

COOS BAY TIMES

M. C. MALONEY Editor and Pub. DAN E. MALONEY News Editor

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PARIS STILL RULES FASHIONS

Forecast of Fall Fashions Sent Out from the French Capital.

PARIS, Aug. 20.—The fact that all Europe is at war was not sufficient to prevent a display of winter fashions by the various Parisian houses. This display is due on August 15 every year. Most of the houses showed what they had already prepared, while others are still preparing displays and showing at the same time.

About fifty American buyers were on hand and went the rounds of the principal houses. The greatest novelty in winter styles is a straight, loose gown in princess form, called a robe mauveau, or redingote. Sometimes this flares considerably, so that it is difficult to tell the coats from the gowns. These gowns are often of heavy cloth. They will be worn to a great extent with fur neckpieces for the street. Otherwise the flaring skirt is very short and gives a youthful effect. Sometimes it is pleated and often aere.

It is generally noted that some purple skirts were shown in a very unusual way. In evening gowns there is much velvet lace and silk beading and embroidery of blue, red and other colors.

For day wear, which might range from a simple dress to a gown with a wide collar, there is a certain marked tendency toward the simple and the more practical. Browns, greys, and black are the dominant colors, and some of the more elaborate and decorative styles are being shown.

W. P. BARTLETT VISITS COOS CO.

W. P. Bartlett, of New York City, who has been several visits to the region and who took the Grand tour of the coast, arrived here Friday and went down to Bandon Saturday after a visit with A. J. Sherwood and other friends here. He was accompanied by his son, C. W. Bartlett, an attorney of Portland, and F. S. Stanley, a son of L. C. Stanley, who was interested in the timber deal mentioned above. They will visit it for a few days with Stanley Bartlett, another son of Bandon. Mr. Bartlett is eighty-five years of age by the reckoning, but many years younger in every other way. He followed the active practice of the law up to the first of last June, and is still in harness for consultation in the more important cases.—Herald.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

Fredrick E. Drane and Maud A. Newton. Winfred B. Adams and Edna R. Flanders. Arthur W. Alexander and Lillie E. Dingman.—Herald.

POPE PIUS X DIES TODAY

(Continued from Page One.)

Stated to not be surprised for eleven years, a week by the parishioners, but it was his wish to be buried in the same place as his father, who was buried in the same place as his mother.

had 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, which was on the table, when a strange woman walked in at the open door, sat down, and calmly ate the soup before his astonished servant could interfere. When finished, the stranger rose, wiped her mouth and said deliberately: "I was told that you lived on bread and water that the poor may eat. I was determined to prove the contrary and I have!" With that she flounced off and poor Father Sarto had to be content with cold fare.

Besides his parish Father Sarto had to care for his mother and sisters, who, although they contributed their quota to 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 home. Do your duty, my boys and be happy in it. A small comfort you are all." So great was the necessity at home that Giuseppe gave up all the little comforts which his position would have allowed him, and sent all the money which was left over from his charities to Riese. Meanwhile he had been making a name for himself in a modest way. His sermons became known and before leaving Salzano he was often called to preach in the churches of other parishes where his rude and persuasive eloquence was much appreciated.

In May, 1877, at the age of forty, he passed to Treviso as Vicar of that diocese, and here he is still faithfully and affectionately remembered. The next year he accepted the post of Bishop of the Venetian diocese, which was vacant with approval of Father Sarto, but he refused to accept the position, which was offered to him by the government. In 1882, he was named Bishop of Mantua.

In Mantua more than anywhere else he displayed his ability in dealing not only with religious affairs, but also with local party questions, 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 jubilee, when one morning entering St. Peter's he found a relative, Monsignor Ruffini, Tedeo, who was the Pope's appointed Bishop of Bergamo, who would not serve, and who being no priest to serve in the place, offered his services, but the pope, confided, objected, when he Sarto for him, short, exclaiming: "Come, come, you will see that I will make no mistakes!" So those at early mass that day were fortunate enough to see a simple priest celebrating the mass, assisted by a bishop and a future pope, in the humble position of an altar boy.

Leo XIII, conferred upon Bishop Sarto the title of "Roman Count" and in a Consistory of June, 1889, promoted him Cardinal, giving him the Roman Church of San Bernardo from which to take his title. There was, at that juncture, side to the pope.

The trouble was that Mr. Sarto as Bishop was just as poor as Father Sarto, the simple priest, as his income increased, his charities grew more, and just a few days before the Consistory he had sent the only gold pectoral cross which he possessed to the Bishop of Treviso to have it sold to aid in the restoration of the chapel of the Seminary. Under these conditions it was rather difficult to accept the new dignity, which implies, in fees alone, an expenditure of not less than \$2000. Some rich cardinals in Mantua came to the rescue and provided the necessary funds, so that the neo-cardinal was enabled to go to Rome for his red hat. Shortly after, as if he had a presentiment, he went to his birthplace in all the pomp of his new dignity, and entered the poor house where he was born to console his mother. He wished to satisfy his desire to see his mother, which occurred in fact a few months later, on February 2, 1894.

