

POPE PIUS X IS DEAD

Pontiff's Demise Hastened By Grief Over Great War.

Rome—Pope Pius X died at 1:20 o'clock Thursday morning. He had been ill for several days, but alarming symptoms did not develop until Wednesday morning.

Throughout the day Drs. Marchiava and Amici devoted their utmost energies to stimulating their patient and keeping him alive. The cardinals were informed of the Pope's grave condition and some of them who entered the sick room describe the impressive scenes, especially when the pontiff, rousing himself from time to time, spoke.

"In ancient times the Pope by a word might have stayed the slaughter, but now he is impotent," he said once. Prayers were said by thousands and

the papal secretary, who take charge of affairs in such an emergency, were out of Rome, so little was the death of the Pope expected.

Outside the apostolic palace the scene was mournful.

The Giornale D'Italia, discussing the difficulties of holding a conclave for the election of a Pope while the world is at war, says that even if Italy were among the belligerents every facility would be given the sacred college to meet. It expressed the belief that a new Pope might be chosen from among the foreign cardinals, for instance, Cardinal William Van Rossum, of the archdiocese of Utrecht, the Netherlands, who would be representative of a neutral power.



POPE PIUS X.
259th Incumbent of Papal See, Since Year 67, A. D.

the bells of the churches sounded when the sacrament was exposed upon all the altars. When the court learned of the Pope's condition there was the deepest concern. King Victor Emmanuel personally informed Queen Helena and the news was communicated to the Queen mother.

Extreme unction was administered by Monsignor Zampini, sacristan to His Holiness. The sisters of the Pope and his niece were overcome with grief. Cardinal Merry del Val knelt by the side of his bed, where other cardinals joined in, the members of the household intoning prayers.

The dying Pope, in a moment of lucidity, said: "Now I begin to think as the end is approaching that the Almighty in his inexhaustible goodness wishes to spare me the horrors Europe is undergoing."

Wednesday was one of the most anxious days in the history of the papacy. The whole world knew that the Pope was indisposed, but it was supposed that he was suffering from his usual ailment, the gout. Up to noon even the members of the household were unaware of the seriousness of the developments. Almost without warning came the word that the Pontiff was at death's door.

All day his agony continued. At times he revived and was able to say a few words, but hope of saving him was finally abandoned. Several times throughout the city and at the palace the rumor spread that the end had come, only to be denied later.

In the presence of Cardinal Merry del Val, the papal secretary, and Cardinals Ferrata, Cagliano and Bisleti, and the two sisters of the Pope, a bulletin on the condition of the Pontiff was posted early in the afternoon on the bronze door of the Vatican where the Swiss guards stood watch. A great crowd outside gazed with grief-stricken faces up at the Pope's chamber on the second floor.

Confusion reigned at the Vatican because those, with the exception of

Early Career of Pope.

Giuseppe Meichiorre Sarto, known to the world as Pope Pius X., was elected to the Pontificate on August 4, 1903, since which time his administration of that exalted office has been confronted with some of the most momentous problems, religious and governmental, with which the Holy See has had to deal in recent times.

They have included, on the one hand, his determined attitude in maintaining the purity of Catholic faith, beginning with his syllabus condemning criticism of the holy scriptures and of the origin of Christianity, and later bringing forth the famous Encyclical "Pasce" which expounds and condemns the system of modernism; and, on the other hand, the painful struggles which he had inherited with France over the separation of church and state, and later with Spain on similar issues, and more recently with Portugal as a result of the revolution which overthrew the monarchy.

Pope Pius was born on June 2, 1835, at Riese, in the Venetian provinces, the first child of Gian-Battista Sarto, a postman, and his wife Margherita. They were of the upper peasantry, if one may use the term, and besides the boy destined to be Pope there were seven children, a son and six daughters. The father's salary of 40 cents a day and the mother's modest earnings from making dresses afforded them only the necessities of life.

