Pope Benedict Strove to Bring Peace to World fice, and this was because up to that time he had given his entire in-

Used Influence in Efforts to Stop World War-Was 259th Successor of St. Peter as Supreme Head of Catholic Church-Noted for Generosity.

a high dignitary of his communion peace only when invited to do so by as "a messenger God sent to bring

The war between Italy and Aus- a ria, in both of which peoples of the particularly a great sorrow to the pope. Those near to him said he deprecated the German violation of Belgium. When the Lusitania was sunk he telegraphed to the then Emperor William his abhorrence of a deed which had shocked the world.

to have combined the statesmanship of Pope Leo XIII with the grace of his immediate predecessor. He endeavored, it is said, to carry out the ideals and policies of those two great But the world war, which broke the heart of Pius X, pontificate and prevented the fulfillment of some of his aspirations,

One of the incidents of his pontifical career was the visit which President Wilson paid to him on January 4, 1919, when the president went to Rome prior to the opening of the peace conference at Paris. Social and treaty questions were discussed, it is said, during the private audience at the conclusion of which Pope Benedict presented to his guest a handsome mosaic reproducing Guido Reni's famous picture of Saint Peter, valued at \$40,000. Small Man Physically.

One of the smallest men physically the former Cardinal della Chiesa end of the conflict. never expected to be thus honored by the Sacred college and is said to have wept when apprised of his election. He would have preferred, he said, to remain a simple priest or, at most, cardinal and archbishop of

On the day of his election he spoke tributors of Peter's pence. of the burden of responsibility thrust upon "one frail brain," and expressed his horror of the world conflict then bring waged and his hope that it would quickly end. One the Marchese della Chiesa (pro-week after his coronation, when the nounced Keeaza). He received his Catholic faith finger, he issued an encyclical to the episcopacy of the world in which Ecclesiastics. Ordained to the ous occasions to express his views rulers were exhorted to put aside priesthood in 1878 he soon attracted thoroughly on some political and dissensions and to "enter into a council of peace with all speed." The appeal fell on stony ground, however papal secretary of state. He accoming the Catholic priests to work in-Vatican authorities announced the when his patron was nuncio, re-pope's plan for a Christmas truce maining there until 1887, when he rewas failing "because of the opposi-tion of a certain power." Reports were that Russia and Turkey had refused to acquiesce. Along a thousand miles of battle front, the following Christmas day, thousands of cannon thundered an answer to Benedict's appeal to "lay down your arms."

Issues Appeal. Again on January 18, 1915, Pope Benedict took up the task of bringing peace to a war-torn world, de-creeing that on February 7 priests and laity of the Catholic church throughout the world should unite in services and prayers for the restoration of universal amity and good will. The next occasion Benedict exercised his humane prerogative was on July 28, 1915, the first anniversary of the war, when he issed an appeal to all rulers, declaring that "blessed be he who first extends the olive branch and tenders his hand to the enemy in offering his reasonable conditions

In March, 1916, the pope again re-In March, 1916, the pope again re-iterated his prayer for the dawn of a new and better day. "Each bel-the ablest pontiffs of the church, ligerent should clearly state his desires," he said, "but should be ready 31, 1657, and died on May 3, 1758. to make the necessary sacrifices of pride and particular interests." Pre- has been described as follows: "A viously Benedict had written to the man physically ill-favored but gifted late Emperor Francis Joseph of Au-with great intelligence; short of stria asking him to "shorten the stature, ascetically thin, with the war," and likewise sounded the then right shoulder raised above the left, emperor of Germany as to the terms and giving one the impression of exupon which he would lay down the treme nervousness and weakess. But gage of battle.

Approves Peace Note.

In May, 1916, Monsignor Bonzano, papal delegate to Washington, delivered to President Wilson a message from the pope in which he intimated that America might volunteer to conciliate the European belligerents. The note came at a time when the United States and Germany were in the midst of a diplomatic crisis, and Mr. Wilson, in his reply, did not respond to the pontiff's suggestions for bringing about peace. The next communication from the Vatican to the White House came on January 16, 1917, and contained the approval by Benedict of the president's peace note. Three months later the United States itself had resorted to the arbitrament of arms and entered the struggle on the side of the allies.

