

POPE PIUS DIES OF GRIEF OVER EUROPE'S WAR

Venerated Head of the Roman Catholic Church Passed Away in the Vatican

DIRECT CAUSE OF DEMISE WAS BRONCHIAL PNEUMONIA

CAREER OF POPE PIUS X IN BRIEF.

- Born at Riese, Italy, June, 1835
- Ordained at age of 25... 1858
- Archbishop of Salzano... 1867
- Canon of Treviso Cathedral 1875
- Bishop of Mantua... 1875
- Cardinal... 1893
- Patriarch of Venice... 1893
- Elected Pope August 4... 1903
- Re-established the Gregorian Chant... 1903
- Commission to codify canon law named... 1904
- Encyclical against Modernism... 1907
- Trouble with France, Spain and Portugal... 1904-1912
- Died... 1914

Rome.—Pope Pius X. died in the Vatican after suffering several relapses. Oxygen was administered to keep him alive pending the summoning to the bedside of the officials demanded by the rites of the Church.

Unofficial bulletins carried by those who were admitted to the Vatican kept the thousands waiting about the Square of St. Peter's informed.

The bulletins ceased around eight o'clock and then over all official church circles there descended the ominous silence which the wise easily interpreted. The temporary duties of Supreme head of the Church descend now automatically to the Cardinal Chamberlain, who is Cardinal Della Volpe. He will administer the affairs until the Conclave shall choose a successor to Pius X.

Pope's Grief Over the War.

Grief over the war in Europe caused the Pope much depression from the first outbreak several days before his demise symptoms appeared of the old bronchial affection from which the Pontiff had suffered in times past. Dr. Marchisava, the Pontiff's regular physician, announced that the Pope was suffering from a simple cold, and that possibly complete rest for a week would restore him to his usual health. The bronchial trouble, however, spread, and finally it was announced that the Pope's condition was serious.

Throughout the final day Doctors Marchisava and Amici devoted their utmost energies to stimulating their patient and keeping him alive. The Cardinals were notified of the Pope's grave condition, and some of them who entered the sick room describe the impressive and heart-rending scenes, especially when the Pontiff, rousing himself from time to time, spoke. Once he said:

"In ancient times the Pope by a word might have stayed the slaughter, but now he is impotent."

The Scene at the Deathbed.

Extreme unction was administered by Mgr. Zampini, Cacciatan to the Pope, amid a most touching scene. The sisters of the Pope and his niece were overcome with grief. Cardinal Merry del Val, the Papal Secretary of State, knelt by the side of the bed, where other Cardinals joined him, the members of the household intoning prayers.

The dying Pope in a moment of lucidity said:

"Now I begin to think, as the end is approaching, that the Almighty in His inexhaustible goodness wishes to spare me the horrors Europe is undergoing."

In another lucid moment the Pope whispered:

