Freedom League to state that it was impossible for them to be granted their wish to present a petition direct to the King, that being entirely against custom, and that the Secretary of State for the Home Department was the constitutional channel of communication with the Sovereign. Ever thoughtful of those who served the country, in however humble a position, His Majesty caused it to be announced on July 9 that he had instituted a new medal, to be known as "The King's Police Medal", which would be awarded to members of the police forces throughout the United Kingdom who should distinguish themselves by special acts of courage and conspicuous devotion to duty. The King at Buckingham Palace received in audience, on July 10, Sir Edward Goschen, British Ambassador in Berlin, and conferred on him the insignia of a Knight Grand Cross of the Order of St. Michael and St. George; and Mr. Ernest Shackleton, upon whom was conferred the insignia of a Commander of the Royal Victorian Order.

It was a great day for London when, at the invitation of the Lord Mayor and Corporation of the city, the Fleet assembled in the Thames, stretching from the Houses of Parliament down to Sheerness and Shoeburyness and far beyond, to the open sea. It was on July 17 that the ships took up their positions, the submarines below Westminster Bridge and off the town,

the small cruisers and destroyers farther down the river, and the armoured cruisers and battleships off Southend. Never in the naval history of this nation that rules the waves had there been such a spectacle, nor could any other country hope to rival it, or even produce an effect that should be within measurable distance of it. It exemplified the might of the greatest navy that the world had ever seen, and but exemplified it, for the ships taking part in this display were only the ships of the Home Fleets. The banks of the Thames were crowded day after day by interested crowds, and innumerable thousands took advantage of the permission accorded by the Admiralty to the general public to go aboard the vessels. Great enthusiasm greeted the twelve hundred seamen who on July 21 were the guests of the Corporation at luncheon at the Guildhall, and the officers of the Fleet who were entertained in the same ancient structure on the following day. An appreciable percentage of the population of London flocked to Southend and the neighbourhood to witness, on the evening of that day, the illumination of the entire Fleet, a sight absolutely unparalleled for effect. Such a sight had never been seen before, and probably by this generation will never be seen again.

The King took part in two interesting functions on July 19. In the afternoon the Turkish delegates who had come on a visit to Britain were received by His Majesty at Buckingham Palace. Lord Onslow introduced the deputation, and the Turkish Ambassador presented each member individually. His Majesty spoke with the delegates, and expressed the hope that they would enjoy their stay in Britain. Subsequently they were present when the King, accompanied by the Queen, Princess Victoria, Prince Christopher of Greece, and Prince George of Greece, inspected the London Fire Brigade in Hyde Park. Over two hundred men were present, with their steam and motor fire engines, escapes, and vans. His Majesty presented medals and certificates for the smartest teams, and for acts of conspicuous bravery. After this ceremony was over, a display of fire drill was given; and then His Majesty addressed a few words to the corps. "I am quite



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ILLUMINATION OF THE FLEET IN THE THAMES, JULY 21ST, 1909

From a drawing by Charles M. Sheldon

sure", he remarked, "that men who have been in the Navy will always be able to protect the metropolis from the scourge of fire. I have been myself an amateur fireman in my younger days, and know quite well what difficulty and danger there is in your arduous work."

Ever foremost in furthering charitable undertakings, the King and Queen, on July 20, laid the foundation stone of King's College Hospital at the new site at Denmark Hill. Their Majesties drove from Buckingham Palace in open carriages by way of Westminster Bridge, the Elephant and Castle, and Camberwell Green, thus traversing a part of the metropolis where they were rarely seen, and, so as to cover as much ground as possible, and to give more people the opportunity to see them, they returned by way of Camberwell New Road and Vauxhall Bridge. The King, in reply to the address presented by Mr. W. F. D. Smith, Chairman of the Committee of the Hospital, stated that he had always taken a deep interest in the welfare of the hospital with which his name was associated, and he reminded his hearers that it was "specially and closely associated with the great work of Lord Lister, who, in introducing the antiseptic methods in surgery, rendered an inestimable service to England and to all mankind". He expressed his approval of the removal of the hospital to a populous district where there was great need of such an institution, and he congratulated the medical and nursing staff on the opportunity thus given them for increased usefulness.

Their Majesties went to Goodwood on Cup Day, accompanied by the Prince and Princess of Wales. It was noted with interest, by those men who follow the fashions, that while the Prince of Wales wore the regulation black silk hat and black frockcoat, the King wore a dark-blue frockcoat and a tall white hat. After Goodwood their Majesties went to Portsmouth, whence, on July 31, they inspected the Home and Atlantic Fleets from on board the royal yacht *Victoria and Albert*. The *Victoria and Albert*, preceded by the Trinity yacht *Irene*, and followed by the yachts *Alexandra* and *Alberta* and the Admiralty yacht, passed through

the six lines in which the Home and Atlantic Fleets were drawn up. His Majesty stood on the saloon promenade of his yacht, and as he approached, each vessel struck up the National Anthem, and as he passed, the crews cheered him to the echo. The review closed with some interesting evolutions performed by submarines and destroyers. The King, who had been accompanied by the Queen, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, the Crown Prince and Crown Princess of Sweden, and Prince Arthur and Princess Patricia of Connaught, subsequently bestowed various degrees of the Victorian Medal on the senior officers concerned in the display, and issued a message to the Fleet expressing his entire satisfaction. In the evening the Fleet was illuminated.

The Emperor and Empress of Russia left Cherbourg on August 2 for Cowes. They came on their yacht *Standart* to Cowes, which was escorted into mid-ocean by French men-of-war, who then retired, and gave place to a British squadron. When the *Standart* was off Spithead, King Edward boarded her to welcome his imperial guests, who shortly after left the *Standart* to go on board the *Victoria and Albert*. After luncheon the Tsar reviewed the Fleet, which had kept its stations overnight. He went up and down the lines on the royal yacht, accompanied by the King and the members of both royal parties, but as the vessel passed the ships of the fleet, their bands played the Russian National Anthem, and the Emperor, and not the King, it was who took the salute. Afterwards the King and Queen gave a dinner party on their yacht, at which His Majesty proposed the health of the Emperor and Empress. "I am glad, sire," he said when proposing the toast, "that you should have had an opportunity of seeing perhaps the most powerful and largest fleet that has ever assembled, but I trust that Your Majesty will never look upon these ships as symbols of war, but, on the contrary, as a protection to our coasts and commerce, and above all for upholding the interests of peace." On the next day the Emperor and Empress accompanied the King and Queen for a cruise on board the yacht *Britannia*, from which they witnessed the race for the King's Cup; and in the evening

they entertained the British royal family at dinner on board the *Standart*. His Imperial Majesty's visit was brought to a conclusion on August 5, when he and the Empress sailed for Kiel, to meet the German Emperor.

Six days later King Edward left London for Marienbad, travelling from Dover to Calais on board the royal yacht *Alexandra*. His Majesty did not this time break his journey at Paris, as he usually did, but went direct to his destination, which he reached in the afternoon of August 11. Apartments had been secured for him at the Hotel Weimar, where, as he entered, he was handed a telegram from the Emperor Francis Joseph, welcoming him to Marienbad. For this attention the King expressed himself grateful, and in his reply to the aged monarch said he was glad to be again "in your beautiful country". On the morning after his arrival His Majesty made his appearance in the Kreuzbrunnen promenade, where he drank his second glass of water prescribed by his physician, Dr. Ott, as part of the cure; the first glass, as usual, he had had at his hotel. Afterwards His Majesty went for a short walk, and in the afternoon motored to the golf links, where he played croquet with the Hon. Sidney Greville, Captain Fortescue, and the Hon. Arthur Walsh. This was the ordinary programme of the King's day at the watering-place, where, so far as possible, he made holiday. Sometimes, of course, there were drives, and luncheon parties and dinner parties, a theatre in the evening, and so on; but His Majesty carefully avoided any formal functions. Yet a monarch cannot divest himself entirely of his public character, and he was more or less compulsorily brought into relations with foreign statesmen, who, by accident or design, found themselves in the neighbourhood of Marienbad. Thus, on August 15 the King, after attending Divine Service at the little English church, entertained at luncheon at his hotel M. Clemenceau, the ex-Prime Minister of France, and M. Crozier, the French Ambassador at Vienna, who had motored over from Karlsbad. It was subsequently admitted by M. Clemenceau that the political situation had been one of the subjects under discussion during

and after the repast. This admission meant nothing; for though it is usual on such occasions to deny that such is the case, it may be taken for granted that when monarchs and politicians meet privately, and however informally, the subject in which both are interested naturally claims its share of the conversation.

The Emperor of Austria's birthday falling on August 18, the King sent his Master of the Ceremonies, the Hon. Arthur Walsh, to Ischl, there to deliver to His Imperial Majesty an autograph letter of congratulation and a bust of the King executed by an Austrian artist. In honour of the occasion King Edward gave a banquet at his hotel, and, in order to emphasize the desire to do honour to the Emperor, the invitations were issued by the Equerry-in-Waiting by command of the King, and not in the name of the Duke of Lancaster, as was usual when His Majesty was at Marienbad. In the morning the King was present at the *Te Deum* in the Roman Catholic Church, and afterwards he received the Austrian officers who were taking the waters at Marienbad. On the next day Colonel Baron van Bronn, an aide-de-camp of the Emperor Francis Joseph, arrived at the watering-place with the Emperor's reply to His Majesty's letter of congratulation and present on the occasion of his birthday, and was received by the King. One of the most interesting expeditions made by the King while at Marienbad was that on August 31 to Joachimsthal, where he saw the process by which radium is obtained from the deposits of pitchblende found there a long way below the surface. The operations were watched with much interest by His Majesty, to whom the processes were explained by the Directors of the Imperial Uranium Mine. On September 2 His Majesty was present at a farewell dinner given in his honour by the Marquis de Soveral; and on the next day he left Marienbad, having benefited much in health from the cure he had followed during his stay.

His Majesty arrived in London on September 4, and two days later left Buckingham Palace for Rufford Abbey on a visit to Lord and Lady Savile for the Doncaster races. From Rufford Abbey His Majesty went, on September 11, to Dun-

treath Castle, some ten miles north of Glasgow, as the guest of Sir Archibald and Lady Edmonstone, leaving there two days later for the shooting at Tulchan Lodge, in Strathspey. At the dinner given in London in commemoration of the hundred-and-fiftieth anniversary of the battle of Quebec and the death of General Wolfe, Field-Marshal Sir George White, who presided, read a message from the King, in which His Majesty stated that he was always glad to hear of the memory of a great soldier being honoured. This was but a further assurance of the interest the King took in all that concerned the services, with which he was so closely connected. After paying several private visits, His Majesty went to Balmoral Castle, where, on September 25, Mr. Ernest Shackleton had the honour of delivering a lecture before His Majesty on the work of the Antarctic Expedition which he had commanded. On October 2 His Majesty gave a ball to the servants on the Balmoral, Abergeldie, and Birkhall estates, at which over three hundred persons were present. The King came into the ballroom after dinner, accompanied by the Prince and Princess of Wales, the guests staying at the castle, and the members of the household. The evening opened with a Highland Reel, which was danced exclusively by the Highlanders; and the next item in the programme was the Royal Quadrille, in which His Majesty led off, with the Princess of Wales as his partner.

Not until October 12 did the King come to London, where on the day of his arrival he received in audience Lord Lansdowne and Mr. Balfour, and then Mr. Asquith. As at Balmoral His Majesty had also received several leading statesmen, it was generally, and no doubt accurately, supposed that he was informing himself as to the political situation and the probable developments that would ensue if, as was believed, the Budget was presently to be thrown out by the House of Lords. There were rumours that the King was intervening, but this was entirely inaccurate. Whatever the future might bring forth, there could at the moment be no question of intervention, since there was as yet no deadlock, nor could any occasion arise for endeavouring

to effect a compromise until the House of Lords had actually rejected the Bill, as it did in the following month. The rejection by the House of Lords of the financial provision for the year as embodied in the Finance Bill was an unprecedented event, and caused passionate feeling throughout the country, because it was regarded by Liberals as opposed to the spirit if not the letter of the Constitution. The Lords took this extraordinary step in spite of grave warnings from Conservative as well as Liberal statesmen, because they objected strongly to the new system of taxing liquor licences included in the Bill, and especially because of its far-reaching provisions in regard to the taxation of land values.

While staying as the guest of Mr. and Mrs. William James at West Dean Park, Chichester, King Edward performed an interesting function, which showed how interested he was in everything concerning his subjects even in distant lands. The Royal Edward Institute, Belmont Park, Montreal, had been founded, for the study and cure of tuberculosis, by the generosity of the Burland family resident in that city. This institute was opened on October 21, and on that day, at an appointed time, a message was sent to the King by Sir George Drummond, stating that Montreal was grateful to him for the interest he had displayed, and requesting His Majesty to open the doors of the Institute. Arrangements had been made to enable the King to respond to this invitation. He pressed a button at West Dean, and the doors of the Royal Edward Institute at Montreal opened and the Royal Standard was hoisted. It was a magnificent illustration of the practical uses to which electricity has been harnessed; though, when explained, it was simple enough, for the button pressed by the King of course operated telegraphic apparatus connected with the cable of the Commercial Cable Company that serves Montreal. Almost immediately after the Institute received the following message from His Majesty:—

"I have much pleasure in declaring the Royal Edward Institute, Montreal, now open. The means by which I make

this declaration testifies to the power of modern science, and I am confident that the future history of the Institute will afford an equally strong testimony to the beneficent results of that power when applied to the conquest of disease and the relief of human suffering. I shall always take a lively interest in the Institute, and I pray that the blessing of the Almighty may rest upon all those who work in and for it, and also upon those for whom it works."

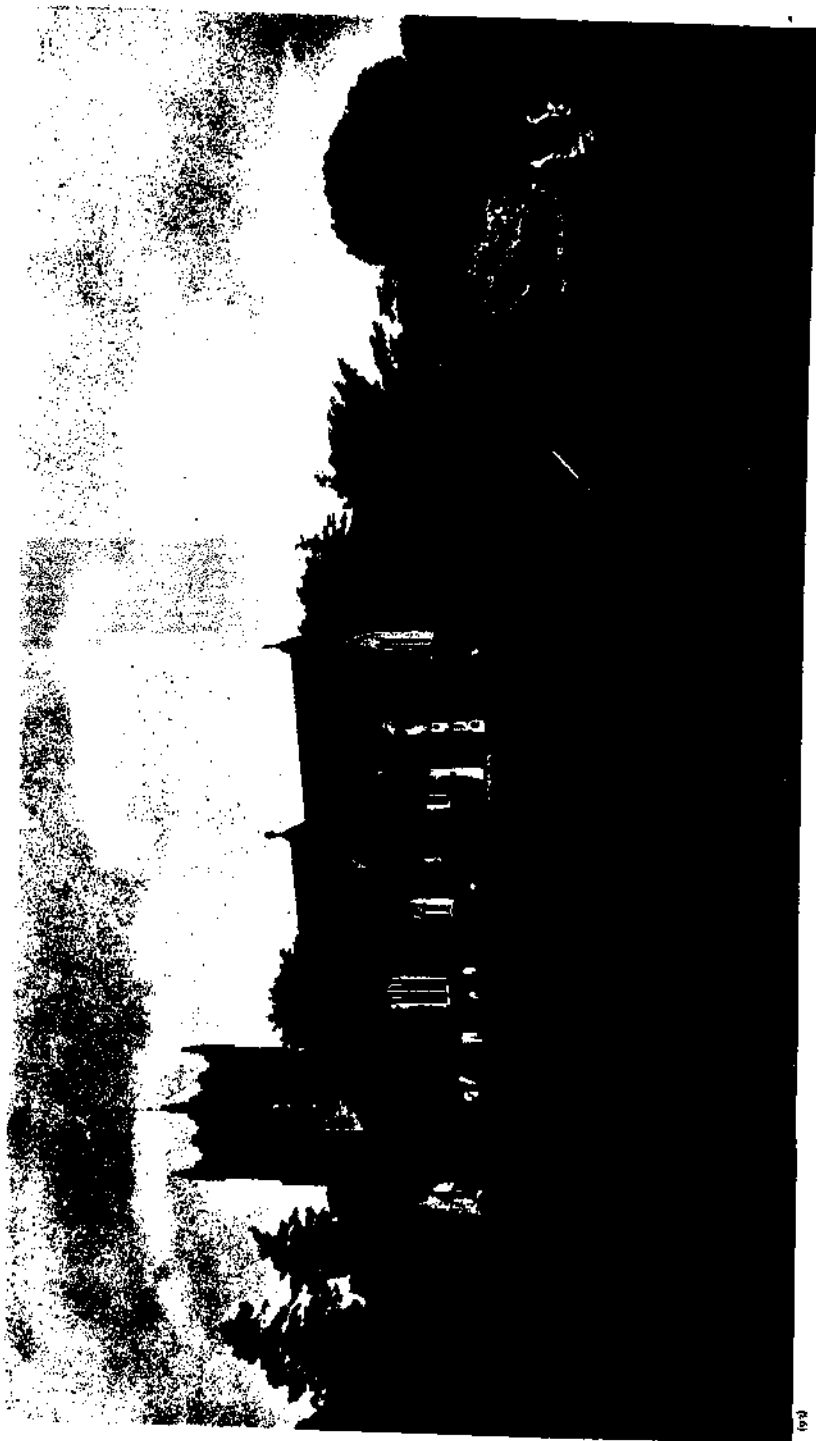
After leaving Dean Park the King went to Quidenham Hall, Norfolk, where he was the guest of the Earl and Countess of Albemarle for the week-end. From there, on October 25, he went to Norwich, where, at St. Andrew's Hall, he was received by the Mayor and Corporation. A procession was formed to the review ground, where His Majesty inspected the Norfolk Yeomanry and presented colours. Later the King drove back to the town, where he laid the foundation stone of the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital, and he declared that he performed this ceremony with great pleasure because such an institution was wanted. "In matters of life and death", he said, "the services of the trained nurse are no less essential than those of the physician or surgeon." His Majesty then motored to Newmarket, whence, on the next day, he returned to London to meet the Queen, who, accompanied by the Queen of Norway, Princess Victoria, and Prince Olaf of Norway, had come from Copenhagen, after having been away from Britain for nearly three months.

In the presence of a large company, the King, on November 4, opened the extension of the National Hospital for the Paralysed and Epileptic, in Bloomsbury. This institution is dedicated to the memory of the late Duke of Albany, and the main building had been opened in 1885 by His Majesty, then Prince of Wales. The address, tracing the history of the hospital, was presented by Mr. Frederick Macmillan, to which the King replied: "When I consider the nature of the maladies for which provision is made in your hospital I do not wonder that it should have aroused the charitable instincts of the benevolent, and called forth the enthusiastic services and devotion of your medical and nursing staffs.

