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PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION SUBMITTED TO THE CITIZENS OF THE COMMONWEALTH FOR THEIR APPROVAL OR REJECTION, BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA AND PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH, IN PURSUANCE OF ARTICLE XVIII OF THE CONSTITUTION.

Number One. A JOINT RESOLUTION Proposing an amendment to section one, article eight of the Constitution of Pennsylvania.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendment to the Constitution of Pennsylvania be, and the same is hereby proposed, in accordance with the eighteenth article thereof:

That section one of article eight, which reads as follows: "Section 1. Every male citizen twenty-one years of age, possessing the following qualifications, shall be entitled to vote at all elections, subject, however, to such laws requiring and regulating the registration of electors as the General Assembly may enact:"

"First. He shall have been a citizen of the United States at least one month.

"Second. He shall have resided in the State one year (or, having previously been a qualified elector of a native-born citizen of the State, he shall have removed therefrom and returned, then six months) immediately preceding the election.

"Third. He shall have resided in the election district where he shall offer to vote at least two months immediately preceding the election.

"Fourth. If twenty-two years of age and upwards, he shall have paid within two years a State or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least two months and paid at least one month before the election."

Section 1. Every citizen, male or female, of twenty-one years of age, possessing the following qualifications, shall be entitled to vote at all elections, subject, however, to such laws requiring and regulating the registration of electors as the General Assembly may enact:

"First. He or she shall have been a citizen of the United States at least one month.

"Second. He or she shall have resided in the State one year (or, having previously been a qualified elector of a native-born citizen of the State, he or she shall have removed therefrom, and returned, then six months) immediately preceding the election.

"Third. He or she shall have resided in the election district where he or she shall offer to vote at least two months immediately preceding the election.

"Fourth. If twenty-two years of age and upwards, he or she shall have paid within two years a State or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least two months and paid at least one month before the election."

Fifth. Wherever the words "he," "his," "him," and "himself" occur in any section of article VIII of this Constitution the same shall be construed as if written, respectively, "he or she," "his or her," "him or her," and "himself or herself."

A true copy of Joint Resolution No. 1. ROBERT MCAFEE, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Number Two. A JOINT RESOLUTION Proposing an amendment to section eight of article nine of the Constitution of Pennsylvania.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendment to the Constitution of Pennsylvania be, and the same is hereby proposed, in accordance with the eighteenth article thereof:

Amend section twenty-one, article three of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, which reads as follows: "No act of the General Assembly shall limit the amount to be recovered for injuries resulting in death, or for injuries to persons or property, and in case of death from such injuries, the right of action shall survive, and the General Assembly shall prescribe for whose benefit such actions shall be prosecuted. No act shall prescribe any limitation of time within which suits may be brought against corporations for injuries to persons or property, or for other causes different from those fixed by general laws regulating actions against natural persons, and such acts now existing are avoided," so that it shall read as follows:

"The General Assembly may enact laws requiring the payment by employers, or employers and employees jointly, of reasonable compensation for injuries to employees arising in the course of their employment, and for occupational diseases of employees, whether or not such injuries or diseases result in death, and regardless of fault of employer or employee, and fixing the basis of ascertainment of such compensation and the maximum and minimum limits thereof, and providing for special or general remedies for the collection thereof; but in no other cases shall the General Assembly limit the amount to be recovered for injuries resulting in death, or for injuries to persons or property, and in case of death from such injuries, the right of action shall survive, and the General Assembly shall prescribe for whose benefit such actions shall be prosecuted. No act shall prescribe any limitations of time within which suits may be brought against corporations for injuries to persons or property, or for other causes different from those fixed by general laws regulating actions against natural persons, and such acts now existing are avoided."

