

# POPE PIUS X DIES GRIEVING OVER WAR

## European Conflict Hastens Collapse of the Aged Pontiff at Vatican in Rome—Sisters and Officials of Church at Bedside at End—Had Reigned Eleven Years.

Rome, Aug. 20.—Pope Pius X is dead.

Already suffering from bronchitis and a weak heart, the worry occasioned by the war involving all Europe brought on bronchial pneumonia, and he is a war victim as truly as if he had been struck down on the field of battle. He was ill four days.

Death came shortly after 2 o'clock in the morning after a night spent in fruitless effort by his physicians, who had kept him alive for many hours with oxygen and hypodermic heart stimulants.

His holiness had lain unconscious most of the afternoon, but rallied in the evening, became conscious for a time, and gave the physicians hope that he might recover. But his strength was gone, he soon relapsed into coma and gradually grew weaker until the end. He died while sleeping peacefully.

### Pope Suffers a Relapse.

In the afternoon he suffered a relapse, and he received the last sacrament. His sisters lighted the candles before the miraculous images of St. Joseph and remained prostrate, praying for his recovery.

The ringing of the church bells notified the people of the exposition of the holy sacrament and called them to prayer.

Cardinal Merry del Val, who was called in, left after a few minutes and issued a summons for the cardinals who have left the city for their vacations.

Before the relapse the pope addressed the whole world on the subject of the war. When he was told that the roar of cannon in the Adriatic could be heard in Venice he exclaimed:

"The bones of the dogs must thrill in their sepulchers at the familiar sound of battle, recalling the heroic days of old!"

### Has Reigned Eleven Years.

The pontiff, for whom the world is mourning, passed away in his seventy-ninth year, in the eleventh year of his reign. Although his rule was brief, his lovable personality made him one of the most illustrious occupants of the throne of St. Peter, and even the followers of the Socialist Mayor Nathan of Rome, by their presence before the Vatican, showed their desire to pay homage to the Catholic pontiff.

### Pius X. Was Born June 2, 1835.

Pope Pius X. was a native of the little village of Riese, in the Venetian province of Treviso, which in 1303, gave to the church a pontiff in Nicola Boccasini, who assumed the triple crown under the name of Benedict XI.

Born June 2, 1835, to a poor and humble family of the name of Sarto, Pius X. was christened Giuseppe (Joseph) and known throughout life by the dialect equivalent of Giuseppe, "Beppo."

The early life of Pope Pius was filled with activity. The district of Treviso is one of poverty, only those who have seen it realizing the struggle for existence that ever prevails.

From an early age Giuseppe, bred to sturdy outdoor life, displayed a bent for the priesthood. The educational resources of his birthplace were soon exhausted, and the lad's studious learnings demanded a wider field for their development. He was sent to a college at Castel, France, and from there was transferred to the Central Seminary at Padua, the world-renowned seat of Italian learning.

On September 18, 1858, the young seminarist received his priest's orders in the Cathedral of Castel-France. That year was a memorable one for Italy. The question of Italian liberation had been forced to the front by the attempt of Orsini to assassinate Napoleon III.

The diplomats of nations assembled, but the youngest priest was not concerned in the movement. He turned his back on the world and took up his duties as curate in the village of Tombello. He soon was loved by his parishioners, to whom he endeared himself by his unselfishness, his self-sacrifice, and his tireless labor.

### Became Parish Priest in 1867.

He was promoted as parish priest of Salzano in 1867, only a year after the cession of Venezia (Venice) to Italy, so that the future pope lived, for the first thirty-two years of his life, under Austrian regime in his native province.

The able discharge of his office recommended the pastor of Salzano to the notice of Monsignor Zinelli, at that time the bishop of the diocese, who nominated him to a canonry in

the Cathedral of Treviso. This promotion was supplemented by bestowal of the deanery on Father Sarto and his appointment as Episcopal chancellor. To him also was confided the delicate and important charge of spiritual director of the Seminary of Treviso, in which college he was likewise given a professor's chair and an examinership.

