



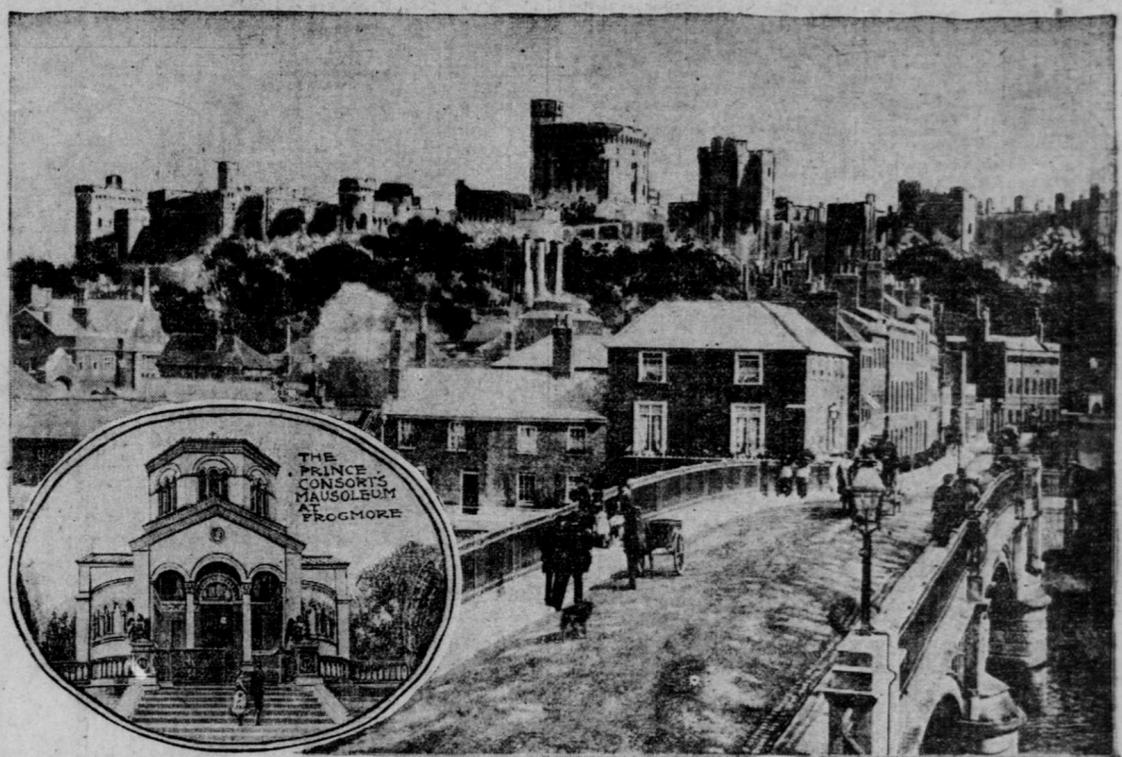
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EDWARD VII TAKES OATH AS RULER OF THE UNITED KINGDOM AND INDIA

Impressive Ceremonies in the Throneroom of St. James Palace Mark the Advent of the New Sovereign—Principal Nobles of the Realm and Members of Parliament Pledge Allegiance

KING EDWARD VII PROMISES TO DEVOTE LIFE TO ARDUOUS DUTIES HE HAS INHERITED

LONDON, Jan. 23.—Following is the full text of his Majesty's accession speech: "Your Royal Highnesses, My Lords and Gentlemen: This is the most painful occasion on which I shall ever be called upon to address you. My first and melancholy duty is to announce to you the death of my beloved mother, the Queen, and I know how deeply you and the whole nation, and I think I may say the whole world, sympathize with me in the irreparable loss we have all sustained. "I need hardly say that my constant endeavor will be always to walk in her footsteps. "In undertaking the heavy load which now devolves upon me I am fully determined to be a constitutional sovereign in the strictest sense of the word, and, so long as there is breath in my body, to work for the good and amelioration of my people. "I have resolved to be known by the name of Edward, which has been borne by six of my ancestors. In doing so I do not undervalue the name of Albert, which I inherit from my ever to be lamented great and wise father, who by universal consent is, I think, deservedly known by the name of Albert the Good, and I desire that his name should stand alone. "In conclusion, I trust to Parliament and to the nation to support me in the arduous duties which now devolve upon me by inheritance, and to which I am determined to devote my whole strength during the remainder of my life."



