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PERSONAL SIDE OF GEORGE V.

England's King a Lovable Man,
Says Intimate Friend.

HAS A MIND OF HIS OWN.

Close Student of National and International Affairs—How He Once Warned His Country—When He Acted as Guide to an American—One of His Pranks.

The personality of George V., king of Great Britain and the British empire, is perhaps less known to his subjects than that of any king who has come to the British throne in centuries. He has been affectionately called "the sailor prince." His marriage with the popular Princess Mary of Teck, who was previously engaged to his elder brother, the Duke of Clarence, brought him still further favor with the British people, and trips to the far corners of the colonies have made him known in distant corners of the earth, but of his intimate personal character only a few things are known.

Lord Burnham, who was a personal friend of the late King Edward and knew intimately the whole royal family, sums up the personal characteristics of King George in the following paragraphs:

"He has undergone sedulous training and has been educated to rule by learning to obey. The country will discover in him what was admitted to his readiness here always realized—admirable traits of kindness and strength, wise common sense, practical judgment of affairs, a shrewd insight into character and a singularly upright and lofty conception of kingly duty.

Deliberate in Thought.
"He has a frank, generous, unspoiled nature, is quick in apprehension, deliberate in thought, careful in expression, controlled by a far-reaching consciousness of duty and is animated by a vivid sense of his exalted mission."
"Among other qualities which help him to his new sovereignty, he is a keen sportsman, an admirable father and husband and a lovable man. He comes to the throne at a time of a keen political crisis, and while all partisan rivalries are naturally hushed during the poignancy of national grief, we know he has the tact and ability to give inestimable advice to his subjects and the power to solve many of our most acute problems."

King George's tastes are quiet and unostentatious, and he is a constant reader and a close student of national and international affairs. To his leisure hours are attributed to him, and there is very little doubt that he inclines to a conservative view in national politics. Yet a British king is in theory above and beyond politics, and those familiar with King George's earnest desire in all things to do his duty as he sees it are inclined to believe that he will be able to hold an even balance between the two contending parties.

His "Wake Up, England!" Speech.
That King George has a mind of his own and thinks has been evidenced more than once in his public addresses, which, it is said, are not for the most part prepared for him, but are the result of his own work and study. Englishmen will not soon forget his famous "Wake Up, England!" speech, which was made on his return from a tour of the British empire, when he was in 1903. He was welcomed back by a luncheon at the Guildhall, London, at which the city bestowed upon him his freedom.

One phrase in the speech he made gave rise to the greatest enthusiasm not only in the city, but throughout England and in all the colonies that had been visited. The phrase was thought to show that George had come back alive to affairs and with a sense of how to handle them. The speech was a masterpiece of brevity and pointed words in which he summed up the results of his trip were, "Wake up, England!" He said:

If I were asked to specify any particular thing that I have seen here, I should undoubtedly place before all others that of loyalty to the crown and attachment to the old country. It was touching to hear the invariable reference to "home" even from the lips of those who never had been or were ever likely to be in these islands. And with that loyalty were unmistakable evidence of confidence in the strength of true living membership in the empire and of power and readiness to share the burden of the responsibility of that membership. It is the result of the happy relations thus created between the mother country and her colonies. You have seen the spirit of the nation here in South Africa. To the distinguished representatives of the commercial interests of the empire whom I have the pleasure of seeing here, I venture, however, to allude to an impression which seemed generally to prevail among these brethren across the sea. It was that the old country must wake up if she intends to maintain her old position of pre-eminence in her colonial trade against foreign competitors. That is the message I have brought back with me. "Wake up, England!"

As a boy King George became a midshipman in the navy. He was fairly popular with his brother officers, unpretentious and quiet in his ways, reserved and an earnest student. His rise in due course to the rank of vice admiral.

of Wales, and a naval officer on board. A prominent American, temporarily in Halifax, managed to get permission to go over the ship.