Nor did his activities end here, for he was chosen as a judge in the Capitular Ecclesiastical court, and finally was appointed vicar-general of the diocese.

After such an apprenticeship it was not surprising that when the important see of Mantua became vacant, in 1884, Leo XIII chose Giuseppe Sarto to fill the place. It was no easy task to which he had been called, for his predecessor had allowed discipline to slack. His persuasive powers and administrative gifts were tested to the utmost, but he was fully equal to the ungrateful task.

Two years later Pope Leo recognized Bishop Sarto's merits by raising him to the Sacred College, with the title of San Bernardo alle Terme, at a consistory held June 15, 1893.

At the same time he was chosen out of all the Venetian prelates to fill the patriarchate of Venice.

### Won Support of the Radicals.

In his nine years' residence in the "seagirt" city the pope of the gondoliers was beloved and a familiar figure.



POPE PIUS X

His firm, dignified, yet genial rule, quickly made him a force to be reckoned with.

### Elected as Compromise Candidate.

Pius X. was, as befitted a democratic pope, different in many respects from his illustrious predecessor. Like the fisherman whose place he held, he found his recreation fishing in the Vatican ponds rather than in writing Latin verses. To his saintliness of character and moral worth, independently of all lesser and worldly consideration, memory doubtless will pay homage.

When balloting began to choose a successor to Pope Leo XIII, the name of Giuseppe Sarto was hardly considered at first. As balloting continued, however, the roll of votes in his favor increased. He was then regarded as a compromise candidate, and, finally, on the sixtieth ballot he was elected August 4, 1903, and five days later he was crowned in St. Peter's cathedral, Rome, with all the magnificence and brilliance of ceremonies that distinguishes the coronation of each successor to the apostolic throne.

From the post of spiritual head of gondoliers and peasants, a work that he loved, to the throne in the Vatican was the career of Giuseppe Sarto, Pope Pius X.

And he never had been ambitious

to be the head of the Catholic church and the successor of St. Peter. He loved the simple life among his friends.

There was a great difference of opinion as to the qualifications of Pope Pius X. for his office. His election, a compromise, was particularly pleasing to Austria, Germany and France, and in these countries, with the exception of France in recent years, he was highly commended for wisdom and strength.

### Brought Church and State Together.

As to Italy, he increased the cordial understanding between church and state, which was not thought wise by Italian churchmen. However, his action resulted in an uplifting of the church in Italy.

Before Pope Pius had been on the throne three years he evidenced that young men who dreamed of the career of a courtier in Rome were going to be disappointed. The pope wanted bishops for the different sees, and the way for young diplomats to promotion, it was soon apparent, was through the tiresome but wholesome office of governing bishop.

### Opposed to Woman's Suffrage.

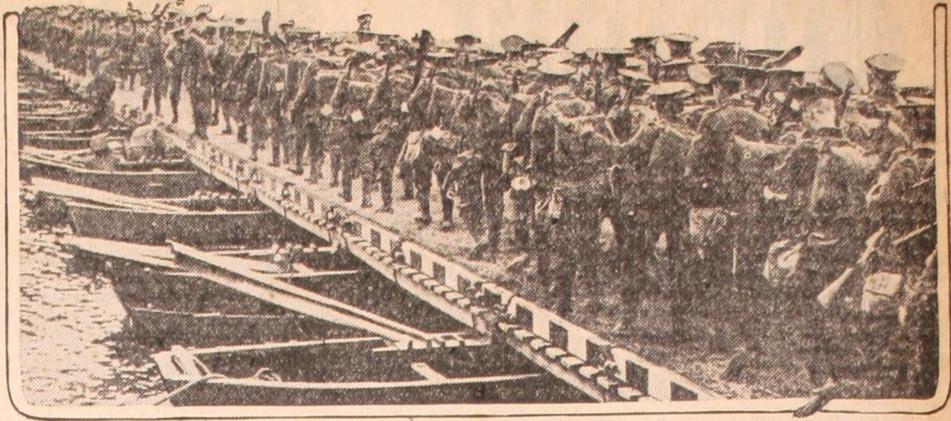
Compared with the policies of his predecessors of recent times, the leaning of Pope Pius X. have been held to be ultra-orthodox in purely ecclesiastical principles and ultra-conservative in temporal relations.