Giuseppe's early career was fortunately influenced by the village priest, who took a liking for the boy, taught him to read and write and drummed into the youthful head the rudiments of Latin. With this impetus Giuseppe at the age of 11 years entered the seminary at Castelfranco, not far from his birth place, and for four years every day, rain or shine, he tramped to school, usually barefooted, until he reached the outskirts of the village, where he would slip on his shoes to keep up appearances. Two pairs of shoes was his yearly allowance.

Approves Purchase of Ships.

Washington, D. C.—Comprehensive plans were mapped out by the administration for building up the American merchant marine with government money for the immediate purpose of transporting the products of the country to the warring nations of Europe and to South and Central America. President Wilson, in consultation with Democratic leaders of the senate and house, approved a project contemplating the expenditure of about \$25,000,000 for the purchase of ocean-going vessels to be run by the government.

This Salmon Season Is Best in Three Years

Astoria—Not since 1911 have the salmon fishing interests of the Columbia river had so successful a season as the one which will close next week. This is particularly true so far as the gillnetters and seiners on the lower river, the wheelmen and seiners on the upper river and the canners are concerned. The cold storage men, however, suffered a severe blow when the European war was declared, shutting off their principal market, and as a result the pack of that product, which promised to be exceptionally large, was curtailed. Strange to say, the catch by the traps was not so large as to have been expected and that is the only class of gear that has not made a fairly good harvest.

Taken as a whole, the pack of spring salmon is approximately 40 per cent ahead of last year, the canned pack being fully 60 per cent better and pickled or cold storage output being 20 per cent less. The total canned pack for the season is slightly over 280,000 full cases of 48 pounds and is about 130,000 cases in excess of last year.

The cold storage output for the season approximates 4375 tierces of pickled fish.

The steelhead run was short also and the pack of frozen fish is fully 300 tons short of the previous year.

The present season has been peculiar in many ways. There has not been what is commonly known as a "run" since the fishing began May 1. On the other hand there was what is much better, an almost steady stream of fish from the opening day up to about the first of the present month, when there was a break and since that time the salmon have entered the river only in little spurts. Early in the season the fish averaged small and prior to July 1 the great bulk of them went into cans. Up to that time there had been little fishing in the upper river, but then great schools of what were termed bluebacks came in and as soon as they reached the upper river in the vicinity Celilo, the wheels and seines gobbled them up by the ton, making the pack of the canneries there the largest in several years.

Northwest Dried Fruits Greatly Reduced in Price

Portland—The housewife in search of cheaper foodstuffs in this period of war prices can turn gratefully to dried fruit. It is one product that has not gone up in price because of the war.

Dried apples, dried prunes, dried peaches, dried pears and raisins, quite to the contrary, have slumped sharply in price. Still lower prices may be expected unless sea traffic can be resumed shortly.

The reason for this is that 40 per cent of the dried fruit output is sold in foreign countries. France is an especially heavy buyer of dried prunes in particular. Germany and Austria take large quantities of apples and prunes. England is also a heavy buyer. Spain is one of the principal purchasers of apples. Even little Bulgaria, down in the Balkans, buys great quantities of American dried fruit products.

This instance is cited by dealers in foodstuffs to show that the law of supply and demand is governing the present prices, and that they have not been yanked skyward merely through lust for profit. In this case, the supply being greater than demand, there is a

declining market. Where prices have gone up, it is pointed out, demand is ahead of the available supply.

Such is the situation in the rice and bean market. On rice, one of the most important of food commodities, the price locally has advanced all the way from 50 cents to \$2 a bag of 100 pounds, according to quality. There was a rise of half a cent Wednesday, and another the day before. At New Orleans, fancy head rice, the best quality, was \$7 on board cars, the highest price in 10 years.

The reason for this is the embargo which the British government, on August 8, put on shipments of No. 1 China rice, Siam rice and brewers' rice for the next six months. With this source of supply cut off China rice in bond in this country immediately advanced from \$1.50 a bag to \$2 a bag. By bonded rice is meant rice held in storage on which no duty has been paid, and which is generally exported to Mexico and the South American republics. The demand from these countries is about 10,000 to 15,000 bags a month, exported mostly from San Francisco.

