

POPE PIUS X DIES OF PNEUMONIA; ILL FOUR DAYS

Rallied After Relapse and Crisis Was Thought Passed.

WAS UNCONSCIOUS AT END

Relatives and Officers of Church at Bedside—Last Sacrament Administered When End Was Thought Near.

Rome, Aug. 20.—Pope Pius X died at 1:25 o'clock this morning. Already suffering from bronchitis and a weak heart, the worry occasioned by the war involving all Europe brought on bronchial pneumonia, and the aged pontiff is a war victim as truly as if he had been struck down on the field of battle. He was ill four days.

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.

Death Followed 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 had left the city for their vacations.

Before the fatal turn for the worse 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 doves must thrill in their sepulchers at the familiar sound of battle, recalling the heroic days of old."

Death Comparatively Sudden. Death came to the aged pontiff after a battle of a few days, with the leading men of science on one side and the grim reaper on the other.

The streets of Rome, usually gay and filled with clamoring throngs, are quiet. The noise of the market places is hushed. Everywhere eyes are turned respectfully toward the golden dome of St. Peter's, which appeared to have lost its glitter in the dark pall of grief that hangs over the eternal city.

Hundreds of visitors crowded the wide streets leading to the massive gates of the Vatican, where the papal guard stood on silent watch. With bowed heads and eyes glistening with tears, the throng gazed at the place where lay the "peasant pope," as he was affectionately called by his Italian countrymen.

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 1202, gave to the church a pontiff in Nicola Bocasini, 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 leanings 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 seminarian 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 Tomba. 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 rule 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.

Severe in personal taste, Signor Sarto showed himself zealous in maintaining the gorgeous ritual traditions of his church, and in 1886 the nine hundredth solemn centenary of St. Anselm was celebrated under his auspices, while in 1891 he presided at a like function in commemoration of St. Louis Gonzaga.

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.

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.

The dioceses had been in a most deplorable condition because of the long conflict between church and state.

There was evidence of miserable conditions existing in the Italian emigrants. They have little or no instruction in their religion and paid no attention to it in this country, on the supposition that the Catholic religion did not exist here.

The pope pursued this matter to the proper outcome. He filled up vacant sees, stirred up comfortable bishops, and ordered the teaching of catechism all over the world. He aimed chiefly at Italy. In a word, he deserted diplomacy for the instruction and organization of the people. He gave up governments to look after the lost sheep of the household.

Disappointed diplomats then wailed about his timidity. But the wailing had no effect on the noble-hearted, simple man who was the head of the church.

When the trouble between the church and state broke out in France and the concordat was dropped, the world looked to the pope, speculating what course he would take. What he did seemed to be the only right thing according to the American idea. He ignored the nation.

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 considerations, 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 distinguish 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 the 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.

One great reform Pope Pius accomplished, and it promises to be ever remembered in history. He proved that diplomacy in church matters is a thing of little importance compared with the direct teaching and preaching of the gospel to the poor.

Opposed to Woman's Suffrage. 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."

By virtue of one of his documents, known as the "Sapientia Concilio," the congregations composing the Roman Curia of the Catholic church have been reformed and the American hierarchy has been accorded a recognized voice in the government of the church.

hands of the busy housewives and the adulation of the youthful members of the Bedtime Stories club in the vicinity.

While his young master was visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Nagel recently "Peter Rabbit" grasped the opportunity to do a little investigating among the tender grass shoots beside the walk in the back yard. He discovered something about the same time that Eugene discovered that the little rabbit had been digging again. "Peter" was about to be scolded, but

when the result of his excavation was discovered Eugene was happy. It was round and bright and shiny, and Eugene picked it up and examined it. He found that it was a ring, and took it to Mrs. Nagel.

"Why, that is my wedding ring," she exclaimed. "Where did you find it?" He told her that "Peter" had dug it out of the ground.

The ring had been lost about 25 years ago by Mrs. Nagel's son, then a little boy, who since died. It was identified by the inscription.

IS CITY OF SIEGES

Belgrade Has Changed Owners Many, Many Times.

Ancient Stronghold on the Danube Was Subject to Attack Time and Again by Different Nations—Familiar With War.

