

PORTRAITS OF 34 OF THE 66 CARDINALS NOW IN SACRED COLLEGE



POPE NAMED 'MID
UTMOST SECRECY

Cardinals Attending Conclave
Are Kept Under Lock and
Key During Voting.

CEREMONY INSPIRES AWE

After Election New Pontiff Is Ec-
corted Through Numerous Im-
pressive Services and Then
His Blessings Follow.

ROME, Aug. 29.—Although the laws
governing the conclave by which his
successor will be chosen were simpli-
fied by the late Pope Pius X, the cardinals
of the sacred college still are sur-
rounded by extremely strict rules.
The election is held in the strictest
secrecy, and is attended with awe-
inspiring prayers and ceremonials. The
conclavists are walled up in that part
of the Vatican set aside for their use,
and the 500 chambers that are devoted
to their entertainment and that of their
suites are accessible from the other
parts of the palace only by means of
the Ducal Hall, on the second floor,
which will be the antechamber of the
conclave.

Each cardinal is permitted to take
into the conclave a secretary and a
man-servant. Two doctors, a surgeon,
a druggist, a mason, a locksmith and
various other attendants form the
household of the conclave.

Communication is impossible.
While taking no part in and having
no hint of the proceedings about them,
these persons are closeted with the
cardinals during the days of balloting
and are unable to communicate with
the outside world. The locks are made
fast by four differently designed keys.

After being shut up all the cardinals
and conclavists assemble in the Pauline
chapel, where the cardinal dean admin-
isters to each the oath of secrecy, and
after a short exhortation and prayer all
are sent to apartments. The attendants
and servants are also sworn to secrecy.
The usual papal throne has been re-
moved from the chapel, and the altar
on which six candles are burning is
decorated with a red canopy. In the
center of the altar is a gilt chair, placed
on the platform for the use of the suc-
cessful candidate, who will sit there to
receive the first homage.

Around the altar, forming a large
square, are placed the seats for the
cardinals, each under a green canopy.
These canopies are so arranged that
pulling a cord they can easily be low-
ered, which is done immediately after
the new pope has accepted the election.

Controllers of Vote Chosen.
As soon as the cardinal assembly
elect three of their number to act
the part of scrutators (that is, con-
trollers of the vote), and three others
to act as intermediaries (that is, a com-
mittee to take the vote of any cardinal
who might be ill in his apartment).
These committees are appointed by
extracting from a purse a certain num-
ber of wooden balls, on each of which
the name of a cardinal is written.
These balls are taken from a table
perforated with 70 holes, on which the
balls must remain until placed in the
purse every morning, leaving on the
table only the balls representing the
absentees and infirm cardinals in plain
view of all the members of the sacred
college.

As soon as these two committees are
appointed, each of the cardinals pro-
ceeds to write his ballot, unless he has
done so already in his apartments.
When each cardinal has written and
sealed his ballot he folds it again in
three places horizontally, so as to pre-
clude the possibility of any one seeing
for whom he has voted, and then the
ballots are placed in a large chalice of
silver or gold, which has been previ-
ously placed upon the altar of the chapel.
The cardinal dean takes his folded
ballot between the thumb and fore-
finger of the right hand, which he keeps
raised above his head so that all the
cardinals may see it, proceeds to the
center of the altar, kneeling on the
platform, with his right hand still
raised, recites a short prayer. Rising,
he swears as follows, so that all may
hear him:
"I swear before Christ, the Lord, who
is to judge me, that I am electing one
whom I ought to elect according to
God, and the same I shall do at the
vote of accession."

Feeble Cardinals Aided.
Then he mounts the platform and
places the ballot on the paten and uses



1. Cardinal Martinielli; 2. Cardinal Gibbons; 3. Cardinal Merry del Val; 4. Cardinal Farley; 5. Cardinal Bourne; 6. Cardinal O'Connell; 7. Cardinal Della Volpe; 8. Cardinal Bauer; 9. Cardinal V. Vanutelli; 10. Cardinal Bisleti; 11. Cardinal Falconio; 12. Cardinal Dubillard; 13. Cardinal Bacleris; 14. Cardinal Bosch; 15. Cardinal Visar; 16. Cardinal Cagiano; 17. Cardinal Arcevece; 18. Cardinal Gasparri; 19. Cardinal Ferrar; 20. Cardinal Gottl; 21. Cardinal Agliardi; 22. Cardinal Rinaldi; 23. Cardinal Richelmy; 24. Cardinal Prisco; 25. Cardinal Logu; 26. Cardinal Cavallari; 27. Cardinal Angelo di Pietro; 28. Cardinal Lorenzelli; 29. Cardinal Francis-Nava; 30. Cardinal Lualdi; 31. Cardinal Vanutelli; 32. Cardinal Lorenzelli; 33. Cardinal Maffi; 34. Cardinal Cassetta.

the paten to slide his vote into the
chalice in plain view of all the other
cardinals.