Many Years' Delay by State is Made Issue

Eugene—The State of Oregon has ten days in which to explain a delay of 14 years in the granting of school land deeds to one Hyde and the filing of a suit to set aside these deeds, which are alleged to have been obtained fraudulently.

If the state has a good excuse the test case of the State of Oregon against Hyde may proceed and from the basis for similar suits affecting thousands of acres of Oregon school lands.

This decision was voiced by Judge Harris, before whom the test case is on trial. The court sustained Hyde's demurrer on the ground that the state has been guilty of laches, or unreasonable delay. Other contentions in Hyde's demurrer were overruled.

The state contends that Hyde entered into agreement with persons to make application for school lands, but that these applications were fraudulent, because, it is alleged, Hyde agreed to pay from \$1 to \$20 to the applicants. As soon as they obtained a certificate of title they transferred it to Hyde, the prosecution alleges.

Orengo Club Revives.

Orengo—Citizens of Orengo have transformed the Civic improvement league into the Orengo Chamber of commerce. A nominal fee will be charged and a board of five directors will be elected from the officers. The old officers will have charge until the annual meeting. Steps were taken toward establishing a cannery for the next season's business. Another meeting will be held next week for further discussion and to plan collection of subscriptions for stock. Several hundred dollars already have been subscribed.

Pendleton to Get Another Park.

Pendleton—Pendleton is to have another park. The latest addition is to be jointly constructed by the city and by the O. W. R. & N., and it is to face the depot. The present site is a triangular area, known for years as "Pendleton's Prairie." In windy weather it is cloudy in dust, and in wet weather it is ankle deep in mud. The Commercial association of this city has been trying to solve the problem, and now the railroad company offers to donate the land on condition that the city will care for it.

Hood River Roads Asked.

Hood River—Charles Steinhauer was elected president and J. R. Barroll secretary of the Upper Valley Good Roads association. The organization aims to obtain construction of one or two trunk lines from the lower orchard districts. The upper valley is divided into seven communities and one resident from each district has been appointed on a committee to circulate a petition asking for the employment of an engineer to select the most economical routes for the proposed highways.

Two Per Cent of Berry Crop Donated to Advertise

Salem—To advertise the berry that the immense crop this year may be sold profitably, the membership of the Oregon Loganberry Growers' association agreed to donate 2 per cent of the crop. More than \$1200 was subscribed at the meeting.

A committee appointed to co-operate with the Salem Commercial club in the exploitation of the berry is composed of H. R. Crawford, H. S. Gile, George F. Rodgers, Ralph Moores and Frank Gilbert. The Salem Fruit Union and H. S. Gile & Co., promised dried berries for use as samples in popularizing the product.

Because of the large increase in acreage this year growers have felt for some time that the demand for the berries might fall far below the supply. To obviate this the association was formed several months ago, and it is now believed that the entire crop will be disposed of at fair prices.

Several railroads have placed orders for large supplies for use in dining cars.

Hop Picking to Start.

Dallas—Hopgrowers are busy preparing for "picking. The crop all over Polk county will be short this year. In many yards the crop will only be 50 per cent of the usual yield. In some yards the yield will be normal. Owing to unsettled conditions in Europe, hopgrowers are looking for a high price this year. Picking will commence in some yards next week, and by September 15 all growers will be gathering their crops. It is believed the quality will be about the same as usual.

Old Mine Is Reopened.

Molalla—The Ogle Mountain mine, 29 miles south of Molalla, started its machinery running Wednesday for the first time. This mine has been worked in a sort of a way for the last 18 years. A few years ago stamp mills were installed, but when put in operation it was discovered that too much of the gold was being wasted and operations ceased. The old stamp mills have been discarded and \$75,000 worth of modern machinery installed.

Medford Water Cheaper.

Medford—After considering the subject several weeks the city council granted the request of outside water users and reduced the minimum rate from \$2.50 to \$1.75 for 5000 gallons and from 25 cents to 15 cents for over 1000 gallons over that amount. All outside water-users were put on a meter basis, while city water-users are still allowed a flat rate of \$1.50 a month for ordinary household purposes.

