

POPE BANS MODERNISM

Tells Bishops To Tear Bad Books From Faithful.

SUGGESTS REVISION

Rigid Censorship His Remedy—May Be Done at France or United States. — Orders Dismissal of Teachers Who Profess Modernistic Theories.

Rome, Sept. 18.—A special, enlarged edition of the Osservatore Romano, published, gives the Latin text of the Papal encyclical. It occupies more than seventeen columns. No Papal utterance of Leo XIII. carried with it greater discouragement of advanced thought. Pius X. indeed contends that he is but following in the footsteps of Leo, whose public acts are liberally quoted in the encyclical.

The clause enjoining the establishment of college censorship in each diocese for the revision of the Catholic literary output is especially discussed. The words of the Pope in connection with this subject are very impressive. No books or newspapers of modernist tendency may be left in the hands of any pupil in the universities or seminaries. He adds: "Everything must be done to banish from your diocese every pernicious book. The Bishops are to be above all human fear, to trample all feebly imprudence under foot, and heedless of the outcry of the wicked, are to remember our proscription and tear out of the hands of the faithful all bad books and all bad writings. This is not only a right conferred on them but a duty we impose on them."

At the end of the encyclical the Pope says he foresees that the adversaries of the Church will represent it as the enemy of science and progress. "To this accusation," says the Pope, "we will reply by our actions. We have decided to act with all our power toward the foundation of a private institution which shall group together the most illustrious representatives of Catholic science. It will be its object to favor and help, with Catholic truth for its light and guide, the progress of everything that can be called true science or erudition."

There is much speculation as to whether the encyclical is aimed at one country more than another. Some regard it as specially directed against France, while others hold that the United States is aimed at, but it may be doubted whether the Pope was influenced by any national considerations. Modernism has great vitality in Italy itself, where many learned priests have been removed from professional chairs in recent years for favoring it, although without any apparent effect in suppressing it. It is gravely questioned by sincere Catholics whether the present document has reached its mark. There are many who hold that if the encyclical is rigidly enforced it will lead to schism.

NO RACE PROBLEM—STRAUS.

Difference on Pacific Coast Purely Economic.

Washington, Sept. 17.—There is no race problem between Caucasians and Mongolians on the Pacific Coast. To this conviction has come Oscar S. Straus, Secretary of Commerce and Investigation on the coast, from which he returned Thursday. Mr. Straus's observations have convinced



OSCAR STRAUS.

him that it is purely an economic question, and though he does not use that language, what he says makes it clear that it is another phase of the perennial war between the union and the scab. In Hawaii, Mr. Straus says, there is no race question at all, and his explanation is that they have solved the problem there by letting scabs do the work for which it alone is peculiarly fitted. "The labor situation on the coast," Mr. Straus said, "in reference to Oriental labor is simply this: The employers want that kind of labor, and organized labor is opposed to it. It is a mistake to regard this desire for or opposition to Oriental labor as a race question."

LIPTON'S CHALLENGE.

Names a Yacht in the 68 Foot Class. In Formal Letter.

New York, Sept. 18.—The challenge for a race for the America's Cup, which is now on its way across the ocean and which has been sent by the Royal Irish Yacht Club on behalf of Sir Thomas Lipton, is concise and to the point and is not hedged about by all sorts of conditions which might make it hard for the New York Yacht Club to accept. It simply asks for a series of races under terms similar to those in which Sir Thomas has already participated, asks that the yachts be measured according to the rule of the New York Yacht Club and names a yacht, the Shamrock IV, in the 68 foot rating class, or about 77 feet on the water line, as the challenger.

This is stated on the authority of yachtsmen who are in the confidence of Sir Thomas Lipton and who are now in New York. They understand that the challenge itself is a very brief document and they deny the stories that so many changes from the conditions of former races are asked for that there may be trouble in having the club accept the present challenge.

MCKINLEY DEDICATION DAY.

Trustees Arranging the Programme to be Announced Later.