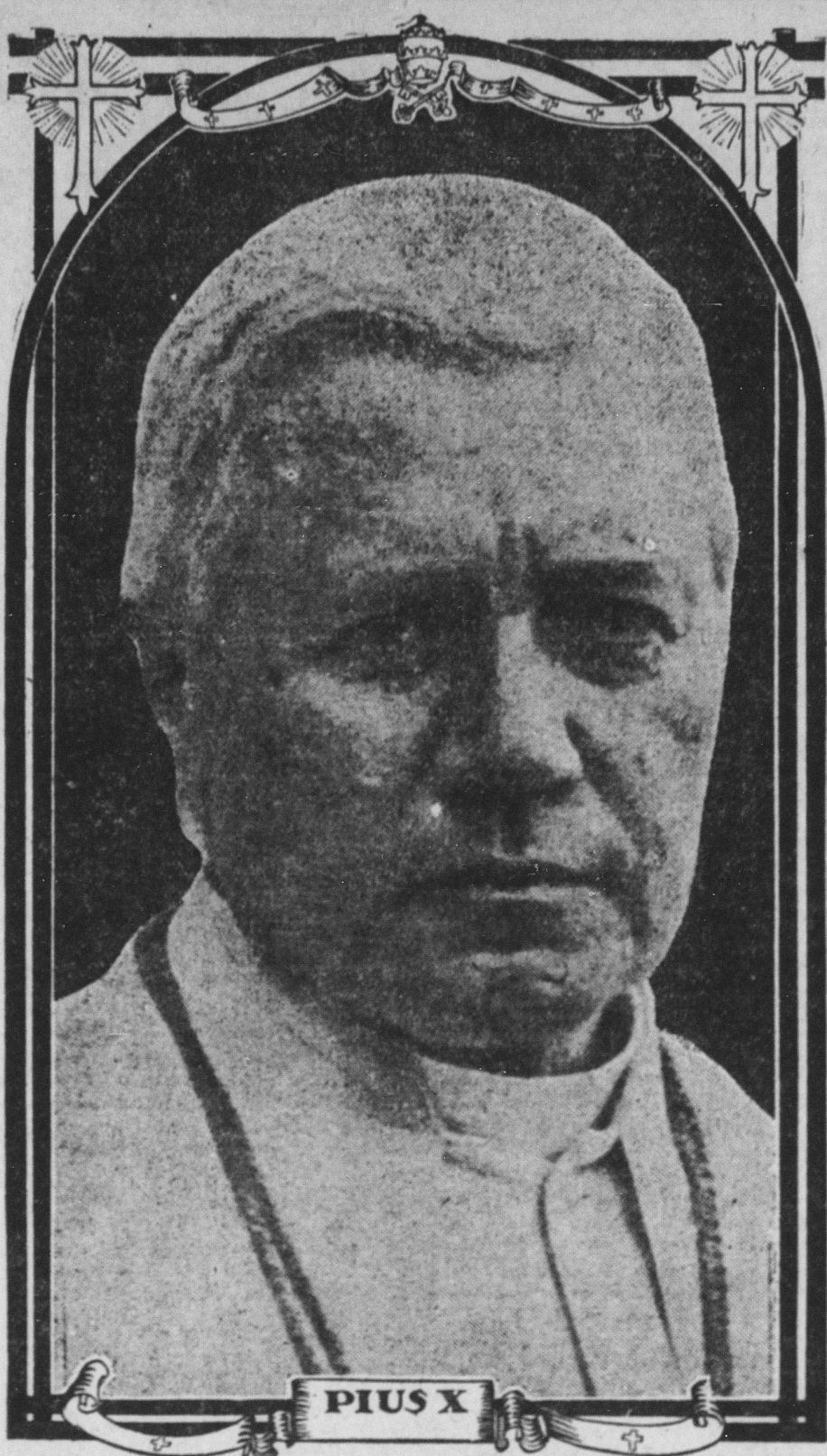
"Now I am forced to see the spectacle of my own children, even those who yesterday worked here with me, leave for the war, abandon the cassock and cowl for the soldier's uniform. Yesterday, although they were of different nationalities, they were here studying, in sympathetic companionship; now in different fields they are armed against each other, ready to take each other's lives.

The day was one of the most anxious days in the history of the Papacy. The whole world knew that the Pope was indisposed, but it was supposed that he was suffering from his usual ailment, the gout. Almost without warning came word that the Pontiff was at death's door.

Pontiff in Agony All Day.

All day his agony continued. At times he revived and was able to say a few words, but hope of saving him was finally abandoned. Several times throughout the city and at the Apostolic Palace the rumor spread that the Pope had passed away, only to be denied later.

In the presence of Cardinal Merry del Val, Cardinals Ferrata, Cagnino and Bislet, and the two sisters of the Pope, a bulletin on the condition of the Pontiff was posted early in the afternoon, on the bronze door of the Vatican, where the Swiss guards stood on watch. A great crowd outside gazed with grief-stricken faces up at the Pope's chamber on the second floor, where the windows were closed with shades.