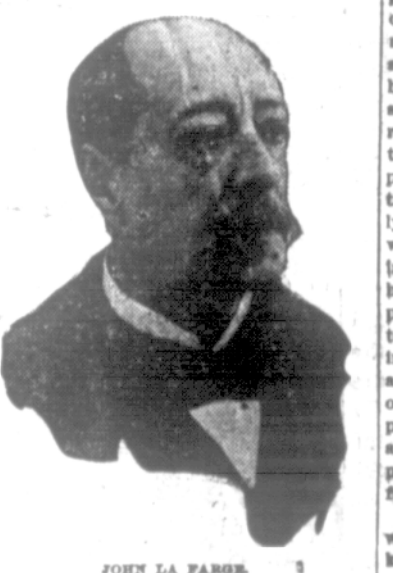
Acted as Guide to an American.
In the boat that took him over was a British officer of the garrison, with whom he had some acquaintance. When they arrived at the ship coast was in full swing, and the grime was inches deep from bow to stern. They were met by a particularly grimy young officer, who volunteered to show the American around while the officer transacted his business with the captain.

An hour later the two met to return to shore. The American expressed himself as delighted with what he had seen and with the courtesy of the young naval officer who had been his guide.

"I should have liked to see the prince, though," he remarked. "You've nearly seen him in his company, had him all to yourself. What more do you want?" said the English officer, laughing.
"Great Scott! Was that the prince?" cried the American. "And I asked him if he had put his royal highness into cotton wool until they got the coat dust swept away. No wonder he laughed." When a boy the king showed considerable dexterity and played many pranks. When his grandmother, Queen Victoria, before whom all the monarchs shook, told him he could come from under the dinner table, where he had been sent as punishment to her honor and the amusement of the servants. It was found he had spent his few minutes of penance in divesting himself of every stitch of clothing.

Again, when he and his elder brother as boys were paying a state visit to the governor of one of the colonies they pretended to do honor to the natives by appearing suddenly with yellow painted noses, which gave rise to the report that King George cannot fall to be of the greatest moment. Not in many years has a British king come to the throne with the prospect of immediately facing so many important and perplexing problems.

LA FARGE, THE ARTIST.
Career of Veteran Revolutionary of Art of Stained Glass.
John La Farge, the well known artist who revolutionized the art of stained glass, was born in New York city on March 21, 1835. He studied architecture and then took up the study of painting with Couture in Paris and with William M. Hunt. He began painting with religious subjects and decorative work. He painted flowers, a few portraits and many landscapes. For a short time Mr. La



Farge made illustrations for books and magazines. He then devoted himself to mural painting of a religious and ecclesiastical character. Technically Mr. La Farge's greatest specific contribution has been, no doubt, the extension of the possibilities of what is called "stained glass" and the discovery of new ways of turning it to artistic uses.
For the making of stained glass windows he invented the new methods known in Europe as "American" painting and reforming the entire art of the glass stained from the making of the new glass by new methods to the painting of the same.
Much of this work is in churches and residences in Boston, New York, Chicago, Cleveland, Philadelphia and elsewhere.
Mr. La Farge has written several works on art and has delivered many lectures.

Tribute to King Edward VII.
The following tribute to King Edward VII. of Great Britain, entitled "The True of God," was written by Alfred Austin, the poet laureate:

What darkness deep as wintry gloom
Gave birth to this great monarch's birth;
In vain the vernal orchards bloom;
The woodland sings
A mournful song
Is all new left of one but yesterday a king.

Thrones have there been of hateful fame,
Reared upon wanton war,
He we have lost still linked his name
With peace at home and
For peace he wrought.
His constant thought
Being how to shield his realm against
strife's baleful star.

So let us now seek to wrest from fate
Fate's fangs release
And, mindful of his wise behest, from
faction's claims arise,
Treading the path he trod.
The sacred trust of God,
The path that leads to peace and
the path that leads to peace and

Home Course In Domestic Science

XVIII.—Food For Invalids and Children.

By EDITH G. CHARLTON,
In Charge of Domestic Economy, Iowa
State College.

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Association.