A true copy of Joint Resolution No. 2. ROBERT MCAFEE, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Number Four. A JOINT RESOLUTION Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of Pennsylvania abolishing the office of Secretary of Internal Affairs.

provided by law; but any city, the debt of which on the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and seventy, exceeded seven per centum of such assessed valuation, and has not since been reduced to less than such per centum, may be authorized by law to increase the same three per centum in the aggregate, at any one time, upon such valuation. The same shall be included upon the conditions hereinafter set forth, may increase its indebtedness to the extent of three per centum in excess of seven per centum upon such assessed valuation for the specific purpose of providing for all or any of the following purposes:—to wit: For the construction, maintenance, improvement of, tunnels, railways, elevated railways, and other transit facilities; for the construction and improvement of wharves and docks and for the reclamation of land to be used in the construction of wharves and docks, owned and operated by said city. Such increase, however, shall only be made with the assent of the electors thereof at a public election, to be held in such manner as shall be provided by law. In ascertaining the borrowing capacity of said city of Philadelphia, at any time, there shall be excluded from the calculation a credit, where the work resulting from any previous expenditure, for any one or more of the specific purposes hereinabove enumerated, shall be yielding to said city an annual current net revenue; the amount of which credit shall be ascertained by capitalizing the annual net revenue during the year immediately preceding the time of such ascertainment. Such capitalization shall be accomplished by ascertaining the principal amount, which would yield such annual, current net revenue, at the average rate of interest on sinking-fund charges payable upon the indebtedness incurred by said city for such purposes, up to the time of such ascertainment. The method of determining such amount, so to be excluded or allowed as a credit, may be prescribed by the General Assembly.

In incurring indebtedness, for any one, or more of said purposes of construction, improvement, or reclamation, the city of Philadelphia may issue its obligations maturing not later than fifty years from the date of their issue, provided for a sinking fund sufficient to retire said obligations at maturity, the payments to such sinking-fund to be in equal or graded annual installments. Such obligations may be in an amount sufficient to provide for and may include the amount of interest and sinking-fund charges accruing and which may accrue thereon throughout the period of construction and until the expiration of one year after the completion of the work for which said indebtedness shall have been incurred; and said city shall not be required to levy a tax to pay said interest and sinking-fund charges, as required by section ten of article nine of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, until the expiration of said period of one year after the completion of such work.

A true copy of Joint Resolution No. 2. ROBERT MCAFEE, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Number Three. A JOINT RESOLUTION Proposing an amendment to section twenty-one of article three of the Constitution of Pennsylvania.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendment to the Constitution of Pennsylvania be, and the same is hereby proposed, in accordance with the eighteenth article thereof:

Amend section twenty-one, article three of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, which reads as follows: "No act of the General Assembly shall limit the amount to be recovered for injuries resulting in death, or for injuries to persons or property, and in case of death from such injuries, the right of action shall survive, and the General Assembly shall prescribe for whose benefit such actions shall be prosecuted. No act shall prescribe any limitation of time within which suits may be brought against corporations for injuries to persons or property, or for other causes different from those fixed by general laws regulating actions against natural persons, and such acts now existing are avoided," so that it shall read as follows:

"The General Assembly may enact laws requiring the payment by employers, or employers and employees jointly, of reasonable compensation for injuries to employees arising in the course of their employment, and for occupational diseases of employees, whether or not such injuries or diseases result in death, and regardless of fault of employer or employee, and fixing the basis of ascertainment of such compensation and the maximum and minimum limits thereof, and providing for special or general remedies for the collection thereof; but in no other cases shall the General Assembly limit the amount to be recovered for injuries resulting in death, or for injuries to persons or property, and in case of death from such injuries, the right of action shall survive, and the General Assembly shall prescribe for whose benefit such actions shall be prosecuted. No act shall prescribe any limitations of time within which suits may be brought against corporations for injuries to persons or property, or for other causes different from those fixed by general laws regulating actions against natural persons, and such acts now existing are avoided."

A true copy of Joint Resolution No. 3. ROBERT MCAFEE, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Number Four. A JOINT RESOLUTION Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of Pennsylvania abolishing the office of Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That article four of the Constitution of Pennsylvania shall be amended by adding thereto section twenty-three, which shall read as follows:

"The office of Secretary of Internal Affairs be, and the same is hereby abolished; and the powers and duties now vested in, or pertaining or belonging to, that branch of the execu-

tive department, office, or officer, shall be transferred to such other department, office, or officers as the State, now or hereafter created, as may be directed by law.

