

TALK PEACE ONLY WHEN ENEMY IS CRUSHED

British and Italian press say Pope's plea for "arranging of aspirations" impossible until Allies' cause is vindicated.

London, July 31.—Pope Benedict's plea for an "arranging of aspirations" finds no response in the British press, which rejects, as the Westminster Gazette puts it, the "implication of the Pope that we all equally are involved in a fratricidal struggle, and that all in equal degree are responsible for the origin and outcome of the strife."

"We had no choice in the matter in August, 1914," the newspaper says, "and we have no choice in the matter now."

After citing examples of what it describes as the "terrorism and despotism" perpetrated by Germany in the year of warfare, the Westminster Gazette says:

"There is no conceivable arranging of aspirations which will meet our view, short of an issue which will make a repetition of these events impossible in the future."

The Pall Mall Gazette writing in a similar vein, and while not questioning the Pope's sincerity or impartiality, remarks:

"But until victory definitely rests on the banner of our alliance the Pope's wish cannot be realized without the deepest wrong to the cause of right and liberty, and peace itself."

Italian Press Comment

Milan, July 30, via Paris, July 31.—The entire press of this city, commenting on the Pope's appeal to the belligerent countries says it shows the Pontiff's ardent desire to see the conflict end.

The Corriere della Sera, however, remarks that any intervention in favor of peace will find an insurmountable obstacle. Namely, that the conflict cannot end, except with a victory for the Entente Allies, the conflict being, for them, a defensive war, inspired by pure ideas of liberty and justice. Thus the Pope's appeal, says the newspaper, strikes at those who, for ambition and a desire for predominance, unchained war.

The Secol goes further, stating that peace now is impossible, because it would be advantageous only for Germany, occupying as she does Belgium, part of France, and Russian Poland, while every day which passes wears out Germany's forces, augments the resources of the Allies and renders the intervention of the Balkan states more probable.

BARN AT ROCKLAND HIT BY LIGHTNING, BURNED TO GROUND

Horse Saved but Farm Implements and Two Gasoline Engines Destroyed—House at Hartland Struck.

Special to The Standard.

Hartland, August 1.—A heavy electrical storm accompanied by rain occurred in this vicinity last night.

At Rockland a barn owned by Laid Craig was struck and set on fire, the building and most of the contents being completely destroyed. The horses alone were saved. A large part of the hay crop was stored, as well as wagons, farm implements and two gasoline engines. The loss to Mr. Craig is about \$2,000.

At Hartland a house owned by James Faulkner and occupied by James Hull was struck and damaged to the extent of about \$75. The bolt tore away the flue, passed through the upper rooms into the hallway downstairs and found its exit in the ground tearing away plaster and woodwork in its course.

The family were at the picture house at the time and knew nothing of their danger until their return home.

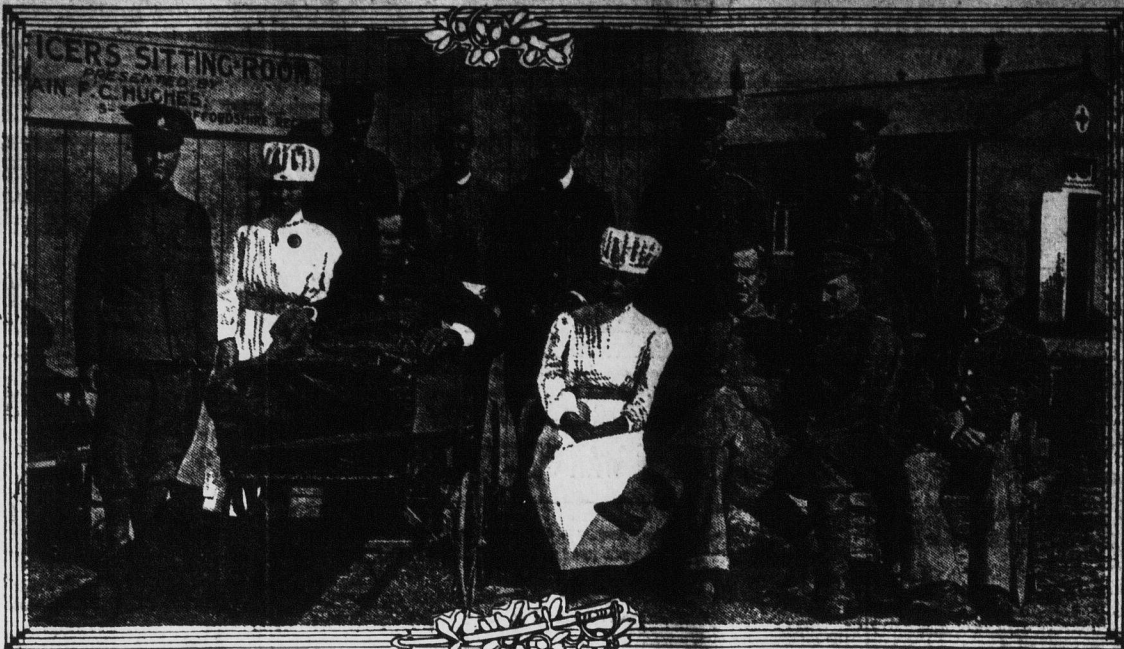
No other damage has this far been reported.