THE chief difference between cooking for the sick and for those in good health is that the sick person must have his food properly prepared and the one who is perfectly well ought to have it properly prepared. One is a case of necessity in order to regain health; the other is a case of prevention to ward off sickness. There is no medicine more important and powerful than the right kind of food cooked and served in the best way to make it easy of digestion and nutritious. Since this is true there is no part of nursing more important than that of preparing the invalid's meals. Selecting and cooking food for one who has little appetite means more than choosing certain nutritious foods and cooking them well. They mean presenting the proper food to the patient in such an attractive way that an appetite will be awakened and there will be a desire to eat. It is essential, then, that special care be taken in arranging the patient's tray. A sick person is unusually sensitive to details. Little things which possibly would pass unnoticed by the person in normal health may cause actual discomfort to the one weakened by disease. The tray should always be covered with a clean cloth. The smallest stain or a rumpled appearance may take away the patient's desire for the food. The prettiest, thinest china and glass, the brightest silver, should be sent to the sickroom. These in themselves will appeal to the eye and thus aid digestion.

The food should be served in small quantities and by courses. It is not unusual for the slight of a tray loaded with food to be worn out after a second meal. It is better to serve a small amount of food at a time and to serve it at intervals. The food should be served in small quantities and by courses. It is not unusual for the slight of a tray loaded with food to be worn out after a second meal. It is better to serve a small amount of food at a time and to serve it at intervals.

When a patient is unable to eat, the nurse should wear comfortable clothing—a washable dress and broad soled shoes—and if the disease is at all infectious she should be careful to wash her hands each time she touches the patient. Professional nurses learn very early in their training the importance of disinfecting and using every precaution to prevent further development of the disease germs, but the inexperienced sometimes find it hard to realize how very powerful and judicious are these minute germs.

It is not at all necessary for the home nurse to be versed in drugs and medicines, nor should she be required to put on complicated bandages, prepare dressings or administer treatments which require professional skill and experience. All such matters will be undertaken by the physician when a trained nurse is not employed. But the woman who knows how to put on a simple bandage, how to stop an ordinary attack of nosebleeding, what to do when some one faints and also is familiar with simple remedies for simple ailments will always find the knowledge useful. In fact, it is a part of the all round woman's education to know these things and be able to supply them in a common sense way.

The Care of Little Children.
No woman should consider her education complete until she has an intelligent knowledge regarding the care of little children. When we consider that the material out of which either heroes or invalids are made is found in the nursery it behooves every woman to see to it that either by her personal effort or by her influence she is doing her part to have the future generation composed of strong men and women, capable of being heroes, and that the number of weaklings is lessened. One of the greatest errors in the management of children relates to their nutrition. "If the child is properly fed he will stand a great deal of abuse in other directions," says one authority, but more is necessary than food if the child is to develop properly. He must have fresh air, suitable nutrition and a chance to live as a young child should, free from care, with nothing to excite nerves or prevent the proper development of body and mind—as nearly like a young animal as possible.

Don't boil eggs for either invalids or children. Always cook them in water which has not quite reached the boiling point.
Don't cook milk directly over the fire; it is almost sure to burn. Even if it does not, milk should not be heated for the same reason that an egg should not.

should not. Boiling temperature makes the albumen tough and indigestible. Don't cook cream soups or boiled custards directly over the fire. Use a double boiler to keep the temperature below boiling.

Don't serve insufficiently cooked cereals. Rice, oatmeal and cornstarch should be cooked a long time over hot water. Rice requires about two hours and oatmeal at least four hours' steam cooking.

Don't serve fried potatoes. When they are allowed they are much better baked, because they are more quickly digested in that form.

Don't serve cheese and don't cook butter too long. In making cream soups add the butter just before serving.