On August 8, 1917, still hopeful of saving the world from a veritable cataclysm, Pope Benedict issued in his own handwriting his famous appeal to the nations, exhorting the pelligerent rulers to end the war for the sake of humanity.

Warning to Germans.

One passage read: "As to the damages to be repaired and as to the war expenses, we see no other means of solving the question than by submitting the question as a general principle complete and reciprocal condonation, which would be justified, moreover, by the immense benefit to be derived from disarmament, so much so that no one will understand the continuation of a similar carnage solely for tion of a similar carnage, solely for reasons of an economic order." The pope, however, recommended the evacuation of Belgium by the Germans, self-determination and free-dom of small pations. Earlier in that year (1917) he had warned the

MARR'S HIDDEN BEAUTY is brought to light

Pope Benedict XV, the 259th suc- German and Austrian rulers that a cessor of St. Peter as supreme head "ruthless" submarine policy would alienate the sympathy of all neutrals. of the Reman Catholic church, be-When Berlin put out one of its in-gan his pontificate on September 6. Numerable peace "feelers," Bene-numerable peace "feelers," Benegan his pontificate on September 6, 1914, soon after Europe entered upon its four years of war. Upon many occasions during the war he endeavored to bring the belligerent nations gian civilians and repatriate all exiles. In September, 1918, the to a peace agreement and thus to Vatican finally announced it would maintain the title which had been take steps toward bringing about

both groups of belligerents. Pained by the shelling of Paris by the German long-range guns in the spring of 1918, Pope Benedict sent Catholic religion predominate, was ment against what he characterized peace conditions. as "a wanton massacre."

The pope's gratification over the capture of Jerusalem by the allies under the British General Allenby caused bitter comment in the German press, According to the Rome Gratified at Capture.

Pope Benedict's attitude toward in a letter to Cardinal Logue the the peace conference of 1919 was said to have been one of fatherly lish to abandon violence and prosolicitude. Early the previous De-cember, in a letter to President Wil-son, he pleaded for aid on behalf of whole Irish nation. When the oppressed nationalities and later committed the church of which he was the head to "do all in its power to support the decisions of the delegates at Versailles." In all of his agreement which made Ireland a messages and addresses he expressed the hope that peace would be based upon Christian principles,

While the peoples of every land were suffering in some form the rigors of war, the pope personally observed all the rules for food conservation formulated by the Italian authorities and with his own hand ordered the ever elected to the chair of St. Peter, rations which continued until the

Simplicity at Table.

greater simplicity at the table dur-ing the troublous days of his pontifi-cate. Visitors have said that he issued a decree requesting the

November 21, 1854. His father was pope urged the Knights of Columbus Fisherman's ring was placed upon his education at the Capronican college and later attended the Academy of the attention of Cardinal Rampolla, social questions. Early in 1920 he who under Pope Leo XIII was the sent a letter to an Italian bishop urg-

Rampolla to the cardinalate.

In 1901, after having served four he termed the indecency of fashion. years as secretary of the nunciature On another occasion a circular was in Spain he was appointed secretary of the cypher. This position gave its incumbent considerable authority and incumbent considerable authority and the same year Mgr. della Chiesa was ficial receptions a note requesting named as consultor of the holy office.

Notable Promotion.

A notable promotion came to him atchbishop of the important see of Bologna to succeed the late Cardinal Syampa. His administration of this office for seven years was character- and forgetfulness of the supernautral ized, it is said, by prudence and diplomacy. His consecration as an archbishop was performed by Pius himself in the Sistine Chapel, an honor so unusual that it attracted world-wide attention. Archbishop della Chiesa was made a Cardinal in May 1914, less than six months be-fore mounting the throne of St.

Benedict XV's personal appearance when he raised his head the visitors instinctively felt that they were in the presence of a man equipped with exceptional intellectual powers and energy. He reminded one of the noted poet, Leopardi. With an ample brow, surrounded by coal black hair, black eyes, lively and penetrating, a large mouth with thin lips full of expression, the pope conveyed the impression of a man of few freind-ships but these most sincere, devoted

and lasting. Noted for Generosity. Always "a friend in need" as a prelate of his church once said of im, Pope Benedict demonstrated his readiness to avert hardship to poor people by advancing \$1,000,000 to save a financial institution of Rome from bankruptcy in the spring of 1918. This was in keeping with his reputation from the time he was ordained a priest in 1878 to the day

he was able to meet the expenses necessary to one in such a high of-

come to impoverished townfolk.