An instance of his well-known uncompromising attitude against advanced tendencies was afforded in his opposition to woman suffrage as voiced by the pope upon the occasion of his reception of a delegation of Italian Catholic ladies.

"Woman can never be man's equal," he told his fair visitors, "and cannot, therefore, enjoy equal rights. Few women would ever desire to legislate, and those who did would be classed as eccentrics. Scripture, and especially the three Epistles of St. Paul, emphasize woman's dependence on man."

One great reform Pope Pius accom-

# BRITISH INFANTRY CROSSING A PONTOON BRIDGE



## GERMANS ON BOTH BANKS OF MEUSE; OFFICIAL REPORT

### Belgians Admit Inability Longer to Hold Back the Armies of the Kaiser.

### BIG BATTLES LOOKED FOR IN IMMEDIATE FUTURE

### French Troops Reported to Be Within Fifteen Miles of Metz—Copenhagen Hears That Japanese Ambassador Is Leaving Berlin—Germany Hesitates to Comply With Demands Made by the Japanese Government.

A dispatch from Brussels received at Paris Friday morning says it is practically impossible to get news away from Brussels. However, it is certain the tremendous battle is in progress.

### Admit Advance of Germans.

A Havas dispatch from Brussels says that the Belgian government makes admission officially that the Germans have, at the cost of much blood and treasure, gained on both banks of the Meuse river, ground which brings them into contact with the army of the allies.

"The Germans have taken a number of our positions," the government admits, "but have wasted 15 days, which is greatly to the honor of our army."

"But these matters are secondary in regard to the object assigned our troops in the general dispositions. This aim cannot be revealed, and the most penetrating mind cannot discover it."

### News Sifts Through Censors.

On no day since the war began has the censorship been so strict as now, both as to the operations in Belgium and Alsace-Lorraine. Yet there are broad hints in the most heavily censored dispatches that events of the greatest importance are occurring.

One significant portion of the news is that a battle was fought in North Limburg, which is the Belgian department north of Liege and extending to the frontier of Holland. There are also reliable statements that a great French force advanced in this general direction across the line from Louvain to Huy. This is said to be evidence that the German advance upon the Allies' center has failed and that the Germans have been pushed east and northeast in the direction of the Netherlands border.

### Germans Battling Three Armies.

Somewhere to the east and south of Brussels 400,000 of the kaiser's best men, backed up by a reserve of 350,000 more, have struck the main line of the allied Belgian, French and British troops, and it is believed that the day of preliminary skirmishing is past.

In Paris it was rumored that the Belgian army had retired from Louvain and Brussels to Antwerp, which is highly fortified.

From German sources came a report that the Belgian chamber of commerce of deputies had yielded to the German demand, and that German troops have occupied Brussels.

### Capture Russian Guns.

The Marconi wireless bureau at London has received a dispatch from Berlin stating that a division of the German first army corps defeated a Russian force on August 17 in a battle in the vicinity of Stallupohnen, east Prussia. One thousand prisoners and six machine guns were captured. Many heavy guns which could not be taken by the victors were destroyed.

### French Close to Metz.

The following official statement was given out at Paris Friday: "Latest advices are to the effect that the French army has reached Morhange (Morchingen), in Lorraine, 19 miles southeast of Metz. Our advance was very rapid in the afternoon beyond the River Selle, especially the central part of our line. At the end of the

day we reached Delme on one side and Morhange on the other."

### Austria Promises Much.

Dispatches to Rome from Vienna state that Austria has promised Roumania that in return for her assistance the dual monarchy will cede to Roumania all the Servian border territory. It is also said that Austria has offered Bulgaria the restitution of Macedonia in return for her aid.

### Makes Final Plea to Italy.

In a final effort to swing Italy into line to oppose the allies, Germany has sent a military and diplomatic mission to Rome. It is traveling by automobile.

