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1st Edition—Country Edition
2nd Edition—Home Edition
3rd Edition—Sporting Edition
The last edition contains all the late war and news items. This edition is not delivered and may be procured only from newsboys after six o'clock Saturday evening.

Sunday Standard

A Paper With a Purpose—"To Serve It's Readers"

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THIRD SECTION—Pages 11 to 14

THREE SECTIONS—Section Three

WHO, WHAT AND WHERE IN THE WORLD WAR

A The Key to Asia Minor MONUMENT to Russian persistence is the little city of Kars, in Russian Armenia, which has been a possession of the Great White Czar since 1878. It is from this fortress, situated about a hundred miles northeast of Erzerum, that Russia has sent forth her armies for the conquest of Turkey's Asiatic possessions. "The key to Asia Minor," Kars has been called, and so it may prove to be. Situated on a tableland of 6,000 feet in elevation, it forms a commanding position from a military point of view on the plateau of Asia Minor, facilitating aggression toward Turkish Armenia and serving as a Russian outpost on the "road to Constantinople" now being taken by Russian armies. Since Kars was made a Russian city it has been rendered almost impregnable.

The Russian flag was first hoisted over Kars eighty-eight years ago July 15, 1828, when it was captured by General Paskevich after a conflict of three days. After an occupation of two years the Russians were forced by the terms of peace to abandon the place, and it was returned to Turkey. Grudgingly the bear released his grasp, and when the Crimean war broke out in 1854 the Russians again besieged Kars. The town was then defended by ramparts surrounded by a ditch, with



GEN. KENRICH OSHIMA
Recently appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese army.

on the hills north of the town. Kars was then under the nominal command of Vassif Pasha, but was really in charge of the British officer, General Fenwick Williams and Gen. Kmetz, known as "Ismail Pasha," a Hungarian. The Russian army of 40,000 infantry and 10,000 cavalry was led by Gen. Mouraviev. The siege lasted from June 18 to Nov. 28, 1855. All the efforts of the Russians to

a strong citadel and some works carry the place by assault ended in failure. Four times they captured the redoubts, only to be dislodged by bayonet charges. The garrison suffered terribly from lack of food and from the ravages of cholera, and it was not until he and his men were starving that Gen. Williams offered to surrender. In accepting the proposal, Gen. Mouraviev said: "Gen. Williams, you have made yourself a name in history, and posterity will stand amazed at the endurance, the courage and the discipline which this siege has called forth in the remains of an army. Let us arrange a capitulation that will satisfy the demands of war, without disgracing humanity."

For a second time, by the treaty of peace, Kars was lost to Russia. The bear bided his time, and in 1877, when Russia was again at war with Turkey, Kars fell a third time before the Russians. This time Kars was taken by assault after twelve hours of fighting. The capture of Erzerum by the Russians last February was a case of Caucasian history repeating itself, for the Czar's soldiers reproduced against the modern forts the direct method which succeeded thirty-nine years ago against Kars. The Russians lost about 2,500 killed and wounded in the assault, while the Turkish casualties were 5,000, with 10,000 prisoners. By the Berlin treaty of

July, 1878, Kars was finally ceded to Russia.

The long struggle for Kars, finally crowned with success, marked a step toward the realization of Russia's great ambition—the capture of Constantinople. Since Catherine made her triumphal march along the "Road to Constantinople," and Czar Alexander I. demanded from Napoleon, as the price of his help, "the key to Russia's house," nearly all of Russia's wars have had their main purpose the annexation of Constantinople and the domination of the Dardanelles. That ambition is still cherished, and it is the hope of all Russians that the present war will witness its realization.

"Peace at Any Price"

E NGLAND'S "conscientious objectors" and America's "peace at any price" advocates represent only a modern development of a movement which is as old as history. The doctrine of non-resistance was born in Asia thousands of years ago, and it has been adopted to a greater or lesser degree by nearly all the great religions with the exceptions of Judaism and Mohammedanism. Christendom in general has refused to accept the doctrine save as a theory to be honored more in the breach than in the observance, but a number of Christian sects

have made it the principal plank in their doctrinal platforms.

The "peace at any price" doctrine may be said to have had its origin on this side of the Atlantic with the arrival at Boston just 260 years ago, July 10, 1630, of the first Quakers. The pioneers of this sect were two women, Mary Fisher and Ann Austin, and their landing created consternation among the Puritan magistrates. George Bishop said: "Two poor women arriving in your harbor so shock you, to the everlasting shame of you, and of your established peace and order, as if a formidable army had invaded your borders."

Mary Fisher and Ann Austin, who had fled from persecution in England to Barbadoes and thence to Boston, soon discovered that they had leaped from the frying pan into the fire. Their books were burned by the common hangman before they were permitted to land. They were then cast into prison and stripped in a search for the body-marks of witches. The pious Puritans were then in the throes of a witch hunt, and that very year a woman who was the widow of a magistrate and the sister of Governor Bellingham was put to death as a witch. The two women were joined by eight more Quakers in August, but all were banished. Three of them who returned were sentenced to death—two young men



GEN. A. A. BRUSILOFF
The Russian commander, director of the great offensive, capturing 175,000 Austrians.

and Mary Dyer. The latter was reprieved and sent back to Rhode Island, but she returned to Boston, defied the laws, and was hanged.