A true copy of Joint Resolution No. 4. ROBERT MCAFEE, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Number Five. A JOINT RESOLUTION Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of this Commonwealth in accordance with provisions of the eighteenth (XVIII) article thereof.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the following is proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in accordance with the provisions of the eighteenth (XVIII) article thereof:

Laws may be passed providing for a system of registering, transferring, insuring and guaranteeing land titles by the State, or by the counties thereof, and for settling and determining adverse claims to and interests in lands the titles to which are so registered, transferred, insured, and guaranteed; and for the creation and collection of indemnity funds; and for carrying the system and powers hereby provided for into effect by such existing courts as may be designated by the Legislature, and by the establishment of such new courts as may be deemed necessary. It is hereby enacted that the operation of such system, judicial powers, with right of appeal, may be conferred by the Legislature upon county recorders and other officers and interests in lands the titles to which are so registered, transferred, insured, and guaranteed; and for the creation and collection of indemnity funds; and for carrying the system and powers hereby provided for into effect by such existing courts as may be designated by the Legislature, and by the establishment of such new courts as may be deemed necessary. It is hereby enacted that the operation of such system, judicial powers, with right of appeal, may be conferred by the Legislature upon county recorders and other officers and interests in lands the titles to which are so registered, transferred, insured, and guaranteed; and for the creation and collection of indemnity funds; and for carrying the system and powers hereby provided for into effect by such existing courts as may be designated by the Legislature, and by the establishment of such new courts as may be deemed necessary.

A true copy of Joint Resolution No. 5. ROBERT MCAFEE, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Number Six. A JOINT RESOLUTION Proposing an amendment to section eight, article nine of the Constitution of Pennsylvania.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following is proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in accordance with the provisions of the eighteenth article thereof:

Amendment to Article Nine, Section Eight. Section 2. Amend section eight, article nine of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, which reads as follows: "Section 8. The debt of any county, city, borough, township, school district, or other municipality or incorporated district, except as herein provided, shall never exceed seven per centum upon the assessed value of the taxable property therein, nor shall any such municipality or district incur any new debt, or increase its indebtedness to an amount exceeding seven per centum upon such assessed valuation, except that any debt or debts hereinafter incurred by the city and county of Philadelphia for the construction and development of wharves and docks, or for the reclamation of land to be used in the construction of a system of wharves and docks, as public improvements, owned or to be owned by said city and county of Philadelphia, and which shall yield to the city and county of Philadelphia current net revenues in excess of the interest on said debt or debts, and of the annual installments necessary for the cancellation of said debt or debts, may be excluded in ascertaining the power of the city and county of Philadelphia to become otherwise indebted. Provided, That a sinking-fund for their cancellation shall be established and maintained," so as to read as follows:—

Section 8. The debt of any county, city, borough, township, school district, or other municipality or incorporated district, except as herein provided, shall never exceed seven per centum upon the assessed value of the taxable property therein, nor shall any such municipality or district incur any new debt, or increase its indebtedness to an amount exceeding seven per centum upon such assessed valuation, without the assent of the electors thereof at a public election in such manner as shall be provided by law; but any city, the debt of which now exceeds seven per centum of such assessed valuation, may be authorized by law to increase the same three per centum in the aggregate, at any one time, upon such valuation; except that any debt or debts hereinafter incurred by the city and county of Philadelphia for the construction and development of wharves and docks, or for the reclamation of land to be used in the construction of a system of wharves and docks, as public improvements, owned or to be owned by said city and county of Philadelphia, and which shall yield to the city and county of Philadelphia current net revenues in excess of the interest on said debt or debts, and of the annual installments necessary for the cancellation of said debt or debts, may be excluded in ascertaining the power of the city and county of Philadelphia to become otherwise indebted. Provided, That a sinking-fund for their cancellation shall be established and maintained."

