

NEW QUEEN IS A POWER

Has Much Influence with King and Is a Strong Personality.

LONG POPULAR IN ENGLAND

Accomplished and Determined, She Will Be a Potent Factor in the New Reign.

While the quiet, retiring sailor prince who has just mounted the throne of England as George V is as yet an unknown as well as a new factor in the affairs of the world, toward whom his ministers and people and diplomats everywhere are looking with expectation, not free from apprehension, while not rivalling her mother-in-law in her own right, she has much of her state grace, all of her excellent taste in dress, and a charm all her own.

The Queen, while sharing the quiet life of her husband, has already succeeded in giving England a decided impression of her personality. She is expected to continue the splendor of the English court which King Edward revived after Queen Victoria's long mourning. Her influence over her husband is said to be very great. It is also reported that she has been preparing herself for many years for the exalted part she is to play in the world, and that her knowledge of national and international problems and policies is profound as well as comprehensive.

Princess Victoria Mary Augusta Louise Diga Pauline Claudine Agnes of Teck was born in Kensington Palace on May 26, 1867, two years after the birth of the royal prince who was later to become her husband. She was carefully educated, both abroad and in England, her mother insisting in her own ardent patriotism, the young princess performed the duties of her rank during her girlhood with efficiency and amiability. Identifying herself especially with charitable and philanthropic work, her popularity with the people dates from this early period, as does also the affectionate popular use of her name, "Princess May."

It was, then, with intense satisfaction and rejoicing that the people received the news of their beloved princess's betrothal to the heir of the throne, the Duke of Clarence, the elder son of the Prince of Wales. This was in December, 1891. The wedding day was set for February of the following year, but on January 27, 1892, the Duke of Clarence died suddenly after a brief illness, which also attacked his younger brother, George.

Public Sympathy.

"Princess May" received ample proof of the affection in which she was held by the English people in the weeks succeeding the death of her betrothed. It was generally felt that during the period of mourning, had passed, that fate had dealt hardly with her. The announcement of her subsequent engagement to Prince George, made on May 18, 1893, was therefore received with universal approbation. The Princess of Wales, it is well known, opposed the match for some time, but its popularity with the people was so great that the attachment which had sprung up between the couple finally induced her to give her consent. Prince George had done his own courting in his characteristic quiet way.

The marriage took place in the royal chapel at St. James's on July 6, 1893. The honeymoon was spent not abroad but at York Cottage, Sandringham, which became the principal home of the Duke and Duchess of York, as they were then. It was at Sandringham that most of their six children were born.

Edward, the Heir Apparent.

Prince Edward Albert, their eldest son and the heir to the throne, was born at White Lodge, Richmond Park, Surrey, on June 23, 1894, and will therefore be sixteen years old next month. Two years ago he began to prepare himself for a naval career. His father, before his departure, had begun to study since 1907, he has made himself popular with his fellow students by his genuine, unaffected simplicity of his manner. He resembles the Hanoverians in looks and coloring, and is a sturdy boy, a conscientious hard worker rather than a brilliant student. His hobby is animal husbandry, and he has quite a number of horses which he has named. It remains to be seen whether the name of making him a sailor prince, like his father, will be carried out, now that he has become the direct heir to the throne.

Other Children.

Prince Alfred Frederick, the second son, who is already a cadet in the royal navy, was born at York Cottage on December 14, 1895. The only daughter, Princess Victoria Alexandra, followed, also at Sandringham, on April 25, 1897. Prince Henry William was born on March 31, 1899. Prince George Edward was born at Sandringham on December 20, 1902, while, finally, the baby, Prince John Charles, arrived on July 12, 1905. The children are much devoted to each other and to their capable, wise mother. They share her popularity with the people, who have been more than enchanted with the beautiful home life of the royal couple. The two elder boys are enthusiastic about the bounds of a long. As becomes future navy commanders, they are deeply interested in yachting, and it is said that they are both good boxers, the younger brother, however, often praising his future sovereign close. The younger children are as yet happy in the unspoiled, simple, natural life which a sensible system of education has made possible for them.