WINDSOR CASTLE, PRINCIPAL RESIDENCE OF THE LATE QUEEN, AND FROGMORE MAUSOLEUM UNDER THE WINDOWS IN WINDSOR PARK, WHERE HER REMAINS WILL BE LAID BESIDE THOSE OF THE LATE PRINCE CONSORT.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—At the meeting of the Privy Council to-day the King took the title of Edward VII, King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and Emperor of India. Preceded by half a dozen mounted policemen, the new sovereign arrived in a plain brougham, which was driven rapidly, with the coachman and footmen in their usual gray liveries, with mourning bands on their arms. An equestrian was seated beside him. The King was, of course, dressed in the deepest and most simple mourning, and carefully raised his hat in acknowledgment of the silent uncrying of heads, which was more impressive than the most enthusiastic cheers. The King looked tired and very sad, but very well. Following him came the Duke of York, the Duke of Connaught and others. Both the King and the Duke of York looked pathetically up at Buckingham Palace as they passed, and acknowledged the salute of the guard of honor drawn up inside the palace grounds. The troops there and elsewhere showed no signs of mourning, except that the bands were not present, but all the officers had craped on their sleeves.

dressed in the deepest mourning, stood up as the Speaker, Mr. Gully, entered and announced that by reason of the deeply lamented decease of her Majesty, Queen Victoria, it had become her duty to take the oath of allegiance to her successor, his Majesty King Edward VII. The Speaker then administered the oath and the swearing in of the members proceeded. Joseph Chamberlain, the Secretary of State for the Colonies; Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, the Chancellor of the Exchequer; Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, the Liberal leader in the House, and Sir William Vernon-Harcourt were the first to subscribe their names on the roll. In the House of Lords the oath was taken by the Duke of York, the Duke of Connaught, Earl Roberts, Lord Rosebery, Lord Salisbury, the Duke of Argyll, Lord Lansdowne and a hundred others. The House of Lords then adjourned until tomorrow.

DATE NOT SET FOR FUNERAL

Representatives of All the Royal Families in Europe Expected to Attend the Solemn Function.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—The King, who remains in London over night, was driven to Buckingham Palace after taking the oath by the Privy Council and dined there with the Duchess of Albany. Subsequently he went to Marlborough House to sleep. It is understood that he will return to Osborne this morning to direct the funeral arrangements. These were discussed at a meeting of authorities of the royal household at Buckingham Palace last evening. At the College of Arms it was said that the date of the funeral could not be settled until it was known when the European royalties or their representatives would arrive, but that the function would be held at the earliest possible date for the convenience of Emperor William, whose stay in England might be unavoidably limited. Buckingham Palace is being made ready for the royal persons who are arriving in London. Representatives of all the royal families in Europe will probably be present at the funeral, including the Kings of Italy, Belgium and Greece, the Crown Prince of Germany and Sweden and Archduke Francis Ferdinand of Austria. All the European courts will go into mourning for various periods.

SERVICE FOR THE DEAD QUEEN

The Members of the Royal Family Will Gather This Morning Around the Bier.

COWES, Isle of Wight, Jan. 24. 1 a. m.—At 11 o'clock this morning the members of the royal family will gather around the body of the late Queen, which lies in a simple coffin, the chapele ardente, festooned with red and white hangings. The Bishop of Winchester, standing before an altar removed for the occasion from the private chapel, will read a portion of the service for the dead. The coffin rests on a specially erected platform draped with royal purple, the feet lying to the east. The head faces the simple altar. Over the features is a thin veil. For a few hours before this service the public will be admitted to the room and allowed to view the remains of the sovereign who for so long ruled over them. The body will rest there until Sunday, and it is probable that no removal will occur for ten days.

SALISBURY AND THE NEW KING

Strained Relations Which Seem to Indicate That the Premier's Tenure of Office Cannot Endure Long.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—Prime Minister Salisbury's absence from Osborne House during the Queen's last moments have not been publicly explained and cause widespread speculation, especially in court and political circles. According to reliable information, Lord Salisbury remained away owing to strained personal relations between him and the present King. The Times in an editorial to-day on the new King partly affords a clue to the mystery where it says, "We shall not pretend there is nothing in his lengthy career which those who respect and admire him could not wish otherwise." These warning words are said to refer not to the Mordaunt case of thirty years ago, nor even to the Tranby Crote scandal, but to a more recent episode, concerning which the Marquis of Salisbury, in behalf of the Queen, read the Prince of Wales a severe lecture, which accounts for their now reported unfriendly relations. The serious aspect of this matter is under such condition of things that Lord Salisbury's tenure of the Premiership cannot endure long, and then the Unionist Government will go to pieces.

