

# BRITAIN'S NEW KING.

## Career and Characteristics of England's Ruler.

The new King, known as George V., is George Frederick Ernest Albert, who before Queen Victoria's death was known as the Duke of York, upon her death became Duke of Cornwall, and later, upon the completion of his tour around the British Empire, was created Prince of Wales. He was born on June 3, 1865, at Marlborough House, seventeen months after the birth of his brother, the Duke of Clarence, on whose death, in January, 1892, he became the heir, after his father, to the British throne. The title of the Duke of York is appropriated exclusively to members of the royal family of Great Britain. It has often been given to younger sons of the reigning monarch, and the title was borne by Henry VIII., Charles I. and James II. before they ascended the throne. The first Duke was Edmund of Langley, fifth son of Edward III., who created him Duke of York about 1285, when he was forty-four years old. The title lapsed after the accession of James II. But the House of Hanover revived it in 1716, when Ernest Augustus, brother of George I. and Bishop of Osnaburg, was created Duke of York and Albany. Prince Edward Augustus, brother of George III., and the second son of George III., Prince Frederick, afterward successively held the title, which again became extinct on the latter's death, in 1827.

From his early childhood Prince George presented a striking contrast to his elder brother, the Duke of Clarence. The latter was pale, pensive, retiring, but with a singular grace of manner and deportment that never afterward forsook him; the other was ruddy of countenance, full of brightness and brusque vivacity. The features of the elder were finely cut, in close resemblance to those of his father at the same early age. Prince George, on the other hand, bore a striking resemblance to the Princess of Wales' sister, the Empress Dowager of Russia, not only in the general form and cast of countenance, but also in detail of feature and expression. In later years the new King's resemblance to his cousin, the Emperor Nicholas, has been much commented on.

### Naval Career.

Throughout their boyhood Prince George and his brother were constant companions. An extraordinary intimacy and sympathy existed between them, and each exerted a marked influence over the other. Together they entered the navy as cadets, on June 5, 1877. Prince George had reached the required age only two days before, and was perhaps the youngest cadet ever admitted to service. For two years they were on the training ship Dartmouth, the younger winning a reputation for athletic prowess unusual for his age. Then, on July 15, 1879, they set out on their famous three years' voyage in the *Bacchante*. They visited the West Indies, South America, the Cape, Australia, Fiji, Japan, China, Singapore and Ceylon. The *Bacchante* was then ordered through the Suez Canal into the Mediterranean, and a considerable period of time was spent by the Princes in Egypt, the Holy Land and Greece during the spring of 1882.

Shortly after this Prince George became the senior midshipman in the service, and was waiting until his age allowed him to present himself for his examination as sub-lieutenant, when he obtained a first class in seamanship. On returning home he at once joined, as all sub-lieutenants have to do, the Naval College at Greenwich for further instruction, and subsequently went on the ship *Excellent* at Portsmouth. Here he went through the course exactly like anybody else. Every sub-lieutenant has to pass five examinations—one each in seamanship, in navigation, in torpedo, in gunnery and in pilotage. In four of these Prince George achieved the unusual distinction of obtaining a first class, and thus won his promotion to lieutenant's rank on October 8, 1885.

### In American Waters.

The Admiralty ordered the Prince on May 6, 1890, to the command of the large gunboat *Thrush*, on the North American and West Indian stations. In that capacity he successfully accomplished the difficult task of towing a torpedo boat across the Atlantic. He also visited Canada and the United States and acted as the Queen's representative in opening the industrial exhibition at Kingston, Jamaica. Returning to England he was promoted to the rank of commander on August 27, 1891. In the autumn of that year he went to visit his brother, the Duke of Clarence, at Dublin. There he contracted typhoid fever and nearly lost his life. But his robust constitution held out, and he recovered his health just in time to stand by the deathbed of his brother, who had fallen a victim to pneumonia.

### Prince George's Marriage.

Prince George was created Duke of York, Earl of Inverness and Baron Killarney on the Queen's birthday, May 24, 1892. His marriage with Princess May of Teck, who had been affianced to the Duke of Clarence, was celebrated in the Chapel Royal, St. James', on July 6, 1893. Six children were born to them—Edward Albert (June 23, 1894), Albert Frederick (December 14, 1895), Victoria Alexandra (April 25, 1897), Henry William (March 31, 1900), George Edward (December 20, 1902) and John Charles (July 12, 1905). The succession in the direct line, for which at one time much apprehension was felt in England, appears, therefore, to be secure.

