

POPE PIUS FIRST GOLDEN POSTMAN

Father's Salary of 40 Cents Daily Fails to Educate Boy and Six Girls.

VILLAGE PRIEST AIDS LAD

Two Pairs of Shoes Yearly Allowance of Giuseppe Sarto, Who Travels Far, Rain or Shine, Barefooted, to Get Learning.

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 confounded 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 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, later with Spain on similar issues, and finally with Portugal as a result of the revolution which overthrew the monarchy.

Pope Pius was born on June 2, 1852, at Udine, in the Venetian provinces, the first child of Gian-Battista Sarto, a postman, and his wife Margherita. They were of the upper peasantry, and some 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, which was only a few cents, and the mother's modest earnings from making dresses afforded them only the bare necessities of life, and the schooling of the children was sadly neglected. The boy, however, learned to read and write, even in after life.

Village Priest Is Tutor

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 drilled him 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 birthplace, 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 appearance. Two pairs of shoes was his yearly allowance. From Castelfranco he passed in 1870 to the Seminary at Padua, and in 1873, at the age of 25, was ordained priest and took up his duties at Tomaso. In 1877 he had his first parish of importance, that of Salzano, where he remained for 11 years, adored by his parishioners, notwithstanding his somewhat austere rule. In addition to his ecclesiastical duties Father Sarto contributed largely to the support of his mother and sisters, who found a hard struggle, especially in the winter.

It was in Salzano also that the following incident occurred. He returned home one day, tired and hungry, after a long tramp to see a sick parishioner, and was about to sit down to a plate of steaming soup when a woman walked in at the open door, sat down and calmly ate the soup before his astonished servant could interfere. When finished, the stranger arose, wiped her mouth and said deliberately: "I was told that you live on bread and water like the poor man who was condemned to prove the contrary and I have" with that she flounced off and poor Father Sarto had to be content with cold fare.

Family Often in Need of Aid

Besides his parish Father Sarto had to care for his mother and sisters, who although they contributed their quota to the family income, found life a hard struggle, especially during the long and cold winter. Giuseppe would have liked to have his mother with him, but she refused to leave her daughters, saying: "I cannot leave these. Do your duty, my son, and be happy in it. I shall come if you are ill."

So great was the necessity at home that Giuseppe felt all the little comforts which his position would have allowed him, and sent all the money which was left over from his charities to Rome, where he had been making a name for himself in a modest way. His sermons became known and before leaving Salzano he often was called to preach at the churches of other parishes, where his rude and persuasive eloquence was much appreciated.

In May, 1878, at the age of 40, he passed to Treviso, as chancellor of that diocese, and here he is still distinctly and affectionately remembered. The year after his appointment, Bishop Zinelli, of the Treviso diocese, was struck with apoplexy, and on Father Sarto fell the full responsibility of the important diocese, which comprised 21 parishes, and was the best qualified professor of theology in the seminary. Nine years of strenuous work followed, crowned, in 1884, by his assuming the mitre as bishop of Mantua.

In Mantua, more than anywhere else, he displayed his ability in dealing not only with religious affairs but with local party troubles, and he succeeded in bringing about a union of all the moderate elements and giving them the administration of the town. In 1888 he was in Rome for the jubilee of Leo XIII's priesthood, when one morning, entering St. Peter's, he found a prelate, Monsignor Radini Tedeschi, whom he, once Pope, appointed bishop of Bergamo, who could not say mass, there being no acolytes to serve it. Bishop Sarto offered his services, but the prelate, once Pope, appointed bishop of Bergamo, who could not say mass, there being no acolytes to serve it. Bishop Sarto offered his services, but the prelate, once Pope, appointed bishop of Bergamo, who could not say mass, there being no acolytes to serve it.

Leo XIII conferred upon Bishop Sarto the title of "Roman Count," and in the Consistory of June, 1893, created him Cardinal, giving him the Roman Church of San Bernardo, from which to take his title. There was, however, a ludicrous side to the position. The trouble was that Mgr. Sarto as bishop was just as poor as Father Sarto the simple priest, and as his income increased, his charities kept pace, and just a few days before the Consistory he had sent the only gold ecclesiastical cross which he possessed to the bishop of Treviso to have it sold to aid in the restoring of the chapel of the Seminary.