NOTICE

All contributions for the machine guns for the 55th N. B. and P. E. Island Battalion are to be deposited in the Bank of Nova Scotia, Sussex, to the credit of Regimental Committee consisting of Cal. J. R. Kirkpatrick, Major H. S. Jones and Cuthbert Donald.

N. B. and P. E. Island papers please copy.

WOUNDED OF MANY NATIONS ARE CHARGES OF JAPANESE NURSES



A COSMOPOLITAN GROUP AT THE BRITISH RED CROSS HOSPITAL AT NETLEY.

Some idea of the remarkably cosmopolitan complexion of the allied armies of Europe may be gathered from the above picture of wounded fighting men and their Japanese nurses. Add to it a Frenchman and Belgian and the group would embrace representatives of virtually all the nations engaged on the side of the Allies. The picture was obtained recently by Major C. Mitch, R. A. M. C., and shows—standing, left to right—Private Desroches, French Canadian; Sister Okino Kotaki, Japanese; Corporal Thompson, Canadian; Lance-Corporal Brown, British; Private Alsdorf, Mexican; Sergeant Holbrook, British; Private Rogan, Canadian; In apical chair—Private Milik, Serbian. Sitting, left to right—Sister Tama Murata, Japanese; Sergeant Crowe, South Africa; Private Krisko, Russian; Petty Officer Sharp, British.

INQUIRY AT P. E. ISLAND

Witness Says He Did Not Pay For Having Contract Placed in His Way—No Rebate the Commissioner Finds.

Charlottetown, July 31.—The Davidson Commission closed at Summerside today and will open in Charlottetown on Monday. At this morning's session Harry Sillars, James D. Perry, Dr. John Jardine, John Harkins, Louis Leard, Elmer S. Muttart, E. W. Bell of Summerside from whom MacNeill had bought horses, gave evidence as to prices paid them. They tallied with figures given by MacNeill yesterday. The prices ranged from \$140 to \$200. Bell testified that MacNeill told him that he had to get a certain number for the department and that his six for which he paid \$1,200 would fill the order at that time. Bell bought on his own account and sold to MacNeill independently.

Dr. Doyle, on being recalled swore that he did not fill a cheque for MacNeill in blank, it was filled by Major Anderson before he signed it. Doyle's signature was for the number of horses. He went down to the major's office in Moncton in response to telephone call, and found MacNeill there. Anderson told him to give MacNeill a cheque for \$12,154 in payment for 54 horses, examined in Moncton. Witness said that the presence of an extra horse might be due to the fact that some farmers took it directly to the boat instead of to MacNeill's stables. He could not account for the fact that the cheque paid for horses delivered on Aug. 31 was dated August 28th. It may have been wrongly dated. He was positive that the cheque was not paid over before the horses were delivered. As far as he knew Anderson did not arrange to pay a stated price or date.

Doyle first got an order from the department to buy 140 horses and to continue buying till he was notified to stop. The cheque for eleven horses was dated August 31st. It was paid on September 3rd after the horses were delivered.