Sufferers from paralysis and epilepsy are so helpless, and so utterly dependent for their very existence on the exertions of others, that without such institutions as the National Hospital many of the poor who could afford no special appliances and no efficient medical attendance must inevitably be reduced, with their families, to the greatest misery." His Majesty then knighted Mr. Macmillan, Chairman of the Board of Management; and was conducted round the building, in the wards of which he displayed much interest.

From Sandringham, on November 8, their Majesties paid a visit to the Art Loan Exhibition at King's Lynn, held in aid of the funds of the West Norfolk and Lynn Hospital. They were accompanied by the Queen of Norway and the Princess Victoria. The visit was private, and there was neither a formal reception nor any interchange of addresses. The exhibition, which contained many things lent by the King and Queen, was mostly confined to exhibits connected with Norfolk, and therefore, owing to the fact that their Majesties' country home was in that county, was of especial interest to them. A large party was assembled at Sandringham for the King's birthday, which, falling on Sunday, was celebrated on the next day, when His Majesty informally opened a new clubhouse which he had built for the use of the villagers of Anmer, one of the parishes on his estate.

The long list of Birthday Honours contained no new peerages. Six baronets were created, and twenty knights. Among those upon whom the honour of knighthood was conferred were Mr. W. Robertson Nicoll, the distinguished Nonconformist writer and editor of the *British Weekly* and the *Bookman*; and Mr. Ernest Shackleton, the explorer. Sir Ernest Shackleton had started for the Antarctic regions with a party on board the *Nimrod* in 1908, and returned to Britain in June, 1909, after adding materially to our knowledge of the South Polar regions. A party got as far south as $88^{\circ} 23'$, only about 112 miles from the South Pole; Mount Erebus was ascended by another party; and the South Magnetic Pole was located in $72^{\circ} 25'$ S. and 154° E. His Majesty at this time made the first awards of "King



F. Ralph.

SANDRINGHAM CHURCH

Edward's Police Medal"; and among those who received it was Sir Edward Henry, Chief Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police Force. Subsequently it was announced that His Majesty had been pleased to confer the dignity of Baron of the United Kingdom upon Admiral Sir John Fisher, and Sir Arthur Godley, late Permanent Under-Secretary of State in the India Office.

The King and Queen, accompanied by Princess Victoria, the Princess of Wales, the Queen of Norway, and Prince Olaf of Norway, left Sandringham for Windsor Castle on November 15, there to receive the King of Portugal, who had come to Britain on a visit to their Majesties. The King of Portugal, who came from Cherbourg in the yacht *Victoria and Albert*, was welcomed at Portsmouth by the Prince of Wales, and was accompanied by him to Windsor, where at the station King Edward cordially greeted his guest, and drove with him to the castle. The party at the castle dined privately that evening. The next day was devoted to shooting in Windsor Forest, and in the evening King Edward invested King Manuel with the insignia of the Most Noble Order of the Garter. Then followed a state banquet, at which King Edward proposed the health of the King of Portugal, and mentioned in his speech that the treaty of arbitration between the countries, which had that day expired, had been renewed under the auspices of Sir Edward Grey and the Portuguese Foreign Minister, Senhor Carlos du Bocage. On the next day King Manuel, accompanied by the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Connaught, paid a visit to the City, to fulfil his engagement to lunch with the Lord Mayor and Corporation. The Lord Mayor proposed the health of the distinguished guest, and King Manuel, responding, dwelt with emphasis on the alliance between Great Britain and Portugal, which alliance, he said, was the oldest recorded in history. His Majesty then returned to Windsor, where on the next day another state banquet was given in his honour. The official visit of King Manuel came to an end on November 22, when His Majesty came to London. He paid a series of visits in the morning, and later in the day was present at the opening of the debate of the

second reading of the Finance Bill in the House of Lords. He left London for France on November 27, having expressed the pleasure he had derived from his visit to Britain and the cordial reception extended to him. King Edward, who had been paying a round of private visits, returned to Buckingham Palace on December 11, when it was announced that he had been pleased to extend the scope of the Edward Medal, which he had founded two years earlier for rewarding acts of gallantry in mines and quarries, to similar acts in the course of industrial employment. On December 20 the Court went into mourning for twelve days for the late King Leopold of Belgium, who had died on December 17. The King left London on December 23 for Sandringham, where he stayed over Christmas.

CHAPTER XLIX

THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

1909

In domestic affairs the two most interesting events were connected with the amelioration of the lot of the poorer classes. With the New Year came into force the Old-age Pensions Act, and on that day the first payments became due, and were paid through the post offices. Mr. John Burns, in his official capacity as President of the Local Government Board, made a tour of inspection through many of the metropolitan post offices to see how the arrangements worked, and he found that on the whole everything went satisfactorily. There were many pathetic instances to be observed, when old men and women claimed the pensions that meant so much to them. One tragedy occurred. At Bishop Stortford an ex-gunner of the Royal Artillery, aged seventy-five, marked his paper with the cross used by those who cannot write, and fell down dead in the post office. A greater boon to the poor than the Old-age Pensions Act cannot easily be conceived, for, small as the amount is, it has brought comfort

and happiness to thousands of those to whom a few shillings a week means so much. The declining years of innumerable old men and women have been made easier by a boon that, owing to the exigencies of the national financial situation, has been only too long withheld. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, on January 26, replying to a deputation of working men, claimed that the Old-age Pensions Act has been a greater success than even he had dared to hope, but he admitted it was capable of improvement, and he expressed his intention to arrange that paupers over seventy years of age, hitherto excluded, should later on participate under the benefits derived from the Act.

Another boon for the working classes was the opening on February 1 of a large number of Labour Exchanges. Mr. Winston Churchill made a tour of those in London, and in a statement made to the representative of *The Times* said that people must not be led to expect too much from the labour exchanges, which, however, as they got into working order, would undoubtedly prove useful. Beyond the eight offices opened on February 1, it was expected that over two hundred more would be in working order before the end of the year. These exchanges have been even more successful than the most sanguine had hoped, especially in certain districts.

A subject receiving more and more attention at the present time is that of infant mortality, and on February 26 the Prime Minister received a deputation from the members of the National Conference on Infantile Mortality, and in his reply stated that in his opinion the causes were the ignorance of mothers, the unskilled treatment which mothers received upon the birth of the child from unqualified or imperfectly qualified midwives, and the almost grotesque malnutrition of the child. These causes counteracted the advantages of improved sanitation, and he would be glad to consider any practical form of legislation that the conference would prepare.

On March 10 it was announced that the President of the Board of Trade had appointed a committee "to examine the various points in which the revised International Copyright

Convention signed at Berlin on November 13, 1908, is not in accordance with the law of the United Kingdom, and to consider whether the law should be altered so as to enable His Majesty's Government to give effect to the revised convention". Copyright is a matter that affects all classes of writers, artists, musicians, and publishers, and the President of the Board of Trade, realizing this, had appointed a comprehensive committee. The majority, of course, were lawyers, but novelists were represented by Mr. Anthony Hope Hawkins, dramatists by Mr. Granville Barker, the universities by Professor Walter Raleigh, artists by Sir Lawrence Alma Tadema, and publishers by Sir Frederick Macmillan.

The work in connection with the New County Hall for London was commenced at this time, the first stage to be undertaken being an embankment that will resemble the Victoria Embankment on the other side of the river. The County Hall itself will be built from the designs of Mr. Ralph Knott, whose designs were chosen from a host submitted to the building committee of the Council. The entire cost of the hall and the embankment will be about £900,000. Against this will be the saving effected by giving up the twenty-eight separate buildings that at present are required for the staff of 2800 persons, and have been found mostly in the vicinity of Westminster and Whitehall.

In Church affairs there is little to record during this year. On January 6 was published the text of two interesting letters written by the Archbishop of Canterbury to, respectively, the Bishop of Croydon, as chairman of the Church of England Temperance Society, and the bishops generally, in which he spoke appreciatively of the work of the clergy in furthering the cause of temperance, and recommended to their attention the movements that were projected for the ensuing year. In February occurred the centenary of the London Society for Promoting Christianity among the Jews, and this was celebrated by a special meeting in the Church House at Westminster, Sir John Kennaway, the society's president, in the chair. The Archbishop of Canterbury complained that their missionaries

had to contend against crass and hopeless ignorance among the Jews, who could not see that in Christianity was the fulfilment of their own Scriptures. A foreign convert assured the meeting that there were tens of thousands of Hebrew Christians, and that tens of thousands more who still called themselves Jews were secret believers in Christ.

The formal election of the Right Rev. Dr. Cosmo Gordon Lang, Suffragan Bishop of Stepney, as successor to Dr. Maclagan in the Archbishopric of York took place on January 6 at York Minster, where, after the writ of *congé d'élire* and the royal letter recommending Dr. Lang had been read, all the members of the chapter, as a matter of course, signified their assent. On January 20 the ceremony of confirming the election of Dr. Lang to the Archbishopric of York took place in the Church House, Westminster. Five days later he was enthroned with all the usual ceremonies in York Minster. The King approved the appointment of the Rev. S. A. Alexander, Canon of Gloucester, to the Canonry of St. Paul's Cathedral, vacated by Dr. Lang on his promotion. His Majesty also sanctioned the appointment of the Rev. Gerald S. Davies, who had been an assistant master at Charterhouse School since 1874, the year after which that institution was removed from the City of London to the more salubrious situation which it still occupies at Godalming, to be Master of the Charterhouse in succession to the late Rev. Dr. Jelf. Early in the year, on February 2, the appointment was submitted to, and approved by His Majesty, of Dr. Bertram Pollock, master of Wellington College, to be Bishop of Norwich, which see had been vacated by the retirement of Dr. Sheepshanks. The deposition from holy orders of the Rev. John Hugh Smyth Pigott, the head of the extraordinary religious community called "Agapemone", was pronounced by the Bishop of Bath and Wells in the Cathedral of Wells on March 6. It is rarely, happily, that such a ceremony takes place, for it is seldom found necessary thus to disgrace a clergyman of the Church of England, or, for the matter of that, of any other Church.

Several legal appointments were announced during the year. Sir John Gorell Barnes, President of the Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division of the High Court of Justice, resigned after seventeen years work in the Division, and in recognition of his services the King was pleased to confer upon him the dignity of a peerage. He was succeeded in the Presidency of the Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division by the Hon. Mr. Justice Bigham, who had been a judge since 1897. To fill the vacancy caused by the promotion of Mr. Justice Bigham, Mr. John Andrew Hamilton, K.C., was raised to the Bench.

An interesting function took place on March 20 at the Mansion House, when the Lord Mayor presided over a meeting of the General Committee of the Shakespeare Memorial, and moved: "That this meeting of the General Committee of the Shakespeare Memorial is of opinion that the proposal that the Shakespeare Memorial should take the form of a National Shakespeare Theatre is a practicable one, and that it be proceeded with". The sum of £500,000 was required, but an anonymous donor promised to contribute £70,000 towards it; and the Committee expresses the wish to raise the whole by 1911, although the theatre would not be opened until the Shakespeare tercentenary five years later. There seems but a remote prospect of this vast sum being raised. Britain alone among the nations of Europe has always run its theatres as private businesses, and there is a certain prejudice in Britain against a subsidized theatre. Then, again, it is contended that nothing could be done better at a national theatre than at an ordinary theatre. Thirdly, there is the question of its attractiveness. People want Shakespeare, but they want the plays magnificently mounted, which could scarcely be done at a National Theatre with an enormous repertory, because of the enormous cost, which can be advanced for a "run" but not for occasional performances.

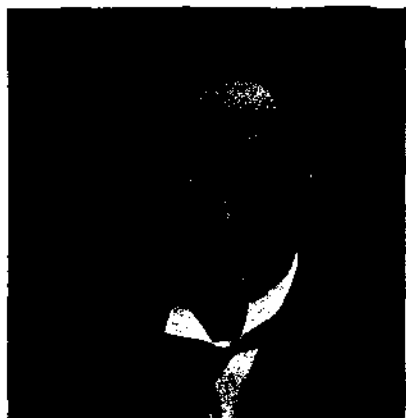
Much interest was displayed during this year in the state of the Navy, and this was mainly aroused by the publication of the German estimates, which provided for the building of a large number of Dreadnoughts and other vessels during the next few

years. On March 20 a special meeting of the Navy League was held to determine what action should be taken to compel the Government to carry out a largely increased programme. Mr. Balfour, on the same day, in the House of Commons, gave notice of a vote of censure on the ground that "the declared policy of His Majesty's Government respecting the immediate provision of battleships of the newest type does not sufficiently secure the safety of the Empire". The Naval and Military Defence Committee of the London Chamber of Commerce decided, on March 22, to present a requisition to the Lord Mayor to summon a meeting in the Guildhall for the purpose of tendering support to the Government in adopting any steps that might be necessary to maintain the naval supremacy of this country. As showing the interest in the question of Imperial Defence in the Colonies it may be mentioned that New Zealand offered one Dreadnought, and New South Wales and Victoria another, to the fleet of the United Kingdom. A new battleship of the Dreadnought type, the *Vanguard*, was launched on February 22 at Barrow-in-Furness. She was 500 feet long and 84 feet wide, and, with a displacement of over nineteen thousand tons and 24,500 horse-power engines, could do twenty-two knots an hour. During this year Admiral Sir William Henry May was appointed to be Commander-in-Chief of the Home Fleet in succession to Vice-Admiral Sir Francis Bridgeman, whose tenure of the post had expired. Another change was occasioned by the retirement, on March 23, of Admiral Lord Charles Beresford, Commander-in-Chief of the Channel Fleet, who on that day at Portland took farewell of the ships under his command. His flagship, *King Edward the Seventh*, passed through the lines of battleships and cruisers, and the popular Admiral was cheered to the echo by the officers and men of the fleet.

In connection with the administration of the Army it was announced on June 18 that the King had appointed Mr. Haldane, General Sir W. G. Nicholson, General Sir Ian Hamilton, Colonel Sir F. C. Hadden, Lord Lucas, and Mr. F. Dyke Acland to be His Majesty's Army Council. On March 17 an interesting

experiment was carried out, of transporting a body of soldiers from London to Hastings by motor car. The experiment was successful, and from it was derived the lesson that, in the event of a railway being rendered useless by an invading army, the defending army could travel rapidly by road. The first car left Chelsea Barracks, London, at half-past nine, and the column of nearly three hundred cars arrived at its destination by one o'clock. Everything that could be done to stimulate recruiting for the Territorial Force was done during the year. On June 19 the King received at Windsor representative detachments of more than one hundred units of the new force, and presented them with colours. The two thousand men on parade represented a force of not less than one hundred thousand officers and men. The Lord Mayor, in the preceding month, arranged for a march past of the entire force of the City Territorials, amounting to some nine thousand officers and men. The route was through the City, and the Lord Mayor took the salute at the Mansion House. Under the auspices of the Directors of Harrod's Stores, London, which stores were celebrating their diamond jubilee, a meeting of business men was held, at which the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs of London, and the Chairman of the London County Council, were present, to arrange that facilities should be given by houses of business to those employees who desired to join the Territorial Force. It was stated that over seven hundred of the leading men of commerce had consented to the scheme.

Imperial Conferences are becoming frequent, but no more interesting gathering has been brought together than was assembled on June 5, when the Press of Great Britain gave a banquet to the delegates of the Imperial Press Conference assembled in London. The company numbered between five and six hundred, and Lord Rosebery was the principal speaker. Invitations were showered upon the delegates during their stay in Britain. They met in session at the Foreign Office, and at the first session they were welcomed, on behalf of the Government, by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Lord Crewe. On subsequent days the delegates were addressed by Mr. Balfour,



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THE RT. HON. VISCOUNT GLADSTONE



Vandyk

THE RT. HON. THE EARL OF SELBORNE



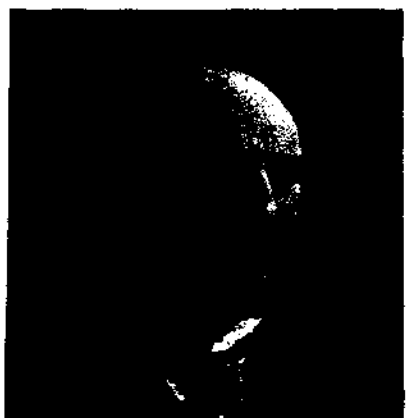
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THE RT. HON. LORD DE VILLIERS



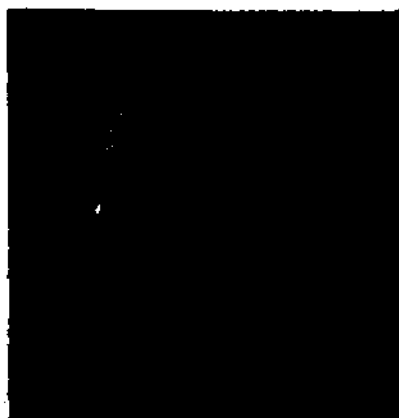
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THE RT. HON. LOUIS BOTHA



Vandyk

THE RT. HON. SIR F. R. MOOR, K.C.M.G.



Elliott & Fry

THE RT. HON. ABRAHAM FISCHER

STATESMEN OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN UNION

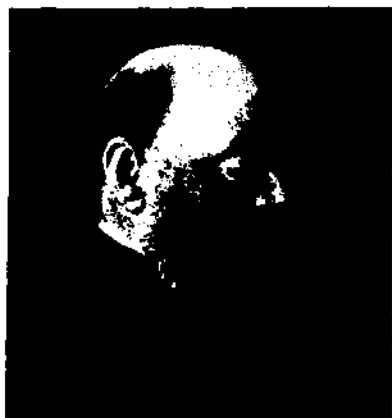
Lord Morley of Blackburn, and other distinguished persons. On June 11 they visited Aldershot and witnessed the field-day operations. In the evening the delegates were entertained at an official Government banquet, at which the Secretary of State for the Colonies presided, and the toast of the guests was proposed by the Prime Minister. In honour of the delegates a review took place at Spithead, on the next day, of the Home and Atlantic Fleets.

The most notable event of the year, and indeed of King Edward's reign, was the Union of South Africa, of which the whole story may be given here. In May, 1908, a Customs and Railway Conference, which met at Pretoria, was attended by delegates from Cape Colony, Natal, the Transvaal, Orange River Colony, and Rhodesia. The conference passed beyond customs and railway matters, and adopted a resolution in favour of closer union, and recommending their Parliaments to appoint delegates to a national convention for the purpose of drafting a constitution.