The future Queen of England continued to live quietly with her husband and appeared only rarely in London during the closing years of Queen Victoria's reign. When, however, King Edward, carrying out one of his mother's last wishes, sent Prince George on his tour of the British colonies in the first year of his reign, the Princess Mary accompanied him and shared everywhere in the official festivities of that trip around the empire on which the sun never sets. The colonies welcomed not only their future King, but their future Queen as well.

The Queen's Diversions.

Queen Mary was a good housewife in the days of her girlhood, and has all her life taken a deep and active interest in horticulture. She is a highly cultivated woman, a splendid linguist and an accomplished musician, holding the honorary degree of Doctor of Music of the College of the University of London. It is the general opinion in England that the new Queen will make herself felt in more than social affairs. She has the gifts, she has trained herself and she has the ambition for a regal career.

KING CARELESS OF HIMSELF

His Marienbad Physician Says He Especially Objected to Staying in Bed.

Vienna, May 7.—Dr. Ott, King Edward's physician at Marienbad, in an interview to-day said:

"The King's age and fall habit involved his constitution in a broad and harsh with ordinary. Generally speaking, the King's constitution would be considered healthy and robust, but his majesty would certainly not have been able to remain in bed. The King suffered from spasms of the vocal chords, and to pressure of the blood of the epistaxis."

THE ROYAL FAMILY OF GREAT BRITAIN—KING GEORGE, QUEEN MARY AND CHILDREN.

PRINCE EDWARD, HEIR APPARENT, AND PRINCE ALBERT.

KING GEORGE (THEN DUKE OF YORK) HOLDING HIS FIRST BORN, PRINCE EDWARD.

PRINCE ALBERT, PRINCE GEORGE, PRINCE JOHN AND PRINCESS VICTORIA MARY.

PRINCE GEORGE AND LITTLE PRINCE JOHN.

(Photograph by George Grantham Bain.)



PRINCE HENRY, WHEN TWO YEARS OLD, ON HIS FAVORITE PONY. (Photograph by Lafayette.)

QUEEN MARY. (A recent photograph.)

PRINCE GEORGE (STANDING) AND PRINCE HENRY.

MOURNING IN WASHINGTON

Secretary Knox's Message—House Adjourns.

Washington, May 7.—Secretary Knox today sent the following message to Sir Edward Grey, British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs:

I offer to your excellency the expression of my personal sympathy and sorrow in the great loss which has been sustained by the government of Great Britain in the death of His Majesty King Edward VII. P. C. KNOX.

The Secretary of State has received from the British Ambassador an official announcement of the death of King Edward VII. The note, which was written on black-bordered paper, follows:

Sir: I am profoundly grieved to inform you that I have received a cable message from Sir Edward Grey announcing the death of His Majesty King Edward VII. It is my melancholy duty to request that you will bring the sad intelligence to the knowledge of the President and his Cabinet.

I have the honor to be, with the highest consideration, sir, your most obedient and humble servant. JAMES BRYCE, The Hon. P. C. Knox, Secretary of State, etc.

In the absence of Mr. Knox from the city the message was delivered to Assistant Secretary Huntington Wilson, who will take steps to comply with the request of the ambassador.

The question of the designation of a representative of the United States to attend the funeral of King Edward VII. has not yet been considered at the State Department. It seems most probable, however, that Ambassador Reid will be instructed to represent the government of the United States at that occasion, although the subject will be held in abeyance temporarily until some expression of the desire of the British government is received. The department's policy also will be regulated somewhat by what other governments intend to do.

There is no hard and fast rule to govern the selection of representatives to attend foreign official functions, and it will be recalled that the present ambassador at London, Mr. Reid, then a private citizen, represented the government of the United States at the sixtieth anniversary of the accession to the throne of Queen Victoria, on May 28, 1897, and that he also represented the United States at the coronation ceremonies of King Edward VII in 1902.

Joseph H. Choate, then Ambassador to Great Britain, represented the United States government at the funeral of Queen Victoria.

As the Senate was not in session to-day, no action could be taken on the death of King Edward. Senate leaders, however, looked up the precedents and found that on the death of Queen Victoria resolutions of respect and sympathy were adopted, although the Senate did not adjourn.