W. J. MacNeill on being re-examined testified that he did not remember exactly what he paid for horses bought for Major Anderson. He did not remember making the statement to outside parties that they cost him on an average \$178.

I find, said Mr. Thompson, that you made a profit of \$3,500 on the 81 horses so that they must have cost you about \$180 on an average each. What did you do with that profit?

MacNeill replied that he had bought the King Edward livery stables costing \$3,200, also repairing building at a cost of \$1,800. He had paid \$1,000 on account of the purchase. He gave no part of the profits to anyone nor did he pay anything for having the contract placed in his way.

MacNeill positively denied that there was any take-off in the transaction, so far as he knew. He said that his net profits would be about \$2,500, as he had to pay about \$1,000 for the feed and care of the horses while in his possession. On being asked what was his regular charge of boarding horses he replied \$4 per week. When he bought the livery property above referred to he gave a mortgage for part of the amount.

After a number of parties from whom MacNeill had bought horses had given evidence the commissioner said: "I find that no part of the purchase money was rebated and there is no need of calling further witnesses here on that point."

Dr. Doyle on Saturday was closely questioned as to the condition of the animals which he passed. He said he made a thorough examination and

KAISER STRUCK AFTER YEARS OF PREPARATION

Former French Minister of Foreign Affairs Shows How Germans Made Ready to Carry Out Scheme for World Domination.

Paris, Aug. 1.—Under the caption "After One Year," Gabriel Hanotaux, former minister of foreign affairs, in the Figaro, today reviews the causes of the war and the "historical steps" leading Germany logically to this stage, and to cast the dye for the gigantic conflict in an attempt to impose domination on the world.

"Germany prepared for this war," says M. Hanotaux, "with a long hand as an enterprise of universal domination. Once ready she chose her hour and dragged along her accomplice, Austria-Hungary, and her other material, Turkey. Determined to stop at nothing, the day when it became necessary to sacrifice the world's peace and joy to her material prosperity and her pride, Germany willed war."

This is proved by historic documents, says M. Hanotaux, and he reviews the growth of the German "welpolitik" idea, born at a meeting aboard the yacht Hohenzollern in 1897, recounted in Chancellor von Bismarck's book, and from which came the motto, "Our future is on the sea." Through fifteen years of military and naval preparation to 1912, when "the work of preparation was accomplished and Germany was ready to profit from the first favorable circumstances."

To these historic evidences of Germany's intentions, M. Hanotaux offers what he terms further material and moral proofs of Germany's "felt purpose."

From the material viewpoint," he says, "the far-reaching and formidable preparations of the twin empires, with a view to war, cannot be denied. With the most savage resolution, in absolute secrecy, with fists clinched, and lips closed, the two empires, armed to the teeth, constructed monstrous canons, filled arsenals with arms and ammunition and conceived the prodigious mechanism for adapting the arts of peace to the art of war. The whole country was regulated like a barracks. Every slightest resource was catalogued that nothing might be lost, and all with the purpose of offensive action. There were inventories in advance, the means of defense exploitable and the riches of the countries coveted. Universal espionage prepared the way for world conquest."

As moral proofs of Germany's purpose M. Hanotaux cites the growth of the conviction in Germany that a successful conquest is its own full justification, and that "the German people were the chosen people, the predestined people, in the religious, philosophic and scientific sense of the word; that everything in the world untouched by German influence must remain retrograde and inferior."

Every animal accepted was sound and none was over twelve years of age. At tomorrow's session the court a number of parties belonging to this city and neighborhood from whom MacNeill bought horses will be examined as to prices paid. It is expected that the inquiry will be concluded in the forenoon.

ONE KILLED, ELEVEN HURT

In Explosion Following Fire in Ardeer Factory, Scotland.

London, Aug. 1.—The British official press bureau last night gave out the following: "A fire broke out in one of the departments of the Ardeer factory (Ardeer Iron Works) near Irvine, Scotland, late Friday night. It was followed by several explosions. As far as can be ascertained one man was killed and eleven injured."

