

# 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. 29.—Pope Pius X died at 1:20 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 doges 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 bared 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 1303, gave to the church a pontiff in Nicola Boccasini, 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 seminarist 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 Tombello. 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 regime 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.

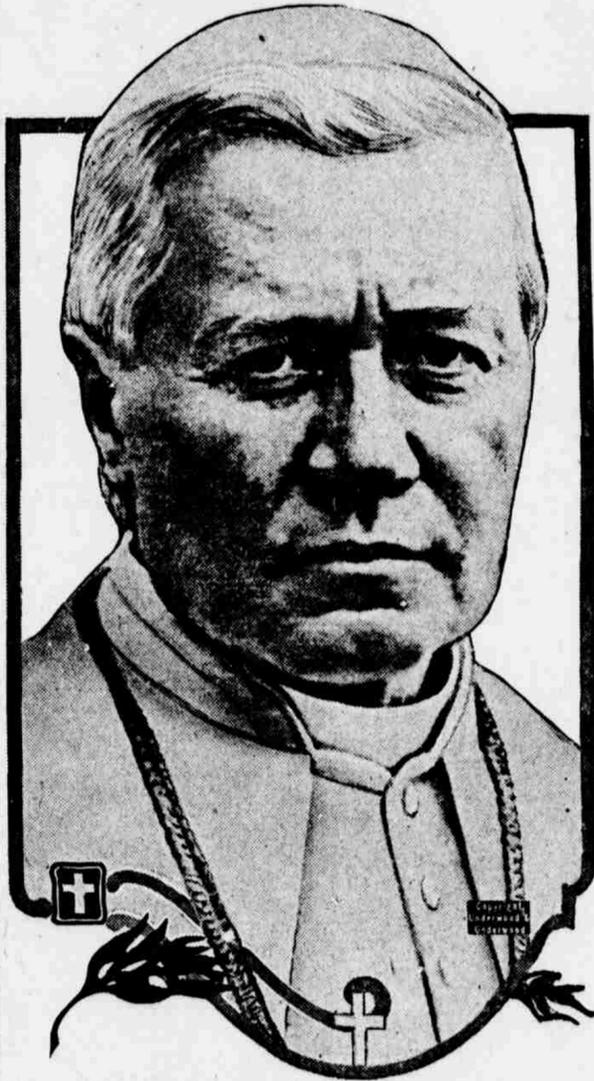
There was evidence of miserable conditions existing in the Italian emigrants. They have little or no instruction in their religion and paid no attention to it in this country, on the supposition that the Catholic religion did not exist here.

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 distinguishes 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

before Pope Pius had been on the throne three years he evidenced that 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 Consilio," the congregations composing the Roman Curia of the Catholic church have been reformed and the American hierarchy re-organized. It is a recognized fact that the government of the church

## LARGER SHOWING FOR MANUFACTURERS

LABOR COMMISSIONER POOL MAKES ANNUAL REPORT

GOSSIP FROM STATE CAPITAL

Items of Interest Gathered from Reliable Sources and Presented in Condensed Form to Our Readers.

Western Newspaper Union News Service. Manufacturing concerns to the number of 1,756—or 600 more than have ever before reported to the state—have handed in data to the Nebraska labor commission relative to their 1913 operations. The information is given in the annual report just completed by Labor Commissioner Charles Pool.

The concerns had capital aggregating \$75,065,848. They employed 50,784 men and women, paid wages of \$20,025,850 during the year and used material to the value of \$147,363,757. The value of the finished products turned out by the combined list of manufacturing plants was \$175,264,779.

For 1912 there were 1,162 concerns which reported. These certified to the employment of 20,762 men and women, to the payment of \$15,622,204 in annual wages and to the utilization of \$57,442,414 of capital in their enterprises.

In 1910 there were 950 plants which were reported to the labor bureau. These plants employed 19,559 persons and had \$63,383,216 tied up in their business.

During the year 1913 the labor commissioner makes the observation that 99 per cent of the Nebraska-made goods were sold within the boundaries of the state.

Time to Control Hessian Fly.

The most effective way of controlling the Hessian fly, says Press Bulletin No. 45 of the Nebraska Experiment station, is to destroy the stubble shortly after harvest. The flaxseeds or puparia are left in the stubble after harvest, and these should be destroyed by early deep plowing, done so carefully that the stubble is thrown to the bottom of the furrow and completely covered, thus entrapping the flies. This plowing should be done very soon after harvest before any of the flies emerge, and should be followed by a sufficient number of cultivations to maintain a fine, weed-free soil mulch until the field is seeded. Such treatment makes for the highest yields, while the keeping down of volunteer grain serves to scatter any summer brood. Where for any reason midsummer plowing is undesirable, the flaxseeds may be destroyed by burning the stubble.

Exhibits at State Fair.