Nurse's Care of Herself.
The woman who is acting as nurse in her home is very apt to neglect herself. It may be hard for her to do otherwise, especially if there are other demands on her time and strength. But if the patient needs constant care then it is almost imperative that the person who is caring for him should be relieved of other duties and responsibilities. His recovery demands this, for the nurse's mental and physical condition has often a marked effect on the patient. If the nurse is tired out, has been obliged to do without sufficient sleep for several nights, she is not likely to be herself. She will be nervous, easily excited, perhaps irritable and utterly unfit to give her best effort to her task.

She should have regular hours for sleep, when her rest will be unbroken for at least seven hours out of each



A MODERN OUTFIT FOR INFANT.
Twenty-four. Then a short time should be allowed every day for outdoor exercise. Constantly breathing the air of even a well ventilated sickroom soon would have also good, nourishing, easily digested food at regular hours. When sickness comes into the family such matters as guarding the health of the nurse and keeping the other members of the household in good health are often overlooked and a single case of illness very often becomes two or three just because of this neglect. Everything should be done to hasten the recovery of the patient as well as preserve the good health of the rest of the family.

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America's Welcome to Roosevelt

IF on June 18 you hear rumbles and roars, cheers and shouts and hundreds of whistles trying to blow the top out of the sky be not alarmed. The racket reaching you will only be New York city welcoming home "Teddy" Roosevelt, who is due to reach the metropolis on that date, and the arrangements made to greet him include much noise to be heard all over the country.

Europe has had first chance to fete the returning hunter, but just wait until America gets sight of him! Already he has been called to don earriaps and boxing gloves, along with the suggestion that an armor suit should also be worn as a protection against his enthusiastic countrymen. No stone will be left unturned to make his homecoming the occasion of the greatest reception ever tendered an American in the nation's history.

It will be a great day for the colonel. It will be a great day for New Yorkers. It will also be a great day for thousands of visitors who have made arrangements to come from every city and town in the country. Of course the big organizations, patriotic, political and social, are taking the most prominent part in the affair and have already engaged most of the available vessels on which they will go far out at sea to greet Colonel Roosevelt. While no prize has been offered for the first to shake his hand, you may rest assured that there will be an exciting race for the slight of a tray loaded with food to be worn out after a second meal. It is better to serve a small amount of food at a time and to serve it at intervals.

When the colonel reaches America he will think New York is repeating her grand old-fashioned welcome for his benefit, for there is to be a big naval and land parade, the former as the colonel's ship comes up the bay and the latter after he lands. While it is not yet shown whether any war vessels will go to New York to take part in the naval parade, there is talk of having Fort Hancock, Wadsworth and Hamilton salute Colonel Roosevelt as he comes up the bay.



In the land parade will be rough riders, military, civic and political organizations from all parts of the United States, and it will be a parade reaching halfway across the city. The committee in charge is burning the midnight oil in endeavoring to properly handle this affair, dispatches and letters coming from every part of the country from those wishing to take part. Many ranchmen from the west are eager to come and have agreed to bring their own horses and a complete new outfit. Two or three hundred of these big, clean fellows in line would be a feature of any parade.

To honor his predecessor President Taft is planning to be in New York on June 18 and may either cancel his Japanese trip, scheduled for this summer, or postpone it to a later date so that he may attend the reception and be the first to greet the former chief executive. There is no precedent for a president to leave the capital of the nation to assist in welcoming a private citizen or even a distinguished national or foreign official, for that matter. President Taft, however, has not up to now been bound by petty precedent. The president several months ago, in discussing the return of Roosevelt, declared that he would gladly be a participant in any reception that was tendered the former president in Washington and that he would not hesitate to leave the city and assist in the welcome of Colonel Roosevelt in another city.

New York, of course, is not the only city that is to have an opportunity of welcoming Colonel Roosevelt, as he intends to make a western tour shortly after returning. Among the invitations accepted on this trip is one to be present at the annual Wyoming celebration at Cheyenne the last week in August. Every year since Wyoming has been a state there has been a great statehood celebration in Cheyenne in August, at which are gathered all the products and talents of the state, especially in the lines of live stock industry. The cattlemen from far and near join in a great show of broncho busting, throwing and cattle handling.