After him, the three cardinals who
are to take the vote of the sick are al-
lowed to be the first to vote, and then
every one in order of precedence. If a
cardinal should be too feeble to go
through the ceremony, one of the scru-
tators does it for him after he is
sworn.

After each has gone through the
same form of writing, folding and seal-
ing his ballot, he takes the usual call-
ing and places his ballot through the slit
in the box. Then the cardinals return
to the chapel, carrying the wooden box,
which they place on the altar, and
which they place on the altar, and
slide them into the chalice.

When the votes have all been collect-
ed and the ballots placed in the chalice
second, who look at it before giving
it to the third. The latter takes each
ballot and reads aloud the name of the
candidate, while each cardinal in the
conclave writes down each vote on a
blank form already provided on the
small tables.

Fraud Is Prevented.
If two ballots bearing the same candi-
date's name are found folded togeth-
er, they count for one only, according
to the rules, but if they bear two dif-
ferent names, they are not counted at
all, so as to prevent fraud. After all
the vote is counted the ballots are
threaded with a needle on a cord and
laid on the table until after the ac-
cession.

The accession is a kind of second
vote, given by each cardinal in order
to increase the chances of the favorite
candidate by adding to his number of
votes. It is done with a blank ballot
bearing the word "Accedo" and the
name of the cardinal favorite is writ-
ten afterward.

As soon as this ceremony is per-
formed the two first cardinal deacons
proceed to the seat of the new Pope
and invite him to come to the sacristy
to meet and congratulate him and
help him to don the white cassock
and ornaments of his new dignity.
As soon as the announcement of the
election is made the doors of the con-
clave are thrown wide open, and the
marshal and the maggiordomo, togeth-
er with the inside and outside employ-
ees of the conclave, are admitted to the
chapel to kiss the feet of the new pope.
If any of his relatives are present in
Rome, they have already been sum-
moned, and are admitted to the chapel
to tender their congratulations and
homage.

Vestments Are Splendid.
Then the new Pope proceeds to the
Hall of Parliament, where he is por-
trayed in all the splendor of the pon-
tifical vestments, and wearing the col-
letta, is again escorted to the
Sistine chapel where he is placed on a
cushion upon a table in the center of
the altar for the second decoration,
which is made by all the cardinals,
wearing red vestments, with the cere-
monies as the first.

The third adoration takes place in
the Church of St. Peter at present with
closed doors, and then the new Pope
may proceed if he wishes to the log-
gia to give his first blessing to the
assembled populace. Leo XIII did not
give his first blessing on the outside,
but from the inner window of the log-
gia to the people who had been admit-
ted by ticket to the church.
This ceremony ends the conclave
proper.

The new Pope selects his apartments
from the many in the Vatican palace,
and each of the cardinals returns to his
home to prepare for the great cere-
mony of the coronation and consecra-

AMERICAN POPE IS
BARE POSSIBILITY

Italian Successor to Pius X,
However, Is Considered
More Probable.

OBSCURE MAN MAY RISE

Diomede Falconio, Citizen of United
States, Is One of Numerous Can-
didates—Expectant Ones Are
Not Considered Likely.

ROME, Aug. 29.—The old Roman
proverb that the man entering the
conclave expecting to be Pope always
leaves as a cardinal, is being recalled

COLLEGE OF CARDINALS MORE INTERNATIONAL THAN AT ANY TIME
IN HISTORY.

ROME, Aug. 29.—The full membership of the Sacred College of Cardinals,
which elects the Pope, is more international in its representation than at
any time in the history of the church.
With the creation of 13 new cardinals last May, Pope Pius X brought the
college up to 66, only four less than the maximum number allowed under
the laws of the church and three more than participated in his own election
in 1903, when there was a record attendance of 63 cardinals.

While the Sacred College is not a representative body in a strict sense of
the word, this year nearly all the countries are represented in it—South Amer-
ica, the United States, Canada, England, Ireland, Holland, Belgium, Portu-
gal, Germany, Austria-Hungary, Italy, France and Spain—14 nations in all.

