

POPE BENEDICT XV SUGGUMBS TO PNEUMONIA

Illness That Was Not at First Regarded as Serious Has Fatal Ending.

PONTIFF HAD BRIEF REIGN

Elevated to the Papal Throne in 1914, His Life Was Saddened by the Atrocities of the Great War—Ordained Priest in 1874.

Rome.—Pope Benedict XV is dead. From a slight cold, which had not been regarded as anything serious, double pneumonia developed, and the physicians in attendance had given up hope for the recovery of their distinguished patient. Their bulletins had in a measure prepared the world for the sad event.

Cardinal Gasparri, papal secretary of state, made public the fact of the death of the pope.

His holiness had been suffering for some days, having contracted double pneumonia, and treatment began too late.

During the early hours of the morning, toward 4 o'clock, there was a sudden change for the worse and the bronchial affection from which his holiness had been suffering for several days, spread to his lungs.

The pontiff asked for and received the last sacrament, insisting upon this, "if only to give a good example," he said, despite attempts by his attendants to dissuade him.

The pope's physicians were in consultation at the Vatican at an early hour, and the morning bulletin issued afterward indicated an extremely serious condition.



The Late Pope Benedict XV.

ous condition. Dr. Battistini, however, stated then that while the condition of his holiness was grave, it was not hopeless.

Pope Given Oxygen.

Soon thereafter, however, the pope's condition became aggravated and the administration of oxygen was begun. Month after month prayers were said in all the churches and Catholic institutions of Rome on behalf of his holiness and great crowds began to assemble in St. Peter's.

The sudden change for the worse in the pontiff's condition seemed to have come as a great surprise, even to those who had been observing him most closely. Last evening he received some strengthening injections and the doctors then stated they were satisfied with his condition, expressing hope that danger of an extension of the inflammation to the lungs had passed and saying the crisis appeared to be overcome.

One of the most disturbing conditions that developed early in the day seemed to be passing away after 10 o'clock in the morning, as the pontiff was then able to expectorate slightly. This aroused more hope among the watchers, and toward 11 o'clock he became worse again and oxygen then was administered.

Cardinals Wait Word.

Mgr. Zampini, sacristan of the apostolic palace, Mgr. Carlo Respighi, the pontifical prefect of ceremonies, and Mgr. Migone, the private chamberlain, were at the pope's bedside.

There was an air of deep anxiety and apprehension about the Vatican, where many of the cardinals were waiting in an antechamber, all the cardinals in Italy having assembled in Rome upon receiving word of the pope's serious illness. The doctors, after a consultation, did not conceal the gravity of the pontiff's condition, although Professor Marchiafava took a more hopeful view than his colleagues.

Pope Hears Mass Celebrated.

Mgr. Migone celebrated mass in an apartment adjoining the pope's bedroom. The door to the sick-room re-

Pope Benedict XV, two hundred and sixtieth in the list of Roman pontiffs, served as pope for about seven years and five months, having been crowned at the Vatican Sept. 6, 1914. His reign was shorter than that of any of the three popes immediately preceding him. Pope Pius X, his immediate predecessor, served 11 years before he died in 1914.

mained open so that the pontiff might hear.

Many diplomats visited the Vatican seeking news; all of them were received in the antechamber, none being permitted to disturb the patient.

It is said that the pope contracted his present illness three days before his death, after he had celebrated mass in Matilde chapel. He received visitors and attended to his usual pontifical duties until a comparatively few hours before he passed away.

Cardinal Giorgi, the apostolic penitentiary, was summoned to Pope Benedict's bedside at 8 o'clock this morning, says an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Rome, to London, to recite the prayer for the dying.

Spreads to Right Lung.

The last official bulletin on the condition of his holiness read:

"His holiness has been four days with influenza bronchitis. It is ascertained that inflammatory process has spread to the right lung."

"The patient passed an agitated night and had no sleep. This morning the dyspnea is intense. The temperature was 104, the pulse 102 and the respiration 58."

"BATTISTINI, 'CHERUBINI, 'BIGNAMI, 'MARCHIAFAVA."

Takes Turn for Worse.

It was about 4 o'clock in the morning that the change for the worse in the pope's condition occurred. It was especially due to catarrh, which has spread to both lungs, to inability to expectorate and to pulmonary inflammation. It was stated, Professor Cherubini, who had been waiting at the Vatican, was immediately summoned. He found the pope mentally depressed and panting for breath.

Realizing the patient's serious condition, Dr. Cherubini administered sedatives and expectorants, but the beneficial effects expected did not manifest themselves. In view of the gravity of the situation Dr. Cherubini sent an urgent call to Professor Bignami, a Vatican automobile being dispatched to bring him to the Vatican, his arrival there following shortly.

