

PERSEVERANCE

“Life should be full of earnest work,
Our hearts undashed by fortune's
frown;
Let perseverance conquer fate
And merit seize the victor's crown.”
—Phoebe Carey.

Western Standard

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THIRD SECTION—Pages 11 to 14

EVENTS WE CELEBRATE IN WORLD'S HISTORY

England's Country Gentry

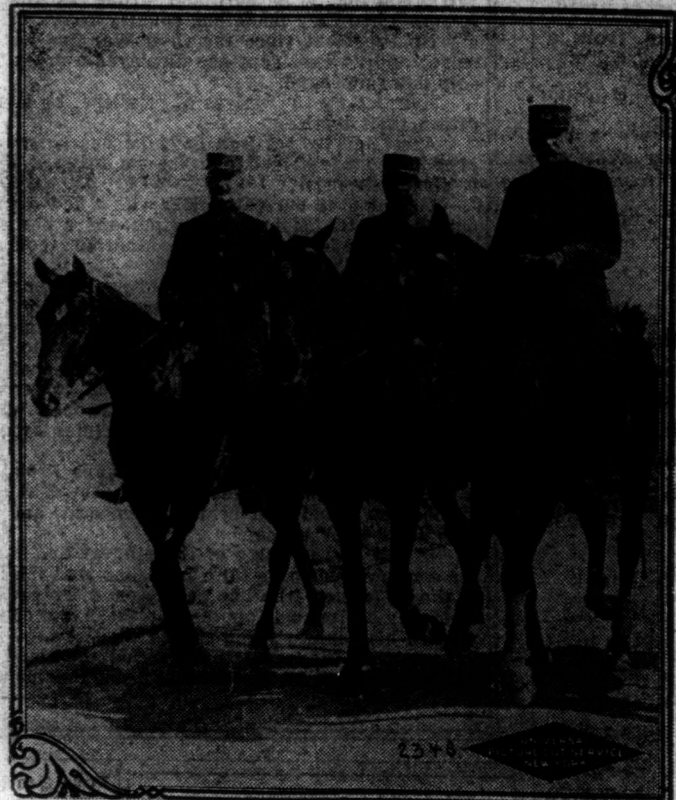
“THE country gentleman,” “the landed gentry,”—these historic phrases stand for a type in England. Even the latter, owing to the constant rise in taxes, may not long be able to maintain their estates intact. The London and provincial newspapers publish vast numbers of advertisements of country estates for sale. The great majority of these are small estates, a large proportion of which have passed from father to son for generations. The nobles who own vast estates have clung to their heritage as long as possible, but there are now indications that these, too, will be forced to yield to the inevitable. Many of the large landholders have already divided the outlying parts of their estates into small farms, and if the war continues a year longer it is likely that this method of easing the financial strain will become almost universal. After the war many of the nobles will find themselves occupying family seats surrounded by small farms, and with their incomes from rent rolls correspondingly reduced. While the passing of the old regime of English country life is viewed with respect by many, such feelings are based principally upon sentiment, and on the whole the effect land which, as the result of the war, is certain to be subjected to a great modification and transition, and perhaps to something approaching extinction. The rising flood of taxation has swept from their mooring of generations thousands of old country families, and their estates are now being broken up or disposed of to “newly-rich” families which have acquired fortunes since the

is likely to be salutary. Even before the war the rising tide of British popular opinion demanded the breaking up of the large estates, and the war has only hastened matters. The “country gentleman” of old England has seen his best days, and the future of rural England belongs to the practical farmer who makes no pretensions to blue blood or social superiority, but who is “strictly business.”