London.—Where the blue Danube and the sluggish Sava meet, less than three score miles from the Hungarian frontier, sits Belgrade, city of sieges. War is nothing novel to Belgrade—the city was the very bone of contention in days gone by, when the now degenerate Turk pounded at the doors of Christendom and threatened to sweep Europe, even as Attila, the Hun, did centuries before. Time and again, Belgrade felt the attack of the Moslem; time and again, Serbian, Montenegrin and Hungarian heroes hurled back the invader. Zriny, a veritable host, accomplished seeming miracles in defense of Europe—Hunyadi saved middle Europe from Turkish ravages, and—always, Belgrade bore the brunt of the battling.

In those days the town was divided into two sections, the old Russian, or Sava-Makhala district, and the Turkish, Dorcol, or Cross-Road section. So far back as the third century, B. C., Belgrade was fortified by the Celts, who named the place Singidunum, by which appellation it was known until the seventh century, A. D. From the



Servian Girl in Gala Costume.

beginning of the fourth to the end of the sixth centuries, Belgrade changed its masters repeatedly. Huns, Sarmatians, Goths and Gepids held it by turn until Emperor Justinian brought it under Roman rule. Toward the end of the eighth century it was captured by the Franks of Charlemagne. A hundred years later, the Bulgarians took possession, to be ousted two centuries later by the Byzantine Emperor, Basil II. In 1124 the Hungarians under King Stephen took it from the Greeks, from which time it changed hands repeatedly, Greeks, Bulgarians and Hungarians fighting for its possession. The city, considered the key to Hungary, was called Darol-Jehad, "the home of wars for faith," by the Turks and they used every endeavor to capture and keep it.

In 1427 it was ceded to the Hungarians by the Servians. In 1456 the Turks sought its capture and were completely routed by Hungarians under John Hunyadi and John Capistran, the fighting monk. In 1521, Sultan Suleiman captured the stronghold, to hold it until 1688, when the Austrians took it, only to lose it two years later. In 1717, Prince Eugene of Savoy captured Belgrade for the Austrians, who kept it until 1739, when the Turks again obtained a foothold. They kept the Servian town until 1789, when the Austrians carried it by assault, losing it once more, three years later. In 1807, the Servians overwhelmed the Turkish garrison, keeping possession for six years, when the Turks again turned the tables.

Until 1862 the Turks kept a garrison in Belgrade, and it was not until Prince Michael of Serbia threatened war and the Powers brought pressure to bear on Turkey that the latter country withdrew its troops. Since then Serbia has been in possession.

BABY LAYS LOW A "HOODOO"

He Is Made the Fourteenth at a Wedding Feast and Removes Superstitions of Bride.

Sacramento, Cal.—A wee infant in swaddling clothes saved the wedding breakfast of Mr. and Mrs. Adolph Manne from being a failure here. When the wedding party sat down to the breakfast the observant bride counted 13 guests. The bride balked at remaining at the feast and all the guests were unwilling to miss the fun.

Then one of the party thought of the baby next door. The mother's consent was gained and the youngster was propped up in a chair in the seat of honor, thereby removing the superstitions of the bride about "thirteen."

Robbed of Cigars and Whisky. Chicago.—Three members of Hornell lodge, B. P. O. E. of Hornell, N. Y., en route to Denver, were robbed of nine bottles of whisky and seven boxes of cigars at a local hotel. To the police they gave their names as Edward Powers, T. J. Thomas and L. M. Mosier.

Changes Mind After 24 Years. Williams, W. Va.—Declaring that his sweetheart, Euphemia, had just changed her mind, Alec Chernoff returned to the town clerk a marriage license he had obtained 24 years ago.