A true copy of Joint Resolution No. 6. ROBERT MCAFEE, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Number Seven. A JOINT RESOLUTION Proposing an amendment to section eight, article nine of the Constitution of Pennsylvania.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following is proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in accordance with the provisions of the eighteenth article thereof:

Amendment to Article Nine, Section Eight. Section 2. Amend section eight, article nine of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, which reads as follows: "Section 8. The debt of any county, city, borough, township, school district, or other municipality or incorporated district, except as herein provided, shall never exceed seven per centum upon the assessed value of the taxable property therein, nor shall any such municipality or district incur any new debt, or increase its indebtedness to an amount exceeding seven per centum upon such assessed valuation, except that any debt or debts hereinafter incurred by the city and county of Philadelphia for the construction and development of wharves and docks, or for the reclamation of land to be used in the construction of a system of wharves and docks, as public improvements, owned or to be owned by said city and county of Philadelphia, and which shall yield to the city and county of Philadelphia current net revenues in excess of the interest on said debt or debts, and of the annual installments necessary for the cancellation of said debt or debts, may be excluded in ascertaining the power of the city and county of Philadelphia to become otherwise indebted. Provided, That a sinking-fund for their cancellation shall be established and maintained," so as to read as follows:—

Section 8. The debt of any county, city, borough, township, school district, or other municipality or incorporated district, except as herein provided, shall never exceed seven per centum upon the assessed value of the taxable property therein, nor shall any such municipality or district incur any new debt, or increase its indebtedness to an amount exceeding seven per centum upon such assessed valuation, without the assent of the electors thereof at a public election in such manner as shall be provided by law; but any city, the debt of which now exceeds seven per centum of such assessed valuation, may be authorized by law to increase the same three per centum in the aggregate, at any one time, upon such valuation; except that any debt or debts hereinafter incurred by the city and county of Philadelphia for the construction and development of wharves and docks, or for the reclamation of land to be used in the construction of a system of wharves and docks, as public improvements, owned or to be owned by said city and county of Philadelphia, and which shall yield to the city and county of Philadelphia current net revenues in excess of the interest on said debt or debts, and of the annual installments necessary for the cancellation of said debt or debts, may be excluded in ascertaining the power of the city and county of Philadelphia to become otherwise indebted. Provided, That a sinking-fund for their cancellation shall be established and maintained."

A true copy of Joint Resolution No. 7. ROBERT MCAFEE, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Number Eight. A JOINT RESOLUTION Proposing an amendment to section eight, article nine of the Constitution of Pennsylvania.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following is proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in accordance with the provisions of the eighteenth article thereof:

Amendment to Article Nine, Section Eight. Section 2. Amend section eight, article nine of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, which reads as follows: "Section 8. The debt of any county, city, borough, township, school district, or other municipality or incorporated district, except as herein provided, shall never exceed seven per centum upon the assessed value of the taxable property therein, nor shall any such municipality or district incur any new debt, or increase its indebtedness to an amount exceeding seven per centum upon such assessed valuation, except that any debt or debts hereinafter incurred by the city and county of Philadelphia for the construction and development of wharves and docks, or for the reclamation of land to be used in the construction of a system of wharves and docks, as public improvements, owned or to be owned by said city and county of Philadelphia, and which shall yield to the city and county of Philadelphia current net revenues in excess of the interest on said debt or debts, and of the annual installments necessary for the cancellation of said debt or debts, may be excluded in ascertaining the power of the city and county of Philadelphia to become otherwise indebted. Provided, That a sinking-fund for their cancellation shall be established and maintained," so that it shall read as follows:—

Section 8. The debt of any county, city, borough, township, school district, or other municipality or incorporated district, except as herein provided, shall never exceed seven per centum upon the assessed value of the taxable property therein, nor shall any such municipality or district incur any new debt, or increase its indebtedness to an amount exceeding seven per centum upon such assessed valuation, without the assent of the electors thereof at a public election in such manner as shall be provided by law; but any city, the debt of which now exceeds seven per centum of such assessed valuation, may be authorized by law to increase the same three per centum in the aggregate, at any one time, upon such valuation; except that any debt or debts hereinafter incurred by the city and county of Philadelphia for the construction and development of wharves and docks, or for the reclamation of land to be used in the construction of a system of wharves and docks, as public improvements, owned or to be owned by said city and county of Philadelphia, and which shall yield to the city and county of Philadelphia current net revenues in excess of the interest on said debt or debts, and of the annual installments necessary for the cancellation of said debt or debts, may be excluded in ascertaining the power of the city and county of Philadelphia to become otherwise indebted. Provided, That a sinking-fund for their cancellation shall be established and maintained."