Canton, Ohio, Sept. 19.—A meeting of the McKinley National Memorial trustees was held here, attended by Vice President Fairbanks, Secretary Cortelyou, Governor Herrick, Mr. Charles G. Dawes, Mr. Franklin Murphy, Justice Day and Judge Henry W. Harter. The purpose of the meeting was to approve the programme for dedication day, September 30. The official programme will not be announced in detail, however, for a few days.

It was announced that arrangements had been completed whereby President Roosevelt, upon his arrival here September 30, will be taken direct from his train to the Central High School, where the public and parochial school children are to be massed and sing "America" and "The Star Spangled Banner." The President will deliver an address to the children.

25 DEAD IN TRAIN WRECK.

Confused Orders Caused Collision on the Boston & Maine.

White River Junction, Vt., Sept. 17.—Twenty persons are dead and twenty-seven more or less seriously injured as the result of a mistake in one figure by a train despatcher in Concord, which sent the southbound Quebec express crashing head on into a northbound freight train on the single track of the Boston and Maine Railroad four miles north of Canada.

Confusion of the numbers 30 and 34 gave both trains the right of way, and the express had rounded a curve into a straight stretch of track about a mile long when the freight train, coming from the opposite direction, bore down upon it. Both engine drivers set their brakes and jumped. The locomotives, locked in a firm embrace, rolled into a ditch, and the baggage car of the express was shot back into the first passenger car, tearing it asunder from end to end.

PLAY DROVE HIM INSANE.

Has Been Impersonating Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde.

Richmond, Ind., Sept. 19.—When Albert Deaver, for many years a well known man of Henry county, was admitted to the insane asylum here this morning the authorities declared it was the strangest case that had ever come under their observation. Deaver has been for months a veritable Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde, and his transformations have been so marked that friends determined to put him under restraint lest he should do himself and others harm.

Three years ago Deaver attended a theatre where the Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde play was rendered, and he was so much impressed by it that he began soon after to act the two parts. He was educated at De Pauw University, was a man of strong powers as a linguist.

COURTS FINE FIVE ROADS.

From \$200 to \$2,000 for Neglect of Cattle While in Transit.

Rochester, Sept. 19.—The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad and the New York, Chicago and St. Louis were fined \$2,000 and \$800 respectively by the Federal Court at Canandaigua yesterday, for violating the Federal law providing that cattle shall be fed and watched in transit and given a rest of five hours outside of cars in every forty-eight hours.

Buffalo, Sept. 13.—The Federal Court fined the Grand Trunk Railway \$800, the Erie \$200 and the Wabash \$200 for confining cattle in railroad cars more than forty-eight hours at a stretch.

Franco-Canadian Deal.

Ottawa, Sept. 19.—The new commercial Franco-Canadian treaty will be signed soon by the French Minister of Affairs for France, by Sir Francis Burke, British Ambassador at Paris, and by Messrs. Fielding and Brodeur for Canada. It is expected to greatly stimulate trade between France and Canada.

WORLD NEWS OF THE WEEK

Covering Minor Happenings from all Over the Globe.

HOME AND FOREIGN

Compiled and Condensed for the Busy Reader—A Complete Record of European Despatches and Important Events from Everywhere Boiled Down for Hasty Perusal.

The taking of testimony from officers and directors of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey for use in the United States Circuit Court in St. Louis, was begun in the Federal Building in New York.

Senator Cullom of Illinois, declared himself in favor of Joseph G. Cannon for the republican Presidential nomination.

The protocol for a Central American peace conference, to be held in Washington in November, was signed by the representatives of the five republics concerned.

San Francisco appropriated \$20,000 to be used during September in an effort to stamp out the bubonic plague, thirty cases of which have broken out in the city.

Thomas R. Patton, grand treasurer of the Masonic Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, left \$1,000,000 to build a home for the orphans of Masons.

Four men were killed in an automobile accident at Colorado Springs. Climbing a pole for his lunch box, which he had hidden, a lineman was killed by electricity on the New York Central Railroad.

Five persons bitten by a dog were sent from Phillipsburg, N. J., to the Pasteur Institute in Brooklyn.

Reductions of \$22.50 in the price of cabin tickets were announced by the International Mercantile Marine Company.