However, the House, in addition to adopting appropriate resolutions, also adjourned the House, in the opinion of Foreign Affairs, saying that such action was in accordance with the course followed by the House and Senate on the death of President Carnot of France and the Czar of Russia. The action to be taken by the Senate will be decided on Monday before the Senate adjourns to-day if it was a mark of respect to the memory of King Edward VII. A resolution was introduced by Representative Foster, of Vermont, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee, as follows:

Resolved, That the House of Representatives of the United States of America do hereby sympathize with the people in the loss of His Majesty King Edward VII. and do hereby sympathize with the people in the loss of His Majesty King Edward VII. and do hereby sympathize with the people in the loss of His Majesty King Edward VII.

That the President be requested to communicate this expression of the sentiment of the House to the government of Great Britain.

That as a further mark of respect to the memory of King Edward VII. the House do now adjourn.

SHIPS' FLAGS HALFMASTED

Mourning Signs for King on Downtown Buildings Also.

The bright scarlet of the British ensign was conspicuous yesterday all along the many miles of waterfront of this city. Every British steamship in port displayed at halfmast a fresh, new flag of the British nation, and on piers where no British interests were represented the American flag fluttered in honor of the late King Edward of England.

All steamship lines occupying the new Chelsea piers, from 14th to 23d street, put up flags at halfmast. The same sort of recognition was displayed on the steamships Arabic, Philadelphia, Finland, Caledonia and Oceana as they steamed seaward in the forenoon. The flag on the American liner St. Louis, which came in from Southampton late in the afternoon, was at halfmast, the news of the King's death having reached her by wireless on Friday evening. The St. Louis had been receiving bulletins of the King's condition up to 10 p. m., and while it was believed on board that the ruler's condition was serious, the sudden message of his death was a surprise to all.

The French Line displayed the house flag of the line at halfmast from the roof of its building, in State street. The American flag, at halfmast, appeared on the roof of the Hamburg-American Line's building, at No. 4 Broadway, and the Anchor Line, at No. 17 Broadway, put out two British flags over the office windows. Practically all the big buildings in the Battery Park section displayed some sign of mourning.

Steamship officials yesterday said they looked for no little effect from the King's death on the passenger business this summer. There were many hurried applications for transportation eastward yesterday by Englishmen with business interests in this country. It was said by one steamship agent that the death of the King and the coronation of his son would most likely increase the eastward traffic. He added that he believed the King's death, coming at a time when the political situation of the country was at its best, undoubtedly would cause many Englishmen to go home quickly for their own business. A member of the committee on Foreign Affairs, said:

"In the death of King Edward VII the United States has lost a good friend and humanity has lost the greatest peace maker among the world's sovereigns." Baron Tokugawa, President of the House of Peers of Japan, when informed of the death of the King, said: "The death of his majesty is a great loss to the world. To me the news comes as a shock. I had looked forward to meeting him during my forthcoming visit to England. It is a great disappointment and sorrow to me." Baron Uchida, the Japanese Ambassador to the United States, said King Edward "was the foremost friend of the world's peace. It is a great loss not only to England, the United States and Japan, but to the whole world."

Other wisest and shrewdest statesman and diplomatist I have ever known," was the judgment pronounced on King Edward by the late John Hay. And Mr. Hay was no mean judge, being himself in the front rank of scholars of statecraft and diplomacy. He was at that time not long from the court of St. James's, where he had been American Ambassador, and enjoyed the advantage of a close personal intimacy with King Edward, who was never weary of learning at first hand of the wonderful development of the Anglo-Saxon race across the Atlantic.

EARL GREY TAKES OATH

With Canadian Premier He Swears Allegiance to George V.

Ottawa, Ont., May 7.—Earl Grey attended the Cabinet Council at 11 o'clock to-day after he had taken the oath of allegiance to the new King, George V, and Sir Wilfrid Laurier with the other members of the government had also renewed their oaths.

An official message of condolence containing an expression of Canada's heartfelt sympathy was cabled to London. Canada will be officially represented at the funeral of King Edward by A. B. Aylesworth and Sidney Fisher, who are now in Europe. The capital is to-day dressing itself in a mourning garb of purple and black.

BISHOP COURTNEY'S VIEWS.