Resolutions in favour of the union of the South African colonies were introduced into the Cape House of Assembly, the Transvaal Assembly, the Orange River Assembly, and the Natal Assembly, and approved in the following June and July, and delegates appointed to the national convention. The Closer Union Convention met at Durban on October 12, and was formally opened by Sir Matthew Nathan, Governor of Natal. Cape Colony was represented by the Right Hon. Lord de Villiers, K.C.M.G., the Right Hon. J. X. Merriman, the Hon. J. W. Sauer, the Right Hon. Sir L. S. Jameson, Bart., the Hon. Sir T. W. Smartt, K.C.M.G., the Hon. F. S. Malan, the Hon. Sir J. H. M. Beck, Col. W. E. M. Stanford, C.B., C.M.G., G. H. Maasdorp, J. W. Jagger, H. C. van Heerden, and the Hon. Sir E. H. Walton, K.C.M.G.; the Transvaal by the Right Hon. Louis Botha, the Hon. J. C. Smuts, Schalk W. Burger, J. H. de la Rey, Sir George H. Farrar, Bart., Sir James Percy Fitzpatrick, K.C.M.G., the Hon. H. C. Hull, and H. L. Lindsay; the Orange River Colony by the Right Hon. Abraham Fischer, Ex-President Steyn, the Hon. J. B. M. Hertzog, the Hon.

Christian R. de Wet, and Albert Browne; Natal by the Right Hon. Sir F. R. Moor, K.C.M.G., the Hon. Lieut-Col. E. M. Greene, K.C., the Hon. C. J. Smythe, Sir Thomas Hyslop, and W. B. Morcom, K.C.; and Rhodesia by Sir W. H. Milton, K.C.M.G., and the Hon. Sir Lewis Michell. Lord de Villiers acted as President of the Convention, which sat in private until November 5, when it adjourned until November 23 at Cape Town. Unification was quickly decided upon in preference to federation, and the drafting of a constitution for the Union of South Africa was completed by February, 1909. The draft was submitted to special sessions of all the South African parliaments in March, and was revised in May at a fresh session of the Union Convention in Bloemfontein. Ultimately the colonies came to a final agreement, and appointed delegates to watch the passage of the necessary bill through the Imperial Parliament in London. The Bill received the Royal Assent on September 20, 1909.

The Act came into operation on May 31, 1910, the eighth anniversary of the conclusion of peace at Vereeniging, and nearly four weeks after King Edward, to whose reign the great reconciliation belongs, had passed away. On that day Lord Crewe, Secretary of State for the Colonies, sent the following message from King George the Fifth to Viscount Gladstone, who had been appointed first Governor-General of the Union of South Africa: "The King commands me to express through you to the people of South Africa on the birthday of Union his earnest hope and strong confidence that the new Constitution will, under Divine Providence, further the highest welfare of South Africa and add strength to the Empire". Sir J. H. de Villiers was raised to the peerage at the same time. Lord and Lady Gladstone, with the first Union Cabinet formed by Louis Botha on the summons of Lord Gladstone, attended a special service at Pretoria Cathedral on May 31, and afterwards proceeded to the Legislative Assembly to be sworn in. The gathering was a distinguished one, but sombre, owing to the mourning worn for the late King. When the Commission appointing Lord Gladstone Governor-General had been read, Sir J. H. de Villiers,



EX-PRESIDENT M. T. STEYN



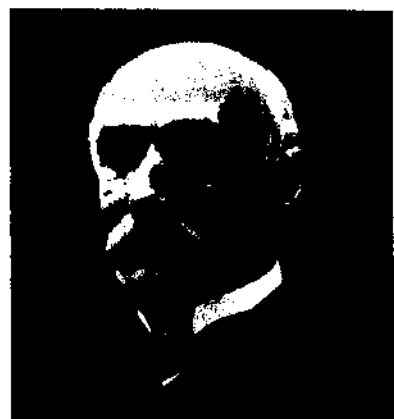
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THE HON. J. C. SMUTS



E. H. Mill.

THE RT. HON. SIR L. S. JAMESON, BART.



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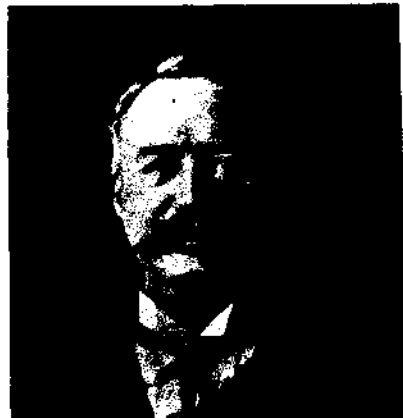
THE RT. HON. J. X. MERRIMAN



Ednot & Fry

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THE HON. SIR T. W. SMARTT, K.C.M.G.



SIR J. P. FITZPATRICK, K.C.M.G.

SOUTH AFRICAN STATESMEN

as Chief Justice, administered the oaths to the Governor-General and the Ministers.

The unrest in India was only partially allayed during this year, and it was found necessary to introduce in the Viceroy's Council, on February 4, a Bill to enable local governments, without undertaking prosecution, to suppress newspapers that were mischievous, though not technically seditious. This drastic measure was undoubtedly called for, much of the agitation against British rule being created by irresponsible journalists. The Indian trouble made itself felt in Britain, for at the conclusion of a public meeting at the Imperial Institute, on July 1, an Indian student shot dead Lieutenant-Colonel Sir William Curzon Wyllie, K.C.I.E., and Dr. Cawas Lalcaca of Shanghai. Sir William Curzon Wyllie had spent most of his life in India, from the time he joined the 106th Regiment as an ensign until his retirement from the Indian Staff Corps in 1901, and his career as an administrator had been most distinguished. The name of the assassin could not be discovered at the moment, but he was secured and taken into custody. The premeditated nature of the crime was clear from the fact that upon the man were found two fully loaded revolvers, a dagger, and a knife. The man was subsequently identified as Madla Las Dhingra, a Hindu from the Punjab, who had been studying at University College, London. It appeared that the student had fallen under the influence of M. Krishna-varma's India House, where for a while he had stayed. His brother, Dr. Dhingra, had written to Sir William Curzon Wyllie, begging him to use his influence to induce the young man to give up his dangerous associates. Sir William had at once written to the young man, inviting him to call at the India Office, but the letter had apparently remained unanswered. Everywhere the greatest sympathy was expressed with Lady Curzon Wyllie, and indignation meetings were held not only in the United Kingdom but in India, where the natives were particularly anxious to show their horror and regret, and to make it clear that they had not the slightest indirect connection with what the King in his telegram of condolence called "so foul a murder". The meeting at

the Imperial Institute was a reception of the National Indian Association, of which Dhingra was an associate member. On July 3 a meeting of the Indian students in London was held under the presidency of Mr. Surendranath Bannerjee, who explained that they had assembled to express their sense of abhorrence and detestation of the dastardly deed. Mr. Bannerjee emphatically denied that there was any conspiracy: the murders were the act of an individual, not of the delegate of any society. On July 6 Sir William Curzon Wyllie was buried at Richmond, after a service at St. Paul's Church, Onslow Gardens, which was attended by a large number of mourners, including representatives of the King, the Prince of Wales, and other members of the royal family. Two days later was buried Dr. Lalcaca, one of the victims of Dhingra. Among the many wreaths was one sent by Lady Curzon Wyllie, bearing an inscription: "The flowers are sent by the wife of Sir Curzon Wyllie in ever grateful remembrance of the brave and noble man who lost his life on the night of July 1 in trying to save her beloved husband and others, with deepest sympathy". On July 23 Dhingra was tried before the Lord Chief Justice of England for wilful murder, found guilty, and sentenced to death.

Lord Amherst of Hackney passed away, at the age of seventy-three, on January 16. He had sat in Parliament in the Conservative interest from 1880 until 1892, first for one and then for another division of Norfolk, and in the latter year was raised to the peerage, with special remainder, in default of male heirs, to his eldest daughter and her male issue. Lord Amherst had all his life been a collector of books and works of art, and it was a great grief to him when, owing to his solicitor's misappropriation of money, he had to sell a large part of his splendid library in order to meet the losses thrown upon him. On January 24 died the Earl of Leicester, in his eighty-seventh year. The son of the famous "Coke of Norfolk", his great pleasure in life was practical farming, and under his administration Holkham became a model estate. As our earlier narrative shows, King Edward was often at Holkham for shooting.



(66)

Photo. Steyer

THE FIRST MINISTRY OF THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

Back Row (left to right) : J. B. M. Hertzog, H. Burton, Sir F. R. Moor, Dr. O'Grady Gubbins, J. C. Smuts, H. C. Hull, F. S. Malan, Sir D. P. de Villiers Graaf, Bart.
Front Row (left to right) : J. W. Sauer, Louis Botha, Abraham Fischer

On February 2 died Lord Robertson, in his sixty-fourth year. James Patrick Bannerman Robertson became an advocate of the Scottish Bar in 1867, and, after an unsuccessful attempt at Linlithgow, was returned to Parliament in 1885 as member for Buteshire. He stood in the Conservative interest. In the same year he was made Solicitor-General for Scotland, and in 1888 he became Lord Advocate. Three years later, on the death of Lord President Inglis, he was appointed Lord President of the Court of Session; but this was only a stepping-stone to the higher office of a Lord of Appeal in Ordinary.

On March 12 died Mr. Arnold-Forster, in his fifty-fourth year. Mr. Forster won his spurs in 1880 by publishing anonymously a pamphlet entitled, *The Truth about the Land League*. Five years later he left the Bar to take up a leading position in the publishing firm of Cassell & Co., in which capacity he was a marked success. After some unsuccessful attempts to enter Parliament he was in 1892 elected as a Liberal-Unionist for West Belfast, and in the House attracted attention by his intimate acquaintance with naval matters. In 1900 Lord Salisbury invited him to join his administration as Parliamentary Secretary to the Admiralty, which department, Lord Selborne being in the House of Lords, he represented in the House of Commons. When Mr. Balfour was Prime Minister, and there were resignations in his Government owing to the Protection schemes of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, Mr. Arnold-Forster was offered, and accepted, the War Office, where he was able to bring out his plan of Army Reform. Sir Rowland Blennerhassett, Bart., died on March 22. A member of Parliament from 1865, he withdrew after twenty years from the House, and devoted himself mainly to the study of foreign affairs and continental history, in both of which he did good work.

The death of Canon Harry Drew, aged fifty-four, occurred on April 3. He had married Mary, the third daughter of William Ewart Gladstone, and from his connection with the statesman figured largely in the public eye. From 1897 to 1904 he was Vicar of Buckley, and in the latter year, on the retirement of his

brother-in-law, the Rev. Stephen Gladstone, he became Rector of Hawarden.

On April 4 died Lord Gwydyr, who was within a month of his hundredth year. He was the oldest member of the House of Lords, but not the "Father" of the House, as he did not succeed to the peerage until 1870. As a lad of ten he was present at the coronation of George the Fourth, and in due course he attended the coronations of William the Fourth and Queen Victoria, and was only prevented by an accident that happened to him a few days before from being present at the coronation of King Edward.

On April 9 died Mr. Francis Marion Crawford, at the age of fifty-five. He published his first novel, *Mr. Isaacs*, in 1882, and the fame that this brought him was enhanced eight years later when he issued *A Cigarette-Maker's Romance*. He wrote many novels—it has been estimated that he wrote three a year for twenty-six years—and if all were not up to the level of his earliest work, at least none were absolutely indifferent.

On the next day English letters suffered a great loss in the death of Algernon Charles Swinburne, who was in his seventy-third year. His work requires no praise here, for it has been universally acclaimed. His gift of poetry and prose gave him a place among the greatest of English writers of the Victorian era. On the 15th the remains of Mr. Swinburne were removed from Putney to Bonchurch, Isle of Wight, where they were interred in St. Boniface's Churchyard.

On May 3 died the Rev. Professor D. W. Marks, senior minister of the West London Synagogue of British Jews, in his ninety-eighth year. Born in England, the son of a City merchant, he entered the Jewish ministry, and was one of the leaders of the revolt on the part of a number of Jews against the conservatism of the body as a whole, which resulted in the establishment of the synagogue over which he was called to preside on its foundation in 1841. A few years later he was appointed Goldsmid Professor of Hebrew at University College, London, and he retained the Chair for over fifty years, until 1900, when his great age compelled his retirement.

Mr. George Meredith died on May 18, in his eighty-second year. Unquestionably the greatest English novelist since Thackeray and Dickens, he did not easily acquire fame. His earliest work passed unnoticed by the general reader, and the critical public for years and years talked appreciatively and wrote enthusiastically about him before the library public awakened to his existence. His first volume, one of *Poems*, was published in 1851. *The Ordeal of Richard Feverel* appeared eight years later, but not until *The Egoist* appeared in 1879 did he become generally known. If *The Egoist* made him famous, *Diana of the Crossways*, which appeared six years later, made him popular, at least made him as popular as his style permitted. To the end of his days he was the novelist for the man of letters, and the literary world was much pleased when, in 1905, his name was inscribed among the members of the Order of Merit. A memorial service was held in Westminster Abbey, and, since the Dean, to the great indignation of the entire world of letters, would not allow the remains of the famous writer to be buried in the Abbey, the interment took place at Dorking.

On May 27 died Sir John Colomb, in his seventy-second year. He served in the Marine Artillery from 1854 to 1869, when he retired from the service. He will be best remembered as a student of the difficult problem of Imperial Defence, on which subject he spoke and wrote. On June 11 died Field-Marshal Sir Frederick Paul Haines, in his ninetieth year. He had served mainly in India, and was Commander-in-chief in India during the Afghan war of 1878.

On July 9 died the Marquis of Ripon in his eighty-second year. He had entered the diplomatic service in 1849, when he was attached to a special mission to Brussels. He was returned for Hull in 1852 in the Liberal interest, but was unseated on petition. The next year, however, found him in the House of Commons as member for Huddersfield, and he remained in the House until the death of his father in 1859, when, of course, he was called to the Lords. As Lord Goderich he had occupied no official position, but shortly after he inherited the earldom

he was appointed Under-Secretary, first, at the War Office, and later, for India. He entered Lord Palmerston's cabinet in 1863 as Secretary for War. He held various posts in Liberal administrations, and in 1880 succeeded Lord Lytton as Viceroy of India. On his return he held high office, but retired from active participation in politics when Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman died. In 1870 he had been installed as Grand Master of the Freemasons of England, but four years later he tendered his resignation, on entering the Roman Catholic Church. Lord Ripon was buried in the vault beneath the Church of St. Mary the Virgin in Studley Park. A requiem mass was sung at Westminster Cathedral, at which the King and Queen, the Prince and Princess of Wales, and other members of the royal family were represented, and many ministers and ex-ministers were present.

On August 18, in the ninety-third year of his life, passed away Sir Theodore Martin, the biographer of the Prince Consort. Mr. Martin, as he then was, set up as a Parliamentary solicitor in 1846, and soon established a big business. He first acquired fame in literary circles as the author, with Professor Aytoun, of the parodies known as the *Bon Gaultier Ballads*. Years later, at the suggestion of Sir Arthur Helps, he was invited by Queen Victoria to write the biography of the Prince Consort, which at once took its place as a standard work, although it has been criticized as being more remarkable for what it omitted than for what it contained. Such a criticism, however, would apply to any biography of any public man published soon after his death. On the appearance of the last volume of the Prince Consort's *Life*, in 1880, he was created K.C.B., and on his eightieth birthday Queen Victoria sent him the insignia of a Knight Commander of the newly founded Victorian Order. Sir Theodore Martin and his wife, who on the stage had been known as Helen Faucit, were on intimate terms with her late Majesty, and on her death Sir Theodore wrote down his reminiscences of royalty in a little volume, *Queen Victoria as I Knew Her*, which at the time was issued only for private cir-

culatation. Some years later, by permission of King Edward, the book was published in the ordinary way. Sir Theodore Martin's remains were interred in Brompton Cemetery, and the service was held at St. Peter's, Cranley Gardens, when the King and other members of the royal family were represented.

The death of Sir Edmund Monson, on October 28, removed one of the ablest of Victorian diplomatists. Entering the Foreign Office in 1856, he served in Paris, Florence, Washington, and Brussels, but finding promotion slow, he thought of abandoning the service and entering political life at home. Failing to get a seat in Parliament, however, after a while he accepted a consulship at the Azores, and from that unpromising re-commencement rose in 1884 to be Envoy Extraordinary to Denmark. Twelve years later he secured one of the blue ribbons of the diplomatic service, the Paris Embassy, in succession to Lord Dufferin, and this he held during a period of much international irritation, which included the Fashoda incident that brought the two countries to the verge of war. Before his resignation, in 1904, he had the satisfaction of seeing that Britain and France were once again on friendly terms, to which desirable consummation his tact had largely contributed.

CHAPTER L

THE END

1910

The King and Queen remained at Sandringham for the New Year, where they entertained a house party, among the members of which were the Prince and Princess of Wales. It was announced on January 2 that Dr. Ludwig Mond had bequeathed £50,000 to the Royal Society of London, to be employed in the endowment of research in natural science, and in addition to other gifts to other societies and charities in Britain and Germany he left fifty-six valuable pictures, including works by Titian,

Tintoretto, Botticelli, and Raphael, to the National Gallery. Dr. Mond's gift was one of the most valuable ever made to the Gallery. In the last session of Parliament, a new office, that of Assistant Postmaster-General, was created, and on January 4 it was announced that the Government, with the approval of the King, had appointed Sir Henry Norman, M.P., to be its first occupant.

The King came up to London on January 8, when he held a Council at Buckingham Palace, at which he signed the Proclamation dissolving Parliament, and summoning a new Parliament to assemble on February 15. Even before the official dissolution, politicians, all over the country, had addressed meetings in view of the coming General Election. To follow the movements even of the most eminent ministers and ex-ministers during these days would require pages, but, as an indication of the energy with which the fight was being waged, the speeches made on two days, chosen at haphazard, may be noted. On January 4 Mr. Asquith spoke at Brighton, Mr. Balfour at Hanley, Lord Curzon at Manchester, Lord Rothschild at Liverpool, Mr. Lloyd George in London, Sir Edward Grey in Northumberland, and Mr. Winston Churchill at Dundee. On January 5 Lord Lansdowne spoke at Liverpool, Sir Edward Grey at North Berwick, Mr. Churchill at Dundee, Mr. Austen Chamberlain in East Worcestershire, Lord Crewe at Ryde, Mr. Lyttelton in London, Mr. John Burns at Walsall, and Mr. Augustine Birrell at Bristol. These, of course, were only the principal meetings, and there were hundreds of minor politicians addressing audiences in other cities and towns.