Consultation Is Held.

Professor Bignami the evening before had remarked upon the absence of a cough, checking expectoration, and consequently was not surprised by the development, it appeared. After a brief inspection of the patient he left to bring Professor Marchiafava, with whom he shortly afterward consulted in the Vatican.

HAD FILLED HIGH POSITIONS

Pope Benedict prominent in Church Councils Before His Elevation to the Papal Throne.

Pope Benedict XV rose to the supreme head of the Catholic church Sept. 6, 1914, less than six months after he was elevated to the cardinalship. He was born of noble parents at Fogli, near Genoa, Italy, Nov. 21, 1854. His father was Marquis Della Chiesa.

Educated at Capronian college and the Academy of Ecclesiastics, he was ordained to the priesthood in 1878. He was taken to Madrid, Spain, by Cardinal Rampolla, and for four years was secretary of the nunciature in Spain. In 1901 he was appointed counselor of the holy office and in 1907 Pope Pius gave him the appointment of archbishop of the see of Bologna. He was made a cardinal in May, 1914.

Saddened By Horrors of War.

Pope Benedict was much affected by the horrors and sorrow of the World War and many times tried to bring about peace negotiations. Germany's violation of Belgium's neutrality filled him with great sorrow and after the sinking of the Lusitania, he telegraphed the German emperor telling his abhorrence of the deed.

Pope Benedict's first appeal for peace was issued one week after his coronation. The appeal failed to bring results, as did also his later plan for a Christmas truce. In January and in July, 1915, he again tried to bring about peace negotiations. In March, 1916, he repeated his attempts and in May of the same year suggested that America should act as conciliator between the warring nations. His note to President Wilson to this effect reached Washington when Germany and the United States were involved in a diplomatic crisis. The Vatican approved of President Wilson's peace note in 1917, but three months later the United States entered the war.

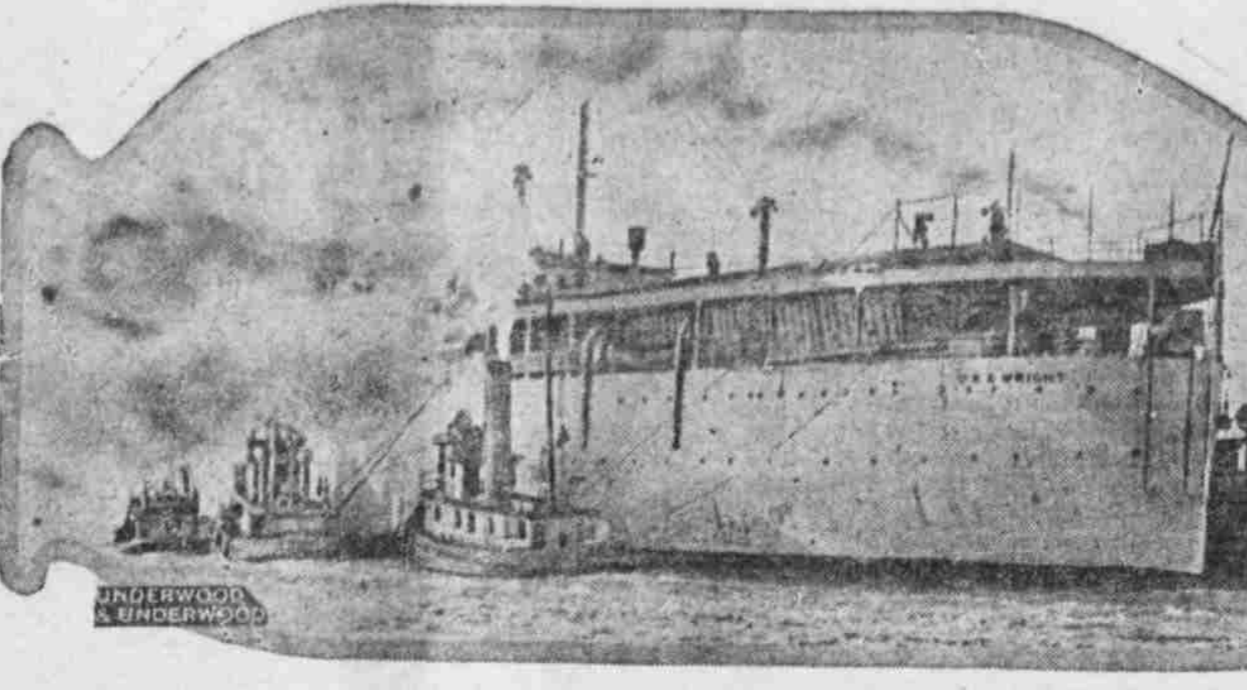
Made Appeal for Peace.

