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PORTLAND, OREGON, THURSDAY, AUGUST 20, 1914.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.



An engagement is reported to have "LONDON, Aug. 19 .- According to ad taken place in Northern Limbourg. Ar important Franco-German battle is expected.

LONDON, Aug. 19 .-- (2:20 P. M.)-The Nicholas, has left St. Petersburg to Dutch border were put to the torch on curt ann in a telegram from join the Russian fighting line.

wrought by the invaders, of the butch-

vices received here today from St. ery of innocent men, women and chil-Petersburg, Grand Duke Michael Alex- dren, and of the ruthless burning of androvitch, a brother of Emperor buildings. Two churches close to the the town of Mlawa, in Russian Poland,

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the Germans take Brussels, it does not out by the official press bureaus, su

mean in any sense a military setback strict was the censorship everywhere. BERLIN, via Amsterdam and London for the allies, beyond its sentimental Aug. 19 .- German troops today occupied effect, and the opinion in Brussels was that owing to French successes in Alclose to the German frontler, on the Warsaw railroad.

In Alsace-Lorraine the French turning movement through Southern Alsace Continued on Page 4.1 (Continued on Page 4.)

ROME, Aug. 20 .- Pope Flus X died at 1:20 o'clock this morning. He had been ill for several days, but alarming symptoms did not develop until

gies 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.

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

by Monsignor Zampini, sacristan to and his niece were overcome with grief Cardinal Merry del Val kneit 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 ucidity, suid

Brussels, dated last night, of flerce fighting between Belgiah and German troops along an extended front is gen erally accepted in London today as indicating the real beginning of the first great battle of the war.

Emperor Directs Attack.

The German attack is today again reported made on the direct orders of Emperor William himself to his Generals in the field.

The exact extent of the line of fighting has not yet been revealed but presumably it stretches in a north and south line. Beyond this, its definite location is virtually guess work.

Refugees from Diest, Tirlemont and other towns in that section of Belgium. who fled as the Germans appeared, are coming into Brussels in great numbers. They declare that since the inhabitants vacated Tirlemont, German shells have been dropping in the town and that subsequently the Belglans broke the German advance there at the point of the bayonet.

Battle Rages on Extended Front.

A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Brussels, sent at 7 o'clock last night, says:

"A fierce battle is in progress be tween the Belgians and Germans along an extended front. Large numbers of refugees are arriving from Tirlemont." Another Reuter dispatch from Brussels says the German advance posts

covering the regions between Gembloux and Jodoigne are being gradually pushed back before the advance of Belgian and French forces. The Belgians and French are now in

close junction and contact with the advance lines of the German army.

PARIS, Aug. 19 .- A dispatch to the Paris Midi from Brussels, dated today, says cannonading was distinctly heard in Brussels at 6 o'clock this morning. The correspondent adds it is understood that a German army Is march ing on Brussels by way of Huy and Jodoigne.

Retirement on Antwerp Rumored.

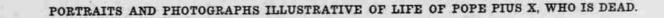
An official announcement this morn ing says the retirement of Belgian troops toward Antwerp is rumored, but not confirmed.

It is officially stated that even if this report were true, it would neither be a grave symptom nor unexpected. The defensive organization of Belgium, as conceived by General Brialmont, and presented in technical works, provides that Antwerp be considered as a last defense. It has been fortified with care and is today a vast entrenched camp on the flank of the enemy

An official communication from Brussels, made public today, gives certain details of the transfer of the seat of the Belglan government from Brussels to Antwerp.

This transfer is not an immediate necessity, it is explained, but it is preferred to effect it now in a normal manner, rather than risk interruption to governmental business.

While Belgian officials have gone to Antwerp, their familles remain in Brus-sels. The Queen and the Princes are at the Antwerp Palace, while the King is with the arm;





OP- (LEFT), THE VATICAN, PALACE OF THE POPE; RIGHT, POPE PIUS IN VATICAN GARDEN. MIDDLE ROW (FROM LEFT), DEPARTURE OF POPE PIUS FROM VENICE TO ENTER VATICAN (THIS WAS HIS LAST PUBLIC APPEARANCE); PROFILE AND FULL-FACE PORTRAITS OF POPE. LOWER ROW- (FROM LEFT), THE POPE'S THREE SISTERS, AND TWO PORTRAITS OF POPE IN "PAPAL REGALLA-

1110

"Now I begin to think as the end is approaching that the Almighty in his inexhaustible goodness wishes to spare ne the horrors Europe is undergoing.

Illness First Thought Cold.

On Tuesday Dr. Marchlafava anounced that the Pope was suffering from a simple cold and that possibly complete rest for a week would restore him to his usual health. The bronchial condition spread, however, and on Wednesday it was announced that the Pope's condition was serious. A bulletin issued at 3 o'clock Wednesday afternoon, signed by Doctors Marchiafava and Amici, gave the

following explanation: "The Pope's condition grew worse during the night. This was due to the diffusion of the bronchitis to the lower obe of the left lung. Symptoms of heart weakness became so threatening at 10:30 o'clock this morning that it was believed the Pontiff's life was endangered. At 10:30 P. M., the symptoms were slightly improved, but still grave. The temperature is now 103.1; pulse uneven at 120; respiration 50."

Physician Expinins Collapse.

Dr. Marchiafava was able to leave the Vatican for a time, owing to the amelioration of symptoms. He said that nothing early in the morning had indicated the grave crisis, which had ome on rapidly. Shortly after he left, Dr. Amici examined the patient. He explained that the sudden collapse was iue to the Pontiff's age and the gouty affection which always combine to give bronchial catarrh of an acute nature a nost serious character.

Dr. Amici further explained that the contiff's diminished vitality, caused by dd age, might render his illness fatal. the practice of nying in heated rooms and brenthing vitiated air, as the result of large assemblages in the papal partments, was against him, and, he dded, the people would now undertand why the attending physicians were strongly opposed to the resumpion by the Pope of collective audi-11008

Physicians Resort to Oxygen.

At times during the day the Pope had much difficulty in breathing. He suffered much from headaches and inability to rid himself of the accumulations in the lungs. Stimulants were injected and oxygen administered.

Several times the Pontiff revived and seemed much better. He would then speak to those about him, and insist that his desires be executed. In one of these intervals he asked for Monsigner Rosa, who was recently appointed secretary of the consistorial congregation. Monsignor Rosa had been an intimate friend of the Pope since the Pontiff was bishop of Trevise.

As soon as he was notified he rushed to the Vatican and was admitted immediately to the apartment where the Pope was lying. Monsignor Rosa remined alone with the Pope and the neldent was considered significant, as owing to his present position, he would secretary of the conclave in case of the death of the Pope. It is thought

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