After the dissolution, for the next few weeks nothing was thought of or talked of but politics, and the chances of each party in general, and the local candidate in particular. It was everywhere regarded as the most important election of modern times, many said since the Reform Bill of William the Fourth, and all agreed that there was much more than usual depending on the result. The dominant issue was the power of the House of Lords in relation to the House of Commons,

both in regard to finance and in regard to general legislation. The Government and the Liberal Party wanted to abolish the last remnants of financial control by the House of Lords, and to restrict its control of general legislation within well-defined and moderate limits. The Unionists wanted to maintain the powers of the Upper House, but to improve its composition. The Labour Party would abolish the House of Lords altogether. A secondary but very important issue was that of Free Trade as against Protection, but this was rather overshadowed by the controversy about the land legislation embodied in the rejected Budget of Mr. Lloyd George. The first nominations in the new election took place on January 14, the first pollings on January 15. On January 14 were returned three unopposed Unionist candidates, including Mr. Joseph Chamberlain for West Birmingham. On the next day seventy-four members were returned, the net gain to the Unionists being fourteen seats. To trace the elections day by day is unnecessary, and we may pass to February 14, when, with the declaration of the poll in Orkney and Shetland, the General Election was brought to a close. The Unionists, who before the dissolution had numbered 168, had increased their numbers to 273. The Liberals, who had occupied 373 seats, held only 275; the Labour Party of 46 had decreased to 40; and the Nationalists, who had had 83 seats, not only had lost a seat, but were split up into Nationalists, 71; Independent Nationalists, 11. The Unionists, who had gained 105 seats, and had therefore reduced the Coalition majority from 334 to 124, were jubilant. The Government, which had not expected to lose many seats, was undoubtedly perturbed, for, since Unionists and Liberals were practically equal in the House of Commons, it was entirely dependent for its majority on the Irish and Labour Parties.

The political results of the ensuing session will not be discussed in these pages, for this work is not concerned with active political questions of the day, and the brief sketch of the state of the parties is sufficient to show the difficulties that confronted the Government in the new Parliament. Parliament assembled on

February 15, in obedience to the Royal Proclamation, and, having re-elected Mr. Lowther as Speaker, the members were sworn in. It was not until February 21 that the King, in person, formally opened the first session of the third and last Parliament of his reign. In the Speech from the Throne His Majesty stated that relations with foreign powers continued to be satisfactory, and he announced that the Prince of Wales would go to South Africa to open the first session of the new Union Legislature at Cape Town. The most important paragraph ran: "Proposals will be laid before you, with all convenient speed, to define the relations between the Houses of Parliament, so as to secure the undivided authority of the House of Commons over Finance, and its predominance in Legislation. These measures, in the opinion of My advisers, should provide that this House should be so constituted and empowered as to exercise impartially, in regard to proposed legislation, the functions of initiation, revision, and, subject to proper safeguards, of delay." The words, "in the opinion of My advisers," caused much comment, such a phrase being unusual in the Speech from the Throne, and it was assumed that the King was particularly anxious to make clear that the change was distinctly that of his Advisers, although, as a matter of fact, the King's speech is always composed by Ministers, His Majesty being on these occasions merely the mouthpiece.

On January 25 the King and Queen, who had gone to Windsor for the memorial service on the anniversary of the death of Queen Victoria, received at the castle the members of the Special Mission sent to Britain to announce to His Majesty the accession of King Albert to the throne of Belgium. On the same day Admiral of the Fleet Lord Fisher retired from the post of First Sea Lord of the Admiralty, and it was announced that the duties of the office of Lord High Admiral would be executed by a Commission composed of the following members: the Right Hon. Reginald M'Kenna, Admiral Sir Arthur Wilson, Vice-Admiral Sir Francis Bridgeman, Rear-Admiral Sir John Jellicoe, Captain Charles Madden, and Mr. George Lambert.

Floods in Paris during the previous week had done so much damage that on January 28 a Mansion House Fund for the benefit of the sufferers was opened. The first contributions received were £1000 from the King, the same sum from the Queen, and £500 from the Prince of Wales. It was subsequently stated that the damage done in Paris alone amounted to over forty millions sterling, and that the loss experienced in the provinces was nearly as heavy.

The King, on February 5, was graciously pleased to direct that the Mayor of the city of Norwich should henceforth enjoy the style and title of Lord Mayor, in view of the position occupied by that city as the chief city of East Anglia, and of its close association with His Majesty as a Norfolk landowner. A royal warrant was issued on February 11, directing that a Roll of Baronets should be prepared, and that no person whose name was not entered on the official Roll should be received as a Baronet, or should be addressed or mentioned by that title in any civil or military commission, letters patent, or other official document. The reason for this enquiry was that many persons having no claim to the distinction had assumed the title of Baronet, and in some cases this had been more or less generally accepted as the years passed on. It was announced on March 5 that His Majesty had approved the appointment of Mr. Rufus Isaacs to be Solicitor-General in place of Sir Samuel Evans, who had accepted the Presidency of the Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division of the High Court of Justice, in succession to Sir John Bigham.

On the same day His Majesty left London for Dover, where he went on board the royal yacht *Alexandra*, which conveyed him on the next day to Calais, whence he went by special train to Paris. The King stayed, under the title of the Duke of Lancaster, at the Hôtel Bristol, and he proceeded, on March 9, to Biarritz. On March 15 it was announced that His Majesty had caught cold on the journey from London to Biarritz, and that as a precautionary measure he had kept to his apartments. On the next day the King was reported to be recovering from his

slight indisposition, but he still remained indoors. His Majesty was able on March 18 to do state business with his secretaries, but he was not yet permitted to go out. No particular stress was placed on His Majesty's indisposition, and no anxiety whatever was felt by the public. On March 21 the King went out for the first time for a week, taking a walk in the garden of his hotel, and later going for a motor drive. The King's health was reported to improve steadily. On March 23 he was well enough to give a dinner party at his hotel, and on the next day he was stated to have recovered from his indisposition. It was not until later it was known that he had been seriously ill.

The resolutions of the Government respecting the relations between the House of Lords and the House of Commons were published on March 22, and as it is so rarely that any attempt is made to alter the Constitution, and any such attempt is of great importance, or, at least, may develop into a matter of great importance, the text of the Resolutions must be given in full: "(i) That it is expedient that the House of Lords be disabled by law from rejecting or amending a Money Bill, but that any such limitation by law shall not be taken to diminish or qualify the existing rights and privileges of the House of Commons. For the purpose of this resolution, a Bill shall be considered a Money Bill if in the opinion of the Speaker it contains only provisions dealing with all or any of the following subjects, viz.: The imposition, repeal, remission, alteration, or regulation of taxation: charges on the Consolidated Fund or the provision of money by Parliament: Supply: the appropriation, control, and regulation of public money: the raising or guarantee of any loan, or the repayment thereof: or matters incidental to those subjects or any of them. (ii) That it is expedient that the powers of the House of Lords as respects Bills other than Money Bills be restricted by law, so that any such Bill which has passed the House of Commons in three successive Sessions, and, having been sent up to the House of Lords at least one month before the end of the Session, has been rejected by that House in each of those Sessions, shall

become law without the consent of the House of Lords, on the Royal Assent being declared: Provided that at least two years shall have elapsed between the date of the first introduction of the Bill in the House of Commons and the date on which it passes the House of Commons for the third time. For the purpose of this resolution a Bill shall be treated as rejected by the House of Lords if it has not been passed by the House of Lords either without amendment or with such amendments only as may be agreed upon by both Houses. (iii) That it is expedient to limit the duration of Parliament to five years." These "Veto" resolutions, as they were called, were passed by the House of Commons on April 15, the Liberals, Labourists, and Irish Nationalists supporting and the Unionists opposing.

During the King's absence one or two interesting events happened. A Livery dinner of the Carpenters' Company was held on March 31, at which Sir George Reid, High Commissioner for the Commonwealth of Australia, replied to the toast of "The Empire". In his speech Sir George Reid said that "instead of finding in this country a decadent British race, he met, wherever he went, a younger England rising up full of all the grand qualities of their ancestors"; and he concluded by an appeal to the Government to send out, to people the free spaces of Australia, those boys and girls brought up in the Poor Law institutions, and thrown at the age of sixteen on their own resources.

During the same period several men who at one time or another had been brought into contact with His Majesty, passed away. On April 7 died Sir William Bousfield, at the age of sixty-eight. He was a practical philanthropist, and was an active member of the Charity Organization Society from its earliest days. He was interested in education, and served on several committees in connection with educational institutions. He was one of the founders of the Girls' Public Day School Company. On the next day passed away Sir Walter Scott, Bart. Starting life as a working man, in course of time he set up as a contractor on his own account and securing many

large contracts, amassed a very considerable fortune. He also started a publishing business at Felling, and issued the well-known "Contemporary Science Series", the "Camelot Series", and the "Canterbury Poets", as well as translations of the works of Ibsen and Tolstoi, in a day when these Continental writers were practically unknown in Britain. On April 12 died Sir Robert Giffen, K.C.B., in his seventy-third year. He entered a Glasgow solicitor's office as a lad, but abandoned the study of the law, and plunged into journalism in London. In his new profession he was unusually successful, and held in turn the positions of assistant-editor of *The Globe*, assistant-editor of *The Fortnightly Review* when Lord Morley was editor, and in 1868 assistant-editor of *The Economist*. This last post he held for eight years, when he was invited to join the Civil Service as Chief of the Statistical Department of the Board of Trade. He subsequently held higher offices in the Civil Service, from which he retired in 1897. On the next day passed away Sir William Quiller Orchardson, R.A., one of the finest of contemporary British painters. He painted more than one class of picture, but to the general public he was best known as the painter of "Napoleon on Board the *Bellerophon*", which hangs in the gallery at Millbank. On April 21 died Mr. Samuel L. Clemens, famous all the world over as "Mark Twain", at the age of seventy-five. No account of "Mark Twain's" career need be given here, for it is familiar to all, while for the same reason any reference to his books would be supererogatory. A professed humorist, he lived up to that difficult role in his life and in his books, and he was one of the most popular of men, not only in the United States, but also in Britain, where his pseudonym was literally a household word. On his last visit to Britain he was received at Windsor by the King.

His Majesty arrived in London from Biarritz on April 27. He was received at Victoria Station by the Prince of Wales, the Prime Minister, the Home Secretary, and many other distinguished persons. He drove to Buckingham Palace, and in

the evening attended a performance of *Rigoletto* at the Opera. He seemed to be in good health, and to have thrown off the cold he had contracted at Biarritz. On the same day Lord Kitchener of Khartoum landed in Britain, and at once travelled from Southampton to London. He was met by a large number of friends at Waterloo, where Lord Knollys was present to welcome him on behalf of the King. On the next morning His Majesty received Lord Kitchener in audience at Buckingham Palace, and handed him his baton as Field-Marshal, to which rank he had been promoted. Later in the day the King, accompanied by the Prince and Princess of Wales, paid a visit to the Royal Academy, prior to its opening to the general public.

The much-contested and epoch-making Budget of 1909 passed the House of Lords on April 28, and on the next day the Royal Assent was given by commission. Parliament then adjourned for the Spring Recess. On April 29 the King granted several audiences in the morning. Viscount and Viscountess Gladstone had the honour of lunching with him, previous to their departure for South Africa, Lord Gladstone kissing hands upon his appointment as Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief of the Union of South Africa. In the evening His Majesty went to a theatre. On the next day His Majesty went to Sandringham for the weekend, returning to Buckingham Palace on May 3. Queen Alexandra, accompanied by Princess Victoria, had left Britain, travelling on board the *Victoria and Albert*, and had arrived at Corfu on April 20. It was understood that Her Majesty would be abroad for some time, and it was with a feeling of surprise the announcement was received that on May 2 she had left for London, returning overland. No sinister interpretation, however, was put upon this change of plan.

On May 3, at Buckingham Palace, the King was visited by the Prince of Wales and Prince Arthur of Connaught, and he transacted much official business. He gave audience to the United States Ambassador and Lord Roberts; the Right Rev. Dr. Bertram Pollock, who did homage upon his appointment to

the See of Norwich; Admiral the Hon. Sir Assheton Gore Curzon-Howe, upon relinquishing his appointment as Commander-in-Chief of the Mediterranean Fleet, and taking up his duties as Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth; and Vice-Admiral the Hon. Sir Hedworth Lambton, on his return from commanding the China Squadron. The Grand Duke Michael Michaelovitch of Russia lunched with His Majesty. On Wednesday, May 4 the King received the Prime Minister of Western Australia, and Admiral Poe, the new Commander-in-Chief of the Mediterranean Squadron.

In the newspapers of Thursday, May 5, the principal item of interest was the report of Commander Peary's account of his journey to the North Pole, delivered at the Albert Hall, London, before a vast audience, under the auspices of the Royal Geographical Society, which bestowed upon the famous explorer a special gold medal. Other matters that attracted public attention were the reception at Christiania of ex-President Roosevelt, who was making a semi-royal tour of Europe; Sir Edward Grey's speech as the guest of the Russell and Eighty Clubs at Oxford; and a theatrical lawsuit in which Mr. Hall Caine was defendant. Nowhere was there any report as to the King's health. Nor indeed did there appear to be any reason why there should be. Even on the Thursday morning the King still gave audiences, and he received Lord Islington, who kissed hands upon his appointment as Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Dominion of New Zealand, and Major T. B. Robinson, Agent-General for Queensland, who presented him with a gold-mounted inkstand as a souvenir from the Government of Queensland. Yet, in spite of the fact that His Majesty transacted this and other official business, there were rumours at the clubs that all was not well with him. There was nothing in print to give any definite ground for anxiety, nor did anyone among the general public have any good reason for uneasiness, yet the suspicion gained ground.

It was the King's invariable custom, when he was in town, to meet his Consort on her arrival in London and when it

became known that His Majesty had not been at the railway station to welcome the Queen and the Princess Victoria on their return from Corfu, the feeling of alarm grew deeper. Nor was suspicion lulled by the announcement in the *Court Circular* that "The King was unable to meet the Queen at the Railway Station as His Majesty is suffering from a severe cold". All doubt was unhappily set at rest early in the evening by an official statement which emanated from Buckingham Palace:—

"His Majesty the King is suffering from a severe bronchial attack and has been confined to his room for the last two days."

At eight o'clock the first bulletin was issued:—

"The King is suffering from an attack of bronchitis, and has been confined to his room for two days.

"His Majesty's condition causes some anxiety.

"F. LAKING, M.D.

"J. REID, M.D.

"R. DOUGLAS POWELL, M.D."

Immediately after the issue of the bulletin everyone seemed to know the truth about the royal invalid's condition. Though the bulletin spoke of the King's condition only as causing "some anxiety", following upon the bronchial attack at Biarritz, fears were entertained as to the result of the illness. These fears were not allayed when it was said that the Queen's return was not the result of plans made beforehand, but that Her Majesty had been specially summoned at the suggestion of the physicians in attendance upon the King. Yet, on the other hand, it was declared that the King was well enough to receive in the evening, not only the Queen, but also the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of Teck, and other members of the royal family, and many ventured to hope that his constitution was still hardy enough to enable him to throw off this attack. At nine o'clock in the evening it was announced that no further bulletin would be issued until the morning, but later at night the three doctors, Sir Francis Laking, Sir James Reid, and Sir Richard Douglas Powell, again met at the palace in consultation, and Sir Francis Laking

remained during the night in charge of the royal patient. At midnight it was stated semi-officially that there had been no change in His Majesty's condition, in which report, coupled with the assurance that at their last examination the physicians had found that the King was resting comfortably, people had to find such comfort as they could.

The distressing intelligence was on Thursday known but to a comparatively small section of the public, and it was not until the following morning that the nation at large was made aware of the monarch's illness. The utmost regret and anxiety was felt, and in London everyone who could passed by Buckingham Palace, in the hope of hearing further news. A vast crowd besieged the palace throughout the day, and those who were there in the morning deduced the most favourable result of the King's illness from the fact that, when changing the guard, the soldiers were accompanied by their band, playing as usual, as they marched through the courtyard facing the Mall, to the inner quadrangle. Later, it transpired that the King, in his desire that nothing should be done unduly to increase the anxiety of the crowd, had commanded that the band should play as on ordinary occasions.

All day long people of distinction, social, political, diplomatic, naval, and military, called at the palace to make enquiries, and to sign the Visitors' Book in token of their sympathy; and so numerous became the callers, as the day wore on, that the Visitors' Book was moved from the Equerries' Entrance to the Ambassadors' Entrance, which was more convenient, being approached and departed from by a semicircular drive. The Equerries' Entrance was now reserved for royalty and such privileged persons as ministers, ex-ministers, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Mayor of London, Ambassadors and other representatives of foreign powers, who were received by Lord Knollys and members of the Household. The Queen, the Princess of Wales, and the Princess Victoria had spent the night in the palace. The Prince of Wales drove over from Marlborough House about ten o'clock, and in rapid succession came Princess

Christian, The Princess Royal accompanied by the Duke of Fife, Princess Louise (Duchess of Argyll), and the other royalties in London.

The three physicians in attendance assembled early, and they were joined by Dr. Bertrand Dawson, a Physician Extraordinary to His Majesty, and Physician and Pathologist to the London Hospital, and Dr. St. Clair Thomson, the famous throat specialist, both of whom had been specially summoned to a consultation. Shortly after eleven o'clock in the morning the following bulletin was issued:—

“The King has passed a comparatively quiet night, but the symptoms have not improved, and his condition gives rise to grave anxiety.

“F. LAKING, M.D.

“J. REID, M.D.

“R. DOUGLAS POWELL, M.D.

“BERTRAND DAWSON, M.D.

“ST. CLAIR THOMSON, M.D.”

The use of the expression “grave anxiety” in a bulletin concerning the condition of an illustrious personage leaves but little room for hope, and it was generally believed that the end was near. Still, everyone cherished the thought that there might yet be a faint chance of recovery, and so long as that remained nobody would give way to despair. At five o'clock a rumour spread like wildfire through one of the clubs in the west end that the crisis was over, and there was a moment's cheerfulness; but enquiries were at once made by telephone, when the sad intelligence came that unhappily the rumour was baseless. No bulletin other than that given above was issued during the long day, until after six o'clock in the evening, when the following was posted:—

“The King's symptoms have become worse during the day, and His Majesty's condition is now critical.

“F. LAKING, M.D.

“J. REID, M.D.

“R. DOUGLAS POWELL, M.D.

“BERTRAND DAWSON, M.D.”

It has since transpired that on this day he insisted on rising, and in the morning, though aware of the gravity of his condition,

transacted business with Lord Knollys, his Private Secretary. His Majesty suffered from attacks of coughing and choking, which were brought on even by the slightest movement. He remained seated in his chair, but after noon he lost consciousness for a while, and, though oxygen was administered, the fainting fits recurred at intervals during the afternoon. After the issue of the second bulletin the periods of unconsciousness were prolonged. Late in the evening the King went to bed, and shortly before midnight he passed away. The cause of death was heart failure following upon bronchitis. His Majesty's death was announced in the following terms:—

“BUCKINGHAM PALACE,
May 6, 1910, 11.50 p.m.

“His Majesty the King breathed his last at 11.45 to-night in the presence of Her Majesty Queen Alexandra, the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Princess Royal (Duchess of Fife), the Princess Victoria, and Princess Louise (Duchess of Argyll).

“F. LAKING, M.D.

“JAMES REID, M.D.

“R. DOUGLAS POWELL, M.D.

“BERTRAND DAWSON, M.D.”