The full membership of the Sacred College at present, in the order of
rank, is as follows:

- Zeraphin Vanutelli, bishop of Porto and Santa Rufina, Italian, 1887.
- Anthony Agliardi, chancellor of the Holy See, Italian, 1896.
- Vincent Vanutelli, bishop of Palestrina, Italian, 1887.
- Francis de P. Cassetta, bishop of Sabina, Italian, 1899.
- Cateian de Lal, secretary of Consistorial Congregation, Italian, 1907.
- Joseph Sebastian Neto, patriarch of Lisbon, Portuguese, 1884.
- James Gibbons, archbishop of Baltimore, American, 1888.
- Angelo di Pietro, professor of sacred dogma, Italian, 1890.
- Michael Logu, archbishop of Armagh, Irish, 1893.
- Claudius F. Vascary, president archbishop and primate Hungary, Hunga-
rian, 1893.
- George Kopp, prince bishop of Breslau, German, 1893.
- Andrew Ferrari, archbishop of Milan, Italian, 1894.
- Jerome de Gotti, represents the Carmelite Order, Italian, 1895.
- Dominic Ferrata, prefect of the sacraments, Italian, 1899.
- Joseph Prisco, archbishop of Naples, Italian, 1896.
- Joseph di S. Francesca-Nava, archbishop of Catania, Italian, 1899.
- Augustin Richelmy, archbishop of Turin, Italian, 1899.
- Sebastian Martinielli, prefect of Rites, Italian, 1901.
- Leo de Skrbensky, archbishop of Prague, Bohemian, 1901.
- Julius Bosch, archbishop of Ferrara, Italian, 1901.
- Bartholomew Bacleris, bishop of Verona, Italian, 1901.
- John Katschaler, archbishop of Salzburg, Austrian, 1908.
- Raphael Merry del Val, secretary of state, Spaniard, 1908.
- Joachim de Albuquerque Cavalotti-Aroverde, archbishop of Rio de
Janeiro, Brazilian, 1905.
- Aristides Cavallari, patriarch of Venice, Italian, 1907.
- Aristides Rinaldi, nuncio Madrid, Italian, 1907.
- Benedict Lorenzelli, archbishop of Lucca, Italian, 1907.
- Peter Maffi, archbishop of Pisa, Italian, 1907.
- Alexander Lualdi, archbishop of Palermo, Italian, 1907.
- Desiderius Mercier, archbishop of Malines, Belgian, 1907.
- Peter Casparri, titular bishop of Cesarea di Palestina, Italian, 1907.
- Louis Henry Lucan, archbishop of Rheims, French, 1907.
- Paulinus P. Audrien, archbishop of Marseilles, French, 1907.
- S. M. Cos y Macho, archbishop of Valladolid, Spaniard, 1911.
- Diomede Falconio, apostolic delegate at Washington, Italian, 1911.
- Anthony Vico, titular bishop of Philipp, Italian, 1911.
- Genera di Belmonte Granito Pignatelli, ex-nuncio of Vienna, Italian,
1911.
- John M. Farley, archbishop of New York, American, 1911.
- Francis Bourne, archbishop of Westminster, English, 1911.
- Francis S. Bauer, archbishop of Olmutz, Hungarian, 1911.
- L. A. Anetta, archbishop of Paris, French, 1911.
- William H. O'Connell, archbishop of Boston, American, 1911.
- Santos Henry Almaraz, archbishop of Seville, Spanish, 1911.
- F. V. Dubillard, archbishop of Chambrey, French, 1911.
- Francis Mary de Cabrieres, Rovente, archbishop of Montpellier, French, 1911.
- Charles de Hornig, bishop of Vercelli, Italian, 1911.
- Francis Della Volpe, prefect of Vatican archives, Italian, 1901.
- Octavio de A. Cagnano, major domo, Italian, 1905.
- Cateian Bilelet, Papal major domo, Italian, 1911.
- John Baptist Lugari, assessor of the Holy Office, Italian, 1911.
- Basilus Pompei, secretary of Cong. Council, Italian, 1911.
- Louis Billot, of Jesuit Order, French, 1911.
- William Van Rossum, redemptorist, Belgian, 1911.
- Louis Nazaire Beghin, archbishop of Quebec, English, 1914.
- V. Guisasaola y Mendez, archbishop of Toledo, Spaniard, 1914.
- Y. Guisasaola, assessor of the Cong. of the Holy Office, Italian, 1914.
- Della Chiesa, archbishop of Bologna, Italian, 1914.
- John Oserneck, archbishop of Eastergom, Hungarian, 1914.
- Francis von Bettinger, archbishop of Munich, Bavarian, 1914.
- Felix von Hartmann, archbishop of Cologne, German, 1914.
- F. G. Pirri, archbishop of Vienna, Austrian, 1914.
- Hector Irenes Beghin, secretary of the Cong. of the Sacraments, Italian, 1914.
- Placido Ghislandi, secretary of the tribunal of Rota, Italian, 1914.
- Michael Lega, dean of the tribunal of Rota, Italian, 1914.
- Scipio Techel, assessor of the Consistorial Congregation, Italian, 1914.
- Francis Aldan, Gasquet, president of the English Benedictines, English, 1914.
- When complete, college numbers 70—cardinal bishops, 6; cardinal priests,
50; cardinal deacons, 14.