The Right Rev. Frederick Courtney, rector of St. James's Episcopal Church, Madison avenue and 71st street, who was bishop of the diocese of Nova Scotia from 1888 to 1894, and met King George when he was the Prince of Wales, said:

"Ever since King Edward ascended the throne the people of England have realized in his personal influence and in the pleasant relations with the nations and to promote international peace. His death comes with such suddenness that one is too shocked to be able to give a fair estimate of its effect on England and its relations to the world's affairs. I do not believe there will be a great crisis, nor great trouble following the change of rulers for the country."

"King George V possesses admirable qualities. He has his own views of affairs, and does not have to have his speeches written for him, but prepares them himself. The nations soon will become satisfied that the mantle of the father has descended on the son. I believe the well known policy of Great Britain will go on as usual."

Bishop Courtney refused to believe any allegations of unfriendliness on the part of King George for America and Americans, and on this point he said:

"After Prince George had visited the New World on his splendid sailing trip he made a speech in the Guildhall, London, in which he spoke of the greatness of America, and told the commercial world of Great Britain that it was time to wake up and follow the business progress of America."

BRITISH HERE TAX CABLE

Messages of Sympathy Pour Out to Bereaved Queen.

PLAN A MEMORIAL SERVICE

Sorrowing Sons of England Praise Dead King and Haik His Successor.

Cable messages of sympathy and sorrow for the death of King Edward streamed out from New York yesterday to the bereaved Dowager Queen Alexandra, sent by societies and individuals, both American and British.

The Associated British Societies called a special meeting at the office of Lloyd E. Sanderson, president of the St. George's Society, at which the following message was drawn up and sent to Sir Edward Grey, Foreign Secretary, London:

Please convey to her majesty, Queen Alexandra, on behalf of the members of St. Andrew's, St. George's, St. David's and Canadian societies, the British Schools and Universities Club and the British residents of New York, their heartfelt sympathy in the universal expression of profound sorrow on the loss her majesty has sustained.

LLOYD BOWEN SANDERSON, Chairman Associated British Societies, New York.

At the office of the British Consul General, Courtenay W. Bennett, No. 17 State street, the Associated British Societies took up with that official the question of holding a memorial service in Trinity Church on the day King Edward is buried.

Mr. Bennett had previously received from Dr. William T. Manning, rector of Trinity, a message to the effect that Trinity Church would give its assistance to such a service, as was done at the time of the burial of Queen Victoria. Definite arrangements for the service will be announced to-day.

Mr. Bennett said yesterday that though the sudden shock had been a great blow to Englishmen all over the world, he had the utmost confidence that everything would go on satisfactorily.

Canadians Hold Meeting.

The Canadian Club, which joined in the cable message sent by the Associated British Societies, held a meeting to-day at the residence of Dr. Nell MacPhatter, No. 29 Madison avenue, at which the following cable message was sent to the Dowager Queen, Alexandra:

Members of the Canadian Club of New York send to your majesty the most sincere condolences in your bereavement. Our hearts are full of sorrow for the death of the beloved KING EDWARD VII.

Francis S. Green, supreme president of the Sons of St. George in the United States, sent a message of sympathy on behalf of the Dowager Queen, the bereaved King Edward VII. Mr. Green said:

"I have been a great admirer of King Edward for many years. His immense popularity while he was Prince of Wales precluded a successful reign, and with all loyal Britishers I deeply mourn his loss. He was a worthy successor of his illustrious mother and endeared himself to the people of his nation in a manner that was essentially humane and so unaffected that his sincerity was never doubted."

Evangeline Booth, commander of the Salvation Army in the United States, also sent a message to the Dowager Queen. It was as follows:

In behalf of the thousands of Salvationists throughout the United States of America, I offer to your majesty sincere sympathy in the personal and national loss caused by the passing of King Edward, whose world-wide influence for justice, peace and righteousness must forever live. We pray that the Unfailing Comforter in all life's sorrows shall be your majesty's constant aid and help. RYAN BRYCE, in this dark hour, the Eternal Rock of the Ages. EVANGELINE BOOTH, Commander.

READING THE BULLETINS AT GATES OF BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

From a sketch made during King Edward's illness in 1902, when his coronation was put off from June until August.