An instance of his generosity was cited in connection with a ban be once put upon "tango" dances, which were such a vogue several years ago. Friends of a poor dancing master in Bologua, who was ruined by the edict of the archbishop, appealed to Della Chiesa in his behalf. The arch bishop heard their story with the greatest sympathy, but refused to ield. Then he handed them \$40 as his donation to a subscription for te dancing master to tide him over until he could find other employ-

eace were thus summed up Cardinal Logue.

Straight As an Arrow

"During the late war every effort was made to induce the pope to side ith one belligerent or another, but he went straight as an arrow. He made justice and right triumph over oppression. There was not one of protest to Emperor Charle: of President Wilson's 14 points that Austria and to the Berlin govern- was not included in the pontiff's

The pope was deeply grieved by the conflict which resulted from elced which had shocked the world.

The successor of Pius X was said be have combined the statesmanship of Pope Leo XIII with the grace of this immediate predecessor. He against aiding the Turks in recap-turing it. side and repeatedly expressed the hope that violence there would end; that the Irish question be free state.

Pope Benedict declined in May, 1919, to authorize the Catholic church to participate in a world conference of religions which had been proposed to him by a group of bishops of the Protestant Episcopal church in the United States. Cardi-Vatican on food card nal Gasparri told the bishops.

"Rather than a reunion of the Christian churches, the holy see aims at the unity of the church, which Always abstemious in eating and in the opinion of Rome can only drinking, Benedict XV observed even occur by all returning to the Catho-

lived as plainly as the poorest con- Catholic bishops to pay vigilant attention to such societies as the Giacoma della Chiesa, the spiritual head of 300,000,000 Catholics, was born of noble line at Pegli, Italy, on the ground that they corrupted the faith of Catholic youths. The combat propaganda against the

Denounces Immodesty. The pope took occasion on numer-He repeatedly denounced inwomen to avoid excessively decollete

gowns. The pope declared in an address to on December 16, 1907, when Pope the sacred college that the world Pius X appointed della Chiesa as was afflicted with five great plagues, objects of life. These evils, he asserted, could be overocme only by the aid of the gospel.

Attributed to Diplomacy. In a secret consistory in December, he declared that the Catholic church would never abolish nor mitigate the law imposing celibacy on the clergy nor introduce democratic forms which had been asked by priests in Czecho-Slovakia, where a secession movement had been based upon that appeal.

The resumption of diplomatic re-lations between the Vatican and France and Germany was attributed to the diplomacy of Pope Benedict. The healing of the breach between the Vatican and France which resulted from the separation of the church and state in that country was crowned by the canonization of Joan of Arc as a saint.

. In comment on these new rela-tions it was pointed out in many quarters that during the years when Benedict XV had directed the policy of the church there had been an increasing influence by the Vatican on public opinion of the world. Approved Arms Meet.

His voice was raised in approval of the aims of the Washington conference on the limitation of arma-ment and in a letter to President Harding the pope commended his initiative in calling it. His efforts on behalf of war prisoners was unremitting and he personally appealed to the prelates of the church to promote amity among the nations and deplored the unrest in Europe which had followed the war. He issued numerous appeals for the poor children of central Europe and for the famine sufferers of Russia, and through his efforts a huge fund was collected and distributed to the chilof his death. When he was made a 'dren of Germany, Austria, Poland,

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hinese and to the International Red Cross. The pope's brother, Marquis John

Anthony Della Chiesa, died Decem-The pope was reported in 1921 as in requests for it having suffered two attacks of rheumatism. On January 18, 1922, it was nnounced he had an attack of ronchial catarrh and symptoms of influenza which were not at first regarded as serious but as he was then years old, complications were

Residence of Popes.