### Tour of the World.

The most noteworthy occurrence in the life of the new King thus far is the seven months' trip around the world and the British colonies which he took in 1901, shortly after his father's accession to the throne. On this journey Prince George was accompanied by the Princess, who shared with him all the honors bestowed on him at every place they visited. Prince George opened the first Parliament of the Commonwealth of Australia. The royal couple had arrived in Canada, and there was reason to believe that the journey would be extended to the United States, though no arrangements in that direction had been made, when President McKinley was assassinated. The tragedy put a visit to this country at that moment out of the question and the Prince and Princess returned to England without having seen the country which Edward VII. had visited more than forty years before, when a young man.

### Guildhall Speech.

On his return to London Prince George was publicly received at the Guildhall, his hosts being the Lord Mayor and the Aldermen. He delivered an address on that occasion which showed that the quiet, retiring young man who was known to be averse to social functions and public demonstrations was a gifted speaker and that he possessed the qualities of a leader. It was in this address that the heir to the throne delivered his well known advice to England to "wake up." The young Prince's Guildhall speech was referred to by Lord Rosebery as "a statesman-like address."

In his speech Prince George spoke of his experiences in the distant possessions of the empire and of the impressions made on him by what he had seen. His trip had taken him through the Mediterranean and the Suez Canal to India, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, St. Vincent, W. I., and to Nova Scotia, and through Canada to the Pacific Ocean. In the autumn of 1905 Prince George again visited India, and on his return made another speech, in which he declared that "the task of governing India will be made easier if we on our part infuse into it a wider element of sympathy." In 1908 he came to Canada to attend the celebration of the Champlain tercentenary, meeting Vice-President Fairbanks, who represented this country, at Quebec.

### Losing Its Tentacles.

With many States and the United States Government in hot pursuit of the Standard Oil Company it would not be surprising if that octopus was in a somewhat distressed frame of mind. Many of its tentacles are being lopped off, so many, in fact, that it is doubtful if with even its marvelous powers of replacement it can grow new ones quite fast enough to save itself from permanent maiming. The loss of Tennessee, which has been made final by a decision of the United States Supreme Court, will probably be severely felt by the corporation, not, perhaps, so much because it means expulsion from one State as because of the evil advertising it means and the bad odor which the Supreme Court of the United States, soon to pronounce judgment of life or death upon it, seems to find attached to it.—*Providence Bulletin*.

### Some Big Chain Cables.

Some of the biggest, if not the biggest, chain cables in the world are those made in South Wales for certain new quadruple-screw turbine Atlantic liners.

The iron bar used in making the links is three and three-quarters inches in diameter at the smallest part. Each link is about twenty-two and a quarter inches long and weighs about 160 pounds.

When tested for strength the breaking stress of 265.7 tons required by law, instead of fracturing these gigantic links, simply elongated them about one inch. With the highest stress that the testing machine could give, about 370 tons, the links showed no signs of cracks.—*Harper's Weekly*.

# IN THE PUBLIC EYE.



ALBERT SPALDING,  
A FAMOUS AMERICAN VIOLINIST.

There must be something in sporting blood that produces the musical temperament when the two most talented of young American musicians, Geraldine Farrar and Albert Spalding, are both the children of famous baseball players. The distinguished soprano is the daughter of Sid. C. Farrar, long a member of the Philadelphia Nationals, and the greatest of American violin virtuosos is the son of Al. G. Spalding, whose career and fame are too well known for repetition here.

Mr. Spalding is a violinist of the most extraordinary technical powers. He has a beautiful sensuous tone, great warmth of conception, joined with a comprehensive mentality which enables him to put these qualities to the best use.

Spalding has in his artistic make-up that which appeals to both layman and professional; his warm, singing, soulful tone will always please a miscellaneous audience, while his mastery of the violin, his sterling musicianship and his exquisite taste in all things pertaining to interpretation must win the admiration of connoisseurs. Spalding's technique is highly developed; it is fluent, it is reliable and clean cut.

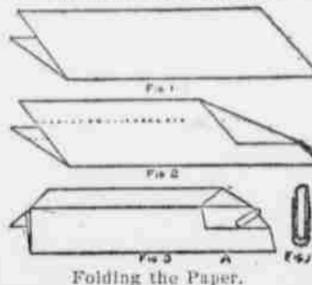
What makes Spalding's art particularly attractive are the above mentioned qualities of his round, noble, ringing tone, which recalls Wilhelm's, and a temperament filled with youthful freshness.

Albert Spalding was born in Chicago in 1888, and began his studies at an early age with Professor Chiti in Florence, where he lived in the winter, studying in the summer in his own country with the Spanish master, Professor J. Buitrago. When he was

fourteen he took the first prize of the Bologna Conservatoire, and finished his studies in Paris with Lefort.

