

Pope Benedict Strove to Bring Peace to World

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

Pope Benedict XV, the 259th successor of St. Peter as supreme head of the Roman Catholic church, began 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 to a peace agreement and, thus, to maintain the title which had been affectionately bestowed upon him by a high dignitary of his communion as "a messenger God sent to bring peace."

Great Sorrow.

The war between Italy and Austria, in both of which peoples of the Catholic religion predominated, was 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.

Gratified at Capture.

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 Messenger on December 18, 1917, a few days after the fall of the holy city, he warned Christian states against aiding the Turks in recapturing it.

Small Man Physically.

One of the smallest men physically ever elected to the chair of St. Peter, the former Cardinal della Chiesa 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 Bologna.

On the Day of his Election.

On the day of his election he spoke of the burden of responsibility thrust upon "one frail brain," and expressed his horror of the world conflict then being waged. He hoped that it would quickly end. One week after his coronation, when the Fisherman's ring was placed upon his finger, he issued an encyclical to the episcopacy of the world in which rulers were exhorted to put aside dissensions and bring about a council of peace with all speed.

Notable Promotion.

A notable promotion came to him on December 16, 1907, when Pope Pius X appointed della Chiesa as archbishop of the important see of Bologna to succeed the late Cardinal Svampa. His administration of this office for seven years was characterized by his prudence and his 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.

Attributes 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 for by priests in Czechoslovakia, where a secession movement had been based upon that appeal.

Approved Arms Meet.

His voice was raised in approval of the aims of the Washington conference on the limitation of armament and in a letter to President Harding the pope commended his initiative in calling it. His efforts on behalf of war prisoners was unremitted 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.

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 condemnation, 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 reasons of an economic order." The pope, however, recommended the evacuation of Belgium by the Germans, self-determination and freedom of small nations. Earlier in that year (1917) he had warned the

cardinal it was with difficulty that he was able to meet the expenses necessary to one in such a high office, and this was because up to that time he had given his entire income to impoverished townfolk.

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

Residence of Popes.

The Vatican palace, only residence of the popes since 1870, is situated on the right bank of the Tiber in Rome. It is the largest palace in the world, having, according to Baedeker, 11,000 rooms, halls, salons, chapels and apartments and 20 courts. It is said to have been founded on the year 300 by Pope Symmachus and to have once been the residence of Charlemagne. It fell into decay several times and was restored and added to by various popes.

Almost Absolute Silence.

Throughout the night there was almost 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 pope's apartments are, was deserted save for one guard, who was on duty near the entrance to the pontiff's chambers.

Cardinals Still Lives, Say Officials at Vatican.

(Continued from Page One.)

Dozes for Hour.

The pope dozed from 8 until 9 o'clock, when a cordial was administered to him. Today being the feast day of St. Agnes, patron of Capranica 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 college had presented him. The statue was placed on the altar of the chapel, where a number of masses were said.

Issues Decree.

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. Cardinal Gaspari told the bishops, "Rather than a reunion of the Christian churches, the holy see aims at the unity of the church, which in the opinion of Rome can only occur by all returning to the Catholic church."

Cardinals Appear.

Shortly after 8 o'clock the physicians gave out their bulletin announcing the pope was worse. Then came the slight improvement toward 9 o'clock when it was stated his health

was resting easier. The cardinals then began to appear to make their visits. Among the first were noted Cardinal Merry Del Val, Cardinal Laurenti and Cardinal Vannutelli. The foreign ambassadors, anxious for news, also began to send in requests for information on the pontiff's condition.

Cardinal Gaspari, who had been with the pope from 6:30 o'clock until 9:45 met in the ante-chamber shortly after that hour all the diplomats in Rome who called personally for news. Referring to the pope's doing well, which the physicians interpreted favorably, the cardinal said the situation unfortunately remained extremely grave.

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 ceremony of his body, passed the night in the Vatican.

According to the newspaper Messaggero, the pope's mind was still clear at 2:30 o'clock this morning when he said affectionately to Dr. Battistini, who was attending him:

"What are you doing here at this hour, you are old; go to sleep."

The newspaper Tempo says that the last clearly intelligible words of the pontiff were a request for a drink of water, of which he took but a few swallows. After 3:20 o'clock he began to mutter unintelligible words and two more bottles of oxygen were taken to the sick chamber. Prof. Cherubini found that the pneumonia had attacked the left lung, leaving very little hope for life.

After receiving communion, the pope asked for extreme unction, which was administered shortly after 2 this morning by Monsignor Zampini, assisted by Monsignor Testoni. At the conclusion of the ceremony the pontiff called Monsignor Zampini to his bedside, thanked him and shook his hand.

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 papers, according to a dispatch from the Central News, express the opinion that in the event of the death of Pope Benedict, his successor will be Cardinal Gaspari, papal secretary of state. His election, it is added, would have the support of the Italian government.

The dispatch says the pope's sister, Countess Julia Persico, also is ill.

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Should Own Her Child?

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:
Rupert Hughes, E. Phillips Oppenheim, Walt Mason, Gerald Beaumont, Albert Payson Terhune, George Gibbs, Jack Boyle, Courtney Ryley Cooper, Bruce Barton, Hal C. Everts, Thomas L. Mason and others.

The Red Book Magazine

February issue on sale everywhere—25 cents

Hungary and Czechoslovakia. He also made large contributions to funds for the relief of Russians and Chinese and to the International Red Cross.

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Thompson, Belden & Co.

Last Week of the January Sale of Furs -- Including a New Purchase 1/3 to 1/2 Regular Prices

Beautiful sample furs purchased by our buyer in New York City after the repeal of the luxury tax, January first.

Hudson Seal Coats

Soft, lustrous skins of the finest quality, with Marten (skunk) collars and cuffs.

\$450	Jap Mink Coat—40-inch,	\$225
\$270	Muskrat Coat—40-inch,	\$135
\$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,	\$225
\$170	Kolinsky Marmot—40-inch,	\$ 85
\$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
\$ 30 fox scarfs, \$15

The Fur Shop—Third Floor

The January Linen Prices Are Exceptionally Low

Linen Table Cloths -- Odd Patterns In Attractive Round Designs

\$ 7.50	Cloths, 2 by 2 yards,	\$ 5.89
\$10.00	Cloths, 2 by 2 yards,	\$ 6.89
\$12.00	Cloths, 2 by 2 1/2 yards,	\$ 8.89
\$17.50	Cloths, 2 by 2 1/2 yards,	\$12.89
\$20.00	Cloths, 2 by 2 yards,	\$12.00
\$25.00	Cloths, 2 by 2 yards,	\$15.00
\$30.00	Cloths, 2 by 2 1/2 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	Crash—Towelng
65c towels, 49c	50c linen crash, 35c
75c towels, 59c	75c linen crash, 50c
\$1.25 towels, 85c	40c checked glass
\$1.50 towels, \$1.00	towelng, 25c.

These Ribbons for Half-Price

Wide Roman stripes in moire and grosgrain—also broad patterned brocades.

Sashes, girdles, vestes and bags are a few of the many uses for these ribbons.

New Wool Gauntlets \$1.75

For skating or any other out-of-doors occasion these unusually long wool gauntlets are both warm and attractive, in heather shades with fancy stripes.

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

Second Floor

Combed Cotton Union Suits \$1.79 Values to \$3

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

Second Floor

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.

New Girdles and Tassels

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 costly.

New Woolen Sweaters in Navajo Designs

A springtime novelty that is unusually effective in its beautiful and striking colors. The style is a Peter Pan slipover in misses' sizes only.

Second Floor