Throughout the day the crowd outside the palace had been great, and when at sundown the Royal Standard was lowered, a shiver ran through the concourse, which, ignorant of the custom, at first assumed that this was a sign that the monarch had passed away. Naturally, as the night advanced, the crowd was less dense, but about a thousand persons remained until the end. Shortly after midnight the Prince and Princess of Wales drove from the palace, and this was a clear sign either that the King was better or that he was no more. Though hope had departed, many lingered, until some little time later a clergyman came to the gate and announced that Edward the Seventh had been gathered unto his fathers.

Even as the news of the illness of the King had not reached the great mass of the population until Friday morning, so the news of his death was to most disclosed first by the morning papers. That the intelligence was read with a shock in every household it is not too much to say. Whenever a monarch dies


Buckingham Palace

May 6. 1910

11.50 P.M.

His Majesty The King
breathed his last at
11.45 tonight in the
presence of Her Majesty
Queen Alexandra, The
Prince and Princess of
Wales, The Princess Royal
(Duchess of Fife), The
Princess Victoria and
Princess Louise, Duchess of Argyll

Signed

F. H. Laking M.D.
R. Douglas Powell M.D.
Bertrand Dawson M.D.

the panegyrist invariably declares that this monarch was the most popular of monarchs, but in the case of King Edward the Seventh the chronicler may make this declaration without any fear of being accused of flattery. On the day preceding, everyone prayed for his recovery. Men of the world, hardened City men, rich and poor alike, each and all would have willingly made some sacrifice, if by doing so they could have prolonged the King's life. It was not that their own interests were concerned—the majority had nothing to gain or lose—it was simply that the King had endeared himself, as Prince of Wales and as monarch, to all classes of the community. No King had touched life at so many points; no King had so won the suffrages of a whole nation. A nation that somehow "muddles through" crises, any one of which would have wrecked any other nation, felt secure with Edward the Seventh on the throne, and it is noteworthy that, after the first shock of grief for the man was over, came the first shock of grief for the loss of the monarch. What will happen now? was asked by an entire people in the throes of a constitutional struggle that might end in revolution unless skilfully handled. With Edward the Seventh on the throne it was felt that once again, though political feeling had not been so aroused since the Reform Bill, the nation would "somehow muddle through". With Edward the Seventh lying dead, for the moment the nation was as a boat that had lost its rudder and its oars.

The whole nation mourned the King in its heart, and its grief was merely expressed in the trappings of woe. A more dismal, depressing place than London was on that sad seventh of May it would not be possible to imagine. That all flags were flying half-mast high and all blinds down were but the outward signs of woe. The streets were filled with men and women dressed in deepest mourning, anticipating the orders for general mourning that presently would issue from the office of the Lord Chamberlain through the medium of *The Gazette*. In the clubs men talked in the dim light cast by the lowered blinds, talked but of the loss the nation had sustained. The papers were unanimous in praise of the departed monarch, and, hopeful of his

successor, deplored that one who had proved himself so capable should have so swiftly been withdrawn from a scene he had graced so well.

King Edward's mortal remains were placed in the Throne Room at Buckingham Palace, where, on May 16, a few privileged persons were invited to see him lying in state. The members of the Royal Households and of the various Embassies and Legations attended, and in the late afternoon all the servants employed at the palace were permitted to pass through the room. At ten o'clock at night a religious service was held by the bier, and at this Queen Alexandra was present, supported by her children, the Empress Marie of Russia, the King of Denmark, and many other royal mourners. Early the next morning another service was held at the palace, over which the Bishop of London presided, and then the late King's body was removed to Westminster Hall, where the public lying-in-state was to be held. At half-past eleven the procession started, and slowly wended its way along the Mall and across the Horse Guards Parade into Whitehall, and thence to Westminster Hall. The route was lined by troops, and thronged with spectators, most of whom had waited many hours. The procession was headed by the high naval and military officers. Then came the King's horses, led by grooms, and, immediately following these, the gun carriage drawn by six black horses, upon which was laid King Edward's body. This was escorted by Equerries, and flanked by Yeomen of the Guard. The Royal Standard, furled, was carried after the gun carriage, and behind this walked King George, who was closely followed by the Duke of Cornwall, now heir apparent, and Prince Albert. King Edward's only surviving brother, the Duke of Connaught, came next, and then the foreign Majesties and Princes who had come to Britain to do honour to His late Majesty. After the members of the Royal Household, and the suites of the foreign royalties, came, in carriages, Queen Alexandra, Queen Mary, and the other royal ladies. The procession moved to the accompaniment of the booming of Big Ben and to a parting salute of sixty-eight guns

fired by a battery in Hyde Park. As the last carriage left Buckingham Palace the Royal Standard there was fully hoisted to the masthead. "The King is dead! Long live the King!"

The procession moved in the following order:—

An Officer of the Headquarters Staff.

Headquarters Staff of the Army.

Army Council.

Admiralty Board.

First Division of Escort, Dismounted.

Field Marshals.

Admirals of the Fleet.

Indian Orderly Officers.

Aides-de-Camp to his late Majesty, Naval and Military.

Second Division of Escort, Dismounted.

Massed Bands of the Brigade of Guards, with Drums and Pipers.

King's Company Grenadier Guards.			King's Company Grenadier Guards.

Horses.

Sergeant Footman, Superintendent of his late Majesty's Wardrobe.

Yeomen of the Guard.

Equerries.

Gun Carriage.

Equerries.

Yeomen of the Guard.

Royal Standard.

KING EDWARD THE SEVENTH

HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

His Royal Highness
THE PRINCE ALBERT.

His Royal Highness
THE DUKE OF CORNWALL.

His Majesty
THE KING OF DENMARK.

His Royal Highness
THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

His Majesty
THE KING OF NORWAY.

His Royal
Highness
PRINCE
CHRISTIAN.

His Royal
Highness
THE DUKE OF
SAXE-COBURG.

His Imperial Highness
THE GRAND DUKE
MICHAEL ALEXANDROVITCH
OF RUSSIA.

His Royal
Highness
PRINCE ARTHUR.

His Highness
PRINCE ALBERT
OF SCHLESWIG-
HOLSTEIN.

His Royal
Highness
PRINCE
ANDREW OF
GREECE.

His Imperial
Highness
GRAND DUKE
MICHAEL
MICHAELOVITCH.

His Serene Highness
THE REIGNING PRINCE
OF WALDECK
AND PYRMONT.

His Serene Highness
DUKE OF TECK.

His Grand Ducal Highness
PRINCE LOUIS OF BATTENBERG.

DUKE OF
FIFE. DUKE OF
ARGYLL.

His Serene Highness
PRINCE FRANCIS OF
TECK.

His Highness
PRINCE ALEXANDER OF
BATTENBERG.

His Highness
PRINCE MAURICE OF
BATTENBERG.

COUNT
GLEICHEN.

His Serene Highness
PRINCE ALEXANDER OF
TECK.

His Highness
PRINCE GEORGE OF
BATTENBERG.

THE LATE KING'S HOUSEHOLD

The Master of the Horse,
Earl of Granard.

The Lord Steward,
Earl Beauchamp.

The Lord Chamberlain,
Viscount Althorp.

Gold Stick,
Field-Marshal Sir E. Wood.

Gold Stick,
Field-Marshal Lord Grenfell.

Gold Stick,
Lieut.-General
Earl of Dundonald.

Rear-Admiral of the United Kingdom,
Admiral Hon. Sir E. Fremantle.

Vice-Admiral of the United Kingdom,
Admiral Sir M. Culme-Seymour, Bart.

LORDS-IN-WAITING

Lord Acton.

Earl Granville.

Lord Suffield.

Lord Hamilton of Dalzell.

Lord Farquhar.

Lord Herschell.

Lord Colebrooke.

Lord Tweedmouth.

Captain of the
Yeomen
of the Guard,
Lord
Allendale.

Vice-
Chamberlain,
J. M. F.
Fuller, Esq.

Treasurer
of the
Household,
W. Dudley
Ward, Esq.

Comptroller
of
the Household,
Earl of
Liverpool.

Captain of the
Gentlemen
at Arms,
Lord Denman.

Private Secretary,
Lord Knollys.

Deputy Constable and Lieutenant
Governor of Windsor Castle,
Viscount Esher.

Keeper of the Privy Purse,
Gen. Rt. Hon.
Sir D. M. Probyn.

GROOMS-IN-WAITING

Sir John Lister-Kaye, Bart.	Captain W. Campbell.	Hon. S. Greville.	M. Eliot, Esq.	Hon. H. Stonor.
Sir A. Edmonstone.	Admiral Sir J. Fullerton.	Commander Cunninghame-Graham.	Major-General Sir T. Dennehy.	
Master of the Ceremonies, Hon. Arthur Walsh.	Master of the Household, Lieut.-Col. Sir Chas. Frederick.	Comptroller, Lord Chamberlain's Department, Col. Sir Douglas Dawson.		

EXTRA EQUERRIES

Lord Marcus Beresford.	Admiral Sir H. Stephenson.	Lieut.-Col. Rt. Hon. Sir F. Edwards.	Lieut.-Col. Hon. Alwyn Greville.	Rear- Admiral Sir C. Keppel
Colonel Sir E. Bradford.	Lieut.-Col. Haig.	Vice-Admiral Hon. Sir H. Lambton.	Vice-Admiral Sir A. Berkeley Milne.	
Field Officer in Brigade Waiting, Col. R. G. Gordon-Gilmour.	Deputy-Master of the Household, H. L. Verney, Esq.	Silver Stick in Waiting, Col. Hon. C. E. Bingham.		
Physician Extraordinary, Sir Alan Manby.	3 Physicians in Ordinary, Sir D. Powell, Bart., Sir F. Laking, Bart., Sir J. Reid, Bart.	Physician Extraordinary, Dr. Bertrand Dawson.		
2 Honorary Surgeons, Dr. Godlee, Sir A. Fripp.	Serjeant Surgeon, Sir F. Treves, Bart.	Surgeon Oculist, Sir George Critchett, Bart.		
Bacteriologist, Dr. Spitta.	Marshal of the Ceremonies, Hon. Richard Moreton.	Librarian, Hon. John Fortescue.		

GENTLEMEN USHERS (5 abreast)

L. Cust, Esq.	Hon. O. Cuffe.	Rt. Hon. Sir S. Ponsonby-Fane.	Major Hon. A. Hay.	Lieut.-Col. A. Collins.
B. Taylor, Esq.	A. Royle, Esq.	H. Erskine, Esq.	Col. C. Larking.	
Maj.-Gen. Sir T. Slade.	Captain G. Ellis.	Rear-Admiral C. Windham.	H. West, Esq.	P. Armitage, Esq.
T. Kingscote, Esq.	Col. Lord W. Cecil.	Col. H. Fludyer.		
Keeper of the King's Armoury, Guy Laking, Esq.	Secretary to the Privy Purse, W. M. Gibson, Esq.	Clerk-Comptroller, Capt. Webster.		
Assistant Secretary Privy Purse, F. M. Bryant, Esq.				

GENTLEMEN OF QUEEN ALEXANDRA'S HOUSEHOLD

Lord Chamberlain, Earl Howe.

Equerry, Maj.-Gen. T. F. Brocklehurst.	Vice-Chamberlain, Earl of Gosford.	Treasurer, Marquis of Ripon.
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KING EDWARD THE SEVENTH

THE KING'S HOUSEHOLD

Lord-in-Waiting, Lord Annaly.	Lord-in-Waiting, Lord Wenlock.	
Groom-in-Waiting, E. W. Wallington, Esq.	Comptroller, Lieut.-Col. Hon. Sir W. Carington.	Private Secretary, Col. Sir Arthur Bigge.

GENTLEMEN OF THE QUEEN'S HOUSEHOLD

Private Secretary, Hon. A. N. Hood.	Chamberlain, Earl of Shaftesbury.	Equerry, Frank Dugdale, Esq.
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SUITE OF THE KING OF NORWAY.

SUITE OF THE KING OF DENMARK.

SUITES OF ROYAL PRINCES.

First Division of Captain's Escort, Mounted.

CARRIAGE PROCESSION

First Carriage

HER MAJESTY QUEEN ALEXANDRA.

Her Imperial Majesty THE EMPRESS MARIE FEODOROVNA OF RUSSIA.

Her Royal Highness THE PRINCESS ROYAL.

Her Royal Highness THE PRINCESS VICTORIA.

Second Carriage

HER MAJESTY QUEEN MARY.

Her Majesty THE QUEEN OF NORWAY. Her Royal Highness THE PRINCESS MARY.

His Royal Highness THE PRINCE HENRY.

Third Carriage

Her Royal Highness THE PRINCESS CHRISTIAN OF SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN.

Her Royal Highness THE PRINCESS LOUISE (Duchess of Argyll).

Her Royal Highness THE PRINCESS HENRY OF BATTENBERG.

Her Royal Highness THE DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT.

Fourth Carriage

Her Royal Highness THE DUCHESS OF ALBANY.

Her Royal Highness THE DUCHESS OF SAXE-COBURG AND GOTHA.

Her Royal Highness THE PRINCESS PATRICIA OF CONNAUGHT.

Her Royal Highness THE PRINCESS ANDREW OF GREECE.

Fifth Carriage

Her Grand Ducal Highness THE PRINCESS LOUIS OF BATTENBERG.

Her Highness THE PRINCESS ALEXANDRA OF FIFE.

Her Highness THE PRINCESS MAUD OF FIFE.

Sixth Carriage

Her Highness THE PRINCESS VICTORIA OF SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN.

Her Highness THE PRINCESS MARIE LOUISE OF SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN.

Her Serene Highness THE DUCHESS OF TECK.

Seventh Carriage

Her Highness THE PRINCESS LOUISE OF BATTENBERG.
 Her Serene Highness THE PRINCESS VICTOR OF HOHENLOHE-LANGENBURG.
 THE COUNTESS FEODORA GLEICHEN.

Eighth Carriage

(Suite of Her Majesty Queen Alexandra.)

The Mistress of the Robes. The Lady-in-Waiting.
 The Woman of the Bedchamber. The Maid of Honour.

Ninth Carriage

(Suite of Her Majesty Queen Mary.)

The Lady-in-Waiting. The Woman of the Bedchamber.

State Liveries and Dressings.
 Second Division of Escort, Mounted.

On its arrival at Westminster Hall the coffin was taken from the gun carriage by the bearer party of the King's Company of the Grenadier Guards, and it was received by the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Great Chamberlain, the Earl Marshal, and the First Commissioner of Works. The officers of the Navy and Army who were at the head of the procession were conducted by the Herald and Pursuivants of Arms to the steps at the end of the Hall. Norroy King of Arms then preceded a procession conveying the royal remains to the catafalque in the following order:—

Garter.	Right Hon. Lewis Vernon Harcourt.	Black Rod.
Earl Marshal.	Dean of Westminster.	Lord Great Chamberlain.
Archbishop of Canterbury.		

Yeomen of the Guard.	Bearer Party of King's Company Grenadier Guards.	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 80px; height: 150px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;">Coffin.</div>	Bearer Party of King's Company Grenadier Guards.	Yeomen of the Guard.
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THE KING.

FOREIGN SOVEREIGNS AND MEMBERS OF THE ROYAL FAMILY.

When the royal coffin had been placed upon the catafalque, the King and the other royal mourners stood at the head of the coffin; Gentlemen of Arms took their places on either side; and the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Great Chamberlain, and the Earl Marshal were at the foot. The religious service was short and simple, and was followed by an address by the Primate:

"Brothers, the Sovereign whom his Empire and the world delighted to honour is suddenly taken from our head, and perhaps we find it difficult to fix in our thoughts the significance of these memorable days, the lesson of this scene for us and for the multitudes who will throng to look upon it. Here in the great Hall of English history we stand in the presence of Death. But Death is, to us Christians, swallowed up in a larger Life. Our common sorrow reminds us of our common hope. Rise from sorrow to thanksgiving and prayer. We give thanks. We thank God for a ruler devoted to the service of his people; we thank God for the peace and prosperity which have marked King Edward's reign; we thank God for teaching us still to see His hand in the story of our nation's wellbeing. And we pray: we pray God that, as we are united for the tasks that lie before us, for the fight against all that is unworthy of our calling as the Christian inheritors of a great Empire—the fight against selfishness and impurity and greed, the fight against the spirit that is callous or profane. Let us pledge ourselves afresh from this solemn hour to a deliberate and unswerving effort, as Christian folk, to set forward what is true and just, what is lovely and of good report, in the daily life, both public and private, of a people to whom much is given, and of whom much will be required."

Soon after the departure of the royal mourners from Westminster Hall the public was admitted to file past the bier in token of loving respect. The queue of those who desired to pay their last respects to the departed monarch stretched far away; but however long the wait, no one grumbled. Thousands upon thousands passed through the Hall on this day, and on the Wednesday and Thursday following. The sight was indeed impressive. At each



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THE LYING-IN-STATE OF KING EDWARD VII

From a Drawing by Charles M. Sheldon

of the four corners of the roped-off space was a Yeoman of the Guard. At the foot of the coffin stood a Gurkha officer; at the head four members of the King's bodyguard of Gentlemen-at-Arms, with halberds reversed, and flanking the bier on either side two officers of the Grenadier Guards, with bowed heads, leaning on their swords. The magnificent wreaths were piled at the foot of the catafalque.

On Friday, May 20, the mortal remains of King Edward were conveyed from Westminster Hall to their last resting-place at Windsor. The prevailing note of the procession of Tuesday had been solemnity, that of Friday was grandeur. The first was in a way a tribute to the late King as a husband and a father; the second was a tribute to him as the Sovereign of the greatest Empire the world has ever known. Early on Friday morning King George, who wore a General's uniform, and Queen Mary, drove from Marlborough House to Buckingham Palace, when a procession was formed to go to Westminster Hall. The King came first, with the German Emperor on his right, and the Duke of Connaught on his left, both in Field-Marshal's uniform, and carrying the batons of their rank. Then came the Kings of Norway, Spain, and of the Hellenes, followed by the other Sovereigns and foreign Princes. The royal ladies followed in carriages. At Westminster the Sovereigns' Procession took its place in the great procession that awaited their arrival. At ten o'clock the procession started for Paddington, going via Whitehall, the Horse Guards Parade, and the Mall as far as Marlborough Gate, through which it turned into St. James's Street, whence it proceeded through Piccadilly, Hyde Park, Edgware Road, Oxford and Cambridge Terrace, London Street, and Praed Street. The streets were kept by troops, and densely thronged by hundreds of thousands of spectators, while at every window there were onlookers, all dressed in deep mourning.

The following is the official order of the procession as arranged by the Duke of Norfolk as Earl Marshal:—

KING EDWARD THE SEVENTH

CEREMONIAL

TO BE OBSERVED AT THE FUNERAL OF

HIS LATE MAJESTY

KING EDWARD THE SEVENTH OF BLESSED MEMORY

May 20, 1910

On Friday, the Twentieth day of May, Guards of Honour will be mounted at Westminster Hall and Paddington railway station.