Among the early disciples of Fox were many whose enthusiasm outran their judgement, and they often adopted very objectionable methods of expressing their scorn for the magistrates, ministers and

human laws. Several fanatical young women walked naked in the streets of Boston as emblems of the "unclothed souls of the people." In spite of such provocations, which might have justified imprisonment, the Massachusetts authorities had no justification for the incredible ferocity which characterized their persecution of the Quakers.

The Dutch of New Amsterdam were equally disregarding of the rights of "the accused sect," but, unlike the New Englanders, they did not kill, but only imprisoned them. In Maryland the Friends were not persecuted because of their religious views, but they were often fined and imprisoned because of their refusal to perform military duty or take the oath.

In Pennsylvania the Quakers opposed the Indian wars, and many of them were so determined in their opposition to the revolutionary struggle that they aided the British. The capture of the papers and records of Quaker meetings gave Congress proof of the general disaffection of the society, and eleven of the leaders in Philadelphia were arrested and banished to Virginia. Two Quakers who were convicted as British spies were executed. On the other hand, many Quakers supported the revolution, and Thomas Paine, whose pen so ably supported the sword of Washington, was of Quaker stock.

VICTORIA CROSS MOST COVETED GIFT IN EMPIRE

E LIXTY years ago saw the birth of what has become throughout the British Empire—and especially in these times of war—the most famous and the most coveted gift that is in the possession of the Sovereign to bestow—the Victoria Cross. It is, perhaps, appropriate that the diamond jubilee of a decoration instituted in the closing days of what was then regarded as one of the most serious of the many armed conflicts in which the nation has been engaged should fall in the midst of a vast struggle that eclipses in every way the battles of past centuries in which Great Britain has been engaged. Possibly among the countless brave deeds that are being performed today by the wonderful army that has sprung to the defence of the small nations there will be one that is rewarded by as there will be many that merit the little bronze medal "For Val-

or." If such there be, the recipient of the Cross will have reason to be doubly proud, as the winner of the decoration on the diamond jubilee of its foundation.

Queen's Happy Idea
In no other country is there a war distinction so renowned as that established by Queen Victoria on January 29, 1856, when the Crimean war was all but ended, and the shadow of the Indian Mutiny had not yet fallen upon the country. There was at that time no method of honoring individual gallantry. Only the higher ranks of the navy and army could receive even the lowest class of the Order of the Bath, and the medals which could be conferred upon the services were either for indiscriminate participation in a particular action or campaign or for long service and meritorious conduct. The happy idea of creating "a new naval and military decoration which we are desirous should be highly prized and eagerly sought after by the officers and

men of our naval and military services" occurred to the gracious lady who occupied the throne only just in time, for within a year or two just upon 300—nearly half the total given in the 60 years—had been won in the campaigns that made the fifties memorable. Although many persons have seen the Victoria Cross and are familiar with the general appearance of the symbol of bravery, the details of the little bronze medal are not so well known. Fashioned out of cannon captured by the British troops at Sebastopol a few months before the institution of the decoration, the Cross, though valued intrinsically at a few halfpence, is worth its weight in gold.

In shape, a cross-pattee and not Maltese—for the four arms are not cleft at the ends as is the true Maltese—it bears in a centre a crown, above which is a lion, with the legend "For Valor" beneath. Simple and devoid of artistic merit as the medal is, there is no other honor in the world that brings its recipient so proud a thrill. Neither title nor rank is held as a claim to the V.C.—indeed, this was expressly ordained in the Royal Warrant by which it was instituted; and today its standing is as high as when it was the "baby" of British distinctions.

The First Recipients
Although this month marks the sixtieth anniversary of the announcement of the creation of the Cross, it is a few days more than 62 years since the deed that gained the first V.C. was performed, as its conferment was made retrospective.

On January 6, 1854, a young officer on H. M. S. Hecla saved his vessel and her custodians during the Baltic campaign by throwing overboard a live shell that had fallen on the deck. He was Lieutenant Charles Davis Lucas, and he reached the rank of Rear Admiral Lucas and Major-General Sir Luke O'Connor, who also died full of years and honor not long ago, were among the heroes of the services who received their crosses from the hands of Queen Victoria at what may be described as the inauguration of the decoration in Hyde Park in June of 1857, when the first "investiture" of the new order was held.

An enormous crowd thronged the park to see the popular young Sovereign reward her sailors and soldiers. Her Majesty rode on to the ground mounted on her favorite charger, accompanied by the Prince Consort.

A large gathering of members of the royal family was also present, the future King Edward, then a lad of fifteen, and his brother Prince Alfred, the twelve-year-old boy who became Duke of Edinburgh and Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, being in attendance on ponies. Among the occupants of carriages were the Princess Royal, who six months later married the then Crown Prince of Prussia, and who lived to see her eldest son (the present Kaiser) commence his term as German Emperor, and the then Princess Mary, who became the Duchess of Teck and the mother of Queen Mary. The secretary of war, Lord Parnmure, was with Queen Victoria to outline the gallant actions of the men who paraded before her, and many other high officers of the two services witnessed the inauguration.