### Germany and Kiaochow.

The Japanese ambassador is leaving Berlin, according to advices received at Copenhagen.

An official dispatch to Rotterdam from Berlin states that Germany will not consent to evacuate Kiaochow or comply with the other demands of Japan. The officials in Berlin take the position that taking Kiaochow affects the issue of the war no more than taking Togoland, and that the ultimatum must be rejected.

The Japanese government, anticipating the kaiser's refusal to surrender Kiaochow as demanded in the mikado's ultimatum, has prepared to fire the first gun in bombardment of the fortifications immediately at the expiration of the time limit.

### Wilson's Plea for Neutrality.

President Wilson, in a public appeal addressed to the American people, asked that citizens of the United States refrain from "taking sides" in the general European war, pointing out that all should be neutral in thought as well as in word. This, he says, is the most certain way of preserving American peace. The president deprecates what he calls "hyphenated Americanism," maintaining that the name "American" should not be coupled with that of any other nationality.

### Britain Makes Firm Protest.

Great Britain has notified the United States government that she will tolerate no subterfuge to get the idle liners of the Hamburg-American and North German Lloyd companies out of New York harbor. This notification, while unofficial and coming in a roundabout way, is regarded as no less final and definite than if it had come through the regular diplomatic channels.

While at the British consulate at New York it was said that no "official word" had been received from London on the subject of the purchase and operation of the beleaguered liners by the American government or by American capitalists, a correspondent was informed from inside sources that Great Britain had taken a determined stand and intended to capture any one of the liners, whether it flew the stars and stripes or not, and no matter where or on what mission it was bound.

### Location of German Fleet.

The London Daily Mail's correspondent at Copenhagen wires: "Part of the German fleet is in the Baltic off the Swedish island of Gothland. Twenty ships have been located. A flotilla of German torpedo boat destroyers is in the Cattagat, between Sweden and Denmark. Another is near Kiel. The rest of the German fleet is understood to be in sight of Heligoland."

### German Protest Denied.

Secretary Bryan said on Wednesday that there is no truth in the reports that the kaiser had protested to Ambassador Gerard on the subject of American hostility to Germany's cause. There was a discussion, he said, on the subject of wireless communication.

### Japanese Deeply Impressed.

Publication of the text of the ultimatum created a deep impression, despite the fact that it had been predicted that Japan no longer would attempt to evade entering actively into the war. Meetings of merchants, members of parliament and others were addressed by Premier Okuma and the foreign minister, who counseled calmness and declared that Japan had no ambition to acquire more territory.

Foreign Minister Kato denied that the United States had interfered in any way in the situation. He said he was of the opinion that the United

States was not likely to intervene in any way.

### Japan's Action Limited.

The British official press bureau gave out the following statement:

"Great Britain and Japan, having been in communication with each other, are of the opinion that it is necessary that each shall take action to protect its general interests in the far east as contemplated by the Anglo-Japanese alliance, keeping especially in view the independence and integrity of China as provided for in the agreement.

"It is understood that the action of Japan will not extend to the Pacific ocean beyond the China sea, except as it may be necessary to protect the Japanese lines in the Pacific, nor in Asiatic waters, to the westward of the China sea, nor on foreign territory except territory in German occupation on the continent of eastern Asia."

The president was asked whether the assurance of Japan that she would eventually restore Kiaochow to China in case that territory was obtained from Germany was regarded as satisfactory in Washington. Mr. Wilson replied that he saw no reason to question Japan's good faith in this connection.

Secretary Tumulty, at the direction of the president, issued the following statement: "The president feels it incumbent on himself, as the head of a neutral nation, to express no opinions whatsoever on the attitude of Japan or any other country."

Secretary Bryan firmly declined to discuss Japan's move, but it is known that the Japanese government, under the Root-Takahira agreement of 1908, sounded the United States before declaring its position to Germany. The State department, in order to maintain its peace policy, was forced to acquiesce.