OFFICIAL REPORTS GERMANY

Berlin, via London, Aug. 1.—The following official statement from general headquarters was issued today: "A British attack against our new positions near Hooge completely collapsed. Night attacks by the French against Souchez also failed."

"In the Argonne there has been a heavy artillery duel. Late yesterday evening our positions on Reich-Ackerkopf, in the Vosges, were attacked. The enemy was repulsed."

Great aerial activity was continued yesterday. The British flying ground at St. Pol, near Dunkirk, was attacked, thirty bombs being dropped.

"The German aerodrome near Douai was unexpectedly bombarded by a hostile air squadron. Here one of our battle airships shot down an enemy aeroplane. "On the French flying ground near Nancy early this morning 103 bombs were dropped; eighteen hits were observed on the tents. The enemy machines which ascended for defense could not prevent the attack."

"Six German aeroplanes attacked fifteen French machines over Chateau-Salut and during the forty-five minutes of fighting several of the hostile machines were forced to land. When enemy reinforcements came up our airmen retreated without loss."

"To the north of Sarguemund a French aeroplane was forced to descend, the occupants being captured."

"In the fighting in the Argonne between June 20 and July 20 we captured 125 officers, 6,610 men, fifty-two machine guns and a great quantity of war material."

"In the eastern war theatre north of the Niemen there have been local actions. Northeast of Rozan we have made further progress; the enemy counter-attacks have been repulsed."

"In the month of July, between the Pilica river and the Baltic, we captured 95,000 Russians, forty-one guns, among them two heavy pieces, four mine throwing howitzers and 230 machine guns."

"In the southeastern war theatre, our troops, who advanced across the Vistula north of Ivanogorod, repulsed heavy enemy counter-attacks. Pursuing the Russians, we captured the heights near Podzamcze, capturing more than 1,000 prisoners. Between the Vistula and the Bug the enemy again offered resistance."

"In the course of the day the German troops ejected the enemy from positions near Jurzy, east of Nowo Alexandria, south of Leczna, southwest and south of Chelm and southwest of Dubienka. Consequently the enemy continued his retreat on both banks of the Bug, and on the front be-

BATHURST GAVE TWENTY MEN AT ONE MEETING

A Rousing Recruiting Meeting on North Shore Gave Fine Results.

Bathurst, N. B., July 31.—A large enlisting campaign meeting was held in the open air in front of the court house at Bathurst on Friday night. There was a band in attendance and the speakers of the occasion were Mayor Michael of Bathurst, H. E. Le Blanc of Campbellton, J. Bennett, Hachey, M. L. A., and Lieut. Brooks of the 55th Battalion. Twenty men came forward and enlisted and the campaign is said to be the best yet for the size of the place. Lieut. Brooks stated last night that the recruiting is going on well and that he enlisted thirty-two men in two days last week.

Mrs. Charles A. Lawton.

The death of Harriet J. wife of Charles A. Lawton, took place early this morning at her residence, 315 City Road. Mrs. Lawton had been ill for several months. Besides her husband she is survived by two sons, William P., and Herbert C., both of this city, and one daughter, Mrs. David Ellison, also of this city. Arrangements for the funeral will be made later.

About a hundred people congregated on the corner of Charlotte street and the north side of the King Square about eight o'clock last evening and the cause of the crowd was a young man demonstrating a bicycle which had a patent motor attachment.

Between the Bug and south of Leczna. We have already passed through Chelm in pursuit of the enemy."

"In the southeastern war theatre the German troops captured, in the month of July 303 officers, 7,571 men, ten guns and 128 machine guns."

CZAR PROMISES AUTONOMY TO THE POLES

(Continued from Page 1)
"At this moment the enemy is concentrating enormous forces against Russia, and is successfully enveloping the territory and military districts of Warsaw, the strategic center of which has always been the weak point of our western frontier."

"Under the circumstances, we shall perhaps yield to the enemy a portion of this region, falling back on positions where our army will prepare for a resumption of the offensive."

"All's well that ends well; 1915 was proof of that. We shall today perhaps give up Warsaw, as then we gave up Moscow, in order to insure a final victory."

JOSEPH R. HENDERSON, OF BRANDRAM-HENDERSON, LTD., DIES SUDDENLY

Stricken While in Halifax on Visit—Firm Has Branch in This City.