At 9.45 o'clock precisely in the morning the royal coffin will be removed from Westminster Hall by an officer and twelve men of the Guards and Household Cavalry, and placed upon a gun carriage, and the Crown and Cushion, the Regalia, and the Insignia of the Garter laid thereon.

The Procession will then move in the following order:

An Officer of the Headquarters Staff.
Bands of the Household Cavalry.
Officers' Training Corps.

Territorial Force

15th Battalion the London Regiment.
8th Battalion the London Regiment.
5th Battalion Scaforth Highlanders.
6th Battalion the Welsh Regiment.
Norfolk Yeomanry.
Oxfordshire Yeomanry.
Duke of Lancaster's Own Yeomanry.

Colonial Corps

Detachment formed under the orders of the Colonial Office including King's Colonials.

Honourable Artillery Company (Infantry Detachment).

Special Reserve

3rd Battalion the Gordon Highlanders.
3rd Battalion the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry.
4th Battalion the Prince of Wales's Own (West Yorkshire Regiment).
Army Pay Department.
Army Ordnance Department.
Army Chaplains' Department.
Army Veterinary Corps.
Royal Army Medical Corps.
Army Service Corps.
Indian Army.

Infantry of the Line

The Gordon Highlanders.
The Norfolk Regiment.
The King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regiment).

Foot Guards

Irish Guards.
Scots Guards.
Coldstream Guards.
Grenadier Guards.
Corps of Royal Engineers.
Royal Regiment of Artillery.
Royal Garrison Artillery.
Section Royal Field Artillery with Guns.

Cavalry of the Line

10th (Prince of Wales's Own Royal) Hussars.

Household Cavalry

Royal Horse Guards.
2nd Life Guards.
1st Life Guards.
Section Royal Horse Artillery with Guns.

Royal Navy, &c.

Royal Marine Light Infantry.
Royal Marine Artillery.
Royal Navy.
The Military Attachés to the Foreign Embassies.

Deputation of Officers of Foreign Armies and Navies.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN ARMY

Cavalry.

The Hussar Regiment No. 12, commanded by his late Majesty:
Colonel Ritter von Worafka.
Captain Viktor Eber.
First Lieutenant Szappanyos.

BULGARIAN ARMY

Major-General Nazlamoff, Inspector of Cavalry.

DANISH ARMY

Cavalry.

His late Majesty's Regiment of Danish Hussars:

Lieut.-Colonel F. C. J. Englebrecht.
Captain A. Castenkiold.
First Lieutenant Neergaard.
Sergeant-Major L. P. Bossing.

GERMAN NAVY

Captain Hopman.
Captain von Egidy.

KING EDWARD THE SEVENTH

GERMAN ARMY

Cavalry.

First Dragoons of the Guard (Queen Victoria of Great Britain and Ireland),
of which his late Majesty was Chief:

Lieut.-Colonel von Bärensprung.
Captain Marschalck von Bachtenbrock.
Second Lieutenant von Livonius.

The Hussar Regiment Fürst Blücher, of which his late Majesty was Chief:

Lieut.-Colonel von Uckermann.
Captain Baron von Stosch.
Second Lieutenant von Hellfeld.

The Cuirassier Regiment Graf Gessler, of which His Majesty the King is Chief:

Colonel Heidborn.
Captain Baron Waitz von Eschen.
Second Lieutenant Nalhusius.

NORWEGIAN ARMY

Lieut.-General Hansen.
Lieut.-Colonel Raeder.

PORTUGUESE ARMY

Cavalry.

Regiment King Edward the Seventh of England, of which his late Majesty was Chief:

Colonel Joaquim José Ribeiro, Junior.
Major José Candido de Andrade.
Captain Antonio Augusto de Mendonça Brandeiro.

RUSSIAN ARMY

Hussar Regiment of Kieff, of which his late Majesty was Chief:

Colonel Dragomirow.
Captain Powitzky.
Sergeant Chernich.

RUSSIAN NAVY

Vice-Admiral Robert Wiren.
Captain Alexander Boutakoff.
Senior Lieutenant Valdemar Swinine.

SPANISH ARMY

The Zamora Regiment, being that of his late Majesty:
Colonel Don Enrique Faura (King Edward's Regiment)
Captain Martinez Penalver (King Edward's Regiment).
Lieutenant Quintana (King Edward's Regiment).

SPANISH NAVY

Post Captain Don Guillermo de Avila y Barron (President of the Spanish
Naval Commission in London).
Commander Don José Gutierrez Sobral.

SWEDISH NAVY

Vice-Admiral Palander of Vega.
Captain Thurdin, Aide-de-Camp.

SWEDISH ARMY

General de Uggle.
Major I. Nauckhoff, Chief of Staff.

General Officers Commanding-in-Chief

Lieut-General Sir B. M. Hamilton, K.C.B.	Lieut-General Sir H. L. Smith-Dorrien, K.C.B., D.S.O.	Lieut-General Sir H. L. Oliphant, K.C.V.O., C.B.	Lieut-General Sir A. H. Paget, K.C.B., K.C.V.O.
Lieut-General Sir C. W. H. Douglas, K.C.B.	General Rt. Hon. Sir N. G. Lyttelton, G.C.B.		
Field-Marshal Viscount Kitchener, G.C.B., O.M., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E.			
Field-Marshal Sir H. E. Wood, V.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G.			
Field-Marshal the Right Hon. Earl Roberts, V.C., K.G., K.P., G.C.B., O.M., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.			

Headquarters Staff

Colonel (temp. Brig.-Gen.) G. F. Ellison.	Major-General C. E. Heath, C.V.O.	Major-General J. S. Ewart, C.B.	Colonel (temp. Brig.-Gen.) W. E. Blewitt.
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Army Council

Major-General Sir C. F. Hadden, K.C.B.	Lieut-General Sir H. S. G. Miles, K.C.B., C.V.O.
General Sir W. G. Nicholson, G.C.B.	

Commanders-in-Chief, Royal Navy

Admiral Sir W. H. Fawkes, K.C.B., K.C.V.O.	Admiral Sir C. Drury, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., K.C.S.I.
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Admirals of the Fleet

Admiral of the Fleet Sir A. D. Fanshawe, G.C.V.O., K.C.B.	Admiral of the Fleet Rt. Hon. Sir E. H. Seymour, G.C.B., O.M., G.C.V.O., P.C.	Admiral of the Fleet Sir F. W. Richards, G.C.B.	Admiral of the Fleet Lord W. T. Kerr, G.C.B.	Admiral of the Fleet Sir G. H. M. Noel, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
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Board of Admiralty

Sir C. I. Thomas, K.C.B.	George Lambert Esq.	Rear-Admiral Sir J. R. Jellicoe, K.C.V.O., C.B.	T. J. Macnamara, Esq.
Vice-Admiral Sir F. C. B. Bridgeman, K.C.B., K.C.V.O.	Right Hon. R. M'Kenna, P.C.		Admiral of the Fleet Sir A. K. Wilson, V.C., G.C.B., G.C.V.O.

Aides-de-Camp to his late Majesty

Colonel the Earl of Albemarle, K.C.V.O., C.B.	Colonel Lord Lovat, K.C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O.	Colonel Lord Harris, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.	Colonel the Marquis of Breadalbane, K.G.
Colonel H. A. Barclay, C.V.O.	Colonel the Earl of Harrington	Colonel W. K. Mitford, C.M.G.	Colonel the Earl of Stradbroke, C.V.O., C.B.
Colonel the Earl Fortescue.	Colonel the Marquis of Hertford, C.B.	Colonel the Earl of Scarbrough, C.B.	Colonel E. Villiers.

KING EDWARD THE SEVENTH

Colonel the Earl of Kilmoray, K.P.	Colonel the Earl Brownlow.	Colonel the Duke of Beaufort.	Colonel Lord Clifford.
Colonel the Viscount Galway, C.B.	Colonel J. Stephenson, C.B.	Colonel the Earl of Harewood, K.C.V.O.	Colonel the Marquis of Londonderry, K.G., G.C.V.O., C.B.
Colonel the Earl of Clarendon, G.C.B., G.C.V.O.	Colonel Lord Belper.	Colonel the Earl of Haddington, K.T.	Colonel J. C. Cavendish.
Colonel the Duke of Bedford, K.G.	Colonel W. Conke-Collis, C.M.G.	Colonel B. J. Barton.	Colonel G. O'Gallaghan- Westropp.
Colonel J. E. Le Motte.	Colonel the Earl of Kintore, G.C.M.G.	Colonel the Earl of Leicester, G.C.V.O., C.M.G.	Colonel the Marquis of Salisbury, G.C.V.O., C.B.
Colonel Sir H. Munro, Bart.	Colonel the Earl Cawdor.	Colonel the Duke of Montrose, K.T.	Colonel Lord A. M. A. Percy.
Colonel W. G. Wood Martin.	Colonel the Duke of Northumberland, K.G.	Colonel Lord Suffield, G.C.V.O., K.C.B.	Colonel the Duke of Richmond and Gordon, K.G., G.C.V.O., C.B.
Colonel R. U. H. Buckland.	Colonel R. A. Brown.	Colonel J. E. Gough, V.C.	Colonel W. G. C. Heneker, D.S.O.
Colonel F. Macbean, C.V.O., C.B.	Colonel G. H. Fitton, D.S.O.	Colonel P. A. Kenna, V.C., D.S.O.	Colonel G. T. Forestier-Walker.
Colonel H. E. Stanton, D.S.O.	Colonel H. V. Cowan, C.V.O., C.B.	Colonel L. A. Hope, C.B.	Colonel W. H. Birdwood, C.S.I., C.I.E., D.S.O.
Colonel H. C. Money, C.B.	Captain A. H. Christian, R.N.	Commodore R. E. Wemyss, R.N.	Colonel J. H. Bor, C.M.G.
Captain C. E. Madden, R.N., C.V.O.	Captain E. C. T. Troubridge, R.N., C.M.G., M.V.O.	Captain R. G. O. Tupper, R.N.	Captain A. G. H. W. Moore, R.N., C.V.O.
Captain C. G. F. M. Craddock, R.N., C.B., M.V.O.	Admiral of the Fleet Rt. Hon. Lord Fisher, G.C.B., O.M., G.C.V.O., P.C., First and Principal Aide-de-Camp to the King.		
Captain N. C. Palmer, R.N., M.V.O.			

Band of the Royal Marine Light Infantry.

A Band of the Brigade of Guards.

Royal Engineer Band.

Royal Artillery Band.

Suites of His Majesty and English Royal Princes

The Earl Marshal, the Duke of Norfolk, K.G.

THREE GOLD STICKS

Lord Denman,
K.C.V.O.,
Captain of the
Gentlemen at
Arms.

The Earl of Rosebery,
K.G., K.T.
(Acting for the Captain
General of the Royal Body
Guard of Archers in Scotland).

Lord Allendale,
Captain of
the Yeomen
of the
Guard.

THE FUNERAL PROCESSION

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WHITE STAVES

The Earl of Liverpool, M.V.O.,
Comptroller of the
Household.

J. M. F. Fuller, Esq.,
Vice-Chamberlain.

W. Dudley Ward, Esq.,
Treasurer of the
Household.

Viscount Althorp,
Lord Chamberlain.

The Earl Beauchamp, K.C.M.G.,
Lord Steward.

Equerries to his late Majesty

Rear Col. Sir
Admiral E. R. C.
Sir C. R. Bradford,
Keppel, Bt.,
K.C.V.O., G.C.B.,
C.B., G.C.V.O.,
D.S.O. K.C.S.I.

Vice- Lieut-
Admiral Colonel
the Hon. Hon. Sir
Sir H. W. H. P.
Lambton, Carington,
K.C.B., K.C.V.O.,
K.C.V.O. C.B.

Colonel Admiral
A. E. W. Sir
Count Henry
Gleichen, Stephenson,
K.C.V.O., G.C.V.O.,
C.B., K.C.B.,
C.M.G.,
D.S.O.

Lieut- Colonel
Colonel H.
the Rt. Streatfield,
Hon. M.V.O.
Sir F. I.
Edwards,
G.C.V.O.,
K.C.B.

Lieut- Captain the
Colonel Hon. S.
F. E. G. Fortescue,
Ponsonby, R.N.,
C.V.O., C.V.O.,
C.B. C.M.G.

Colonel Sir A. Davidson,
K.C.V.O., C.B.

Bearers Non-Commissioned

Horses preceded by a full Royal Horse Artillery
Gun Detachment, commanded by Major W. P.
Monkhouse, Royal Horse Artillery.

Officers of the Guards.

Gun Carriage.

Equerries to his late Majesty

Lieut- Vice-
Colonel Admiral
Sir C. A. A. Sir A. B.
Frederick, Milne,
K.C.V.O. Bart.,
K.C.B.,
K.C.V.O.

Lord M. T. Lieut-
De la Poer Colonel
Beresford, A. B. Haig,
C.V.O. C.V.O.,
C.M.G.

Lieut- Lieut-
Colonel Colonel
Sir A. J. the Hon.
Bigge, A. H. F.
G.C.V.O., Greville,
K.C.B., M.V.O.
K.C.S.I.,
K.C.M.G.

Lieut. General
the Hon. the Rt. Hon.
J. H. Ward, Sir D. M.
C.V.O. Probyn,
V.C.,
G.C.B.,
G.C.V.O.,
K.C.S.I.,
I.S.O.

Colonel Lieut-
the Hon. Colonel
H. C. G. L.
Legge, Holford,
C.V.O. C.V.O.,
C.I.E.

Gentlemen-at-Arms

Gentlemen-at-Arms

Admiral His Serene Highness Prince Louis of Battenberg.

The Royal Charger.

KING EDWARD THE SEVENTH

Second in command of Escort. Officer commanding Escort.

Trumpeter.

General Sir I. M. Hamilton, K.C.B., D.S.O., Adjutant-General.

Royal Standard.

Borne by a Non-Commissioned Officer of the Household Cavalry.

His Royal Highness THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.	HIS MAJESTY THE KING.	His Imperial Majesty THE GERMAN EMPEROR.
King's Equerry, Hon. D. W. G. Keppel, C.M.G., C.I.E., M.V.O.		Hon. C. Wentworth FitzWilliam, Master of the King's Stables.
Field Officer in Brigade Waiting, Colonel R. G. Gordon Gilmour, C.B., M.V.O., D.S.O., Grenadier Guards.	The Master of the Horse (the Earl of Granard, K.P.).	Equerry to the German Emperor.
		Silver Stick in Waiting, Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. C. E. Bingham, C.V.O., 1st Life Guards.
His Majesty THE KING OF NORWAY.	His Majesty THE KING OF THE HELLENES.	His Majesty THE KING OF SPAIN.
His Majesty THE KING OF BULGARIA.	His Majesty THE KING OF DENMARK.	His Majesty THE KING OF PORTUGAL.
His Imperial Highness THE HEREDITARY PRINCE OF THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE.	His Majesty THE KING OF THE BELGIANS.	His Imperial and Royal Highness THE ARCHDUKE FRANZ FERDINAND OF AUSTRIA.
His Imperial Highness PRINCE S. FUSHIMI.	His Imperial Highness THE GRAND DUKE MICHAEL ALEXANDROVITCH OF RUSSIA.	His Royal Highness THE DUKE D'AOSTA.
His Royal Highness PRINCE RUPPRECHT OF BAVARIA.	His Royal Highness THE DUKE OF SPARTA.	His Royal Highness THE CROWN PRINCE OF ROUMANIA.
His Royal Highness PRINCE HENRY OF THE NETHERLANDS.	His Royal Highness DUKE ALBRECHT OF WÜRTTEMBERG.	His Royal Highness THE HEREDITARY PRINCE OF SERBIA.
His Royal Highness PRINCE HENRY OF PRUSSIA.	His Royal Highness THE GRAND DUKE OF HESSE.	His Royal Highness THE GRAND DUKE OF MECKLENBURG-STRELITZ.
His Royal Highness PRINCE GEORGE OF SAKONY.	His Royal Highness THE DUKE OF SAXE-COBURG.	His Serene Highness THE REIGNING PRINCE OF WALDECK AND PYRMONT.

His Highness
PRINCE MOHAMMED ALI
OF EGYPT.

His Imperial Highness
PRINCE TSAI-TAO
OF CHINA.

His Royal Highness
PRINCE CHARLES
OF SWEDEN.

His Highness
PRINCE ALBERT OF
SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN.

His Royal Highness
PRINCE ARTHUR
OF CONNAUGHT.

His Royal Highness
PRINCE CHRISTIAN OF
SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN.

THE DUKE
OF FIFE.

His Royal Highness
PRINCE GEORGE OF
CUMBERLAND.

His Royal Highness
PRINCE ALEXANDER OF
BATTENBERG.

His Serene Highness
PRINCE ALEXANDER
OF TECK.

His Serene Highness
THE DUKE OF
TECK.

His Serene Highness
PRINCE FRANCIS
OF TECK.

His Grand Ducal Highness
PRINCE MAXIMILIAN
OF BADEN.

His Royal Highness
PRINCE ANDREW
OF GREECE.

His Imperial Highness
THE GRAND DUKE
MICHAELOVITCH.

His Royal Highness
PRINCE PHILIP OF
SAKE-COBURG.

His Royal Highness
PRINCE DANILO OF
MONTENEGRO.

His Royal Highness
PRINCE CHRISTOPHER
OF GREECE.

His Royal Highness
THE HEREDITARY GRAND DUKE
OF MECKLENBURG-STRELITZ.

His
Royal Highness
DUC D'ALENÇON.

His
Royal Highness
COMTE D'EU.

His Royal Highness
PRINCE PIERRE D'ORLEANS.

His Royal Highness
DUC DE VENDÔME.

His Royal Highness
PRINCE LOUIS D'ORLEANS.

His Royal Highness
PRINCE BOVARADEJ OF
SIAM.

His Highness
PRINCE LEOPOLD OF
COBURG.

His Serene Highness
PRINCE WOLRAD OF
WALDECK.

The Crown Equerry,
Major-General Sir H. P. Ewart, G.C.V.O., K.C.B.

First Carriage

(Glass Coach and Pair Bay Horses)

HER MAJESTY QUEEN ALEXANDRA.

Her Imperial Majesty THE EMPRESS MARIE FEODOROVNA OF RUSSIA.

Her Royal Highness THE PRINCESS ROYAL.

Her Royal Highness THE PRINCESS VICTORIA.

Second Carriage

(Glass Coach and Pair Bay Horses)

HER MAJESTY QUEEN MARY

Her Majesty THE QUEEN OF NORWAY.

His Royal Highness THE DUKE OF CORNWALL.

Her Royal Highness THE PRINCESS MARY.