Polk Court Term Is Over.

Dallas—The August term of the Circuit court for Polk county has adjourned after one of the longest terms ever held in this county. An effort will be made at the next session of the legislature to get the terms of court changed so that court will not convene during August, when farmers are particularly busy with their crops.

German Army Sweeps Into France Unchecked

London—A dispatch from Mons to the Daily Telegraph Wednesday describes the operations of the German forces.

"The German advance," it says, "was like a great river bursting its banks. A soon as the Belgians retired to the entrenched camp at Antwerp the German horde swept over the country without check, west toward Ghent and south toward Mons. The Germans are committed to a great turning movement. They are striving to hold the French along the Meuse between Namur and Dinant, while the armies to the west of that river are marching southward along a front many miles wide.

"One army threatens Mons, with the object of penetrating the French frontier and descending on Maubeuge and Valenciennes; and an army is advancing toward the line extending from Tournai, capital of the department of Hainaut, to Courtrai, which covers the City of Lille.

"I came south in the hope of seeing fighting at Charleroi. At Lessines the local authorities were disarming all civilians; that the approaching Germans would have no excuse for violence. All around were refugees hurrying to escape the Germans; all wore their best clothes—a sure sign of flight."

French Abandon Captured Territory; Battle Rages

Paris—The war office has issued the following official announcement: "The commander in chief, requiring all available forces on the Meuse, has ordered the progressive abandonment of occupied territory. Mulhausen has again been evacuated.

"A new battle is in progress between Maubeuge (department of the Nord) and Donon (department of Doubs). On it hangs the fate of the French. Operations in Alsace along the Rhine would take away troops upon which might depend victory. It is necessary that they all withdraw from Alsace temporarily in order to assure its final deliverance. It is a matter of hard necessity.

"West of the Meuse, as a result of orders issued on Sunday by the commander in chief, the troops which are to remain on the covering line, to take up the defensive, are massed as follows:

"The French and British troops occupy a front passing near Givet, which they gained by hard fighting. They are holding their adversaries and sharply checking their attacks.

"East of the Meuse our troops have regained their original positions commanding the roads out of the great forest of Ardennes.

"To the right we assumed the offensive, driving back the enemy by a vigorous onslaught, but General Joffre stopped pursuit so as to re-establish his front along the line decided upon on Sunday.

"In this attack our troops showed admirable dash. The Sixth corps notably inflicted punishment on the enemy close to Virton.

"In Lorraine the two armies have begun a combined attack, one starting from Grand Couronne De Nancy, and the other from south of Luneville."

Town Taken Five Times.

Paris—Charleroi was taken and retaken five times in the fighting between the French and Germans Saturday, Sunday and Monday, according to one of the railway station staff at Feignies, on the frontier between France and Belgium, who saw some of the battle until he was ordered away. "As our train was about to leave the station seven Uhlan's clattered into town. The people, thinking them English, began to welcome them, when a patrol of French chasseurs galloped up and captured the Prussians."

Ranks Levelled by War.

London—From all parts of Belgium refugees are arriving at Ostend, says a correspondent of the Reuters Telegram company. Some come from distant Charleroi and other points along the Sambre, where, they say, they were being deafened by the roar of artillery. These people, of all classes, are now on a level, the rich, or those who were rich, finding it just as difficult to get the necessities of life as the poorest.

Diamonds to Be Dearer.

Chicago—Diamonds and gold and platinum jewelry will be increased 25 per cent in price as a result of the European war, delegates were told at the ninth annual convention of the American National Retail Jewelers' association here. No diamonds were being cut, it was said, as the workers in gems and precious metals in Belgium, France and Germany have been called to their colors.

Yankees in Italy Warned.

Rome—The American embassy through the consuls has advised all Americans in Italy to return home now while communications between Europe and the United States are free. Later complications may arise rendering communication difficult. "Americans doing otherwise remain at their own risk."