PROCLAIMED AS THE KING

Official Announcement of the Accession Made in St. James Palace at 9 O'Clock This Morning.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—Edward VII was proclaimed King of Great Britain and Emperor of India in St. James Palace at 9 o'clock this morning.

PRESIDENT MCKINLEY IS FIRST TO SALUTE BRITAIN'S NEW KING

Edward's Proclamation Orders All Officers and Persons in Authority Throughout His Dominions to Continue in Office During His Royal Pleasure

LONDON, Jan. 24.—An extraordinary issue of the Gazette this morning, which appears with black borders, announces the death of Queen Victoria, adding: "The event has caused one universal feeling of regret and sorrow to her Majesty's faithful subjects, to whom she was endeared by the deep interest in their welfare which she invariably manifested, as well as by many signal virtues which marked and adorned her character." Then follows the proclamation of allegiance by the Privy Council and the King's speech at his accession. After giving a list of those who attended the council, the Gazette announces that the King subscribed the oath relating to the security of the Church of Scotland. It concludes with the King's formal proclamation ordering all officers and persons in authority throughout his dominions to continue to exercise their offices during the royal pleasure, and exhorting his subjects to aid and assist such officers in the performance and execution of their duties. The sorrow felt throughout the empire is described in a constant succession of telegrams arriving from every important town in the colonies, all telling of the suspension of business, the closing of theaters, the display of mourning emblems and arrangements for memorial services.

greatest satisfaction that the King has taken the title of Edward VII. They are filled from end to end with descriptions of yesterday's ceremonies and accounts of the reception of the news of the death and the accession throughout the United Kingdom and in all parts of the world. King Edward's first speech is also applauded. The Daily Telegraph says: "It was admirable, touching and breathing deep sincerity. It does equal honor to the monarch and the man, and will carry a fresh sense of hope and confidence to the country in its trouble."

King Edward will return to Osborne immediately after the proclamation ceremony to-day. Regarding the cause of death the Lancet says: "Death was due to cerebral failure, transient but recurring symptoms of apathy and torpor, with aphasic conditions, gave great uneasiness to the physicians a few days before the final illness. From Saturday these symptoms grew steadily graver, but the heart's action was maintained throughout and the temperature was normal."

Among the innumerable telegrams of sympathy that continue pouring in from abroad, President McKinley's gives the greatest pleasure. The Daily Chronicle remarks: "It is believed that President McKinley's dispatch was the first to reach the Prince of Wales under his new title, and, just as Frederick the Great was the first European sovereign to recognize the independence of the United States, so now the President of the great republic has been the first to recognize the kingship of the great grandson of the monarch against whose authority the American colonists successfully rebelled."

"This is very touching when one remembers the visit of the Prince of Wales to Washington's tomb. Probably it was some remembrance of that incident which made President McKinley hasten to be first to salute the Prince of Wales as King, and the compliment, we are told, was most keenly appreciated." The Standard says: "It is not for mere show that the Americans have received the news of the death of Queen Victoria as a bereavement of their own and commented upon it in terms such as they would employ in the case of an honored President dying in office."

ARE SWORN TO AVOID WAR

NEW YORK, Jan. 23.—A Journal special from London says: In her last lucid rally before death the Queen summoned the Prince of Wales and the Kaiser to her bedside and besought them, as they loved her, to avoid war and maintain peace. The Prince and Kaiser knelt and swore to do all in their power to reign in peace, never to allow England and Germany to clash and to endeavor to induce all other nations to do likewise. The morning papers record with the

GERMAN PAPERS MAKE UNFRIENDLY REMARKS CONCERNING BOER WAR

One Journal Declares That Freedom-Loving, Heroic People Will See in Victoria's Death at the Present Time a Large Measure of Divine Justice

BERLIN, Jan. 23.—All the morning papers are highly appreciative of the late Queen Victoria's reign and concur in eulogizing her virtues as a sovereign, but while praising her character they add general political reflections unfriendly to Great Britain, particularly in connection with the Boer war.