Halifax, Aug. 1.—Joseph H. Henderson, of Montreal, died suddenly here Saturday night. Mr. and Mrs. Henderson who have been residing in Montreal for some years arrived in Halifax on Saturday last. On Saturday Mr. Henderson was in his usual good health and in the afternoon visited the golf links and met many old friends. He played two rounds and later he and Mrs. Henderson went to the residence of Mr. Justice Harris to dinner. Mr. Henderson and Judge Harris were sitting on the veranda when suddenly Mr. Henderson took ill and immediately expired. Dr. Nichol, who lives just across the street was summoned but nothing could be done.

Mr. Henderson was a son of the late George Henderson of Newcastle-on-Tyne and was born at Heston, England, on August 31st, 1851, and came to Canada when about seventeen years of age. He carried on farming in the township of Quebec for many years, and at this time became interested in the Dolphin Manufacturing Company which had a branch in Nova Scotia where they manufactured paints. Mr. Henderson became manager of this business when about 21 years of age and later he and Mr. P. Potts formed a partnership and purchased the business. In 1893 the firm became associated with the Brandram Bros. & Company of London, Eng., and for many years manufactured Brandrams B. B. white lead on a royalty basis. In the meantime the business prospered and branches were established at Montreal, St. John, N. B., and Winnipeg. A white lead corrodng plant was established at Montreal and this led to Mr. Henderson's removal to Montreal in 1906, the maritime branches of the business at Halifax and St. John being continued under his son Mr. Geo. Henderson. Mr. Henderson became president of the new company on its organization and held that position at the time of his death. He was a most successful business man and had the confidence and esteem of all whom he

THREE OF CREW AMERICANS

Aboard Leyland Liner Iberian Which was Sunk by German Submarine.

London, July 31.—The Leyland liner Iberian has been sunk by a German submarine. Five members of the crew were killed. Two died aboard a rescue boat and sixty-one were landed safely.

The Iberian has been used for several months for the transportation of war supplies between the United States and England.

Official list of the dead of the British steamer Iberian, shelled by a German submarine on Saturday, accounts for six men three Americans and three Englishmen. The Englishmen were Proudfoot, Appleby and O'Keefe; the British wounded are, James McGuigan, J. Berry, and L. Bolton.

came into contact with. He had a large circle of friends in Halifax and there is universal regret expressed at his sudden death. Mrs. Henderson and three children survive. The children are George, who resides in Halifax, Charles living in Riverside, California, and Miss Edith.

Rice and Apple Compote
Rice and apple compote makes a nice savory dessert. Peel and core the apples, and fill the centres with minced raisins and citron. Put the apples in a baking dish, fill around them with hot boiled rice and bake covered for a quarter of an hour and uncovered for the same time. Serve with rich cream.

The Daily Fashion Hint.



A blue and white plaid taffeta. The skirt is caught up in the new puffed fashion; the corsage has bretelles and grille of the silk and the sleeves and underbust are of white net.

TONIGHT
8.20
JERE McAULIFFE AND HOMAN MUSICAL CO.
"My Uncle from Japan"—"The Firefly"—Jerry With
Some New Parodies—The "Girls in the Muffs"—
The Board Walk—The Homan Male Quartette
And Other Good Features.
The Best Program Yet.
MATINEE EVERY DAY EXCEPT TODAY
Nights 10, 20, 30c. Matinees 10, 20c. Children 5c.

OPERA HOUSE
MATINEE TOMORROW

A Humping, Thumping Summer Bill Right Up to the Red-Hot Minute!

THE "EASTLAND" HORROR
Which Occured a Week Ago
PICTURES OF GRUESOME WORK

IMPERIAL
THEATRE

ACTUAL RIOTING SCENES
In Standard Oil Strike
REAL CONFLICT BEFORE CAMERA

Indian-Cowboy
Big Sensation - "PALS IN BLUE" - Three-Reel Drama of
the Early West

Two clever cowboys join the army. Indians attack the paymaster's little party and the two recruits make a wild ride for assistance. A stage-coach goes over a cliff. Indians use flaming arrows. A desperate battle ensues in which some marvellous feats of horsemanship are shown. A tremendously gripping production.