Germany to Train Boys.

London—The official news bureau says the German papers of August 22 and 24 publish orders that boys from 16 to 19 years of age be put through a course of musketry and military training. Retired officers are to be engaged as instructors.

JAPAN DECLARES WAR ON KAISER

Emperor's Ultimatum Is Unanswered by Germany.

Bombardment of Tsing Tau Commenced by Nipponese—United States Neutrality Liked.

Tokio—The Yamato in an extra edition Monday says that the bombardment of Tsing Tau by the Japanese fleet has commenced. This message was passed by the censors of the navy department.

Washington, D. C.—The Japanese ambassador here announced that a state of war existed between Japan and Germany since noon Sunday (Japanese time) and that a declaration of war was issued at 6 p. m.

Japan's declaration of war has reached Berlin, according to official reports received in Washington. Whether the declaration was sent by cable or wireless was not indicated.

Viscount Chinda, in making his announcement, repeated assurances frequently given by Great Britain that Japan's actions would be confined to the Far East.

Aside from informal verbal exchanges between Viscount Chinda and Secretary Bryan in Washington and between United States Ambassador Guthrie and the foreign office in Tokio, however, there is nothing of record so far to commit the Japanese to this limited field of war.

The impression prevails here among diplomats, however, that the statement of Chinda taken in connection with the speech in the Japanese Diet last week of Count Okuma, the Japanese premier, is quite sufficient to bind the Japanese government to a strict performance of its obligations in regard to the return of Kiau Chau to China and of the limitation of the field of hostilities definitely set out in the British statement.

No mention was made by Ambassador Chinda of the status of the railroads in Shantung province directly or indirectly controlled by the Germans.

It was said at the Japanese embassy here that in all probability the Japanese army would content itself with the seizure of the railroads running inland to Tainan, about 200 miles in length, because this was German in every respect. It was not expected that any attempt would be made to take possession of the system of railways lying between Tientsin and Nanking, because, although these were financed by Germans, they were nominally Chinese railroads.

Tokio—The proclamation of the emperor who declared war on Germany has sent a thrill through the country. Japan's entrance upon the fulfillment of her obligations to her ally, Great Britain, responds to the popular will from one end of the land to the other. Cheering crowds assembled before the buildings occupied by the department of foreign affairs and the administration of the navy.

Count Von Rex, the German ambassador in Tokio, has received his passports. He probably will leave here for America. George W. Guthrie, the American ambassador, will represent Germany.

It is reported here that Germany has been trying to transfer the German railroad in Shantung, China, to America. Tokio believes, however, that the United States, pursuing the policy of neutrality, will not accept the offer.

Girls Dance With Enemy.

London—A dispatch to the Daily Telegraph from Ostend says:

When the Germans entered Brussels they removed the British and French flags and in the center they flew the arms of the city of Brussels with the colors of Belgium and Germany on the right and left.

In their dealings with the shopkeepers the German privateers are compelled to pay cash, but the officers are giving checks which the shopkeepers are required to accept, although they regard the chances of cashing them as rather dubious.

There have been some lively scenes in the city. At evening the German officers gather at the principal hotels, where they drink champagne and dance with the pretty girls of the town. The private soldiers and the inhabitants mingle freely, eating, drinking and smoking together.

Son Sent to His Death.

Paris—Colonel Folque, commander of a division of artillery at the front, recently needed a few men for a perilous mission and called for volunteers. "Those who undertake this mission will perhaps never come back," he said, "and he who commands will probably be one of the first sons of France to die for his country in this war." A young graduate of a polytechnic school asked for the honor of leading. It was the son of Colonel Folque. The latter paled, but did not flinch. His son did not come back.

Italy May Fight Austria.

Paris—There are indications of acute diplomatic tension between Vienna and Rome, according to the correspondent of the Petit Parisien in the latter city. "Austria, it is declared, has reproached Italy for according facilities to the allied fleets in the Adriatic and it is possible that a declaration of war between Italy and Austria will be announced early next week."