A true copy of Joint Resolution No. 8. ROBERT MCAFEE, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

tion or lease of wharves, docks, sheds, and warehouses, and other buildings and facilities, necessary for the establishment and maintenance of railroad and shipping terminals along the said rivers; and the dredging of the said rivers and docks: Provided, That the said city and county shall, at or before the time of so doing, provide for the collection of an annual tax sufficient to pay the interest thereon, and also the principal thereof within fifty years from the incurring thereof.

A true copy of Joint Resolution No. 6. ROBERT MCAFEE, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

T. F. RITCHEY, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, TIONESTA, PA.

M. A. CARRINGER, Attorney and Counselor-at-Law, Office over Forest County National Bank Building, TIONESTA, PA.

CURTIS M. SHAWKEY, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Warren, Pa. Practice in Forest Co.

A. C. BROWN, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Office in Arner Building, Cor. Elm and Bridge Sts., TIONESTA, PA.

FRANK S. HUNTER, D. D. S., Rooms over Citizens Nat. Bank, TIONESTA, PA.

D. R. F. J. BOVARD, Physician & Surgeon, TIONESTA, PA. Eyes Tested and Glasses Fitted.

D. R. J. B. SIGGINS, Physician and Surgeon, OIL CITY, PA.

HOTEL WEAVER, S. E. PIERCE, Proprietor. Modern and up-to-date in all its appointments. Every convenience and comfort provided for the traveling public.

CENTRAL HOUSE, R. A. FULTON, Proprietor. Tionesta, Pa. This is the most centrally located hotel in the place, and has all the modern improvements. No pains will be spared to make it a pleasant stopping place for the traveling public.

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GERMANS CLAIM GREAT VICTORY OVER ALLIES

Say They Have Broken Through Line of Defense

REPORT IS DENIED IN LONDON

French and British War Offices Admit German Advance Has Forced Their Lines Back But That They Are Still Holding—Battle Still Raging Today Along Line About 120 Miles in Length.

Three huge German armies have pierced the allies' last line of defense in Belgium and are driving their entire 200-mile front back upon the first line of defenses on French soil.

France is moving three armies rapidly to meet the attacks of the Germans. One army is proceeding from Wavre, Belgium, to meet the Germans at Neufchateau, where Berlin reports a German victory. A second is moving from Sedan to attack the Germans invading France from Luxembourg. The third is marching from Chimay, Belgium, to support the French and British in battle with the enemy at Mons.

The great battle between the Germans and the allies in Belgium has now been in progress for three days. At the conclusion of the third day's fighting, during which the Germans had been the aggressors, the French, according to reports, took the offensive in the vicinity of Charleroi in an attempt to crush the center of the enemy's right wing. No indication as to the result of this movement has been received.

The British government gave orders for the establishment of auxiliary hospitals for the wounded of the allies. It is not expected that this battle of greater magnitude than any of the famous battles of history will reach a decisive stage for some days.

The official British news bureau issued the following: "The admiralty wishes to draw attention to the previous warning to neutrals of the dangers of traversing the North sea. The Germans are continuing their practice of scattering mines indiscriminately upon the ordinary trade routes. These mines do not conform to the conditions laid down by the Hague convention. They do not become harmless after a certain number of hours and are not laid in connection with any definite military scheme such as the closing of a military port or a distinct operation against an invading fleet, but appear to be scattered on the chance of touching individual British warships or merchant vessels.