GERMANS CARING FOR THEIR WOUNDED IN THE FIELD



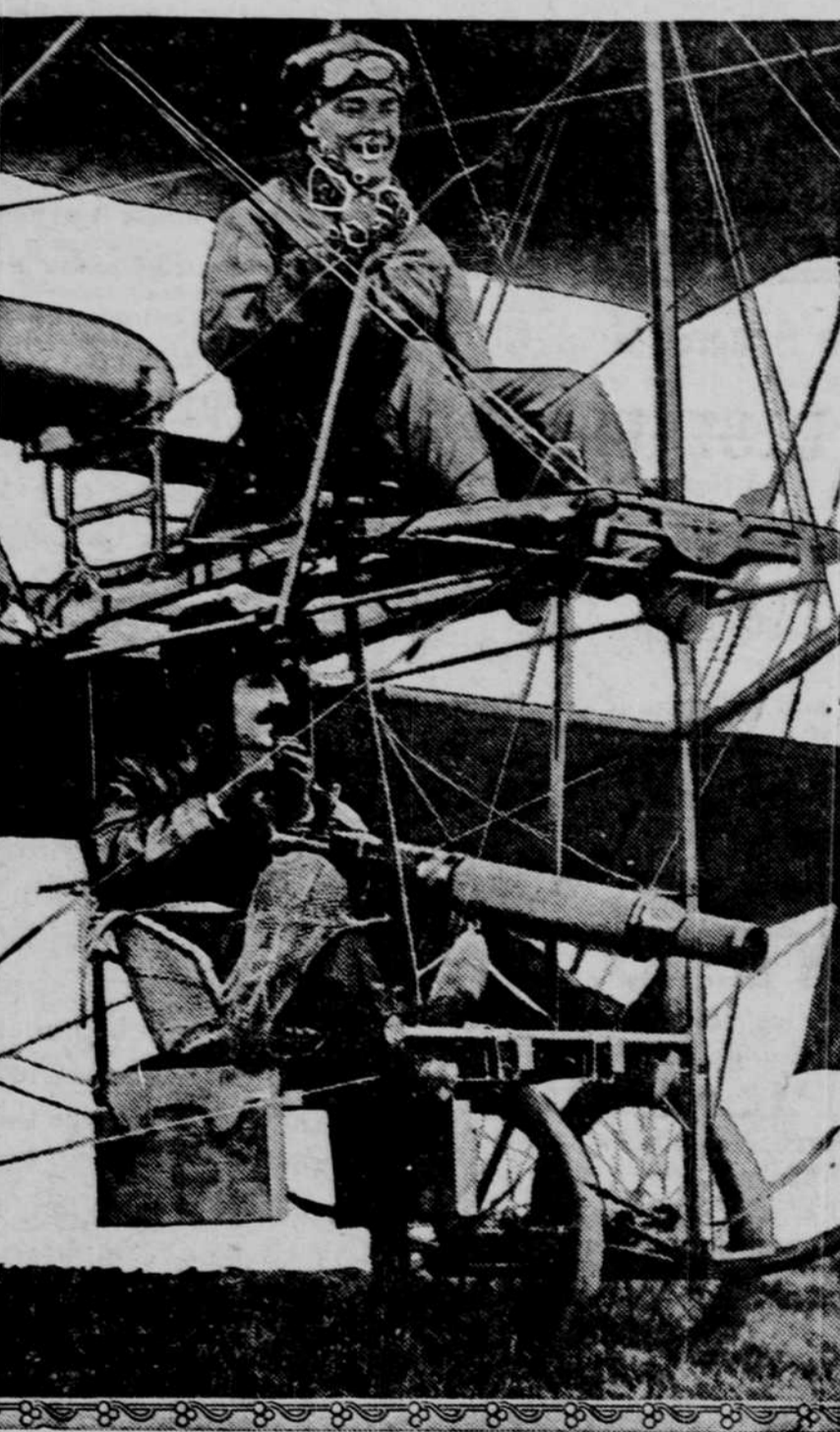
German ambulance corps picking up the wounded after an engagement. Inset is a portrait of Surgeon General von Schlenning of the German army.

ADVANCE GUARD OF THE FRENCH IN BELGIUM



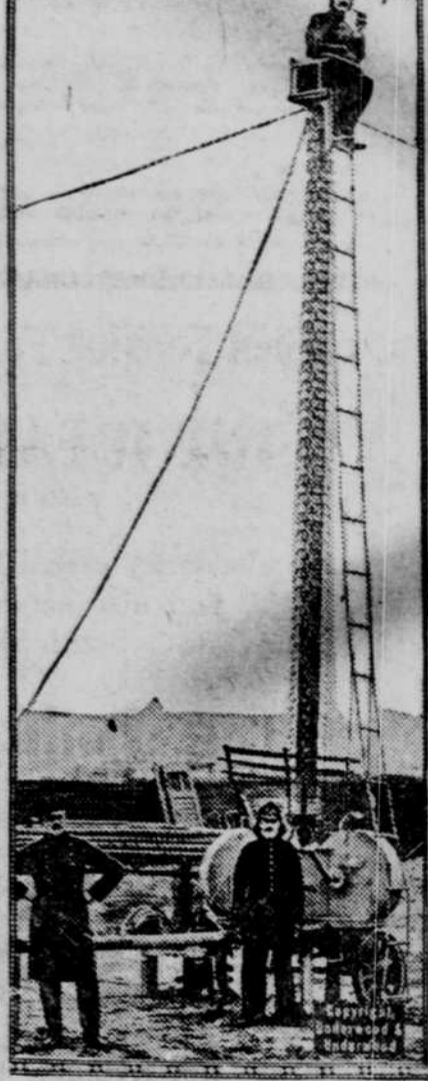
Picture of the advance guard of the French forces as it joined the Belgian army that was stubbornly resisting the invasion of the Germans.