THE OXFORD FOUR HERE AGAIN
That Merry Quartette of Several Months Ago
IN THE VERY LATEST SONG-HITS!

"SNAPSHOTS"—Rich Comedy
A Clever Skit on Kodak Friends
VERY APPROPRIATE JUST NOW!

"The Pay Train"—Melodrama
Extra

OUR BIG ORCHESTRA

COOL BIG HOUSE!

WED.

Marshall Nelson in the Appealing Human Narrative
"THE COUNTRY BOY"—Elaborate Whole Play

TWELVE STR

FIRST ANNIVERSARY
WAR FINDS ELE
GRIPPED IN DE

Prophets Who Foretold European
Confounded—Millions of
Greater Part of Europe,
Destruction Ingenuity of
Been Introduced and Be
Go On With the Struggle

The second year of the European war opened yesterday. On Aug. 1, 1914, Germany declared war against Russia and the last chance vanished of localizing the Austro-Serbian war, declared three days previously by Austria-Hungary.

All the great Powers of Europe were drawn into a struggle the like of which history has not heretofore recorded. Eleven nations are at war and almost all lands are affected, directly or indirectly. Millions of men have been killed, wounded or carried to captivity in hostile countries. Billions of dollars have been expended. Thousands of square miles of territory have been devastated and hundreds of cities and towns laid waste. Half the world is in mourning for the dead. And although the war has been in progress with unexampled fury for a year, the result may be summarized in one brief sentence: No decisive results have been achieved and the end is not in sight.

Determination to pursue the war to a decisive ending has been expressed by high officials of all the belligerent nations, preparations are being made for next winter's campaign, and, in fact, indications from Europe are that it is more likely to increase in size rather than decrease. It is still an open question whether Bulgaria, Roumania or Greece will be drawn in.

In view of the immensity of the struggle, previous standards count for little in considering the price the world is paying. The figures involved are so vast as to convey little meaning. The nations at war have poured out their treasures of men and gold without limit. The usual standards of life have been subordinated or disregarded, and in some cases social, industrial and political activities have been virtually reorganized on a militaristic basis, to make all contribute to the supreme necessities of war.

It is impossible to obtain accurate statistics of the number of men engaged, the casualties and the cost. For obvious reasons the size of the various armies is kept secret. Most casualties are not reported, and it is expedient to reveal the number of casualties; in fact, Great Britain is the

COST OF WAR FOR RUNS INTO

In Addition to Money Expended
lions of Dollars Worth of Property
Enormous Loss from Curtailment

The losses of Germany, France and Russia, by reason of their larger armies, have been far greater. The Herr Und Politik of Berlin early in June estimated that more than 5,000,000 soldiers of the countries at war with Germany and her allies have been killed, wounded or captured. Halilaire Belloc, the English military writer, said Germany's potential manhood for actual fighting probably had diminished from all causes by nearly one half in the first year of the war, and asserted a conservative estimate was that Germany had much nearer 4,000,000 than 5,000,000 men permanently out of the field. Estimates of the total casualties run from 6,000,000 to 8,000,000 with the former figure probably conservative.

The cost in money runs to a similarly huge total. Great Britain is now spending about \$15,000,000 a day on the war, according to Premier Asquith. Albert Meilin, general budget reporter of the French Chamber of Deputies, calculates the war is costing France \$10,000 a minute, or \$14,400,000 a day. William Michaelis recently estimated the daily cost to Germany at \$8,250,000, saying forty days of this war cost as much as the whole Franco-Prussian war of 1870-1. In March Dr. Karl Helfferich, secretary of the Imperial Treasury of Germany, said the war was costing all belligerents \$375,000,000 a week.

On the basis of Dr. Helfferich's estimate, the first year of the war cost the stupendous sum of \$11,500,000,000. Mr. Michaelis puts the figure at 15 billions of dollars, not including Italy's expenditures; a sum more than 50 per cent greater than the gold production of the world during the last 500 years. Other estimates run still higher, to 20 billion dollars or more.

In addition to the money expended