The Vatican palace, only residence of the popes since 1870, is situated n the right bank of the Tiber in Pope Benedict's efforts toward Rome. It is the largest palace in the by world, having, according to Baedeker, 1,000 rooms, halfs, salons, chapels nd apartments and 20 courts. It is said to have been founded in the year 300 by Pope Symmachus

> added to by various popes. It contains the Sistine chapel, the walls and ceiling of which were decowith paintings by Michael

Officials at Vatican

had expressed a desire to rest he turned on his side and fell asleep im-

Dozes for Hour. The pope dozed from 8 until 9 o'clock, when a cordial was adminisered to him. Today being the fete day of St. Agnes, patron of Caprani-ca college, in which he was a youthful student, the pope asked to be shown a small statue of the saint with which the students of the col lege had presented him. The statue was placed on the altar of the chapel. was placed on the altar of the chapel, where a number of masses were became worse during the night,

The worst period for the pope during the night occurred just before daybreak. He was extremely low at this time, gasping for breath, and apparently suffering intense agony. Shortly after 7:30 o'clock the sun began to peep through the mists on the Alban Hills, shedding a roseate glow through the clouds The attendants and prelates who were present went to the window, one of them remarking "now it is dawn; it brings hope."

Cardinals Appear. Shortly after 8 o'clock the physi-

cardinal it was with difficulty that Hungary and Czecho-Slovakia. He ness was resting easier. The cardi- "What are you doing here at this pope asked for extreme unction, papers, according to a difficulty that so made large contributions to nals then began to appear to make hour, you are old; go to sleep,"

after that hour all the diplomats in Rome who called personally for news. Referring to the pope's dozing spell, which the physicians interpreted favorably, the cardinal said the situation unfortunately remained extremely grave.

Almost Absolute Silence.

Throughout the night there was alost absolute silence at the Vatican, with only a few guards pacing up and down, and here and there various attendants performing their tasks. The top floor, where the tasks. pope's apartments are, was almost deserted save for one guard, who and to have once been the residence Charlamagne. It fell into decay was on duty near the entrance to the pontiff's chambers.

Pope Benedict was reported by Prof. Raffaele Battistini at 5:15 o'clock this morning to be dying. He said the pontiff was "passing away quietly." His heart action was commencing to become irregular and his pulse remittent.

Cardinal Giorgi, grand plencipotentiary, and other prelates entered the sick chamber at 6 o'clock. Cardinal Giorgi chanted prayers for the dying pope, who was sinking rapidly at

In Pope's Chamber.
Cardinal Giorgi, together with
Monsignor Zampini, had passed
much of the night in the pope's
chamber, while Prince Aldebrandini. commander of the noble guard, and Major Marchese Pellegrini watched

in an adjoining room.

At 7 o'clock it was announced at the Vatican that the pope was dying and telegrams were sent to the papal nuncios to that effect.

which was agitated and sleepless. The pneumonia has progressed.
"Temperature 38.4 centigrade (roughly 101 fahrenheit); pulse, 122: respiration, 60.

Celebrates Mass.

Monsignor Migone, celebrated mass in the chapel adjoining the pope's room at 1.15, the pope listening through the open door while the celebrant administered communion. Cardinal Giorgi, who in the event of the pope's death will conduct the special ceremonies over his body, passed the night in the Vatican.

According to the newspaper Mescians gave out their bulletin announc-ing the pope was worse. Then came the slight improvement toward 9 when he said affectionately to Dr. o'clock when it was stated his holi- Battistini, who was attending him:



Charlotte Lovell's life was a drama of hidden motherhood. A member of one of America's most distinguished and fashionable families, she locked in her heart all memory of her great adventure in love. To those about her, she was simply "THE OLD MAID."

And it is under that title, ironically dramatic when the facts are known, that her life story has been written by America's most distinguished novelist -EDITH WHARTON.

In none of her earlier works-either in "The House of Mirth,""Ethan Frome,"or in "The Age of Innocence," for which she was awarded the Joseph Pulitzer Prize for the greatest novel written by an American during the year-has Mrs. Wharton revealed the nooks and corners, the sun and shadow, of a woman's heart as she has done in "THE OLD MAID" in the February issue of The Red Book Magazine. It is a work that critics and the general reader alike will proclaim to be the outstanding story of 1922.

Also in this issue:

E. Phillips Oppenheim Albert Payson Terhune Courtney Ryley Cooper Thomas L. Masson

Walt Mason George Gibbs Bruce Barton and others

The Red Book Magazine

February issue on sale everywhere-25 cents

their visits. Among the first were. The newspaper Tempo says that 2 this morning by Monsignor Zam- ion that in the event of the dea noted Cardinal Merry Dei Val, Cardinal Laurenti and Cardinal Vannutelli. The foreign ambassadors,
anxious for news, also began to send
in requests for information on the
gan to mutter unintelligible words

The last clearly intelligible words of
the pontiff were a request for a drink
the conclusion of the ceremony
the conclusion of the ceremony
the pontiff called Monsignor Zampini
to his bedside, thanked him and
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the cardinal Cardinal Vanthe pontiff were a request for a drink
to his bedside, thanked him and
the cardinal Cardinal Vanthe cardinal Card ontiff's condition.