Japanese in Seattle, Wash., have received pledges from the Chief of Police that they will be protected from any outbreak of rioting.

W. W. Finley, president of the Southern Railway, told the Freight Traffic Association, in session in Chicago, that the railroads were doing their best to obey the law.

Friends of President Roosevelt declared a continuation of attacks upon him by financial interests might force him to run again for President.

Chicago will vote on the adoption of a proposed charter which will increase taxation.

According to a report by the Department of Sanitation of the Isthmian Canal Commission, the health of the workmen has been greatly improved.

Attorney General Bonaparte denied that he is going to resign.

Every discoverable defect in the battle ships will be remedied before the fleet starts for the Pacific.

A newspaper canvass of New England republicans showed Messrs Taft and Hughes far in the lead as first choices for the Presidential nomination.

Strikers in Pittsburg, chasing a non-union man who shot one of their numbers, mistook a detective for the man wanted and hanged him to a lamp post, but cut him down in time to save him.

"Shimose," a high explosive used by the Japanese navy in the war with Russia, has been made a subject of study by the Navy Department at Washington.

Mr. George Wesley Davis of Butte, Mont., and three members of the New York Supreme Court have arrived in London on their way home from Continental tours.

That the famous \$5,000,000 Kann collection of paintings and sculptures may eventually come to the Metropolitan Museum of Art is the inference in a statement by the Director General of the Berlin Museums, who says Herr Kann feared the collection would be broken up or sold to English or American buyers.

Labor leaders are preparing to oppose the federal administration on the ground that Secretary Straus is laying plans to assist Asiatic immigration.

Mrs. Cassie Chadwick was stricken blind when her son was visiting the Ohio State Prison.

Charles Gardner, a mine boss at Pittsburg, Kan., shot and killed two mine laborers after he and his sister had been attacked and fatally wounded by them.

Rear Admiral John Grimes Walker, U. S. N. (retired), died suddenly in York, Me., aged seventy-two years.

W. G. Biers, general manager of the Panama Railroad, contemplates resigning to accept a larger salary in the United States.

Yellow fever broke out in the American camp at Cienfuegos and it is feared the infection may sweep over the island.

E. H. Harriman and members of his hunt club offended farmers of Loudon county, Virginia, by dining in a separate room at a dinner-tendered to the farmers.

ship's company saved the ship, without damage.

Secretary Root, Washington despatches said, originated the idea of submitting Newfoundland fishery disputes to arbitration at The Hague.

William C. Warren, leader of the republican forces of Erie county, declared his belief that Governor Hughes would be the republican nominee for the Presidency.

Rear Admiral Clark pointed out the dangers confronting the battle ship fleet in its passage through Magellan Strait.

Ten thousand veterans of the civil war marched through streets of Saratoga in a drenching rain.

In a speech at the Ohio Day celebration at the Jamestown Exposition Judson Harmon urged State control of corporations and opposed all tax on wealth.

Stuyvesant Fish and J. T. Harahan met at an Illinois Central Board meeting in New York and no blows were struck.

Chester B. Rynyan, who stole \$95,000 from the Windsor Trust Company, of New York was sentenced to seven years in prison.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Complete disagreement on the subject of laying of mines was the result of a conference of plenary Powers at the Peace Conference.

An explosion in a turret on the Japanese battle ship Kashima resulted in the killing or wounding of thirty-eight men.

Special cable advices from Tokio announce that the Japanese will object to negotiations with Canada looking to a limitation of Japanese immigration.

The Minister of the Interior of France according to a despatch, has annulled the decree expelling Mr. James N. Winslow, of New York, from the country.

Mr. Andrew Carnegie, in a speech at Glasgow, eulogized New York city's municipal government at the expense of those of Great Britain.

According to a despatch from Bangkok, France has promoted Mr. Edward H. Strobel, General Adviser to Siam, to be Grand Officer of the Legion of Honor, and has appointed Mr. Westengard an Officer of the Legion.

President Fallieres' commutation of the death sentence of Soleiland, murderer of a child, to life imprisonment led to remarkable demonstrations in Paris, in which women took a prominent part.