Several Nebraska manufacturers who have not placed exhibits at the Nebraska state fair heretofore have signified their intention of doing so this year. Owing to the war situation in Europe, they are planning for increased outputs and are making vigorous bids for the patronage of their home people. Nebraska is rapidly developing a number of important manufacturing concerns. As a general thing, there is much lack of information on what the state produces in a manufacturing way. The matter of exhibiting at the state fair has received much favorable consideration from the members of the Nebraska Manufacturers' association and the leading lines will be well represented.

To Test Blue Sky Law.

An enterprising Omaha man has undertaken to raise a fund of \$1,000 which he says will be used in bringing a test suit against the blue sky law of Nebraska. He has written to forty companies that have paid \$25 each to the state railway commission as an examination fee and received permits to sell stock in Nebraska, asking them to contribute \$25 apiece to this fund. If the suit is won, he says, the companies will get back the \$25 they have already paid the state, as well as save themselves an outlay of \$10 per year for annual license, and \$1 apiece for agents' licenses.

The state railway commission has decided to permit the Lincoln Telephone company to establish new rates at Harvard. At a hearing the commission decided to give the company six months to make contemplated improvements. If at the end of that time conditions are not satisfactory the remonstrants may make further protest.

The pure food department of the state government will have an exposition of their methods at the fair this fall.

County clerks of fourteen counties are tearing their hair, and as many county boards are rending their garments because the state board of health has not equalized land values and is holding up the work of making county levies and extension of tax levies on the books in these counties. The counties that are worrying are Arthur, Burr, Deuel, Dodge, Gage, Keith, Keya Paha, McPherson, Merrick, Morrill, Nance, Saunders, Thomas and Wayne.

## BRIEF NEWS OF NEBRASKA

Burt county voted \$75,000 for a new county court house.

George Parker was drowned in the Blue river near Pauline.

Five bands will furnish music for the state fair this fall.

Work is progressing on the new Methodist church at Elmwood.

Cass county commissioners have put the annual levy at 20 mills.

Hog cholera is prevalent among the herds in the vicinity of Auburn.

The continued dry weather is injuring the corn in Nemaha county.

The annual rush preceding the state fair is on at the secretary's office.

Klar Bets, near Clark, was struck by lightning and instantly killed.

Beatrice business men will hold a fall festival in connection with the local canoe club.

Over a hundred teachers were enrolled at the last Nemaha county teachers' institute.

This promises to be the banner year for automobile excursions from over the state to the Nebraska state fair.

Mrs. Theron Nye, a pioneer and for fifty years a resident of Fremont, died at her home in that place last week.

The cornerstone for the new \$14,000 city hall at University Place was laid with appropriate ceremonies last Monday.

Crofton, a village in Knox county, was the victim of a fire that, owing to a shortage of water, caused a serious loss.

William Kepler of Avoca accidentally shot and killed his wife when both were trying to kill rats in a chicken house.

Frank Brust, while working on a tractor near Talmage, had three toes crushed by dropping a heavy iron on his foot.

Fairbury baseball association is making arrangements for holding a big tournament at that place, August 27 to 29.

The Weeping Water Stone company has secured the contract to furnish stone to the Grand Island sugar factory for two years.

Earl Bailey of Elmwood, while plowing, unearthed a pocketbook that his father lost in the field three years ago. It contained \$9.50.

Elmer Tucker of Johnson county was badly burned by carbolic acid when a horse kicked him and broke the bottle containing it.

Harold, 2-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Ed Lundy of Webster City, was badly burned while he and his brother were playing with matches.

A reception was tendered Rev. Charles Johnson of the Surprise Baptist church last week on his return from a two months' visit in Sweden.

The aeroplane in which Lincoln Beachey will give exhibitions at the state fair this year is said to be the smallest air craft ever put into actual service.

Frank Rorer, assistant cashier of the German National bank of Columbus, aged sixty-one, and an old settler of that city, committed suicide by inhaling gas.

Hank Slusser, a rural mail carrier at Minden, was found badly injured under his overturned auto on his route and died as he was being carried to his home.

Postmaster E. S. Davis of North Platte is taking steps to establish a branch postoffice in the Fourth ward of North Platte, which has been growing rapidly.

Walter Hansen of Omaha was seriously, if not fatally, burned by the explosion of the gasoline tank on his motorcycle when he collided with an automobile.

The T. B. Hord elevator at Rogers was destroyed by fire, causing a loss of \$15,000, covered partly by insurance of \$12,000. About eight thousand bushels of grain were destroyed.

The committee having in charge the German day festivities to have been held in Lincoln this fall, has decided to abandon the celebration, and will send the money to the fatherland for the benefit of the wives and families of German soldiers slain in battle.

Following attacks upon children by dogs about the city, Omaha authorities are seriously contemplating giving police officers orders to shoot all dogs found upon the streets.

The new Fremont high school is about ready for occupancy and the old Central school, which was erected as Fremont's finest school house over forty years ago, is being vacated.

Miss Marie Schissler, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. P. J. Schissler of Hastings, has received notice of her appointment as a head nurse in the German army and will leave immediately to take up her new duties.