Cardinal Gasparri, who had been taken to the sick chamber. Prof. Cherubini found that the pneumonia with the pope from 6:30 o'clock until Cherubini found that the pneumonia 9:45 met in the ante-chamber shortly had attacked the left lung, leaving

After receiving communion,

which was administered shortly after the Central News, express the

As a result of the pope's insistent appeal, Prof. Battistini left the chamber at 2:40 for a short rest.

Successor Mentioned. London, Jan. 21 .- Rome news- Results

The dispatch says the pope's a

ter, Countess Julia Persico, also

Bee Want Ads Bring the Be

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\$550 36-inch Coats for \$275 \$600 40-inch Coats for \$295

\$450	Jap Mink Coat-40-inch,	\$225
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\$600	Mole and Squirrel Wrap,	\$295
\$600	Mole Wrap-45-inch,	\$325
\$850	Hudson Seal Wrap, 45-inch	\$425
\$250	Russian Pony Coat, with Marten Collar and Cuffs,	\$125
\$450	Natural Marten Cape Wrap	
\$170	Kolinsky Marmot-40-inch,	
\$390	American Mink Stole,	\$195
\$190	Natural Marten Stoles,	\$ 95
\$195	Jap Kolinsky Cape,	\$97.50



\$125 two-skin stone marten chokers, \$75 \$150 Scotch mole stole. \$95

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These Ribbons for Half-Price

Wide Roman stripes in moire and grosgrainalso broad patterned bro-

Sashes, girdles, vestees and bags are a few of the many uses for these rib-

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Undermuslin Specials

\$5.50 Philippine Gowns for \$3.98 Low neck, sleeveless or short sleeve styles.

\$6.25 La Grecque Gowns for \$3.13 Very fine nainsook with lace trimmings, low

neck, sleeveless styles. Combinations. Chemise and

Envelope Chemise \$2.50 qualities, \$1.89

\$3.50 qualities, \$2.49 \$4.25 qualities, \$2.98 \$5.00 qualities, \$3.49 \$6.50 qualities, \$3.98

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Stretton, Carter and Globe suits of fine combed cotton. Low neck, sleeveless; Dutch neck, elbow sleeves; high neck, long sleeves; all ankle length.

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\$ 7.50 Cloths, 2 by 2 yards, \$ 5.89 \$10.00 Cloths, 2 by 2 yards, \$ 6.89 \$12.00 Cloths, 2 by 21/2 yards, \$ 8.89 \$17.50 Cloths, 2 by 21/2 yards, \$12.89 \$20.00 Cloths, 2 by 2 yards, \$12.00 \$25.00 Vloths, 2 by 2 yards, \$15.00 \$30.00 Cloths, 2 by 2½ yards, \$17.50

Odd Napkins In Half-Dozens

\$ 7.50 Napkins, 20-inch, \$3.00 for Six \$ 8.75 Napkins, 20-inch, \$3.38 for Six \$ 9.00 Napkins, 20-inch, \$3.69 for Six \$10.00 Napkins, 22-inch, \$3.99 for Six \$12.00 Napkins, 22-inch, \$4.49 for Six \$17.50 Napkins, 22-inch, \$5.95 for Six

Fancy Linens Are Now Half-Price

Turkish Towels

65c towels, 49c 75c towels, 59c \$1.25 towels, 85c \$1.50 towels, \$1.00

Crash-Toweling 50c linen crash, 35c 75c linen crash, 50c 40c checked glass

toweling, 25c.



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New Spring **Foulards**

Cheney's foulards in many desirable shades and attractive small figures in contrasting colors. A famous dress silk for early spring wear.

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Silk braid girdles ending in extremely long tassels. Black and brown-\$5 and \$6.

Jet girdles, smart new styles for \$5.50 and \$7.75. Wooden girdles in bright

shades, \$2 to \$5. Beaded tassels and silk

tassels are new and not