At the International Milk Congress, in Brussels, Dr. Henry L. Colt, of Newark, N. J., strongly opposed the proposal for the compulsory pasteurization of milk.

On the London Stock Exchange the week closed with a better feeling, in spite of Wall street's slump.

President Roosevelt's proposal to remit a portion of the Chinese indemnity has effaced the resentment felt against America because of the exclusion policy.

King Carlos of Portugal, a despatch says, in order to reduce his weight, takes his meals on a chair fitted with a weighing apparatus.

The Eiffel tower is to be repainted, the top white and the lower part yellow, at a cost of \$15,000, says a despatch.

General George S. Batcheller in an interview declares that the action of the Standard Oil and other American trusts is subversive of democracy.

General Drude has been ordered to make a decisive attack on the Morocco tribesmen, selecting a favorable opportunity.

Emperor Nicholas' yacht, the Standart, with the imperial family, ran on the rocks off the coast of Finland.

Archibald Henry Blount, of Orleton, Hertfordshire, England, has bequeathed \$400,000 to Yale University.

According to a despatch from San Sebastian, Kink Alfonso underwent an operation for the removal of nasal polyp.

The Pope called the first Plenary Council ever held in the Philippines.

Anti-American agitators in Japan are silent in the face of the Vancouver affair.

SPORTING NEWS.

Forty-one players started in the men's singles of the lawn tennis tournament for the New Jersey State championship at Morristown.

The Yankees defeated the Athletics The Giants lost two games to Boston, while Brooklyn was twice defeated by Philadelphia.

F. R. Hitchcock's Dandelion won the Oriental Handicap at Gravesend in a close finish with H. B. Duryea's Running Water.

More than twenty-five candidates for the Yale football team began outdoor practice under their head coach and their captain.

Roosevelt's Friends Angry.

CHANGING THE CALENDAR.

The Caesars and Pope Gregory Made Big Alterations.

When Julius Caesar came into power he found the Roman calendar in confusion. The Alexandrian astronomer, Sosigenes, suggested the Julian calendar, which, with slight modifications, is one we use to-day. The beginning of the year was moved back from March to January 1. Previous to that time September was the seventh month (from September seven), October the eighth (October eighth), etc. In honor of himself Caesar changed the name of the fifth month from Quintilis to July.

Augustus Caesar, successor to Julius, not to be outdone, changed the name of the sixth month from Sextilis to August, and stole a day from February to make August as great a month as July.

At the time of Pope Gregory the Julian calendar had thrown the reckoning out ten days because the year is not quite 365 1/4 days as had been supposed. The calendar was ten days slow. Gregory, following the advice of the astronomer Clavius, ordered that ten days should be dropped so that the day following October 4, 1582, should be the 15th instead of the 5th, and that leap years be divisible by 400.

The change was adopted in all Catholic countries at once, but the Greek Church and most Protestant nations refused to change. England, however, adopted the change in 1752, providing that the year 1752 should begin on January 1, instead of March 25, and the day following September 2, 1752, should be the 14th instead of the 3d, thus dropping eleven days. Riots followed in many places, since the people thought they had been robbed of eleven days, although the act of Parliament was framed so that no injustice resulted in the payment of rent, interest, etc.

Since 1800 and 1900 were Julian leap years but not Gregorian, countries using the old Julian calendar are now thirteen days behind the Gregorian calendar. Thus in Russia the 30th of October is called the 17th. If a writer in Russia wishes to be accurate he writes the date October 17-20, thus showing the date by both calendars.



Carl E. Shackless, of Summerville, Ohio, who is fifteen years old six foot two inches tall and weighs 488 pounds.

Kept Pledge to Highwayman.

The fourth Earl Stanhope, when on his homeward way late one dark night, was held up by the most gentlemanly of highwaymen, who preferred his request for money or the nobleman's life in quite the nicest way. It happened that Lord Stanhope had not any money with him and was disinclined to yield the alternative, says the London Standard.