Under these conditions it was rather difficult to accept the new dignity, which implies, in fee alone, an expenditure of not less than \$800. Some rich admirers provided the necessary funds, so that the new cardinal was

SACRED COLLEGE OF CARDINALS WHICH HAS DUTY OF ELECTING SUCCESSOR TO POPE PIUS X.

Table listing names, offices, nationalities, and ages of the Sacred College of Cardinals.

enabled to go to Rome for his red hat. Shortly after, as if he had a presentiment, he went to the Vatican to see the pope of his new dignity, and entered the poor house where he was born to embrace his mother. He wished to satisfy her wish to see him as Prince of the Church before her death, which occurred, in fact, a few months later, in February 2, 1894.

Patriarch of Venice Taken. Creating him cardinal, Leo XIII appointed him also patriarch of Venice, but he did not leave Mantua until a year later, owing to conflict between the Italian government and the Holy See over the right of the House of Savoy to be consulted before the appointment of a patriarch, the government having inherited the rights of the Republic of Venice. The dispute was cut short by King Humbert also appointing Cardinal Sarto as patriarch of Venice.

As cardinal and patriarch he continued his modest, frugal life, carrying out his duties at a point which was directed by the special attention of the pope who preach or who teach in ecclesiastical institutions, to this condemnation of Modernism.

Break With France Comes. The controversy with France originated before Pope Pius began his administration assumed power, which they retained until the cardinal was elected Pope. The visit of the French President to the King of Italy, with the subsequent note of protestation from the Vatican, was among the incidents which culminated finally in the severance of diplomatic relations which had long existed between France and the Vatican. Thereafter followed the separation law enacted in France and the formation of the associations cultuelle, which in Spain, and more recently in Portugal, where the formation of the new republican government led to a similar system in that country.

In summing up his work, the Catholic Encyclopedia says: "In seven years Pope Pius X has secured great practical and lasting results in the interest of Catholic doctrine and discipline, and that in the face of great difficulties, all kinds of obstacles, and the realization of his apostolic spirit, his strength of character, the precision of his decisions, and his pursuit of a clear and explicit program."

To Americans Pius X. was especially interesting. His great friendship for this country, his frequent audiences to Americans, both lay and clerical, and his interest in American affairs kept him in closer touch with this side of the Atlantic than perhaps any Pontiff that had preceded him. He was an ardent admirer of Theodore Roosevelt, and had the ex-President's writings translated for reading, yet, as will be recalled, events accruing at the time of Mr. Roosevelt's visit to Rome led to the cancellation of his visit to the Vatican. Former Vice-President Charles W. Fairbanks had a somewhat similar experience, and the same widespread interest in this country and in Europe at the time.

Gout Troubles Pope. In appearance Pope Pius looked somewhat older than published pictures of him would indicate, due in part to his long suffering from gout. One of the most vivid descriptions of his appearance is found in an interview with A. M. Dry, an American artist, for whom His Holiness sat for a portrait in 1907.

"The kindly benevolence of the Pope is his predominant characteristic," said Mr. Dry. "His face is every move, one beautiful to a painter, for it combines the spiritual with a pleasing vivacity. His hair is one by seldom matched; his hair is silvery white and like a silver crown. But his eyes, the 'true windows of the soul,' attract one most of all. They are large and singularly beautiful and luminous. Always the light of kindness and benevolence shines through them and there is a merry twinkle in them betimes."

Although there have been many reports of the Pope's illness since he assumed the Pontificate, the daily routine at the Vatican was long and somewhat arduous. He was an early riser and was usually up at 6 A. M. He would go first to his private chapel and, after being dressed for mass by his chamberlain, would celebrate with great devotion. He would then partake of a scanty breakfast and be prepared for the work of the day. The forenoon he would spend in audiences, sometimes extending up to 2 o'clock, when he would have luncheon. He would then walk in the garden until nightfall, when more audiences would follow until 8 o'clock in the evening. After dinner he would chat with members of his household until he retired.