Kitchener's Birthday

IF he had lived until June 24, Earl Kitchener of Khartum would have attained his sixty-sixth birthday, as he was born on June 24, 1850, at Ballylongford, in County Kerry. The tragic and sudden end of Britain's war chief has silenced all the voices of criticism, and already the name of Kitchener of Khartum, has become enshrined in the hearts of Britishers as standing for one of the nation's greatest heroes. In time to come it is likely that a Kitchener monument in London will become the centre for an annual remembrance of Kitchener's birthday. Of all the tributes paid to Kitchener since his death—and some of the foremost writers of England have joined in singing his praises—perhaps few have given as true an insight into his character as did the late O. Henry in one of his short stories. The gifted American author pictured a New York shop girl, who lived in a tenement and eked out an existence on a scanty wage, deprived of all the pleasures which are the right of youth. Constantly tempted to turn aside from the path of virtue, the girl was often on the point of yielding, but on the wall of her squalid room was a

Commander-in-Chief of Allies on the Balkan Front



General Sarail (at right) the commander of the Allies' forces in the Balkans, with headquarters at Salonika, accompanied by his staff officers on a tour of inspection of the Allied lines along the front threatened by the Germans.

portrait of Kitchener, and his stern, uncompromising visage always bade her to fight on. Kitchener was her hero, the god of her girlish imagination, her chosen leader in her battles against the forces of vice. It was an off conceit, that of O. Henry, but he could not have chosen a better hero for his heroine. A man of stern resolve, who mapped out a course and held to it in spite of all temptations and distractions, unbending, inflexible, Spartan—such was the

Kitchener of O. Henry's concept.

France's Million Refugees

IN addition to providing the sinews of war for her great armies, France has been confronted with the tremendous task of providing food and shelter for nearly a million civilians—men, women and children—who are refugees from the war areas of her own and other countries. In time of peace this would be no easy task, and now that France

is forced to strain every nerve to hold off “the boches” it has assumed formidable proportions. About three-quarters of a million of these refugees come from northern France. The Belgians who have sought shelter in France number about 150,000, and there are smaller numbers of war victims from Alsace and Lorraine and from Serbia. The efficiency with which these poor folk have been provided for and, so far as possible, employed in useful work, so that they have become assets rather than liabilities, is little short of marvelous. The first great rush of refugees from the north resulted in the taking over of schools, churches, warehouses and public buildings for their accommodation. This system was found to be impracticable, and gradually the war victims were distributed all over the country, each French family which could do so being called upon to receive a refugee family, the state undertaking to pay the expenses of the latter. Each adult refugee receives twenty-five cents a day, and each child under sixteen ten cents a day, this being the same allowance as is given the wives and children of French soldiers. This allowance is paid only to those who are unable to provide for themselves, and a large proportion of the victims of the war are now employed and self-supporting.

General Peyton

AMONG the British commanders who have been waging war on the empire's enemies in out-of-the-way corners of the globe, none have been more successful than General William Eliot Peyton, who crushed the uprising

of the Arabs in western Egypt. The Bedouins, inspired by Turkish and German agents and provided with arms by England's enemies, threatened Egypt for a time, until Peyton led a whirlwind campaign through the barren land and quickly reduced them to submission. General Peyton has just passed the half-century mark, and has been in the army for thirty years. The greater part of his mature life has been spent in Africa and he won high honors in the Dongola expeditionary force, the Sudan campaigns and the South African war. In the Sudan conflict of 1897 he had a narrow escape from death, his horse having been speared and he himself dangerously wounded. By his swift, hard, unrelenting campaign against the Bedouins he completely broke the power of the German and Turkish agents over the tribesmen. Having completely neglected their crops in order to make war on the English, the Arabs are now in a desperate plight, and large numbers of them are now being fed by the British at the camps established for them. The expedition against the Arabs, completely successful as it was, brought many hardships to the troops. For a time they marched through a country deluged by a cold rain and transformed into a sea of mud, only to emerge upon sandy, sun-scorched deserts, over which they tramped for days with only scanty supplies of water to assuage their burning thirst. After their bitter experience of defeat and semi-starvation, it is unlikely that the Arabs in this part of the country will again listen to the call of the Sultan or the Kaiser.

WHO, WHAT AND WHERE IN THE WORLD WAR

The Conquest of Manitoba

ONE of the most picturesque and thrilling chapters of North American history is that which deals with conquest and civilization of Manitoba and the other western provinces of Canada. Now one of the great granaries of the world, a land of plenty girdled with railways and supporting flourishing cities, it was only a century ago that this vast section was a wilderness inhabited only by Indians and a few Scotch trappers and French-Canadian voyageurs in the employ of the fur companies, with but a single tiny settlement on the Red River in what is now Manitoba.