THE BOURSE DEPRESSED

Anxiety in France Regarding the European Situation.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

Paris, May 7.—On the Bourse King Edward's death and the nervous but vague apprehensions in regard to future political complications which may result from the loss of such a staunch friend of France and one who was popularly regarded as the creator of the present Anglo-French entente cordiale paralyze all business, and sharp depression is noted all along the line from French government bonds to local industrial. This slump is the more marked because of the presence in Paris of J. P. Morgan and the reported arrangements for listing Steel common on the Bourse next June. Indications that a great amount of the uninvested French capital now accumulating in Paris would soon be employed in the purchase of gilt edged American securities, notably good railroad bonds, had braced up the Paris market and had acted as a vigorous tonic, but to-day all is depression and nervous expectancy.

FALL IN ENGLISH STOCKS

Recovery Expected if Political Conditions Improve.

London, May 7.—The committee decided to keep the Stock Exchange closed to-day as a token of respect for King Edward, whose death increased the feeling of gloom which overcast the markets on Friday when the news of his illness caused a general setback in prices. The earlier week's business was conducted on more cheerful conditions on an improved monetary outlook and a sharp recovery in Wall Street. Investors bought good yielding British securities, and sentiment was helped with the advance of a half point in consols and a smart recovery in rubber shares, which had broken badly. Friday's grave news of King Edward's illness, however, caused a quick change of cheerfulness to depression. Dealers marked down prices hurriedly in expectation of the selling orders which appeared later in the day, all sections being affected and wiping out the earlier improvements, consols reflecting the depression most with a loss of 11-16.

To-day, with the market closed, much discussion was going on as to what effect the King's death would have on values, and the general opinion and belief is that the setback is only of a temporary nature, provided nothing startling happens in the political situation. Americans gradually improve in good Continental buying, the cessation of gold exports, and the placing of large quantities of American bonds in Europe. But King Edward's illness caused some selling by local and Continental interests, and part of the intermediate advance disappeared with final prices of Friday, ranging from 1/2 higher to 1/2 lower than the previous Saturday, excepting Amalgamated Copper, which showed a loss of four points on unsatisfactory metal reports.

WIRELESS RESULTS IN ENGLAND.

London, April 30.—The important part which wireless telegraphy is already playing in commercial life may be gauged by the fact that, according to a postoffice return issued yesterday, 34,086 non-departmental and unofficial radiotelegrams were exchanged between the shores of the United Kingdom and commercial ships at sea from March 21 to December 31 last year.

In three cases the messages were from vessels in distress, and in sixteen other cases (including fifteen at the North Pole) wireless from lights. In the county of London there are fifty-eight licensed stations, all for experimental purposes, and in the kingdom there are 20, of which 24 are for the carrying out of experiments.

King's Attitude Misjudged.

"I think King George has been misjudged in his attitude toward America, because he has not been as complimentary as his father in praising the spiritiveness and charm of the American women, but what does indicate that he does not appreciate America and its people fully as much as the late King."

He was asked if he thought the relations

EXCHANGES CLOSE DOWN

Unprecedented Tribute to Memory of Britain's Dead Ruler.

PRICES IN MARKET RISE

Wall Street Firms Prepare to Float Part of \$40,000,000 Issue in Europe.

Tributes believed to be unprecedented in the case of the death of the ruler of a foreign nation were paid yesterday in the closing of many of the principal exchanges for securities and commodities in the United States.

The New York Stock Exchange, following a special meeting of the governing committee, suspended business for the day at 11 o'clock instead of noon, the regular closing hour on Saturday, and the Consolidated Stock Exchange and the curb market also closed at 11. The New York Cotton Exchange held no session, its example being followed by the cotton exchanges of New Orleans and other Southern cities.

On the New York Produce Exchange business went on as usual, but it is understood that the exchange will be closed on the day of the King's funeral. It is also said to be probable that the Stock Exchange, which suspended operations for an hour on the day of Queen Victoria's funeral, will be closed on the day of the funeral of King Edward.

Many flags were at halfmast in the financial district, the British emblem being displayed from the offices of English insurance companies and Canadian banks. Both American and British flags were shown over the entrance to J. P. Morgan & Co.'s offices and the building was draped in black.