ENGLAND'S WARRIORS OF THE AIR



This armed sky-cruiser is the best equipped of England's fighters of the air. The pilot is above and the gunner below, with his gun so mounted that it can be pointed in any direction.

GERMAN OBSERVATION TOWER



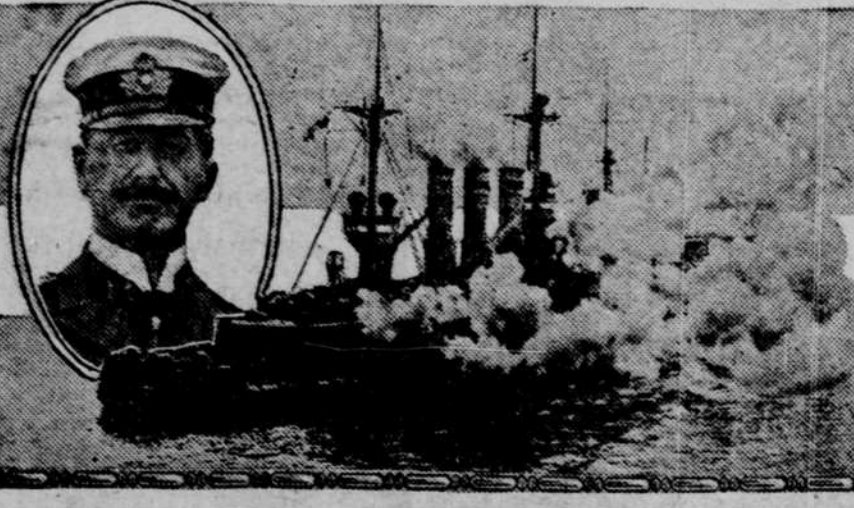
Portable and collapsible tower used by the German army.

GENERAL HOETZENDORF



General Conrad Hoetzendorf is chief of staff of the Austrian army.

ONE OF GERMANY'S GREAT BATTLESHIPS



One of the kaiser's powerful battleships firing a broadside. Inset is Admiral Paschwitz of the German navy.

SPIRIT OF RACE IS AWAKE

Consciousness of Nationality, at Bottom of Present War, is Manifest Throughout the World.

Everywhere throughout the world the spirit of nationality and the spirit of race consciousness are coming more and more to the front, says an editorial in the Chicago News. At bottom the war in Europe is a race war—a contest between Slavs and Teutons. Of the original parties to the conflict,

Russia and Servia on the one side are Slavic, while Germany and the predominant element in Austria-Hungary are Teutonic. Yet within Austria-Hungary to a marked degree, and also in Russia, and even in Germany, other elements are striving, each in its own way, to reassert the old national spirit. The Poles and the Bohemians, for example, are no longer separate nations, but the old spirit of nationality is strong within them, asserting itself in the maintenance of the national language and customs,

and in the oft expressed desire for the restoration of governments corresponding to lines of ethnical origin. The desire of the Irish people for home rule is another manifestation of the spirit of race consciousness. France and England and Belgium, as parties to the present war, are stirred by new appeals to national spirit. Even in the Orient, where Japan is strongly asserting itself, and where China is waking up, there are notable manifestations of national and race consciousness.

PETER RABBIT FOUND A RING

Priest Wedding Band Lost Twenty-Five Years Ago Discovered by Bedtime Hero.

"Peter Rabbit," a pet Belgian hare, belonging to Eugene Wardorf, will no longer be chased from the lawns of neighbors on Retreat street, Bellevue, Ky., according to the Cincinnati Times-Star. In fact, "Peter Rabbit" has attained a degree of heroism that has earned for him many caresses at the