This is the centenary of one of the most thrilling of the incidents which characterized the early history of Manitoba. The “battle” of Sevenoaks, fought on June 19, 1816, resulted in the death of Robert Semple, the governor of the Red River country by appointment of the Hudson's Bay company, and twenty of his followers, who were slain in a conflict with a party of the Northwest company's traders and half-breed adventurers, led by Cuthbert Grant.

The Hudson's Bay company, which had long exercised complete control over the whole country, had had since 1774 a bitter rival in the Northwest company of Montreal. In 1811 Lord Selkirk, a Scottish peer, obtained a grant of land from the Hudson's Bay company, proposing to establish a colony. The first settlers left Sligo that year and after many hardships reached the junction of the Red and Assiniboine rivers, near the site of the present city of Winnipeg. The agents of the Northwest company bitterly resented the invasion of these farmers, who were under the protection of the rival fur company, and from the first clashes were frequent. In 1815 the Nor'westers induced a number of the settlers to de-

part for Canada, while those who insisted upon remaining were deported to the foot of Lake Winnipeg.

In the spring of 1816 Lord Selkirk appealed for troops to protect his colony, but Sir Gordon Drummond, governor of Lower Canada, refused the request. The Canadian commander, instead, addressed a letter to the heads of the rival companies calling upon them to restrain their agents from further acts of violence such as had “brought dishonor on the name of Englishmen.” In the meantime Robert Semple had been appointed governor of the settlement, and was accompanied by a number of Scottish settlers. At Norway House he was met by a band of settlers who had been driven from their homes by the Nor'westers. Semple and his followers retaliated by seizing Fort Gibraltar, a post of the Northwest company. The Nor'westers turned the tables when they advanced on Fort Douglas, the Hudson's Bay company headquarters. Semple and a few followers advanced to meet them, and at Sevenoaks a pitched battle was fought, in which Semple and most of his followers were slain, and Fort Douglas was captured. The unfortunate settlers were again driven from their homes.

The warfare between the companies continued until 1821, when they were amalgamated. In the meantime the colonists suffered about every conceivable hardship. Twice their crops were completely destroyed by grasshoppers. Blizzards and famine often brought the project to the verge of failure, and for years thereafter pessimists declared that Manitoba was uninhabitable by white men and agriculturally worthless. In the end man triumphed over the hostile forces of nature, and the Red River settlement became the nucleus of the rich agricultural province of today.

General Haig Is Fifty-five

GENERAL SIR DOUGLAS HAIG, the commander in chief of the British forces in France and Belgium, celebrated his fifty-fifth birthday a few days ago, having been born on June 19, 1861. Youngest of all the generals to be entrusted with a command in the present war, and practically unknown outside of military circles until the exploits which won for him the title of “Hero of Mons,” Haig attained his present heights by sheer merit. A Scotchman and a native of Fifeshire, he is a tall, powerful, silent and dour man, with a masterful manner, but an idol of the Tommies, to whom he has long been known as “Lucky Haig.” A close examination of his career discloses the fact that luck has played little part in his rise. Ever

since he entered the army he has been such a close student of military matters and such a stickler for efficiency that some of his more frivolous associates dubbed him “von Haig.” When it came to the test, however, “von Haig” was, in the American language, “there with the bells on.” His years of study speedily bore fruit, and three months after the beginning of hostilities he was raised from the rank of lieutenant-general to general for distinguished service in the field.

Haig was educated at Oxford and entered the army with the 7th Hussars in 1885. When he sought to join the staff college he was rejected by the medical examiners because he was color blind. The young Scotchman didn't permit a little obstacle like that to discourage him, and at last he got his case

before the commander in chief himself and convinced him of the slightness of his infirmity. Before the war Sir Douglas had never commanded in action anything larger than a regiment, but at the Aisne he commanded a corps, and he is now the head of a great army.