The following message was sent by R. H. Thomas, president of the New York Stock Exchange, to the chairman of the London Stock Exchange:

"The members of the New York Stock Exchange have heard with great sorrow of the death of his majesty King Edward, and they tender their earnest sympathy. This exchange has been ordered closed for the day."

A similar dispatch was sent by Charles H. Badeau, president of the Consolidated Stock Exchange, to the chairman of the London Stock Exchange, the chairman of the Produce Exchange, and the chairman of the Liverpool and London Grain associations.

The members of the New York Produce Exchange beg to express their sincere sympathy for the great loss that has come to England and the British Empire in the death of your sovereign, King Edward. His loss will be greatly felt the world over and mourned by all civilized countries."

The New York Chamber of Commerce sent a cable message yesterday afternoon to Albert Spicer, president of the London Chamber of Commerce:

"The New York Chamber of Commerce extends to you, and through you to the people of the British Empire, mourning the death of a great King, its deep sympathy. We shall always remember King Edward's lifelong friendship for the United States."

Market Strong, Trading Heavy.

The stock market opened strong yesterday, at advances in some instances running to more than a point over Friday's final prices. A recession, due partly to level of the preceding day's close, and later came a fresh buying movement, last figures showing net gains, for the most part fractional but running to a full point in Steel common, Union Pacific, Southern Pacific and St. Paul and to 3/4 points in Canadian Pacific. The trading was on a heavy scale, total sales for the hour being in excess of a quarter of a million shares.

The London Stock Exchange was, of course, closed, but an unlooked-for feature of the day's market here was extensive buying of stocks for London account, chiefly in United States Steel, the Harriman issues, Rock Island, Chesapeake & Ohio and Missouri, Kansas & Texas.

Much uneasiness is felt here as to the attitude to be taken by the London market when it reopens this week, but the best opinion is that the death of the King has already been largely discounted, although there is general agreement that that occurrence has given a serious if not final check to the boom in rubber and oil speculation on the London market. It is recognized as a possibility that the accession of a new King, of whose personality and whose attitude toward other powers little is publicly known, may prove an obstruction to the negotiations pending for the placing of various issues of American railway bonds abroad, but as far as can be ascertained, those negotiations are still making favorable progress.

Announcement of the sale yesterday that Kuhn, Loeb & Co. and Speyer & Co. had concluded negotiations with the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company covering \$40,000,000 three-year 4 1/2 per cent secured gold notes, of which, as stated heretofore, a large part will be placed in Europe. These notes are part of an issue limited to \$50,000,000, the remaining \$10,000,000 being reserved to reduce the company's one-year notes due next March. It is officially announced that this financing covers the company's requirements for the next three years.

The notes will be dated June 1, 1910, and mature June 1, 1913, the company reserving the right to redeem them at par and interest upon any coupon date on sixty days' notice. Principal and interest are payable in New York or, at the holder's option, in London at the rate of 4.86 per pound sterling, or in Germany at the rate of 4.29 marks per dollar. The entire issue of notes will be secured by deposit of \$38,000,000 Baltimore & Ohio Chicago Terminal Railroad Company fifty-year bonds, not to exceed 4 1/2 per cent, payable April 1, 1960, to the Union Trust Company, of New York, and E. G. Merrill, trustee. Bonds to be issued presently will include \$33,000,000 4 per cents to cover recent purchases of property and \$15,000,000 4s for betterments, enlargements, acquisitions and additions.

Philadelphia, May 7.—The Philadelphia Stock Exchange closed at 11 a. m. to-day out of respect to the memory of King Edward.

Baltimore, May 7.—The session of the Stock Exchange to-day was shortened by half as a mark of respect for the memory of the late King Edward VII.

Chicago, May 7.—The Chicago Stock Exchange was in session to-day just long enough to make an adjournment out of respect to the late King of England. The Board of Trade was in session, but will close at noon on the day of the funeral.

New Orleans, May 7.—Business was suspended on the local Cotton Exchange to-day, owing to the death of King Edward. Messages of sympathy were sent to the members of the Liverpool Cotton Exchange.

Montreal, May 7.—The Stock Exchange here remained closed to-day out of respect for the memory of King Edward. Public and private buildings are draped with mourning emblems. All flags are at halfmast. Memorial services will be held in the churches to-morrow.