The Pope's most memorable appeal for peace was issued in his own handwriting on August 8, 1917, and asked belligerent rulers to end the struggle. During the peace conference his pleas were issued in behalf of weaker nations.

Just before the conference President Wilson had a private conference with Pope Benedict at the Vatican in which many questions of a social and international nature were discussed.

The settlement of the 700-year-old Irish problem was received with great pleasure by the pope, who issued a message congratulating the principals in the negotiations.

Our New Balloon and Airplane Carrying Ship



This is the steamship Wright running down the Hudson river for final tests, just before being taken to the navy yard for official transfer to the United States. The Wright was built for transport service, but was converted into a balloon ship and plane carrier. Six wells have been built in for the stowage and inflation of six kite balloons. The vessel is equipped with a hydrogen gas generating plant, and has complete repair plants for balloons and planes.

Germany Adopt Yankee Sports

Boxers From the United States Find Rich Pickings and Easy Bouts.

DUEL YIELDS TO FOOTBALL

Civilians as Well as Military Engage in Games—Workers Suspicious of Middle Class Clubs, but Have Many Themselves.

American sports have become the rage in Germany. The few American boxers who have filtered into Germany have found rich pickings and easy bouts. Recently in Munich I saw a bout between a clever German professional and a young German-American, says a correspondent of the New York Herald. The German had the footwork technique of a fencer, and he always made a regulation number of swings before placing a blow. He also had several extremely pretty fancy steps with his feet. The young American was a trifle wild and unscientific, but he had learned how to use his fists in Milwaukee. He was all over the ring, until finally he stretched the old school scientist out on the mat in the third round.

This instance is one common in German sports generally. The old conventional etiquette games in which people learned to defend their honor are giving way to sports which people play and pay to see for the fun of the game.

Duelling Yields to Football.

Mensur, the old formal duelling, and gymnastics, the only purpose of which was to give athletes a chance to display their muscles, are giving way to football and track sports. If the Hohenzollerns hope to win their way back to the hearts of the German masses they must discard their plumed helmets and shining armor and come back in football togs. The young princes must make a name in races or track meets and show a willingness to rub elbows with the crowd at the races and themselves take part in track meets.

As long as exercise meant drill, something connected with duty, German youth did it because they had to, and tried then to offset the effects by over-eating and drinking and complete inertia out of hours. Their disaste for sports began in the schools, where they had only drills preparing them to be soldiers.

German universities had a way of mixing sports just as they did learning, with stiff collars, court etiquette and fifteenth century ideals of honor. Only duelling could thrive in this atmosphere, and this could be defined as blood letting intimately connected with much smoke, more beer and mostly formality. Such sports were marks of social superiority and never a pastime. To be sure, tennis had begun to come in but it was made more a rendezvous and tearoom than a sport.

The only organization where physical exercise held sway were the turnvereins, gymnastic societies, such as those in the middle West in America. But these, too, were crippled by the efforts of political parties and the Government to nationalize and particularize them. They became and still are entangled in political preju-

Fight Rattlesnakes With Mustard Gas

The Department of Agriculture agents at Huson, Wash., have adopted a unique plan to rid the state of venomous reptiles by the use of mustard gas. The gas was forced into a bed of lava rock, which previously had proved an impenetrable fortress for rattlers. Soon there appeared snakes ranging from infants a few inches long to bull rattlers nine feet in length. Dazed and blinded, they easily were clubbed to death.

Associations in Sports Might Make It Possible for the German Staff to Train a Large Number of Civilians for Ultimate Warfare.

Sports have taken on a popularity in Germany with the men on the street which never existed before, and crowds attend the track meets. When there are long distance runs the roads for miles are lined with enthusiastic fans. I saw a communist meeting in Dueseldorf scatter while an orator was harranguing for domination of the proletariat, not because the police were raiding, but because a cycle race was scheduled on the square.

But political considerations still continue to determine lineups in sports more than mere qualifications. The workers continue to be highly suspicious of middle class sporting organizations, but they are the first to see the games. They have enormous vereins of their own, totaling some 2,000,000 members. Arriving at Dresden one Saturday evening, I found no room to be had because workmen's Saxon turnverein was holding an annual meet the following day. Next day I watched their parade, 15,000 strong, and saw a part of the game. They came as a delegation of 30,000.

Men of all ages were in line. Many of them heavy, big-handed, angular workers. Muscular strength they had, but were clumsy and green at their games. But they were full of enthusiasm and energy, and took part from a real love of sports. The political angle to these games was the presence of workers' delegations from Austria and Bohemia. One Dresden placard photographer showed "Yesterday," a review of the imperial guard by his majesty, Wilhelm II, and under it "Today," showing the 15,000 workers at their games. The heading over the picture was "Strength Gives Victory."