KING EDWARD THE SEVENTH

Third Carriage

(Dress Landau and Pair Bay Horses)

Her Royal Highness THE PRINCESS CHRISTIAN OF SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN.
 Her Royal Highness THE PRINCESS LOUISE (Duchess of Argyll).
 Her Royal Highness THE PRINCESS HENRY OF BATTENBERG.
 Her Royal Highness THE DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT.

Fourth Carriage

(Dress Landau and Pair Bay Horses)

Her Royal Highness THE DUCHESS OF ALBANY.
 Her Royal Highness THE PRINCESS PATRICIA OF CONNAUGHT.
 Her Royal Highness THE PRINCESS ANDREW OF GREECE.
 Her Grand Ducal Highness THE PRINCESS LOUIS OF BATTENBERG.

Fifth Carriage

(Dress Landau and Pair Bay Horses)

Her Highness THE PRINCESS ALEXANDRA. Her Highness THE PRINCESS MAUD.
 Her Highness THE PRINCESS VICTORIA OF SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN.
 Her Highness THE PRINCESS MARIE LOUISE OF SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN.

Sixth Carriage

(Dress Landau and Pair Bay Horses)

Her Serene Highness THE DUCHESS OF TECK.
 Her Highness THE PRINCESS LOUISE OF BATTENBERG.
 His Royal Highness THE PRINCE ALBERT.
 His Royal Highness THE PRINCE HENRY.
 His Royal Highness PRINCE GEORGE OF CUMBERLAND.

Seventh Carriage

(Dress Landau and Pair Bay Horses)

His Imperial Highness PRINCE TSAI-TAO OF CHINA.
 Lieutenant-General Lord Li Ching-Mai. General Ha Han-Chang.
 Major-General G. F. Browne.

Eighth Carriage

(Dress Landau and Pair Bay Horses)

His Excellency Hon. Theodore Roosevelt. His Excellency Monsieur S. Pichon.
 His Excellency Sanad Khan Montaz-os-Saltaneh.

Ninth Carriage

(Dress Landau and Pair Bay Horses)

Rt. Hon. Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal. Rt. Hon. Sir George Houstoun Reid.
 Hon. William Hall-Jones.

Tenth Carriage

(Dress Landau and Pair Bay Horses)

(Suite of Her Majesty Queen Alexandra)

The Mistress of the Robes. The Lady-in-Waiting.
 The Woman of the Bedchamber. Maid of Honour.

Eleventh Carriage

(Dress Landau and Pair Bay Horses)

(Suite of Her Majesty Queen Mary)

The Lady-in-Waiting. The Woman of the Bedchamber.

(Suite of His Majesty King George)

The Lord-in-Waiting.

Twelfth Carriage

(Dress Landau and Pair Bay Horses)

Lord Knollys. Lord Suffield. General Sir Dighton Probyn.

Major-General Sir Stanley Clarke.

State Liveries and Dressings.

Police and Fire Brigade Detachments in Funeral Procession

London—Metropolitan: Assistant Commissioner—F. S. Bullock, C.I.E.

City: Commissioner—Captain J. W. Nott-Bower.

Edinburgh Police: Chief Constable—Roderick Ross, M.V.O.

Royal Irish Constabulary: Inspector-General—Colonel Sir Neville Chamberlain, K.C.B.

Dublin Metropolitan Police: Chief Commissioner—Lieut.-Colonel Sir John F. G. Ross of
Bladensburg, K.C.B., D.L.

Metropolitan Fire Brigade: Assistant Divisional Officer—Lieut. H. Spencer, R.N.

Closing Escort

Minute guns will be fired while the procession moves from Westminster Hall to Paddington Station.

The King, the members of the royal family, the royal representatives, with the exception of those whose names appear in the list of occupants of the six royal carriages, the Earl Marshal, and the Master of the Horse, will ride on horseback.

The coffin will be taken from the gun carriage, on the arrival at Paddington Station, by a bearer party of non-commissioned officers of the Guards, and will be placed in the royal train, which will also convey the King and the other royal personages who are taking part in the procession.

Shortly before noon the procession arrived at Paddington Station, where it entrained *en route* for Windsor. At Windsor another procession was formed, all save the royal ladies following on foot the gun carriage, which was drawn by sailors. The order was as follows:—

Escort of the Life Guards—Pursuivants of Arms

Bluemantle,
(G. W. Wollaston, Esq., M.V.O.).

Rouge Croix,
(A. Cochrane, Esq.).

Portcullis,
(T. M. Joseph-Watkin, Esq.).

Rouge Dragon,
(E. Green, Esq.).

Captain
D. C. L. Stephen,
A.D.C. to
Major-General.

Lieutenant the
Hon. G. V. A Monckton-
Arundell,
Adjutant 1st Life Guards.

Captain
C. I. C. Grant, Coldstream
Guards, Brigade Major
Brigade of Guards.

KING EDWARD THE SEVENTH

Lieutenant-Colonel the
Earl of Cavan, Commanding
1st Battalion Grenadier Guards.

Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel
E. B. Cooke, 1st Life Guards,
2nd in Command 1st Life Guards.

Major-General A. E. Codrington, C.V.O., C.B.

Aides-de-Camp to his late Majesty

Colonel the Earl of Albemarle, K.C.V.O., C.B.	Colonel Lord Lovat, K.C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O.	Colonel Lord Harris, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.	Colonel the Marquis of Breadalbane, K.G.
Colonel H. A. Barclay, C.V.O.	Colonel the Earl of Harrington.	Colonel W. K. Mitford, C.M.G.	Colonel the Earl of Stradbroke, C.V.O., C.B.
Colonel the Earl Fortescue.	Colonel the Marquis of Hertford, C.B.	Colonel the Earl of Scarbrough, C.B.	Colonel E. Villiers.
Colonel the Earl of Kilmorey, K.P.	Colonel the Earl Brownlow.	Colonel the Duke of Beaufort.	Colonel Lord Clifford.
Colonel the Viscount Galway, C.B.	Colonel J. Stephenson, C.B.	Colonel the Earl of Harewood, K.C.V.O.	Colonel the Marquis of Londonderry, K.G., G.C.V.O., C.B.
Colonel the Earl of Clarendon, G.C.B., G.C.V.O.	Colonel Lord Belper.	Colonel the Earl of Haddington, K.T.	Colonel J. C. Cavendish.
Colonel the Duke of Bedford, K.G.	Colonel W. Cook-Collis, C.M.G.	Colonel B. J. Barton.	Colonel G. O'Callaghan Westropp.
Colonel J. E. Le Motte.	Colonel the Earl of Kintore, G.C.M.G.	Colonel the Earl of Leicester, G.C.V.O., C.M.G.	Colonel the Marquis of Salisbury, G.C.V.O., C.B.
Colonel Sir H. Munro, Bart.	Colonel the Earl Cawdor.	Colonel the Duke of Montrose, K.T.	Colonel Lord A. M. A. Percy.
Colonel W. G. Wood Martin.	Colonel the Duke of Northumber- land, K.G.	Colonel Lord Suffield, G.C.V.O., K.C.B.	Colonel the Duke of Richmond and Gordon, K.G., G.C.V.O., C.B.
Colonel R. U. H. Buckland.	Colonel R. A. Brown.	Colonel J. E. Gough, V.C.	Colonel W. G. C. Heneker, D.S.O.
Colonel F. Macbean, G.V.O., C.B.	Colonel G. H. Fitton, D.S.O.	Colonel P. A. Kenna, V.C., D.S.O.	Colonel G. T. Forestier-Walker.
Colonel H. E. Stanton, D.S.O.	Colonel H. V. Cowan, C.V.O., C.B.	Colonel L. A. Hope, C.B.	Colonel W. H. Birdwood, G.S.I., C.I.E., D.S.O.
Colonel H. G. Money, C.B.	Captain A. H. Christian, R.N.	Commodore R. E. Wemyss, R.N.	Colonel J. H. Bor, C.M.G.
Captain C. E. Madden, R.N., C.V.O.	Captain E. C. T. Troubridge, R.N., C.M.G., M.V.O.	Captain R. G. O. Tupper, R.N.	Captain A. G. H. W. Moore, R.N., C.V.O.

Captain C. G. F. M. Craddock, R.N., C.B., M.V.O.	Admiral of the Fleet, Rt. Hon. Lord Fisher, G.C.B., O.M., G.C.V.O., P.C
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Captain N. C. Palmer, R.N., M.V.O.

Deputations of Officers from Foreign Navies and Armies

Major-Gen. Sir C. F. Hadden, K.C.B.	General Sir I. S. M. Hamilton, K.C.B., D.S.O. (Adjutant-General).	Lieut.-Gen Sir H. S. G. Miles, K.C.B., C.V.O. (Quartermaster-Gen.).
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General Sir W. G. Nicholson, G.C.B.
 (Chief of the Imperial General Staff).

The Massed Bands

Viscount Esher, G.C.B., G.C.V.O. (Deputy Constable and Lieutenant- Governor of Windsor Castle).	The Duke of Argyll, K.T., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O. (Governor and Constable of Windsor Castle).
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York Herald, (G. A. Lee, Esq.).	Windsor Herald, (W. A. Lindsay, Esq., K.C.).
Richmond Herald, (C. H. Athill, Esq.).	Somerset Herald, (H. F. Burke, Esq., C.V.O.).

Norroy King-of-Arms,

(W. H. Weldon, Esq., C.V.O.).

Ulster King-of-Arms, (Captain N. R. Wilkinson).	Lyon King-of-Arms, (Sir J. B. Paul).
Usher of the Black Rod, (Admiral Sir H. F. Stephenson, G.C.V.O., K.C.B.).	Garter King-of-Arms, (Sir A. S. Scott-Gatty, C.V.O.).

The Earl Marshal,

The Duke of Norfolk, K.G., G.C.V.O.

Three Gold Sticks

Lord Denman, K.C.V.O.	The Earl of Rosebery, K.G., K.T. (Acting).	Lord Allendale.
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The White Staves

The Earl of Liverpool, M.V.O. (Comptroller of the Household).	J. M. F. Fuller, Esq. (Vice-Chamberlain).	W. Dudley Ward, Esq. (Treasurer of the Household).
The Lord Chamberlain, Viscount Althorp.	The Lord Steward, The Earl Beauchamp, K.C.M.G.	

KING EDWARD THE SEVENTH

Equerries to his late Majesty

Rear-
Admiral
Sir
C. R. Keppel,
K.C.V.O.,
C.B.,
D.S.O.

Vice-
Admiral
the Hon. Sir
H. Lambton,
K.C.B.,
K.C.V.O.

Colonel
A. E. W.
Count
Gleichen,
K.C.V.O.,
C.B.,
C.M.G.,
D.S.O.

Lieut.-Col.
F. E. G.
Ponsonby,
C.V.O., C.B.

Colonel
Sir A.
Davidson,
K.C.V.O.,
C.B.

Colonel
Sir C. E. R.
Bradford,
Bart.,
G.C.B.,
G.C.V.O.,
K.C.S.I.

Lieut.-Col.
the Hon. Sir
W. H. P.
Carrington,
K.C.V.O.,
C.B.

Colonel
H. Street-
field,
M.V.O.

Captain the
Hon. S.
Fortescue,
R.N., C.V.O.,
C.M.G.

King's Company Grenadier Guards.

Bearers: Non-Commissioned

The Gun Carriage is drawn by men of the
Royal Navy under the Command of Capt.
Reginald Tupper, R.N., Aide-de-Camp.

Gun Carriage.

Officers of the Guards.

King's Company Grenadier Guards.

Equerries to his late Majesty

Lieut.-Col. Vice-Admiral
Sir
C. A. A. Milne, Bart.,
Frederick, K.C.B.,
K.C.V.O. K.C.V.O.

Lord Lieut.-Col.
M. T. de la Sir A. B. Haig,
Poer C.V.O.,
Beresford, C.M.G.,
C.V.O.

Lieut.-Col. Lieut.-Col.
Sir the
A. J. Bigge, Hon. A. H. F.
G.C.V.O., Greville,
K.C.B., M.V.O.,
K.C.S.I.,
K.C.M.G.

Lieut. the Lieut. the
Hon. J. H. Rt. Hon. Sir
Ward F. I.
C.V.O. Edwards,
G.C.V.O.,
K.C.B.

Colonel the Lieut.-Col.
Hon. G. L.
H. C. Legge, Holford,
C.V.O. C.V.O.,
C.I.E.

Admiral

His Serene Highness
Prince Louis of Battenberg.

Second in command of Escort.

Officer commanding Escort.

Trumpeter.



Royal Standard

Borne by a Non-Commissioned Officer of the Household Cavalry.

His Royal Highness THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.	HIS MAJESTY THE KING.	His Imperial Majesty THE GERMAN EMPEROR.
King's Equerry, Hon. D. W. G. Keppel, C.M.G., C.M.E., M.V.O.		Hon. C. Wentworth Fitzwilliam, Master of the King's Stables.
Field Officer in Brigade Waiting, Colonel R. G. Gordon Gilmour, C.B., M.V.O., D.S.O., Grenadier Guards.	The Master of the Horse, the Earl of Granard, K.P.	The Equerry to the German Emperor.
		Silver Stick in Waiting, Lieut.-Col. the Hon. C. E. Bingham, C.V.O., 1st Life Guards.
His Majesty THE KING OF NORWAY.	His Majesty THE KING OF THE HELLENES.	His Majesty THE KING OF SPAIN.
His Majesty THE KING OF BULGARIA.	His Majesty THE KING OF DENMARK.	His Majesty THE KING OF PORTUGAL.
His Imperial Highness THE HEREDITARY PRINCE OF THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE.	His Majesty THE KING OF THE BELGIANS.	His Imperial and Royal Highness THE ARCHDUKE FRANZ FERDINAND OF AUSTRIA.
His Imperial Highness PRINCE S. FUSHIMI	His Imperial Highness THE GRAND DUKE MICHAEL ALEXANDROVITCH OF RUSSIA.	His Royal Highness THE DUKE D'AOSTA.
His Royal Highness PRINCE RUPPRECHT OF BAVARIA.	His Royal Highness THE DUKE OF SPARTA.	His Royal Highness THE CROWN PRINCE OF ROUMANIA.
His Royal Highness PRINCE HENRY OF THE NETHERLANDS.	His Royal Highness DUKE ALBRECHT OF WÜRTEMBERG.	His Royal Highness THE HEREDITARY PRINCE OF SERVIA.
His Royal Highness PRINCE HENRY OF PRUSSIA.	His Royal Highness THE GRAND DUKE OF HESSE.	His Royal Highness THE GRAND DUKE OF MECKLENBURG-STRELITZ.
His Royal Highness PRINCE GEORGE OF SAXONY.	His Royal Highness THE DUKE OF SAXE- COBURG.	His Serene Highness THE REIGNING PRINCE OF WALDECK AND PYRMONT.
His Highness PRINCE MOHAMMED ALI OF EGYPT.	His Imperial Highness PRINCE TSAI-TAO OF CHINA.	His Royal Highness PRINCE CHARLES OF SWEDEN.
His Highness PRINCE ALBERT OF SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN.	His Royal Highness PRINCE ARTHUR OF CONNAUGHT	His Royal Highness PRINCE CHRISTIAN OF SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN.
THE DUKE OF FIFE.	His Royal Highness PRINCE GEORGE OF CUMBERLAND.	His Highness ALEXANDER OF BATTENBERG.
His Serene Highness PRINCE ALEXANDER OF TECK.	His Serene Highness THE DUKE OF TECK.	His Serene Highness PRINCE FRANCIS OF TECK.
His Grand Ducal Highness PRINCE MAXIMILIAN OF BADEN.	His Royal Highness PRINCE ANDREW OF GREECE.	His Imperial Highness THE GRAND DUKE MICHAEL MICHAELOVITCH.

KING EDWARD THE SEVENTH

His Royal Highness PRINCE PHILIP OF SAXE-COBURG.	His Royal Highness PRINCE DANILO OF MONTENEGRO.	His Royal Highness PRINCE CHRISTOPHER OF GREECE.
His Royal Highness THE HEREDITARY GRAND DUKE OF MECKLENBURG-STRELITZ.	His Royal Highness DUC D'ALENÇON.	His Royal Highness COMTE D'EU.
His Royal Highness PRINCE PIERRE D'ORLEANS.	His Royal Highness DUC DE VENDÔME.	His Royal Highness PRINCE LOUIS D'ORLEANS.
His Royal Highness PRINCE BOVARADEJ OF SIAM.	His Highness PRINCE LEOPOLD OF COBURG.	His Serene Highness PRINCE WOLRAD OF WALDECK.
His Excellency SAMAD KHAN MONTAZ-OS-SALTANEH.	His Excellency HON. THEODORE ROOSEVELT.	
His Excellency MONSIEUR S. PICHON.	His Excellency RIFAAT PASHA.	
Field-Marshal Lord Grenfell, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.		

Gold Stick in Waiting

Lord Knollys, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., Private Secretary to his late Majesty.	General Rt. Hon. Sir D. M. Probyn, V.C., G.C.B., G.C.V.O., K.C.S.I., P.C.
H. D. Erskine, Esq., (of Cardross), C.V.O., Gentleman Usher of the Robes.	The Rt. Hon. Sir S. Ponsonby-Fane, G.C.B., I.S.O., Gentleman Usher, Gentleman Usher to the Sword of State and Bath King of Arms.

As the procession entered St. George's Chapel it was seen that Queen Alexandra, leaning on the arm of her son, followed the coffin. The simple but impressive burial service was read, and then, while Handel's Funeral Anthem was being sung, the coffin was lowered. Garter Principal King of Arms then recited the titles of the departed monarch, and, with the benediction pronounced by the Archbishop of Canterbury, the solemn ceremony concluded.

We have now set forth, in abundant detail, the strenuous and successful career of King Edward the Seventh, as heir to the throne and as monarch. Of his public character and demeanour there can be only one opinion, even in the mind of the most determined democrat, and that of the most favourable kind. It is certain, on the intellectual side, that King Edward

the Seventh was one of the ablest and best-informed men living. Being the worthy son of his mother and father in mental skill and receptive capacity, and having always at command the knowledge of experts on every subject, he could not fail to become a master workman in public affairs. It is needless to praise him as a thorough constitutional monarch, in which he was sure to follow the example set by his august mother. He had become, by training and practice, through the possession of geniality and tact partly native and partly acquired, by a faculty for taking pains in small things, a well-equipped statesman of the cosmopolitan class, having a range, thoroughness, and accuracy of international knowledge unsurpassed in any Sovereign on earth. A few years ago the British ruler was declared by the French press to be "the one Sovereign who, by his study of French politics and French politicians at first hand, does more to secure cordiality between the two nations than any number of diplomatists". As regards personal characteristics, we noted in him a face which, in repose somewhat grave or even stern, was lit up on occasion by a charming, genial smile. He possessed a truly royal memory for faces, conducing to a ready recognition, after many years, of old friends. With a dislike of all adulation and of all attention unduly drawn to himself in public places where he was not, for the moment, the chief figure, he appreciated a frank, straightforward demeanour in conversation. It is quite needless to eulogize the Sovereign on the score of his kindly, liberal, and charitable disposition and practice. He had always shown a real concern for the social welfare of all classes, and specially for poor and helpless sufferers. It was largely due to his example and influence that, since his accession to the throne, persons possessed of vast wealth had given token of a sense of responsibility which has been manifested in munificent acts of practical philanthropy. The wise and beneficent use of accumulated treasures became fashionable, in a spirit of noble emulation, among the richest subjects of the Crown. Plutocratic peers of Parliament and the Cræsus of the Commons engaged in a rivalry of well-doing with the moneyed men of the City, and

the Anglicized triple millionaires of all nations, Christians and Jews, vied with each other in the gift of large sums on behalf of sufferers of any religion or none.