"Your watch, then," suggested the gentleman at the opposite end of the pistol. That watch the Earl explained, was dear to him. He valued it at a hundred guineas, and would not surrender it. "What I will do," he said, "is to bring and deposit in this tree the worth of the watch in money, and you can call and get it to-morrow night."

"Done, m' lord," said the highwayman. The law knew nothing about this arrangement, and the Earl did as he had promised. He placed the hundred guineas where the highwayman might at his leisure collect it. And there, so far as he knew, the matter ended.

Years afterward he attended a great banquet in the city, and found himself pleasantly entertained by an extremely well known man, whose signature was good for a sum in several figures. Next day came to Lord Stanhope a letter enclosing the sum of 100 guineas. Accompanying it was a note begging his acceptance of a loan granted some years previously to the man who now forwarded it.

That loan, said the letter, had enabled the sender to gain a new start in life, to make a fortune and to renew acquaintance at dinner on the previous night with his lordship. The city magnate and the highwayman of earlier days were one and the same.

CASTORIA For Infants and Children. The Kind You Have Always Bought. Bears the Signature of J. C. Watson

WANTED PRESIDENT'S HELP

Demented Man Wanted Roosevelt to Aid Him Collect \$10,000,000.

FROM ROCKEFELLER

Couldn't Raise Any One At the Back Entrance, So He Went Around Front Where He Was Halted—Dressed in Overalls He Rode Freight Trains To New York.

Oyster Bay, Sept. 18.—Secret Service Officer Washer was on duty in front of President Roosevelt's house at Sagamore Hill at 7 o'clock to-night when he saw a man dressed in overalls and wearing a slouch hat step around from the rear of the house. Washer didn't say anything at first, because he thought the man might be employed on the farm, but when he went up on the porch and started to ring the doorbell Washer asked him what he wanted.

"Want to see the President to get him to make John D. Rockefeller pay me \$10,000,000 he owes me," the man said. "I now that's the only way I'll ever get the money."

Washer asked the man about himself and the visitor in the overalls said he was Orlando Toland and had come all the way from Oxford, Ala., to see the President. He said that he had beaten his way on freight trains to Washington and when he found the President gone he stole a ride to New York. He walked all the way out to Oyster Bay, he said.

Washer then sent a hurry call to the Oyster Bay garage for one of the Government automobiles and the man was rushed down to the Executive offices. There Secret Service men who knew Alabama questioned him, and were convinced that he was telling the truth.

Before it was decided what to do with Toland the Secret Service man routed out of bed Constable Charles Townsend with the idea of putting him in the lockup. When they talked with the man a little more they decided that he was perfectly harmless, gave him what he thought was a letter to Rockefeller ordering him to pay Toland what he owed him on sight, and then sent him to New York on the 10 o'clock train.

Toland told the officers that Rockefeller offered him \$65,000,000 if he would find out who murdered a certain woman in St. Paul. He said he didn't discover the murderer, but thought his work on the case was worth at least \$10,000,000.

Arbitrator of Nations.

The Hague, Sept. 19.—The Italian and Argentine delegations at the Peace Conference have been empowered by their respective Governments to conclude an arbitration treaty, which will be signed with great solemnity in the Hall of Knights. The



QUEEN WILHELMINA.

two countries selected Queen Wilhelmina as their arbitrator in the treaty, in case of a divergence of opinion, and Her Majesty willingly accepted the task.

AN ADVOCATE OF FREE LOVE.

California Lecturer Tells His Audience Marriage is a Crime.

San Francisco, Sept. 13.—The lecture of Prof. Edgar Larkin, astronomer, who once was in charge of Mount Lowe observatory, in which he declared that matrimony was a crime and asserted that free love was the only hope of the race, has created indignation among San Francisco women. Prof. Larkin, whose beard is snowy with age, lectured before the Sociological Society on "Is the Anglo-Saxon Race to Be Extinguished in America?" Among other things he said: "Marriage for life is the greatest crime possible and marriage for any stated length of time is a second degree crime."

He went on to develop the idea that marriage places women in a bondage in which they can't develop, and that marriage should be abolished so as to allow women to develop mentally and physically and be properly fitted for motherhood.