"In consequence neutral ships, no matter what their destination, are exposed to the greatest danger." "The statement then gives an enumeration of the Danish vessels which have been blown up, details of which have been published, and says it is reported that two Dutch steamships have been blown up in the gulf of Finland.

Russian troops are pushing forward toward Koenigsberg, the most important city in eastern Germany, following their victory at Gumbinnen. The Russians have occupied Insterburg, thirty miles inside the German frontier. Three army corps arrived at Insterburg to reinforce the czar's troops in their invasion. The Russians captured eight German cannon and many prisoners. On the Galician front the Austrians have suffered heavy losses. In engagements at Gorodok and Krasnik the Russians captured six officers and 250 German soldiers.

Relations between Italy and Austria are almost at the breaking point. Italy's army probably will be completely mobilized by Aug. 27. Austria is declared to be exerting all possible measures to force Italy to enter the war on the side of the now disputed triple alliance. France and Russia have sent respectively Theophile Delcasse and Count Witte, their most distinguished diplomats, to counteract the Austrian solicitations.

The German embassy at Washington received and made public the following wireless message from its foreign office in Berlin: "Strong Russian forces were advancing against the German line at Gumbinnen. The first German army corps turned against the Russians on Aug. 26 and checked them, secured 8,000 prisoners and eight guns. The German cavalry division took 500 prisoners after having fought two Russian cavalry divisions.

"The French attempt to invade upper Alsace has been frustrated by the defenders. In Lorraine the French are retiring from the frontier. The German people find the Havas French reports about so-called big French progress most amusing and just as false as some announced in 1870.

"No answer whatever will be given Japan's ultimatum. A dispatch from San Giovanni says the French fleet, in conjunction with the Montenegrin force, bombarded the Austrian port of Cattaro on the Dalmatian coast for two days. On the coast was destroyed and others rendered useless.

POPE PIUS X. DIES AT ROME

Death Attributed to Heartbreak Over Great War

WAS SON OF PEASANT PARENTS

Rose to Eminence Through Scholarship, Tact and Kindness—Opposed His Own Election to High Office

One of the first victims of the great war now raging in Europe is Pope Pius X., whose death is officially announced today. A recurrent attack of his old enemy, bronchial catarrh, came upon him at a time when he was weakened by worry over his inability to prevent the war which is now devastating Europe. He spent many sleepless nights worrying about the conflict which he could not avert and illness found him unprepared to resist its onslaught.

For some hours before he became unconscious the pontiff realized that his end was near. He had a final interview with his brother and sisters and then the papal secretary of state had his final secret audience.

After a ceaseless all-night vigil of physicians it was admitted that the condition of the pope was critical. It was thought best to summon his personal family. His two sisters in a nearby convent, his brother, Joseph Sarto, to his bedside. At the same time word was sent out to all cardinals who had left Rome wherever it was possible to get into communication with them that the pontiff was gravely ill.

Joseph Sarto, the brother, was admitted to the bedside and a little later the sisters arrived, all to depart weeping. Then came Cardinal Merry Del Val, papal secretary of state. Even the physicians and the nurses withdrew at this conference, which was in absolute secret. It is believed that the pope told Cardinal Del Val that he was about to die, for the vicery emerged from the sick room and immediately thereafter was put into motion those ceremonies which only mark the passing of the august head of the church. The messages went forth to all the cardinals of the crisis in the Catholic capitals of Europe and to America.

The sacrament was exposed at St. Peter's, which was the shrine for thousands of pilgrims during the day. In many churches special candles were lighted before which the devout prayed for the recovery of their pope.

Pope Pius X., who was Joseph Sarto, was born at Riese, near Venice, June 2, 1855. He was the child of poor peasants. He rose to a station considered by millions of persons the most exalted in the world.

His grandfather was a soldier in the papal army under Gregory XVI. Pope Pius' father worked in the fields and as communal carrier, struggling to maintain two sons and six daughters. A cottage was the birthplace of the pope. He attended the parish school at Riese. His aptitude induced the family to send him to a school at Castellfranco, seven miles from home. He was a faithful student, and by winning laurels justified the wisdom of the family in making sacrifices to further his education. Joseph won a scholarship which enabled him to enter the seminary of Treviso and afterward that of Padua. In 1878, when twenty-three years of age, he was ordained a priest.

