

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. Marchisava 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, Cagiano 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 Melchiorre 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.

European War Will Not Hurt U. S., Says Expert

Washington, D. C.—Daniel C. Roper, for many years statistical expert of the ways and means committee and an authority on economic subjects, has prepared the following summary of the important economic conditions and changes in the United States, brought about by the war in Europe:

The European war has precipitated a distinct movement in the economic development of the United States, the potential benefits of which will be realized by our people regardless of what course that conflict may take or what its ultimate outcome may be. This movement begins with a certain shock to the economic organism. We have been called upon to liquidate large foreign holdings of American securities. Temporarily we have been cut off from much of our foreign supply of materials for manufacturers and from important foreign markets for our surplus food products, raw materials and manufactures.

This constitutes a disturbance of normal conditions sufficiently serious to cause alterations of the fundamental industrial organization and to create new channels of trade. The ultimate beneficial effect of such a disturbance is well known and eventuates even when the disturbance is accompanied by great disaster and loss, which is clearly not our case in the present instance.

Our country is in a self-contained and self-supporting state. It imports only \$18 worth of goods per capita annually, and exports in return \$25 per capita. This foreign trade is not large enough compared with our domestic commerce to be vitally essential to our national well being and such as it is, the balance is safely in our favor. The importance of our foreign trade, though great, is therefore easily exaggerated.

But there is no reason to fear any important stoppage of our foreign trade. Shipping is not suspended; our commerce can be adjusted to the changed conditions; the machinery for international exchanges remains unimpaired.

The circumstances of the war are such that at the present time the vessels of all belligerents except Germany and Austria, as well as the vessels of all neutral nations, are free to sail on the high seas without any danger of molestation that need deter them, especially in view of the provision by the several governments of war-risk insurance.

Only about one-sixth of the tonnage of our foreign trade has been carried under the flags of nations whose shipping is now suspended. It is reasonable to expect that the shipping measures now being authorized by congress will effectually supply any vessels needed in addition to those now available. Moreover, it is to be noted that cessation of shipping between belligerent nations and the establishment of effective blockades leaves free many vessels that may be employed in American trade.

Grain Exports Are Cut Nearly 100,000,000 Bushels

Chicago—The trade does not seem to grasp the fact that in the European war the allies' control of the sea removes Germany as a wheat buyer, says H. E. Rycroft. "She has been a direct buyer of from 30,000,000 to 40,000,000 bushels each year, but in addition she has been the final market for a large part of the takings of Belgium and Holland.

"These two countries import an average of about 125,000,000 bushels a year and have a crop of about 20,000,000 bushels, making a supply of 145,000,000 bushels. Their own consumption, with a population of 13,000,000, is only 80,000,000 bushels, so that over 60,000,000 of their imports are destined for Germany. This trade is also cut off, so that the total European demand is reduced nearly 100,000,000 bushels on account of Germany's isolation.

"Should the allies obtain naval supremacy in the Mediterranean it will make possible to again draw Russian supplies from the Black Sea, and as she is not a wheat-eating country her wheat will come out in exchange for the credit she needs in prosecuting her arms. Instead of the war stimulating the demand for wheat in Europe it seems that the opposite for the present is more likely, and export business must be more or less restricted."

Liner to Race Enemy.

San Francisco—Japan's declaration of war against Germany has not altered the sailing time of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha steamer Shinyo Maru. The big liner is scheduled to sail for Japan with 200 passengers and with more than 2000 tons of merchandise in her hold. It is probable that the ship will steam no further than Nagasaki, where she will be overhauled. Passengers for more distant points will be transferred. It is considered probable that the ship, with many others, will be utilized by the Japanese government as transports.

Carlsbad Refugees Arrive.

London—Steamers from Flushing, the Netherlands, brought here 650 Americans, most of whom were at Carlsbad when the war broke out. Among the passengers were Frank A. Munsey, the publisher, who has been active among relief workers at Carlsbad, and Archer M. Huntington, president of the American geographical society, and his wife, who were arrested at Nuremberg two weeks ago and held by the German police for a day or two as spies.

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 cannery men 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 was to have been expected and that is the only class of gear that has not done 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 of 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 between 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 Steinhauser 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.

NEWS NOTES OF CURRENT WEEK

Resume of World's Important Events Told in Brief.

American tourists are fast leaving Europe.

Montenegrins have invaded Austrian territory.

Plans are forming in Rome to elect a new pope.

Japan has ordered two million bales of American cotton.

Icebergs are menacing ocean travel in the North Atlantic.

The war has materially checked immigration to this country.

General Carranza is now the provisional president of Mexico.

German cavalry is reported to have entered the city of Brussels.

J. P. Morgan tells U. S. Treasury department business is improving.

Austria has called to arms all able-bodied men from 20 to 42 years of age.

Sugar has climbed to \$8.05 per hundred, the highest price in many years.

Japan promises to protect American and Japanese merchantmen on the Pacific.

From Rome comes a dispatch that the French have sunk four Austrian warships.

A Japanese cruiser is trailing a German cruiser up and down the Pacific Coast.

Nearly all German manufactories are idle and the daily loss is said to be \$5,000,000.

The warring nations are buying the Chinese eggs intended for shipment to this country.

Chauncey Depew, stranded in Europe, sat nine hours on a flatcar in a drenching rain.

Switzerland is trying to borrow money in the United States with which to feed her army.

Two Tacoma ministers went "slumming" recently in that city and found the "lid" on tight.

Two youths in Pittsburg succeeded in robbing a bank and escaping in a high-power automobile.

Five persons were killed by a tornado in Pennsylvania, and much damage to property was done.

Constant rains at Fairbanks, Alaska, have caused the Tanana river to overflow, causing much damage.

Shoe plants of the International Shoe company at St. Louis have been closed on account of the war.

Every ship that sails out of New York for English ports sails light, though England is begging for food.

Another Boxer uprising in China is feared by the government and precautions are taken to protect foreigners.

European nations at war are said to oppose the United States' plan to buy ships for international commerce purposes.

Mexico City cheers lustily when Carranza's army enters the city. The parade was six miles long and everything orderly.

It is reported that Germany will refuse the ultimatum of Japan to evacuate Kian Chau, China, and will fight to the last.

The U. S. cruiser North Carolina has landed in England and France \$3,000,000 in gold to relieve the stranded Americans.

Reports in Mexico City are to the effect that the United States will recognize the Carranza government immediately.

The Belgian capital has been moved because of the advance of the German cavalry. The new seat of government is now at Antwerp.

A proclamation was issued formally from Washington setting forth the neutrality of the United States in the war between Belgium and Germany.

In Paris 600,000 are out of employment, and the government proposes to put to work finishing buildings under construction, all youths and old men.

A company of "Rough Riders" is being organized in Paris. Three Americans have promised to furnish the best mounts money can buy for the entire body.

According to information from Berlin, the Spanish government has notified Germany of its strict neutrality, denying at the same time having any treaty with any power.

A war appropriation of \$50,000,000 has been put through the Canadian house of commons. There was no opposition or criticism. The proceeding occupied just one minute.

The tramp steamer Mazatlan, which at one time and another has flown the Mexican and German flags, was forbidden to leave San Francisco until she discharged 500 tons of coal, laden in sacks, which it is alleged was intended to be transferred at sea to the German cruiser Leipzig.

The banks of the Mexican capital which closed last week probably will reopen soon. The question of a circulating medium is causing some uneasiness in business circles. At present four distinct issues of banknotes are being passed in ordinary business.