Iola Tower, aged 10, was knocked down and seriously injured when a runaway team dashed into a crowd just leaving a moving picture house at Plattsmouth.

Hebron was visited by the most destructive storm of the season, during which rain fell in sheets, while a terrific electrical storm prevailed, a great deal of damage being done.

Mr. and Mrs. David Whitten, aged pioneers of Boone county, were killed near Albion when thrown from a buggy. Their team became frightened at a number of elephants in a circus parade.

The construction of the new electric power and gas plant at North Platte is under way. It is rumored that the Corn Feed Products company of Beatrice has bought the cereal mills plant in Nebraska City and will occupy it in a very short time.

Vandals entered the Union Pacific depot at Osceola and destroyed a typewriter, telegraph instruments, books, stationery and other office fixtures. No money was taken, and it is thought the destruction was wrought by some one having a grievance against the company.

## INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By E. O. SELLERS, Director of Evening Department, The Moody Bible Institute, Chicago.)

LESSON FOR AUGUST 30

A DAY OF QUESTIONS.

LESSON TEXT—Matt. 22:12-15. GOLDEN TEXT—"They say unto Him, Caesar's. Then said He unto them, render therefore unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's; and unto God the things that are God's." Matt. 22:21 R. V.

The title of this lesson suggests more than the portion of Scripture selected seems to warrant. We have seen in previous lessons how the Master condemned and denounced the rulers by his teaching in parables. This led the Pharisees to take counsel how they might ensnare him (v. 15). Three questions were asked, one political, one doctrinal and one ethical. Our next lesson deals with the third question.

Secret Methods.

I. The First Question, vv. 15-22. This parable of the wicked husbandman (ch. 21) seems to have been clearly understood by the Pharisees (v. 45). While it stung it did not bring them to repentance. The hardening effect of unaccepted truth is one of its most terrible results upon the human heart. The record tells us plainly (ch. 21:46) why these Pharisees were withheld from at once putting Jesus out of the way. They therefore resorted to secret methods and endeavored to bring him into conflict with the Roman government. The Pharisees entered into this plot to entangle Jesus with their most determined enemies, the Herodian party (Mark 12:13). It was a good scheme from their viewpoint to get Jesus to utter something treasonable and then to turn him over to Herod, who was a puppet of Rome. These Pharisees scorned to pay taxes to this same government with which they are now coniving. They began with words of smooth flattery (v. 16). The devil is never so subtle, so dangerous nor so malicious as when he flatters. Apart from Jesus each party would have given quite a different reply to this question. In fancy we can see them as they must have gloatingly exclaimed, "Now we will see him entrapped." If Jesus declared it illegal to pay tribute to Caesar they could at once formulate a charge of sedition against him. On the other hand, for him to declare it proper thus to pay tribute to a foreign government would seem to them for him to deny his messianic claim, according to their understanding of the messianic program. Calling for a Roman denarius, a legal tax-paying coin worth about 17 cents, he asked, "Whose is this image and superscription?" "Caesar's," they reply, and by those words they have caught themselves and not Jesus. His reply was, in effect, "Very well, you accept the money of Rome, you must by that act accept the responsibility which accompanies it." Jesus first of all denounces their hypocrisy and then exposes the folly of their question.

His Teaching is Plain.

II. The Second Question, v. 23-33. The rationalistic Sadducees, who did not believe in the resurrection at all, now try to entrap Jesus by questioning him along the line of their particular doctrine. The teaching of Jesus is plain and unequivocal as to the resurrection of the body and the immortality of the soul. Jesus seems in this reply rather to ignore the first and to strike at the second, which is more fundamental. Their plan of attack was very scholarly and philosophical and was designed to show the absurdity of his teaching and thus by ridicule discredit his standing. It is always a favorite way for those who quibble to imagine a suppositious case and then to put a subtle question. In this case our Lord, by one sentence demolished their well-planned attack. "Ye do err, not knowing the Scriptures, nor the power of God."

The Teaching. Jesus here shows us the true relation of himself and of his people to political questions. He recognizes the authority of human government and it is his will that his followers shall enjoy the liberties or privileges which that government has to offer; at the same time they are to submit themselves to its requirements under one clearly stated condition, viz., God's supreme will. In so far as the laws of the state are just and true and in harmony with the law of God it is the duty of Christian people to support and to obey them. Jesus would ally himself with neither party, thereby avoiding complicity with any measure of evil. We may likewise maintain a similar relationship with God and speak with authority in the correction of abuses, and in the direction of civic and national life.

We have purposely included the second question inasmuch as the next lesson concerns the third of this group, which ought to be studied as a whole. Jesus was ever ready to meet any question. He never equivocated, but lifts his answer out of the realm of the controversial into that of abiding principles. Jesus denounced the hypocrisy of his assailants, condemned their ignorance of the law they so loudly professed to obey and proclaimed at the same time the immortality of the soul and the resurrection of the body. He emphasizes man's responsibility to his government.