PIUS X

The passing of the Supreme Pontiff of the Roman Catholic Church was not unexpected. From 11 o'clock in the morning he had been unconscious, steadily growing weaker, and official bulletins had prepared the Church for the worst.

His Holiness realized his condition when he said farewell to his sisters and his brother and laid his last injunctions upon Cardinal Merry del Val, the Papal Secretary of State.

The bronchial attacks which His Holiness fought off a year ago returned to find him overwrought with the grief inspired by the great European war. The vitality with which he fought former attacks had been absorbed in his prayers and meditations for peace. The assistance he once rendered his physicians was lacking as he forgot himself and thought only of the catastrophe which the world is facing.

VERIFYING POPE'S DEATH ACCORDING TO ANCIENT RITUAL

Rome.—Every detail of the ceremonies following the death of the Pope is covered in century old precedents which were followed in the demise of Pius X. When convinced that the Pope was dead, the attending physicians called to attendants awaiting in an adjoining room for a candle. In accordance with the prescribed ceremony, the lighted candle was held close to the nostrils of the late Pontiff. The flame being undisturbed by the slightest exhalation of breath, life was pronounced extinct.

Cardinal Della Volpe, the present Cardinal Camerlengo, or Chamberlain of the Pope's household, arrived from Imola several hours later, officially pronounced the Pope dead. The crimson purse containing the ring of St. Peter was then turned over to Cardinal Della Volpe.

With the death of the Pontiff there began at once the elaborate funeral ceremonies that have followed the death of each Pope for centuries past. These ceremonies continue for a period of nine days.

CAREER OF THE "PEASANT POPE"

How Joseph Sarto Became Head of Christendom's Mighty Religious Force.

Joseph Sarto, Pope Pius X., was born in Riese, a village in the diocese of Treviso, north of Venice, on June 2, 1835. Until recently he carried his three-score years and ten with an elastic step and straight shoulders.

He was revered throughout the world as the "Pope of the Blessed Sacrament." This title was accorded him because of his advocacy of daily communion.

He started in the seminaries of Treviso and Padua and was ordained priest in Castelfranco in 1858. For many years he performed the ordinary duties of parish priest in several parts of the Venetian territory, which was then under Austrian domination.

Until 1875 he was employed in subordinate diocesan offices in the diocese of Treviso. In 1884 he was made bishop of Mantua by Pope Leo, who in the consistory of June 12, 1893,

created him cardinal, and three days later appointed him patriarch of Venice. He was cardinal priest of the title of San Bernardo alle Terme.

In his office he had proved himself a strong and competent administrator. He had been venerated in his diocese as a saintly man, whose whole life had been given to the care of his flock.

While administering the affairs of the Treviso diocese he began the collection of what has since become one of the finest private libraries of Venice.

During the nine years of his incumbency at Mantua Bishop Sarto led a life of abstinence as that of the poorest parish priest. He devoted many hours each day to scholarly application. In 1889 he wrote several treatises on the authenticity of relics of the martyrs. He also prepared a manual of prayer and wrote a number of poems dedicated to the Madonna.

An Unwilling Pontiff.

Giuseppe Sarto was elected Pope against his own voice on August 4, 1903. In the conclave it appeared that he was the only member of the Sacred College who did not realize that he was the man to succeed that master of statecraft, the elegant and scholarly Leo XIII. For four days the vast Roman throngs had watched the smoke that curled at intervals from the chimney of the Sistine Chapel in the Vatican palace, and when the seventh ballot had been taken and Giuseppe Sarto was declared Pope the newly-elected pontiff swooned away and had to be borne up by two of his distinguished colleagues. He did not desire the great religious office; he did not feel able to assume the cares and responsibilities of the papacy. It was his wish to go back among his own people, with whom he had spent more than half a century, and by whom he was known and honored. Indeed, with the firm conviction that he would return to his arch-diocese after the conclave, he had bought a return ticket to Venice. But he never went back to his people. Some of them have journeyed in pilgrimages of the Eternal City to see their former patriarch, and they have gone away from the audience full of confidence that Pius X. would rather be in Venice as an archbishop, "doing the work of a parish priest," than wear the triple crown of the papacy.