Roque Champion Defeated. NORWICH, Conn., Aug. 19.—The defeat of National Champion E. W. Robinson featured the second day of the National roque tournament here. Harold Clark, of Springfield, was his opponent and Clark leads the first division players with four wins.

Quebec Offers Cheese for Armies. QUEBEC, Aug. 19.—The Quebec provincial cabinet today decided to offer the imperial military authorities four million pounds of Canadian cheese for the use of the armies.

POPE IS RESIGNED TO LOSS OF POWER

Strongest of Protests Made When President Loubet Visits Quirinal.

PIUS' UNDERTAKINGS GREAT.

Codification of Ecclesiastical Law and Determination to Restore Most Iron Discipline Among Clergy Stand Out Prominently.

CHICAGO, Aug. 19.—(Special.)—Pius X did not intend to change the substance of the policy which his two predecessors had followed toward Italy. His protests against the loss of the temporal power, however, lost the vehemence and bitterness which formerly characterized them. This, however, was not only caused by the feeling toward Italy, but much more by the state of religious war with France, which was the most remarkable event in the last pontificate. It was which many have attributed the responsibility to Pius X, while the hostilities already had begun under Leo XIII.

France Finds Imitators. France found imitators in Spain, where the Spanish Parliament passed bills against the religious congregations and the clergy, leading to the recall of the Spanish Ambassador accredited to the Holy See, and in Portugal, where the religious law was intruded on October 1910, brought about a complete separation between church and state, the expulsion of the religious congregations and the confiscation of their properties.

While such serious crises were taking place between the Vatican and some of the Latin countries, which had been known in history as the most faithful to the Holy See, the relations with Italy, while maintaining, in the outward form, the usual character of hostility, were, in substance, much more cordial.

One of his undertakings will have an important mark in the history of the papacy—the codification of ecclesiastical law. He intrusted the work to an illustrious scholar in canon laws, Mgr. Pietro Gasparri, on whom he conferred the red hat in December, 1907. His project was to revise the work of the revision of vulgar, which he confided to Father Francis Aidan Gasquet, abbot-president of the English Benedictine congregation and a learned historian.

Iron Discipline Restored. Pius X was determined to restore the most iron discipline among the clergy, and this led to an unremitting campaign against that section of ecclesiastics who professed unorthodox opinions and were called modernists. The encyclical promulgated on September 8, 1907, condemned the modernists and their doctrines.

Following this several leaders of the modernist movement were excommunicated in Italy, England and Germany. The Pope displayed even greater energy on November 18, 1907, when he reaffirmed the necessity of combating by every possible means the spirit of rebellion and ordered the bishops to watch and, if necessary, to dismiss any professor infected with the contagion of modernism and to prevent him taking holy orders those students who were suspected of sympathizing with the movement.

The rebellions broke out, and Pius X went further in the struggle with a new encyclical in May, 1909, and more so by imposing the anti-modernist oath on all ecclesiastics.

Storm of Opposition Arises. The Pontiff roused a storm of opposition to himself entirely unexpected by his encyclical against the Protestants in general and those of the German persuasion in particular, on the occasion of the centennial of St. Charles Borromeo.

Another important reform due to Pius X was that of the Roman curia, which was still ruled by the bull of Sixtus V of January, 1588. With this he reformed the offices, the ecclesiastical consistory and the Roman congregations, withdrawing America, Canada, Newfoundland, Great Britain, Holland and Luxembourg from the jurisdiction of propaganda and placing them therefore from among the missionary countries and putting them, together with the rest of the Catholic world, under the consistorial congregation.

Table listing names and titles of various officials or members of the hierarchy.

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Manning's 35c Coffee

POPE PIUS X was the 259th Pope since the year 67 A. D., as shown in the list of incumbents of the Papal See as adopted by leading historians and compiled by Wetzer and Welte. In the following list there are numerous overlapping and apparent discrepancies due to historical clouds and to canons, during which more than one Pope is recognized. Following is the complete list:

Table listing names and titles of various officials or members of the hierarchy.

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Table listing names and titles of various officials or members of the hierarchy.

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