Until he was thirty-one he was a county curate. Then he occupied successively the positions of canon of the cathedral at Salzona, chancellor of the diocese, spiritual director of the college, dean of the chapter, vicar general, suffragan.

In 1882 he passed to the diocese of Mantua, where for two years he was rector of the seminary. He attracted the attention of Leo XIII, who in 1884 created him bishop of that city. The diocese of Mantua, which had been noted for its turbulence, became a model.

June 12, 1892, he was created a cardinal and three days later patriarch of Venice.

When the patriarch left Venice to attend the conclave called to elect the head of the church the people hailed him as the next pope. In the conclave he was urged for the high office, but he put aside those who proffered their support and begged that they find another candidate. He was chosen on the sixth ballot.

Pre-eminent among his characteristics were his democracy, his utter defiance of convention and his disregard of precedent. Of peasant parentage, he was peculiarly the pope of the poor. Peasants were as welcome to the vatican as princes, and he gave them his blessing without favor. His charities were proverbial. His presence permeated the vatican with a new atmosphere.

JAPS DECLARE WAR ON GERMANY

Forces Are Ordered to Attack Fortress at Kiauchau

FLEET REACHES THERE SUNDAY

German Commander Refuses to Surrender and Japanese Begin Shelling Fortifications With Great Guns.

Japan has begun war on Germany with an order to the Japanese army and navy to capture Kiauchau, Germany's Chinese possession, immediately. The Japanese expeditionary force reached Kiauchau Sunday and began operations immediately.

After a summons to surrender that was met by a refusal the bombardment of the seaport of Tsingtau was begun.

Official news of the situation of the Japanese fleet and transports is lacking but because of the preparations that have been in progress since Japan sent her ultimatum to the Kaiser's government last Sunday it is believed that everything was ready for the attack on Kiauchau when the time limit of the ultimatum expired, and that the attack already has been begun.

The Japanese expeditionary force sent to Kiauchau are under the command of Vice Admiral Kamimura.

The Austrian cruiser Kaiserin Elizabeth, which latterly was at Tsingtau, the seaport of Kiauchau, is reported to have sailed. She perhaps will go to a neutral port and disarm. It is believed this action will keep Austria out of the war in the Orient.

No action has yet been taken relative to Austria and the foreign office has explained that Japan will remain friendly to Austria unless Austria adopts an attitude which it regards as offensive.

It is reported here that Germany has been trying to transfer the German railroad in Shantung, China, to America. Tokio believes, however, that the United States, pursuing the policy of neutrality outlined by President Wilson, will not accept the offer.

President Wilson's announcement of American neutrality has greatly pleased the Japanese.

CONDITIONS SOUND Dun's and Bradstreet's See Improvement in Trade Coming. Dun's Review of Trade says this week: "Prompt and effective action by the government, in co-operation with leading representatives of American business, is steadily making for the restoration of more normal conditions in foreign trade."

"There is nothing either unsound or unpromising in the domestic trade and crop situation, all the disturbances now experienced in the market being due to the interruption of foreign exchange transactions caused by the European war. With the reopening of our foreign trade on a liberal scale there should be a return to full normal prosperity in American business."

"Failures this week in the United States were 246, against 247 last year; in Canada 53 against 38 last year."

To Abstain From Meat. War on high prices started in Greenville, Pa., industries when a petition was circulated. Every man in the Carnegie mills will abstain from meat for thirty days. The paper was headed by the superintendent.

MARKET QUOTATIONS

Pittsburgh, Aug. 25. Cattle—Choice, \$9.40@9.60; prime, \$9.25@9.40; good, \$8.40@8.75; common, \$6@7; common to good fat bulls, \$3.50@7.25; common to good fat cows, \$3.50@7.25; fresh cows and springers, \$4@8.00. Sheep and Lambs—Prime wethers, \$5.50@6; good mixed, \$5.30@5.75; culls