The new Pope was crowned in the basilica of St. Peter's by Cardinal Macchi, dead of the cardinal deacons, on August 9, 1903. There were important questions to be settled, important financial problems to be solved. There was no trouble, no hitch anticipated. So was Pius X. viewed. And while there might have been disappointment, there certainly was surprise.

Bomb For Modernism.

A highly significant pontificate had been begun. Out of all the encyclicals that have come from the Holy See in decades it was generally conceded that the condemnation of modernism by Pius X. was the most far-reaching, the most sweeping. This encyclical was issued on September 8, 1907, and three years later another order, renewing the condemnation and laying down precise laws regarding ecclesiastical and secular studies, was sent out. There was an instant stir of all so-called advanced thinkers, and Pius X. was arraigned by many preachers, professors and publicists as an enemy of progress and of sci-

entific thought. The man they described as the simple "parian priest" was not moved by the onslaught. He took the position that the new "sect" should not be tolerated. He realized that prominent men in his own fold were among the leaders, and some of them, when brought face to face with the ultimatum of Pius X., recanted, while others left the church.

The effect of this encyclical has been felt in all Europe and in the United States. It came like a bomb. On becoming supreme pontiff there was of course some real curiosity shown as to the attitude of Pius X. In his relations with the Quirinal. It was figured in some quarters that the new pontiff was kindly disposed toward the Italian government, and that as a result the breach which was made in the Porta Pia and by which was effected the overthrow of the temporal power of the Pope back in 1870 would be filled in and all differences between the Vatican and Quirinal settled amicably, but Pius X. followed the example set by Pio Nono and Leo XIII.

He refused to recognize the law of guarantees which had been passed by the Senate and chamber of the Italian Parliament on May 13, 1871, that concerned the prerogatives of the Holy See and the relations between church and state in the kingdom of Italy. Among the stipulations were: The Pope's person to be sacred and inviolable, and he be treated with royal honors and that he be given an annual endowment of 3,225,000 lire, or \$622,425, to cover all the needs of the Holy See. This law was not recognized by Pio Nono or by Leo XIII, and the endowment has been accumulating annually, it is said, since the law was passed. Pius X. did not draw on the funds, and he did not take advantage of the assurances of military protection. He shut himself up in the Vatican after the example of his two predecessors and remained a voluntary prisoner.

The Pope in 1906 sent a pastoral letter to the Catholic clergy and laity of certain Roman churches existing in Russia, warning them against countenancing in any way the outrages on the Jews. At that time there was some talk as to why the Pope interested himself thus far in the Jews. But it was soon explained that the holy father numbered among his staunch friends some of the wealthiest Jews in Europe and it was a friendly feeling for the race that prompted him to send the warning to any Russians of his own faith.

In little things and in great, Pius X. showed a quality little suspected before he was elected to succeed Leo XIII. When he assumed the tiara, that symbol of triple sovereignty, "father of kings and princes, supreme pastor of mankind on earth and vicar of Jesus Christ, Saviour of the human race," he inherited from Leo XIII the sum of \$8,049,999. This estate was administered for the purposes of his religious office by the man, Pius X., whose father toiled in the fields of Lombardy and whose brother still worked in recent years in a postoffice at Grazia, near Mantua.

The three sisters of the Pope were with him in Venice. They kept no servants and hired no faddino to bring home the day's marketing. They lived a life of simple abstemiousness in the Venetian home of their illustrious brother, and they followed him, when needed, to the neighborhood of the Vatican. The Pope took no advantage of his position at any time. His relatives did not profit by his high station. It may be that they did not think it worth while.

EXHORTATION TO WORLD TO PRAY FOR PEACE, LAST OFFICIAL MESSAGE OF POPE PIUS X.

ROME.—The last conscious act of Pope Pius X. was to address the following exhortation to the whole world:

At this moment, when nearly the whole of Europe is being dragged into the vortex of a most terrible war, with its present dangers and miseries and the consequences to follow, the very thought of which must strike every one with grief and horror, we whose care is the life and welfare of so many citizens and peoples cannot but be deeply moved and our heart wrung with the bitterest sorrow.