The readers of this record cannot have failed to observe the exclusion of the anecdotal gossip which is nearly always paltry, if not pernicious, and is, not seldom, wholly unfounded. What has been here set down, from publications of the day of indisputable authority, may at least be relied on as giving, with completeness and accuracy, the description of a life and character whose memory will endure. We will, however, before closing, give just two anecdotes which we have good reason to believe to be true. The first illustrates the Sovereign's ready wit. When he was in Paris a few years ago, driving along with President Loubet, some rude ill-natured persons cried out: "Vivent les Boers!" in the hope of annoying the regal visitor. The King, turning to his host, said: "How good it is of your people to have already a kind feeling for my new subjects!" The words were repeated by the President, and highly enjoyed by the Parisians, ever appreciative of apt ridicule, even at the expense of some of themselves. The other shows his keen and kindly memory. One of the nurses who attended him in the critical illness prior to the Coronation was a daughter of a country clergyman. The fact became known at the time to the King, and long afterwards, when he was taking one of his many motor drives, and was near her father's parish, he remembered her, and, going somewhat out of his course, called to see the vicar. The public life of King Edward the Seventh is a brilliant and conclusive proof of the amount of beneficent work which may be achieved by a prospective and actual Sovereign who has a right conception of his duty to the State, and is endowed with the will, the energy, and the ability to act worthily of his exalted position and destiny.

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1905. *National Friendships and Royal Hospitality*.—Visit of the King, Queen, and Princess Victoria to Chatsworth, Buxton, and the Devonshire Hospital, vi 1-2; King receives from Lord Mount-Stephen a gift for his Hospital Fund, 2; his interest in the Church Army, and reception of Rev. W. Carlike, 2; unveils memorial to the Household Brigade of Guards, 2; illness and recovery of Princess Victoria, 3; Queen receives Mr. Carlike, 3; Walmer Castle opened to the public, 3; opening of Parliament, 3; King visits Portsmouth, 4; receives Señor Manuel Garcia, 4; the Queen sends presents of shamrock to the Irish Guards, 4; and starts from Portsmouth for Lisbon, 4; state of the King's Hospital Fund, 4; the Queen at Lisbon, Cadiz, Gibraltar, Genoa, Palma, and Marseilles, 5; joined by the King, 5; visit Port Mahon, Palma, and Algiers, 5-6; visit to Sardinia and Corsica, and return of the King, while the Queen visits Athens, 6-7; Mr. Choate honoured, 6; King presents medals to North Sea fishermen, 7; "Empire Day" celebrated, 7; visit and reception of King Alfonso, 7-9; reception of Prince and Princess Ariuigawa, 9; marriage of Princess Margaret of Connaught and Prince Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden and Norway, 9; appointments to the Order of Merit, 9; King and Queen visit Harrow School, 9; the King at Sandhurst and Camberley, 10; at Southwark Cathedral, 10; the Atlantic fleet at Brest, 10; King and Queen at Sheffield, Manchester, and Salford, 10-11; at Wimbledon, 11; Chelsea pensioners entertained, 12; King at Chatham, 12-3; Goodwood and Cowes, 13; French naval visit, 13-7; King at Marienbad, Gmunden, Ischl, and return to London, 17; at Rufford Abbey, 17; Queen at Copenhagen, King reviews the Scottish Volunteers at Edinburgh, 17-8; with Lord Burton at Glenquoich, and at Balmoral, 18-9; lays foundation stone of Post Office buildings, London, 19; reception of Dr. Brousse, President of the Paris Municipal Council, and opening of "Kingway" and "Aldwych", 19-20; Trafalgar celebration, sermon in St. Paul's, 20; visit to Lonsdaleborough Park, 20; "General" Booth receives the freedom of the City of London, 20-1; the King visits Bishop's Hall and Newmarket, London memorial to Mr. Gladstone, Birthday Honours, 21; royal donations for the Y.M.C.A. in South Africa, and the Johannesburg institution, 22; present to the President of the Paris Municipal Council, and visit from King George of Greece, 22; royal donations for the London unemployed, 23; accident to the King, royal entertainments, shooting with Lord Farquhar, departure of King George, 23; King's successes at Ilington Cattle Show, 23; visit to Lord and Lady Alington and to the Duke and Duchess of Portland, 24.

1905. *A Noteworthy Year*.—Mr. J. W. Lowther succeeds Mr. Gully as speaker of the Commons, Earl Roberts advocates rifle shooting, vi 24-5; the Japanese Treaty, 25; new ministry under Sir Henry

Campbell-Bannerman, 25-6; British commercial prosperity, 26; Continental affairs, separation of Norway, 26-7; affairs in Persia, Afghanistan, India, 27-8; Japanese successes over Russia, 28-9; affairs in South Africa, Egypt, Somaliland, Canada, Australasia, and New Zealand, 30; obituary of the year, 30-2.

1906. *A Political Revolution.*—Various movements of the King and Queen, vi 33; death of Sir M. E. Grant-Duff, 33; General Election and its results, 33-4; death of the King of Denmark, 33; reception of the London County Council in Paris, 34; the *Dreadnought* launched, 34; Queen at the funeral of King Christian, memorial service at St. James's, 34; new Parliament opened, 34; King visits Cherbourg and Paris, thence to Biarritz, 35; betrothal of King Alfonso and Princess Ena, 35; interview at San Sebastian with King Alfonso, 35; at Pau and elsewhere, 35; Japanese visitors entertained, 36-7; King and Queen meet at Marseilles, thence to Messina, Corfu, Malta, and Athens, 38; visit to Naples and Vesuvius, and return of the King by way of Paris, 39; at Westminster Abbey, 39; the Queen and Princess Victoria at Malaga and Gibraltar, 40; dinner at Buckingham Palace in honour of Princess Ena, Prince and Princess of Wales entertained, 40-1; opening of the new offices of the Hearts of Oak Benefit Society, 41-2; banquet to Lord Milner, 42; loss of H.M.S. *Montague*, 42; medals for the Royal Fusiliers, 42; marriage of King Alfonso and Princess Ena, 43; function in St. Paul's Cathedral, 43-4; opening of Midhurst Sanatorium, 44-5; coronation of King Haakon and Queen Maud, 45; various functions and visits, 45; Order of Merit for Lord Cromer, and an Honorary Grand Cross of the Bath for the President of Mexico, 45-6; functions at Newcastle-on-Tyne and visit to Alnwick Castle, 46; disbanding of the 3rd Battalion of Scots Guards, 46-7; Goodwood, Cowes, visit of King and Queen of Spain, 47; King visits Germany and Marienbad, Queen goes to Norway, 47; death of Lady Campbell-Bannerman, 47-8; return of the King, Cambridge v. Harvard, dinner at Marlborough Club, 48; Queen in Denmark, King receives Baron Komura, 48; visit to Rufford Abbey, Wollaton Hall, the Highlands, and at Balmoral joined by the Queen, 49; great University function at Aberdeen, 49-50; reception of Italian and Spanish ambassadors at Buckingham Palace, 50-1; Newmarket, with Sir Ernest Cassel, in Scotland, visiting Lord and Lady Colebrooke and Lord Rosebery, 51; shooting parties, 51; receives the colours of the 3rd Battalion of Scots Guards, 51; at Sandringham, opening of new buildings of "King Edward the Seventh" Grammar School at King's Lynn, royal birthday dinner at Sandringham, 52; visit from King Haakon and Queen Maud, 52-3; large donations for charitable purposes, 53; Queen's birthday celebrations, 53-4; successes at Smithfield Club Cattle Show, 54; departure of King and Queen of Norway, 54; King's Hospital Fund reports, 54; Christmas at Sandringham, 54-5.

1906. *Imperial Progress.*—Education Bill dropped by the Government, vi 35; movement in favour of "Preference" in trade tariffs, 36; eruption of Mount Vesuvius, earthquakes at San Francisco and Valparaiso, typhoon at Hong-Kong, 36; a new Constitution granted to the Transvaal, 36; native risings in Natal and Zululand suppressed, 36-7; a census of the British Empire, 37-8; obituary of notable men, 39-40.

1907. *A Year of Royal Visits.*—A visit to Chata-

worth, vi 64-5; an audience to ministers and others, 65; the Duke of Connaught's tour, 65; visit from the Duke of the Abruzzi, 65-6; the shooting of the *Drake* complimented, 66; death of the Queen of Hanover, 66-7; earthquake in Jamaica, 67-8; at Sandringham and at Windsor Memorial Service, 68; ministerial appointments, 68; King and Queen visit Paris, 68-9; Parliament opened, 69-70; South African Products Exhibition and New Central Criminal Court opened, 70-2; visit to Biarritz, 72; Russian officers and seamen received, 72-3; King and Queen meet at Toulon and visit King Alfonso and King Victor Emmanuel, 73-4; King returns to London and receives Prince Fushimi of Japan, 74-5; visit from the King and Queen of Denmark, 75-6; visit to Wellington College, 76; visit from the King of Siam, 76; British Museum extension buildings, 76; Birthday Honours List, 77; Union Jack Club opened, 77; foundation stone laid at Bangor of the North Wales University College, 77; visit to Ireland, 78-9; visit to Cardiff and to the Royal Victoria Patriotic Asylum at Wandsworth, 79-80; University College School new buildings opened at Hampstead, 80; visit to Portsmouth, 80-1; Queen goes to Balmoral, the King to Marienbad, and has interviews with the German Emperor and the Emperor of Austria, 81; at Marienbad and return to London, 82; reception of the President of Liberia, 82-3; danger of the Russian Imperial yacht *Standart*, 83; Lord Rosebery unveils statue of Queen Victoria at Leith, 83; Birthday Honours, 83; gift of the Cullinan diamond, 84; visit from the German Emperor and Empress, 84-5; visit from the Swazi chieftains, 85; Florence Nightingale receives the Order of Merit, 85; jubilee of the Indian Mutiny, 86.

1907. *Imperial Development.*—The Territorial and Reserve Forces Bill, vi 87; new Workmen's Compensation Act, 87-8; Deceased Wife's Sister Bill passed, 88; Transvaal general election, 88; South African Products Exhibition, 89; self-government for the Orange River Colony, 89; Rhodes Scholarships at Oxford, 89-90; the Colonial Conference, 90-1; Lord Cromer's resignation, succeeded by Sir Eldon Gorst, 91-2; reform in India, 92-3; the Hague Conference, 93-4; obituary for the year, 94-103.

1908. *The Triple Entente.*—Lord Brassey appointed Warden of the Cinque Ports, vi 103; death of the Attorney-General, 103; opening of Parliament, 103; assassination of King and Crown Prince of Portugal, 104; attempt on the life of the Shah and the Argentine President, 105; the Edward Medal bestowed on two miners, 105; King visits Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman and goes to Biarritz, 105; letter of the German Emperor to Lord Tweedmouth, 105-6; the Queen visits the Union Jack Club, 106; resignation of Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, ministerial changes, 106-7; death and funeral of Sir Henry, 107-8; return of the King, 108; visit of King and Queen to Denmark, Sweden, and Norway and return, 108-10; King receives in audience the Turkish ambassador, the Prime Minister of Nepal and a special envoy from the Emperor of China, 110; King and Queen visit Aldershot and Chelsea, 110; German burgomasters received at Buckingham Palace, 110; visit from M. Fallières, 110-3; German Church representatives received, 113; West African Regiment inspected, 113; visit of King and Queen to Russia, 113-4; alleged speech of the German Emperor, 115; the Pan-Anglican Congress, 115; foundation stone

aid of a new hospital at Windsor, 115; King and Queen present at various functions, birthday honours and celebrations, 116; Queen opens new building of the Royal Pension Fund for Nurses, 116; visit to Leeds and opening of new University buildings, 116-7; visit to Bristol and opening of the new docks, 117-8; state ball at Buckingham Palace, statue of the Queen unveiled, 118; dinner to Mr. Asquith, 118-9; visit to the Olympic Games, 119-20; ball at Apsley House, 120-1; the Quebec Tercentenary, 121-2; a farewell audience to the delegates of the Pan-Anglican Congress, an investiture at Buckingham Palace, and bestowal of King Edward's medals, 122; deputation from International Peace Congress, 122; cruise round the Isle of Wight, dinner of the Royal Yacht Squadron, 123; Queen goes to Balmoral and the King to Cronberg, Ischl, and Marienbad, 123-4; important interviews, 125; return of the King, the Queen in Norway, 125; resignation of Lord Ripon, 125; visit from M. Ivolasky, the Russian Foreign Minister, 125-6; resignation of Dr. MacLagan, 126; birthday celebrations and honours, 126; visit from King and Queen of Sweden, 126-7; the Queen's sixty-fourth birthday, and diamond jubilee of the Emperor of Austria, 128; the King's visits to Brighton, 128; Hospital Fund meeting, 128; King Haakon and Queen Maud return home, 128; English Cathedral at Khartoum, Council at Buckingham Palace, Parliament prorogued, Syrian Patriarch received, the King's Christmas gifts, letter of thanks to Miss Weston, Christmas at Sandringham, 129.

1908. *Social Progress*.—Public Trustee Act and new Court of Criminal Appeal, vi 129-30; the Budget and Old Age Pensions, 130; penny postage between France and Britain and between Britain and the United States, 131; question of the unemployed, 131-2; the Furness copartnership, 132-3; railway and other strikes, 133; International Free Trade Congress, 134; woman suffrage, women admitted to examinations of Royal College of Surgeons and other examinations, 134; control of motor traffic, 135-6; Church conferences, 136; Eucharistic Congress, 136-8; Congress for the History of Religions at Oxford and other congresses, 138; new Indian medal, 138; the American fleet and Australia, 138-9; various Colonial matters discussed, 139-40; Congo State taken over from King Leopold, 140; obituary for the year, 140-7.

1909. *A State Visit to Germany*.—New Year house party at Sandringham, various announcements, &c., vi 147-8; eighth anniversary of the death of Queen Victoria and of His Majesty's accession, 148; donations for the Salvation and Church Armies, 148; memorial bust of Sir William Howard Russell unveiled by Sir Evelyn Wood, King and Queen start for Berlin, 148; their reception and entertainment, 149-50; opening of Parliament, 151; reception of Basuto chiefs, 151; visit to Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Sassoon at Brighton, 151; reception of Dr. Sven Hedin, 151; leaves London en route for Paris and Biarritz, 152; visits Pau and witnesses two successful flights by Mr. Wilbur Wright, 152; message to Lieutenant Shackleton, 152; New Zealand offers a Dreadnought, 152; visits King Alfonso at San Sebastian, 153; receives M. Clemenceau in Paris, leaves for Geneva and meets the Queen and the Empress Marie of Russia, 153; a cruise in the Mediterranean, visits to Girgenti in Sicily, and to Malta, 153-4; at Baize, Catania, and Palermo, 154; meet the King and Queen of Italy at Baize, 154; at Naples, 154; King

leaves for London, visiting Paris on the way, 155; the Queen and the Empress afterwards leave Naples for Athens, 155; the Hon. Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms inspected, &c., 155; Empire Day, return of the Queen and Princess Victoria, 155; at the Derby—success of "Minoru", 155-6; birthday honours, 156; the King's visit to Rugby and Caton Hall, 156-7; visit to Knowsley with the Queen and Princess Victoria, and inspection of Territorial forces, 157; visit to Manchester University and Royal Infirmary, 158; various visits and functions—Worsley Park, Warrington, Prencot, 158-9; opening of the Birmingham new University Buildings, 159-60; return to London and laying foundation stone of Imperial College of Science and Technology at South Kensington, 160-1; direct petition of the Women's Freedom League refused, 161; "The King's Police Medal", 161; honours for Sir Edward Goschen and Mr. Ernest Shackleton, 161; the fleet in London, 161-2; reception of Turkish delegates and inspection of London Fire Brigade, 162-3; foundation stone of King's College Hospital laid by King and Queen, 163; at Goodwood, and Portsmouth inspecting the Home and Atlantic Fleets, 163-4; visit from the Emperor and Empress of Russia, 164-5; King goes to Marienbad, 165; visits from M. Clemenceau and M. Crozier, 165-6; letter of congratulation and gift for the Emperor of Austria, 166; visit to the uranium mine at Joachimsthal, 166; farewell dinner given by Marquis de Soveral, 166; in London, at Rufford Abbey, 166; at Duntreath Castle, 167; anniversary of capture of Quebec and death of General Wolfe, 167; at Balmoral, 167; at London—Lord Lansdowne, Mr. Balfour, Mr. Asquith received in audience, 167; rejection of Finance Bill by the Lords, 168; from West Dean Park sends message to the Royal Edward Institute, Montreal, 168-9; at Quidham Hall, 169; inspects the Norfolk Yeomanry and lays foundation stone of the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital, 169; at Newmarket, and meets the Queen and the Queen of Norway, 169; opens extension of the National Hospital for the Paralyzed and Epileptic, 169-70; visit to the Art Loan Exhibition at King's Lynn, 170; birthday at Sandringham—birthday honours, 170-1; reception of the King of Portugal, 171; scope of the Edward Medal extended, 172; Court mourning for Leopold, King of the Belgians, Christmas at Sandringham, 172.

1909. *The Union of South Africa*.—The working of the Old Age Pension Act, vi 172; Labour Exchanges, 173; Conference on Infantile Mortality, 173; International Copyright Convention, discussed, 174; London New County Hall, 174; the Archbishop of Canterbury's letters on temperance, 174; Centenary of the London Society for Promoting Christianity among the Jews, 174-5; enthronement of Dr. Cosmo Gordon Lang as Archbishop of York, 175; other appointments, 175-6; the question of a National Shakespeare Theatre, 176; interest in the Navy, 176-7; launching of the *Vanguard*, 177; Admiral Sir William Henry May appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Home Fleet, retirement of Admiral Lord Charles Beresford, 177; an Army Council appointed, 177; experiment in transporting troops, 178; stimulation of recruiting for the Territorial Force, 178; march past of the City Territorials, 178; further efforts for giving facilities for joining the force, 178; the Imperial Press Conference, 178-9; Union of South Africa, 179-81; unrest in India, assassination of Sir W. Curzon Wyllie, 181-2; deaths of some distinguished men, 182-4.

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