### Suez Canal Closed to Germany.

The London Chronicle's correspondent sends the following dispatch from Milan:

"A cable here from Port Said says an unprecedented state of affairs has been created through traffic in the Suez canal having practically ceased. The port is crammed with ships. There is a colossal fleet of German merchantmen under seizure. The whole of Germany's sea-borne commerce with Australasia, Asia and East Africa is absolutely paralyzed.

"The only vessels passing through the canal are those flying the Italian flag. All public services are under military control and all banks are closed. The German residents from Cairo to Alexandria are subject to a triple censorship."

Thousands of troops are daily being poured into France and Belgium by England to bolster up the allied line now combatting the never-ceasing onrushes of the Germans. The little town of Plymouth, on the channel, presented a busy scene when heavy reinforcements were rushed through the temporary military base there, mobilizing in preparation for embarking. The recruiting service has been swamped by the onrush of volunteers. Fully 40,000 were enrolled during the last week, 7,000 being enlisted in a period of 12 hours.

### Jews to Be Given Rights.

A decree granting civil and political rights to all Jews in Russia will be issued by the czar without delay. This act is of great importance to America and will, it is believed, be followed by a new era of cordial relations between Russia and the United States.

### Capital Moved to Antwerp.

The Belgian capital was hurriedly moved from Brussels to Antwerp, at the approach of German cavalry almost to the gates of the city. The defenses of Brussels were strengthened to resist the attack of the Uhlans, who have penetrated to Wavre, only 15 miles southeast of Brussels.

### Threat to Force Dardanelles.

Russia mobilized her Black sea fleet and has notified Turkey that she intends to send the fleet through the Dardanelles whether the porte grants permission or not. Turkey proclaimed the neutrality of the Dardanelles at the outbreak of the war but Russia became dissatisfied with the action of the Ottoman government affecting Germany.

## CAUSES OF MINE EXPLOSIONS

### English Scientist Has Been Experimenting to Ascertain Effect of Various Dusts.

W. A. Douglas Rudge of Cambridge (England, has recently made an important contribution to the etiology of dust explosions in coal mines. He finds that if a cloud of dust is blown against an insulated conductor (a for instance), the wire becomes charged with electricity, and under

certain conditions may become so highly charged as to give off sparks. Almost any dust will cause this, but the sign of the resulting electric charge on the wire varies with the character of the dust cloud. Tests made with coal dust blown through a tube (in the laboratory) charged the latter so that sparks a centimeter in length were obtained.

The bearing of this on coal dust explosions in mines is obvious. Clouds of coal dust blown against insulated metallic conductors may very well pro-

duce the sparks necessary to ignite the explosive dust and cause the terrible catastrophes that result from this cause. However, Mr. Rudge has found that the presence of other dust, that produces electrification of opposite sign, counteracts the tendency, and prevents any appreciable electrification of exposed metallic conductors. For example, when he mixed fine dust with coal dust and passed the mixture through the tube, the latter could not be charged so as to give off sparks.

## AUSTRIA IS A WEAK ALLY

### Army of Dual Monarchy Barely Sufficient to Check Servians, Is Military Opinion.

The strength of the active Austrian army is set forth by the latest German newspapers as comprising 34,000 officers and 350,000 men. The Berlin Tageblatt's military writer, Major Morath, asserts that this force can speedily be raised to 2,000,000 without the Landstrum, or the final re-

serve. The regular army, which is but eight per cent of the population of the dual monarchy, begins the war at an unfortunate time, for it was just in process of a reorganization largely increasing its numbers, which change cannot now be carried out. It is reported to be well armed, particularly as to artillery, but comprises a considerable number of organizations it would not be safe to use against the Servians, because of racial entanglements. These could, however, be employed against Russia or to guard

communications.

The general belief is that Germany has a weak reed to lean upon in her ally, whose army would be of little avail against Russia should Italy declare war against her quondam allies. The German press speaks handsomely of the Servian troops, estimating that Austria would need 450,000 men at least to conquer that mountainous country.—New York Post.

Fruit canning is being extensively undertaken in South Africa.