And in the midst of this universal confusion and peril we feel and know that both Fatherly love and the Apostolic ministry demand of us that we should with all earnestness turn the thoughts of Christendom thither—"whence cometh help"—to Christ, the Prince of Peace, and the most powerful mediator between God and man.

We charge, therefore, the Catholics of the whole world to approach the throne of Grace and Mercy, each and all of them, and more especially the clergy, whose duty furthermore it will be to make in every parish, as their Bishops shall direct, public supplication so that the merciful God may, as it were, be wearied with the prayers of His children and speedily remove the evil causes of war, giving to them who rule to think the thoughts of peace and not of affliction.

From the palace of the Vatican, the second day of August, 1914.

PIUS X.
Pontifex Maximus.

TRADE ROUTES SAFE GUARDED

The Good Work Done by the British Navy.

DROP IN THE WAR-RISK RATE

British Cruiser Amphion Blown Up By a Mine After Having Sunk the German Mine Layer Koenigin Luise.

Washington, D. C.—The British Embassy here received from its Foreign Office a summary of the naval and military situation to date. Colville Barclay, the charge, sent a copy to Secretary Bryan. It follows:

"Since the declaration of war the fleet has been responsible for the safety of the expeditionary force, which completed its disembarkation in France on August 18, which was effected in perfect order and without a casualty.

"The work of the navy in the Atlantic and elsewhere in safeguarding the trade routes is best exemplified by the fact that at Lloyds the war risk rate fell to 40 shillings per cent. for almost any voyages of British vessels, whereas the rate to insure freights of corn, paid by steamers from the United States to a British port, is 39 shillings per cent.

"The German fleet outside the Baltic is confined to harbors. English commerce is almost normal. German sea-borne commerce is paralyzed.

"The only casualty is the loss of light cruiser Amphion, blown up by a mine after having sunk the German mine layer Koenigin Luise. One German submarine has been sunk in the North Sea.

"The military position is as follows:

"The German forces at present extend from north of neighborhood of Basle through Liege to a point in Belgium, to the east of Antwerp and near the Dutch frontier. Outstanding features of the operations up to present, has been delay caused to the contemplated German offensive across the Meuse, by the defense of Liege, where the forts are still intact. It has permitted the orderly mobilization and concentration of French army and British expeditionary force. German troops have now crossed the Meuse, both above and below Liege, and are gaining some ground slowly, westward, but their advance cavalry has been continually checked by the Belgians.

HUERTA MAROONED IN LONDON.

Goos Sightseeing, But Wants To Visit Only Two Places.

London.—Marooned in London because of the war and the consequent interruption to travel Victoriano Huerta, former President of Mexico, and his family made a brief sightseeing tour about the city. Loading his party in two automobiles General Huerta instructed the driver to go to Trafalgar Square and Buckingham Palace. Suggestions that he might also care to see Westminster Abbey and St. Paul's Cathedral were dismissed by General Huerta with an impatient "only Trafalgar Square and Buckingham Palace."

BARS WAR CORRESPONDENTS.

British Army Council Revokes All Passes Issued.

London.—The British Army Council has decided not to allow any war correspondents to accompany the expeditionary forces for the present. Some passes had been issued, but these were revoked. In a letter announcing its decision the council says that the French Army officials also have decided not to allow any correspondents to accompany their forces. It is understood that correspondents will be asked to leave Belgium. Some are already returning.

INDICTMENTS IN FOOD PROBE.

Department Of Justice Has Conclusive Evidence Of Artificial Inflation.

Washington, D. C.—Indictments against food price boosters will be made within the next few days in the Department of Justice's probe, according to a statement from a high administration authority. While neither the Attorney General nor the White House would discuss the situation, it was absolutely known that the department's round-up has furnished conclusive evidence showing artificial inflation of prices.