as the college of cardinals assembles to
choose a successor to the late Pius X.
The patriarch of Venice himself
neither sought nor expected the elec-
tion in 1903, and his successor may
quite as likely be found outside those
who have been most talked of as the
next pope.

That he will be an Italian has been
regarded as almost a certainty, for the
state of affairs throughout Europe is
said to make it more desirable than
ever that the church should not part
from its traditions. But there is, from
the American side, a possibility that
the tradition might still be maintained
and at the same time an American citi-
zen be elevated to St. Peter's throne.
This would be in the case of the elec-
tion of Diomede Falconio, Italian by
birth, who was for many years a mis-
sionary in America and then papal
delegate to the United States, and who
became a naturalized American citizen
during his residence abroad.

Possibilities Are Many.
Cardinal Falconio is, however, only
one of several logical candidates and
only one of many possibilities.
There is little authority for speculat-
ing on the chances of the many candi-
dates. Following are some of the
names that have been mentioned, with
brief biographical data:

Cardinal Serafino Vanutelli, the
dean of the Sacred College, was born a
year earlier than the late pope, but
at 89 he is still young in years in com-
parison with a number of his col-
leagues. In reality, however, he has
aged greatly since 1903, when he was
talked of as a successor of Pope Leo
XIII. Today he is almost blind, stone
deaf, and in such a low state of health
generally that he has been less seri-
ously discussed in the present time.

The Vanutelli family is the only
one which has two members in the
Cardinalate. Vincent Vanutelli, a
brother of the dean, is quite as promi-
nent. Under Pius X he held the pre-
fecture of the Apostolic signature,
which is "the court of last appeal" in
all questions relating to marriage un-
der the Catholic laws. He is now 78
years old and doubtless he is well re-
membered in the United States, where
he was greeted by thousands of Catho-
lics of that country in 1910. On this tour
he delivered an address at the consecra-
tion of St. Patrick's Cathedral in
New York.

Martinielli Well Known.
Cardinal Martinielli is even better
known in the United States, where he
was papal delegate from 1896 to 1902,
previous to the service of Cardinal
Falconio at Washington. He is 66 years
old and under Pius X he was prefect
of the Congregation of Rites.

Cardinal Agliardi, the sub-dean of
the Sacred College, is the oldest among
those who have been mentioned as
possibilities. He is now in his 83d year,
so that consideration of his name could
not be taken seriously without involv-
ing the danger of a short Pontificate.

Cardinal Gottl, who is also a year
older than the late Pope, was one
of those prominently mentioned as a
successor to Leo XIII when it was
urged both for him and against him
that he was a strict conservative
churchman, said to be opposed to His-
panic views as to the strictly missionary
lands have become less numerous.

Gasparri Compared With Leo.
Cardinal Gasparri has been held in
high regard for his learning. He is
the most eminent of the church cano-
nists, having lately completed the codi-
fication of the canon law of the
church, an orderly arrangement of the
entire body of laws. If elected, it is
said he would be another Leo XIII.
Cardinal Maffi, the archbishop of
Pisa, was once a newspaper man. He
is a noted astronomer and has written
many volumes on the subject. He is a
native of Cortona and is in his
55th year. Pius X frequently invited
him to Rome to remain in an official
capacity, but the people of Pisa begged
him to stay with them and he heeded
their plea.

Cardinal Ferrata, secretary of the
Congregation of the Holy Office, is in
high favor among the theologians. It
has been said he would be the nearest
possible duplication of the late Pon-
tiff. He is in his 66th year and one of
the few rising members of the col-
lege raised to the cardinalate by Leo
XIII.

MALLARDS HATCH LATE

Indians Predict Mild Winter When
Ducks Nest in August.