The Tagblatt considers her death to be of serious political significance in a moment when Great Britain is involved in the South African war and the Chinese question is not solved. The paper adds: "A large part of the world which condemns the war in South Africa as undertaken by Messrs. Chamberlain and Rhodes and other mining speculators for their self-enrichment and the destruction of a little freedom-loving, heroic people will see in her death at such a moment a large measure of divine justice, for, according to trustworthy information, it cannot be doubted that the unfavorable turn of the war for the English arms during the past few months bore heavily on the Queen's heart and contributed to hastening her end."

The Tagblatt also remarks: "The manifold threads of relationship between Great Britain and Germany cause Germany to regard the Queen as, above all, the grandmother of our Emperor, and it has proved the most enduring bond between the two countries." The Vossische Zeitung considers it unfortunate that the Queen cherished a wish for the title of Empress, which cost so much blood in India and also favored British imperialism, which cost so much blood in other parts of the world. But the paper says: "An unusually fruitful life has come to an end. Her subjects not only bid farewell to a period of British history to which posterity will give her name, but they also have to thank her for having in her family and court life set them an example of purity and truth which will endure for all time."

The Hoerser Courier praises the Queen as a model of beautiful human qualities and adds: "History knows but few examples of such a pure, noble, womanly figure upon a throne. Foreign peoples accord her the palm as a noble woman and as an honor to her sex."

The Berliner Neueste Nachrichten praises the Queen's good will toward Germany and says: "She saw Germany's rise without envy." Continuing, the paper surmises that the change in the throne will not affect British influence or the grouping of the powers. The North German Gazette says: "The British emotion is similar to that which stirred our hearts at the death of our first Emperor. As that closed the William age in Germany, so the Victoria age is now closed in Great Britain."

The Klein Journal says: "With her life closed a volume of the history of mankind around her. Every one will feel the deep thrill caused by the opening of the new age."

The Lokal Anzeiger says: "The Queen remains one of the most

traculous figures that ever adorned the throne of England."

The Post says: "The Queen welded the empire into closer bonds than ever before and fruitfully upheld and increased its position as a power of the world."

The Kreuz Zeitung says: "The German people fully share the sad event which has brought forth heavy grief upon a kindred people."

The Cologne Gazette plays a glowing tribute to the memory and to the virtues of the deceased Queen and hails the new sovereign as a gracious and affable ruler, free from prejudice and ripe in the experience of the world. "Those qualities," it adds, "guarantee an undisturbed continuance of the excellent relations between Great Britain and Germany."

The tone of the press toward the new King is varied. The Post emphasizes his most cordial relations with Emperor William, which, it adds, have not been without influence upon his political opinions. The Deutsche Tages Zeitung points to King Edward's close relations in the past with the British Chartered South Africa Company, Mr. Rhodes and Mr. Chamberlain, concluding therefrom that he will not throw his influence for peace conditions acceptable to the Boers, and calls him no friend of Germany, but an advocate of intimate relations between Great Britain and France. The paper adds: "It would be all right for us if he prevailed with such views, for it would then be easier to find again our natural position."

The Vorwaerts says: "He has been satisfied with the reputation of being the best dressed man in Europe, and has never shown mental gifts of understanding for more serious conditions. His acquaintance with the demimonde of all the European capitals will make it easy for him to follow in the footsteps of the three Georges."

The Cologne Volks Zeitung emphasizes that Emperor William's visit to England is of a purely private character. Emperor William's message announcing Queen Victoria's death to his mother was addressed to his sister, Princess Victoria, who took the news to the Empress Frederick. The latter was deeply moved. Discussing the relations between Emperor William and King Edward VII, the Cologne Volks Zeitung, which admits that there was a "distinct coldness" until four years ago, says: "Repeated meetings and conversations, however, cleared up matters and their relations are now cordial. King Edward's predilection for France has cooled off in consequence of the Fashoda affair, and it is probable, therefore, that the new monarch will not throw his influence with France against Germany."

MOURNS FOR GRANDMOTHER

BERLIN, Jan. 23.—The Official Gazette contains the following imperial rescript: "OSBORNE, Jan. 23.—The death of my

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