ARMADAS IN SKIRMISH.

No Losses Reported Or Claimed, Says London Press Bureau.

London.—The British official press bureau announces that some desultory fighting occurred between the British patrolling squadrons and flotillas and German cruisers, which were reconnoitering. No losses are reported or claimed. "A certain liveliness is apparent in the southern area of the North Sea," says the press bureau.

PENNA. DEATHS 11,339 IN APRIL

Pneumonia Heads List as Most Fatal of Diseases.

RELIEVES FERTILIZER MEN

Railway Accidents Decrease in State. Delay Suit Against Alleged "Movie" Trust—Protest Demurrage On Private Bail Sidings.

Harrisburg.—The following statement of the causes of death in Pennsylvania in April has been reported by the Bureau of Vital Statistics of the State Department of Health.

The total number of deaths, exclusive of still births in April, from all causes was 11,339, distributed as follows:

- Typhoid fever... 68
- Scarlet fever... 98
- Diphtheria... 145
- Measles... 106
- Whooping cough... 135
- Influenza... 183
- Malaria... 1
- Tuberculosis of lungs... 875
- Tuberculosis of other organs... 150
- Cancer... 498
- Diabetes... 83
- Cerebrospinal meningitis... 74
- Acute anterior poliomyelitis... 5
- Pneumonia... 1,652
- Diarrhoea and enteritis, under 2 years... 256
- Diarrhoea and enteritis, 2 years and over... 84
- Bright's disease... 959
- Early infancy... 637
- Suicide... 92
- Accidents in mines... 106
- Railway injuries... 92
- Other forms of violence... 502
- All other diseases... 4,590

The total number of births recorded in Pennsylvania during the month of April, exclusive of still births, was 20,202; the total number of still births was 904.

State Relieves Fertilizer Men.

Steps were taken by Secretary of Agriculture N. B. Critchfield to straighten out the tangle caused in the fertilizer trade by the cessation of shipments of potash from Germany. It is estimated that at least ninety per cent. of the potash used in fertilizers in this State comes from that country and in order to conserve the stock in this country manufacturers will be forced to use a smaller portion than has been done. To facilitate matters Secretary Critchfield has issued a circular in which a way is pointed out for the marketing of fertilizers for the fall trade without making a new registration with all that such procedure entails.

The letter of the Secretary on the subject is as follows:

"This department recognizes the fact that with the shortage there is likely to be in the amount of potash available this fall manufacturers will find it difficult to prepare their goods for the fall trade so as to meet the requirements of the registration made at the beginning of the year, and to relieve this situation as far as possible this department shall be entirely satisfied to have manufacturers of fertilizers reduce the per cent. of potash they put in the goods they place on the markets for the fall trade of the current year without making an additional registration of the same, provided that no change is made so far as the other elements of plant food are concerned and that they erase the figures that are now printed on their sacks showing the potash the goods contain and attach to the sacks with good, strong twine or wire a tag on which is plainly printed the revised analysis of the goods the sacks contain, and provided further that they send to this department notice of any change made in the per cent. of potash, specifying the brands of goods in which such change is made."

In cases where the charge is less than one per cent. the decimal on the bag may be erased.

Private Rail Sidings.

The Public Service Commission held question as to whether a railroad company can legally charge demurrage on private cars standing on a private switch in a complaint brought by the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company against the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

J. M. Bellville, of the glass company, contended that such a charge was not proper because the railroad company renders no service while the cars stand on a private track. Henry Wolfe Bikle, for the respondent, told the commission that the rules governing demurrage charges were adopted by the National Association of Railway Commissioners, and enforcement was necessary to avoid discrimination.

The commission approved the petition of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company and the Schuylkill East Service Railroad Company for the approval of crossings at grade over Wolfe and Dickinson streets in Philadelphia. The proposed switches have been approved by the city of Philadelphia.

TOLD IN SHORT ORDER.

A German naval airship has a searchlight of 40,000 candlepower, which will illuminate the surface of the sea from a height of 5,000 feet.