### Making a Paper Aeroplane.

A very interesting and instructive top aeroplane can be made as shown in the accompanying illustrations. A sheet of paper is first folded, Fig. 1, then the corners on one end are doubled over, Fig. 2, and the whole piece finished up and held together with a paper clip as in Fig. 3. The paper clip to be used should be like



Folding the Paper.

the one shown in Fig. 4, writes J. H. Crawford, in *Popular Mechanics*. If one of these clips is not at hand, form a piece of wire in the same shape, as it will be needed for balancing purposes as well as for holding the paper together. Grasp the aeroplane between the thumb and forefinger at the place marked A in Fig. 3, keeping the paper as level as possible and throwing it as you would a dart. The aeroplane will make an easy and graceful flight in a room where no air will strike it.

In 300 balloon ascensions there is, on an average, one fatal accident.

# RACE SUICIDE GOOD FORM.



Applicant For Position—"No, mum, I don't know nothing about children; up to now I've always worked in the best families, where they don't have none."—*Illustrated Bits*.

# AMBERGRIS TREASURE.

Story of a \$30,000 Lump and Something About the Substance.

The story of how a Manchester (N. H.) painter found in the St. Lawrence river a lump of grayish substance weighing thirty-eight pounds, and how he has discovered that the solid fatty stuff is ambergris and is worth \$30,000, recalls the nearest thing to romance that ever entered into the lives of Gloucester and New Bedford whalers, in the old days when American whalers dared every sea. It was like a lottery. Once in a lifetime you might chance on the decaying body of a whale, giving off an awful smell, and inside that whale would be a fortune enough so that you would never have to go to sea again. Charles Reade, as far as we remember, is the only writer to introduce ambergris into fiction. In "Love Me Little, Love Me Long," David tells Miss Fountain how "the skipper stuffed their noses and ears with cotton steeped in aromatic vinegar, and they lighted short pipes and broached the brig upon the putrescent monster and grappled to it; and the skipper jumped on it and drove his spade (sharp steel) in behind the whale's side fins."

It is a matter of record that not far from the Windward Islands a Yankee skipper in one of the best old whaling years did cut out of a whale 130 pounds of ambergris, which was sold for £590. The price quoted for many years was \$6 an ounce. Ambergris is often found floating on the sea, particularly off the coast of Brazil and of Madagascar. The Bahamas send more than any other source to market. The stuff is a secretion of the sperm whale which dies of the disease producing the perfume matter. Chemists find it hard to account for the fact that the smell of the dead whale is so horrible when the substance taken out is valuable only as a source of sweet smells.—*Brooklyn Eagle*.

### Lightning as a Fertilizer.

Often on mountain seacoasts the vapor-laden south wind is seen covering the mountain peaks with a cloudy veil. This same phenomenon can be seen atop some of our peaky spires. Now, atmospheric electricity can take these same routes and harmlessly and silently balance and mix up and neutralize the differing electric loads of earth and air. This may be all to the good in insuring, for miles around, safety from thunderbolts, but at the same time it may be stealing something from the farms and gardens of the vicinage, for lightning loads the air with bushels of nitrous gases which descend with the rain to enrich the ground.—*Tip in the New York Press*.

### THE SMART MAN.

Grimkie (a resident)—Blysterre, who lives next door to me, is the most stupid specimen of humanity I have ever seen, and yet every one in town speaks of him as "the smart man."  
Greenleaf (a stranger)—Why is that?

Grimkie—He's the proprietor of a mustard plaster factory.—*Chicago News*.

### WHY NOT?

"Senator Wombat has just read 'Lucile' for the first time. Says it is a magnificent poem."

"Enthusiastic about it, is he?"  
"So much so that he wants to have it reprinted as a public document."  
—*Louisville Courier-Journal*.

### A DETERMINED WOMAN

Finally Found a Food That Cured Her.

"When I first read of the remarkable effects of Grape-Nuts food, I determined to secure some," says a woman of Salisbury, Mo. "At that time there was none kept in this town, but my husband ordered some from a Chicago traveler.

"I had been greatly afflicted with sudden attacks of cramps, nausea, and vomiting. Tried all sorts of remedies and physicians, but obtained only temporary relief. As soon as I began to use the new food the cramps disappeared and have never returned.

"My old attacks of sick stomach were a little slower to yield, but by continuing the food, that trouble has disappeared entirely. I am to-day perfectly well, can eat anything and everything I wish, without paying the penalty that I used to. We would not keep house without Grape-Nuts.

"My husband was so delighted with the benefits I received that he has been recommending Grape-Nuts to his customers and has built up a very large trade on the food. He sells them by the case to many of the leading physicians of the county, who recommend Grape-Nuts very generally. There is some satisfaction in using a really scientifically prepared food."

Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above-letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.