The Cross was on this occasion presented to 62 officers and men, 12 belonging to the navy and 50 to the army. All had won the decoration in the war with Russia, either in the Baltic or the Crimea, and not one of the group is alive today. Each of the brave men—the representatives of the navy first in order of rank, and then the soldiers, according to their position in the service—advanced singly to the spot where Queen Victoria awaited him, and as each arrived before Her Majesty, Lord Parnmure handed a Cross to the Queen, who, stooping from her saddle, pinned the little piece of bronze on the tunic of the recipient. The vast crowd assembled round the parade ground accorded to every man of the sixty-two a welcome that added appreciably to the pride that he must have felt at receiving his sovereign's thanks for his heroism.

Royal Concessions
In the sixty years that have passed since the rules governing the Victoria Cross were drawn up only a few slight alterations in the conditions have been made, each being an improvement, and none loosening the strictness with which awards are made. The most interesting change enables the Sovereign to confer the distinction posthumously, as so many have been done in the past eighteen months. Until the beginning of this century, if a man were killed in executing a

deed of bravery which would have brought him the honor if he had lived, the "London Gazette" merely stated this fact, and there was no actual bestowal of the Cross. In the South African War, however, the V.C. which was granted to Lieutenant the Hon. Roberts, son of Earl Roberts—who, himself was the owner of the decoration—when the Commander-in-Chief's son died of his wounds. The question whether the relatives in similar cases should be presented with the Cross was then raised, and King Edward quickly ordered that this favor should be granted, the new rule being subsequently made retrospective, so that a V.C. earned as long ago as 1858, and others merited in 1879, were handed to the representatives of the brave men who had given their lives and who had, therefore, missed the honor.

The present war has already advanced to second place in the list of V.C. producing campaigns, and it must be remembered that the distinction was never harder to win, because of the innumerable cases of individual bravery.

Some Examples
As examples from the ranks of the deeds of individual bravery that win the Cross the following accounts of gallantry were given the King recently when he awarded the Victoria Cross:

Corporal Alfred Alexander Burt, 1st Battalion Hertfordshire Regiment, Territorial Force, for conspicuous bravery at Cunchy on September 27. His company had lined the front trench preparatory to an attack, when a large mine-warfare bomb fell into the trench. Corporal Burt, who well knew the destructive power of this class of bomb, might easily have got under cover behind a traverse, but he immediately went forward, put his foot on the fuse, wrenched it out of the bomb, and threw it over the parapet, thus rendering the bomb innocuous.

Private John Caffrey, 2nd Battalion, the York and Lancaster Regiment, for bravery on November 16 near La Brique. A man of the West Yorkshire Regiment had been badly wounded, and was lying in the open unable to move in full view of and about 300 to 400 yards from the enemy's trenches. Corporal Stirk, Royal Army Medical Corps and Private Caffrey at once started out to rescue him, but at the first attempt they were driven back by shrap-

nel fire. Soon afterwards they started again under close sniping and machine gun fire, and succeeded in reaching and bandaging the wounded man, but just as Corporal Stirk had lifted him on Private Caffrey's back he himself was shot in the head. Private Caffrey put down the wounded man, bandaged Corporal Stirk, and helped him back into safety. He then returned and brought in the man of the West Yorkshire Regiment.

Corporal Alfred Drake, 8th Battalion the Rifle Brigade (Prince Consort's Own), for conspicuous bravery on the night of November 23 near La Brique, France. He was one of a patrol of four which was reconnoitering towards the German lines. The patrol was discovered when close to the enemy, who opened heavy fire with rifles and a machine gun, wounding the officer and one man. The latter was carried back by the last remaining man, Corporal Drake remained with his officer, and was

last seen kneeling beside him and bandaging his wounds, regardless of the enemy's fire. Later, a rescue party crawling near the German lines found the officer and corporal, the former unconscious but alive and bandaged, Corporal Drake beside him dead and riddled with bullets. He had given his own life and saved his officer.

Corporal Samuel Meekosha, 16th Battalion West Yorkshire Regiment, Territorial Force, for bravery near the Yser on November 19. He was with a platoon of about 20 non-commissioned officers and men, who were holding an isolated trench. When the senior non-commissioned officer had been either killed or wounded Corporal Meekosha at once took command, sent a runner for assistance, and, in spite of no fewer than ten more fire shells falling within twenty yards of him, continued to dig out the wounded and buried men in full view of the enemy and at close range from the German trenches.

THE HEROINES OF PERVYSE



Left: Baroness De Serelase; centre: her husband; right: Miss Chisholm. They have been awarded the highest of all Belgian Military Orders by King Albert. They have the only ambulance on the fighting line and rely on them for immediate aid.

JOLLY MILLERS OF NOTTINGHAM, ENGLAND



Nottingham, England, has a number of girl millers garbed in overalls. They attend to all the work excepting the heavy weight lifting, which is done by men.