The Boy Earl

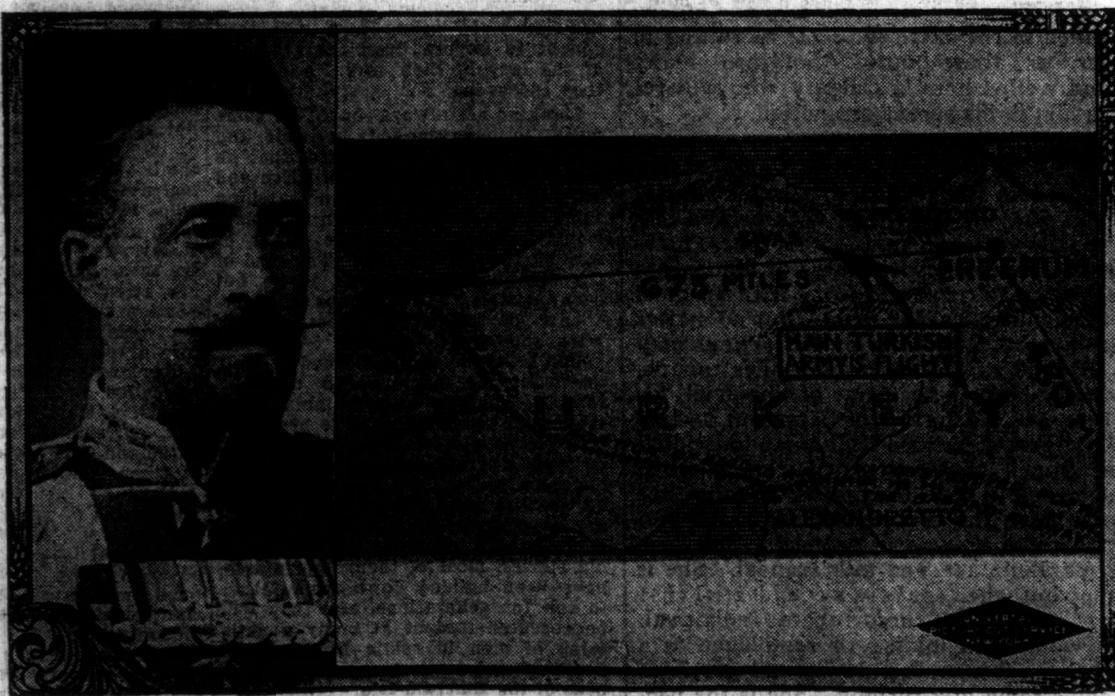
HERBRAND EDWARD DUN-DONALD BRASSEY SACKVILLE, ninth Earl de la Warr, is one of the youngest of British nobles, has attained the mature age of sixteen. The youthful peer is the present head of a family which is of special interest to Americans, since its name was given to a bay, river and state. The barony of De la Warr was first created in 1209, and, after lapsing for a time, was re-

vived in 1572. It was Thomas West, third Lord de la Warr of the second creation, who was appointed governor of Virginia in 1609, and who gave his name to the bay he entered the following year. The earldom dates from 1761, and the family also holds the titles of Baron West, Viscount Cantelupe, and Baron Buckhurst. It was by the latter title that the boy Earl was known prior to his succession to the earldom on the death of his father last December.

The late Earl de la Warr was one of the boyhood chums of King George, and the monarch has shown a friendly interest in the welfare of the son, who is a student at Eton. The boy's mother, who was the Hon. Muriel Agnes Brassey, daughter of the first Lord Brassey, divorced the late Earl in 1902, when her son was only two years old.

The young Earl de la Warr, in spite of the matrimonial misfortunes of his late father, is considered a very desirable matrimonial “catch,” and, on the theory that it is the early bird that gets the worm, many designing mammals are already beginning to angle for him. The young Earl inherited a considerable estate, which was greatly increased in value a few years ago by the discovery of rich coal and iron deposits on the Sussex properties. The principal estate of the family is Buckhurst, Tunbridge Wells, and the family also has a fine estate at Bexhill-on-Sea. The latter was a mere fishing village until some years ago, when the late Earl de la Warr boomed the place and transformed it into one of the most flourishing resorts on the south shore of England. The landed estates of the Earl aggregate about 25,000 acres. The late Earl de la Warr was a war correspondent and officer in the Boer war, but he came into disrepute because of his association with the notorious promoter Hooley.

THE GREAT TURKISH BATTLE GROUND



GRAND DUKE NICHOLAS, COMMANDER OF THE RUSSIAN ARMY. The map shows Erzerum and the road taken by the fleeing Turkish army toward Sivastopolis.