SLEWY LAKE, Or., Aug. 29.—(Spe-
cial.)—Indians from the Klamath re-
servation predict a mild winter in Cen-
tral Oregon, basing their forecast on
the late nesting of mallard ducks.
Usually the mallards bring their
broods from the nest not later than
July 1. This year, however, the marshes
and lakes of Harney, Lake Klamath
and Malheur counties are dotted late
in August with thousands of broods of
little ducklings. Some of the ducks
say the Indians are producing two
broods, having miscalculated the sea-
son and hatched one flock in June.

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MAIN BUILDING—Two-story reinforced con-
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WINGS—42x70 ft. Mill construction, covered
with metal lath and cement plaster. Small wing,
12x16, solid concrete construction; one story.
BOILER HOUSE—16x16, solid concrete, in-
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CARPENTER SHOP—20x30 ft., wood con-
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Buildings are wired for electric power. City
gas for use in mechanical work, blast furnaces,
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space. Solid reinforced concrete vault. Steam
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GLUTTED MARKETS
FEARED BY SHIPPERS

European Safety Valve Cut Off
by War and Lowest Price
of Fruit Seen.

CANADA, TOO, IN DANGER

Boxes of Dominion Apples, Nearly
4,000,000 of Them, to Be Sent
Scourrying for Sales About
American Houses.

NEW YORK, Aug. 29.—(Special.)—
The war in Europe has thrown the
fruit market into a decidedly unsettled
state.

Europe has not bought a large per-
centage of the apples and pears pro-
duced in the United States, but has
duced in a safety valve, which prevented
the price from falling too low. When-
ever the markets in New York and
other large Eastern cities became
clogged, exporters would relieve the
situation by shipments abroad even
if the price was not to the immediate
advantage of the grower.

It is impossible to predict what the
back-hand effect of the war will be in
South America. English and German
interests are heavy in South America,
says Arthur Rule, manager of the North
American Fruit Exchange.

Markets Affected by High Rates.
The South American markets are not
directly affected by the war, but there
is considerable anxiety among the re-
ceivers and brokers as to what the in-
direct effect will be. A raising of
freight rates and cancellation of orders
for a number of carloads of apples are
apparent indications that their alarms
are not unfounded.

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says Arthur Rule, manager of the North
American Fruit Exchange.

George C. Gaede, export manager of
the Northwest Fruit Exchange, is in
Brazil now arranging sales agencies
there. He has already established con-
nections in Argentine and other of the
South American countries.

"We have a serious situation to
meet. Conditions are so unsettled that
no predictions can be made as to how
the market will fare. All I can say
is that we are prepared to make the
most of any rift that appears in the
clouds."

Bartlett Pears Favored.
The demand for Bartlett pears at the
auction rooms is good, although the
price remains at an average of \$1.30 a
box.
The bulk of the California crop
has either arrived or is in transit.

The most hopeful sign in the pear
situation is that speculators are buying
the New York Bartlett at 2 cents a
pound for canning. This is leaving the
fancy market to the Oregon, California
and makes of Harney, Lake Klamath
and Malheur counties are dotted late
in August with thousands of broods of
little ducklings. Some of the ducks
say the Indians are producing two
broods, having miscalculated the sea-
son and hatched one flock in June.

carloads of fruit (15,000 boxes) during
the corresponding week last year. I
have just had orders for 20 carloads of
Winter pears cancelled by my European
buyers. This shows why speculators
are not buying.
War Zone Wants No Apples.
"England will take practically no
apples. Even if the war is of short
duration, all the money will be needed
to buy necessities. Germany, our largest
customer, is not to be considered.
Heretofore Germany has sold North-
western apples to Southwestern and
Russian Europe."

Pendleton Tourist Returns.
PENDLETON, Or., Aug. 29.—(Spe-
cial.)—Dr. Frank Boyden and his wife
have just returned from an extended
tour of the principal cities of Europe.
He had a large amount of money in
drafts in his pocket, but had only 31
cents in cash when he embarked at
Southampton. He returned in the
steamer, accompanied by millionaires.
He was arrested by mistake for being
a hotel bill in London, but was released
with profuse apologies by the Scotland
Yard detectives when the error was dis-
covered.

Boxes of Dominion Apples, Nearly
4,000,000 of Them, to Be Sent
Scourrying for Sales About
American Houses.



We Give S. & H.
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Your Shoes are a most important
part of your dress. They must be at-
tractive in appearance—comfortable—
correct in style—and made of high-
grade leather to insure long service
and hold their shape—and sell at a
moderate price.

Your every Shoe requirement will
be answered by your perfect satisfac-
tion when you buy them of us.

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