Mention of the Olympic games is a delicate subject in German sporting circles. They would like to go to Paris, even though many backs would be turned on them. They welcome outside contracts and participate in any contest where the mark has not fallen too low for them to travel.

Noted Town Is Now Without a Policeman

City Marshal Blackburn of Tombstone, Ariz., has resigned. He has been receiving \$50 a month pay from the city, the balance made up by subscriptions among business men, who have been struck by a wave of economy that left his emolument below the living line. So Tombstone, once the haunt of the West's most famous desperadoes, temporarily, at least, is without police protection.

DITCHES FARMER IN TIME OF NEED

This Statement Was Made by Charles S. Barrett, of National Farmers Union.

PROFITEERING IS ALLEGED

Secretary of Agriculture Alleges Some Companies are Charging the Farmers Exorbitant Interest on Loans Made.

Washington, D. C.—Farm financing came to the front with the announcement by Secretary Wallace that he would lay before the national agriculture conference charges that certain companies loaning money on farm mortgages were taking advantage of the present crisis to charge exorbitant interest rates.

The agriculture department also made public information it had gathered showing that the banks of the United States had outstanding approximately \$3,800,891,415 personal and collateral loans to farmers and \$1,417,482,926 in farm mortgage loans at the end of 1920.

"In all lines of business," the secretary declared, "we find predatory individuals who seek opportunities to take advantage of the misfortunes of others. We expect that from men of a certain type, but it is a real shock to note that the same sort of thing is now being done by some insurance companies and farm mortgage loan companies of whom we have a right to expect a higher code of ethics."

These charges, he added, did not apply to all companies making loans to farmers, for some, he said, were doing the right thing and helping the farmer's distress to heartlessly extort a rate of interest and terms of loans which cannot be justified.

Charles S. Barrett, president of the National Board of Farm Organizations and president of the National Farmers' union, also declared that the government had "ditched" the farmers "because, through the federal reserve board and other agencies, it allowed a ruinous artificial deflation to bring agriculture to its present deplorable straits."

Real success for the conference, he asserted, would be possible only if a plan is evolved "through which speedy aid will be given the farmers, so they can continue as producers of food and clothing materials for this country and for a large part of the world."

Asks \$150,000 to Aid Destitute Indians.

Washington, D. C.—An immediate appropriation of \$150,000 is needed for the relief of destitute Indians, President Harding informed congress. Declaring that the situation is so critical that it would be "unsafe" to deny action, he urged prompt passage of a resolution authorizing the expenditure.

Failure of last year's crop in many localities and "industrial stagnation" were given as the main causes of destitution among Indians by Indian Commissioner Burke, in a report forwarded to Speaker Gillett by the president.

Indians of 30 reservations are in dire need, he said.

Americans Decorated by King.

Rome.—King Victor Emmanuel, reviewed the American battalion which came here to participate in the ceremonies attending the presentation of the congressional medal of honor to Italy's unknown soldier, Queen Helena, Crown Prince Humbert, Princess Yolanda, General Diaz, Premier Bonomi and the members of his cabinet and Ambassador Chi were present.

After the king had inspected the battalion, he presented the war cross to Maj. Gen. Henry T. Allen and two of his officers.

Burch to Face Second Trial.

Los Angeles.—Arthur C. Burch will face his second trial for the alleged murder of John Belton Kennedy on Monday, March 27. A jury in Burch's first trial, disagreed and was discharged, after a seventy-two-hour deadlock.

Booze Ship Is Seized.

Savannah, Ga.—The auxiliary yawl, Polly, was seized by the coast guard yacht, Tybee, and brought here under guard. On board, government officers said, they found 400 cases of whisky, brandy and champagne.

Yankee and British Envoys Robbed.

Paris.—Sir John Bradbury and Roland W. Boyden, the British and American members of the reparations commission, were robbed of 3,000 francs and 1,000 francs respectively in a sleeping car, returning from Cannes.

Dr. Edsall Will Be Dean.

Cambridge, Mass.—The school of public health to be created at Harvard university with a \$2,000,000 gift from the Rockefeller foundation will have as its dean, Dr. David L. Edsall, who is dean of Harvard medical school.

Fish Commissioner Quits.

Washington, D. C.—Dr. Hugh M. Smith, who has been United States commissioner of fisheries since 1913, has resigned from that position after thirty-six years of service with the bureau of fisheries.

Only Woman Bishop in the World



Bishop Alma White, A. M., the only woman bishop in the world (consecrated in 1918 at the annual convention) and head of the Pillar of Fire church, which she founded in 1902. In less than twenty years Bishop White has seen missionaries spread her gospel in every country in the world.

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