Creating him Cardinal, Leo XIII, appointed him also Patriarch of Venice, the 15th, but never Mantua, which a year later came to conflict between the Italian government and the Holy See, over the right of the House of Savoy to be recognized as the government of a Patriarchate.

the government having inherited the rights of the Republic of Venice. The dispute was cut short by King Umberto also appointing Cardinal Sarto as Patriarch of Venice.

As Cardinal and Patriarch he continued his modest, frugal life, carrying to such a point that he did not even have a cook, but had his meals prepared by his sisters, who lived with him. In Venice he continued to influence the local parties, as he had done in Mantua, with the result that eight months after his arrival the anti-clericals were defeated and the Conservatives assumed power, which they retained until the Cardinal was elected Pope.

The Patriarch's relations with the House of Savoy were always most cordial. Every time that their Majesties or the princes visited Venice he paid them a visit and presented his homage. He was one of Queen Margherita's confessors, and only a few months before the death of Leo XIII he was next the Count of Turin in public when he (the Patriarch) blessed the foundation stone of the new Campanile in Piazza San Marco. He was the candidate of Leo XIII as his successor, but he so little realized the future that when he left Venice, in July, 1903, for the Conclave in Rome, he bought a return ticket.

In the Conclave the struggle was between Cardinal Rampolla, Leo XIII's Secretary of State, whose chances were just when Cardinal Perrini pronounced the veto of Austria against him, which veto was supposed to represent the Triple Alliance. Then, heading a "romantic" Pope, all eyes turned to Giuseppe Sarto, who at first refused but was after induced to accept the high position, being elected August 6, and assuming the title.

Pope Pius X, Bishop of Rome and Vicar of Roman Church, successor of St. Peter, Prince of the Apostles, Cardinal, Patriarch of the Venetian diocese, Archbishop and Metropolitan of the Roman Province and Vicar of the Holy Roman Church.

The new Pope was the first elected person of all ages in the world. He had sold his front at Venice before leaving for the conclave.

"I think the election will be a wonderful one. We will see what comes perhaps in the very first day, when his Holiness will be elected, and have back to our bosoms."

The day after his election the Pope received his first pilgrimage, composed of Americans, conducted by Mr. McGrane of New York, and introduced by Cardinal Gibbons of Baltimore, and that same day he sent his first benediction abroad, to the Americans. Installed in the Chair of St. Peter the new Pope began his administration and led a life as simple and rigid as that of his peasant forefathers. He had sold before his elevation that the splendor of the Papal Court made him feel "like a fish out of water," and life at the Vatican proved irksome to his simple nature. At one time he was persuaded to use an automobile in the Vatican gardens, but he soon gave the machine to one of the Vatican officials.

Three months after his election Pope Pius held his first Consistory, in which he created Cardinal Merry del Val, who had been Secretary of the Consistory, and had acted as temporary Secretary of State, which appointment was definitely given him later.

The Pope announced that his program was summarized in the phrase: "Restore all in Christ." Events proved to be stronger than his will, and Pius X, elected to give the Papacy an entirely religious head, was confronted with the political events of far-reaching importance.

In all his actions the new Pope was characterized by rigid simplicity and decorum. Before all else his efforts were directed to the promotion of piety, and he advised all to receive holy communion frequently and if possible daily. It was by his desire that the Eucharistic Congress of 1905 was held in Rome, while he enhanced the solemnity of subsequent Eucharistic Congresses, notably that of Montreal, and more recently that held at Madrid, by sending to them cardinal legates. In his earlier days he was a promoter of sacred music, and as Pope he directed that the authentic Gregorian chant be widely used in the services of the Church.

Probably the most notable utterance of Pope Pius X on a religious subject was that condemning Modernism. The decree appeared on September 8, 1907. It points out the danger of Modernism in relation to philosophy, apologetics, exegesis, history, liturgy, and discipline, and shows the contradiction between that innovation and the ancient faith; and finally, it establishes rules by which to combat the modern doctrines. Among the means suggested is the establishment of an official body of "censors" of books and the creation of a "Committee of Vigilance." Later the Pope directed the special attention of those who preach or who teach in ecclesiastical institutions, to this condemnation of Modernism.

The controversy with France originated before Pope Pius began his administration but reached an acute phase soon after he assumed office. The visit of the French President to the King of Italy, with the subsequent note of protestation from the Vatican, was among the incidents hastening a rupture which culminated finally in the severance of diplomatic relations, which had so long existed between France and the Vatican. Thereafter followed the separation law enacted in France and the formation of the associations catholiques, later on a somewhat similar movement took form in Spain and more recently in Portugal, where the formation of a new republican government led to a decree against the former religious system in that country.

In summing up his work, the Catholic Encyclopedia will say in its forthcoming Volume XII: "In a few 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 of all kinds. Even non-catholics recognize his apostolic spirit, his strength of character, the wisdom of his decisions and his pursuit of a hard and arduous program."

To Americans Pius X was especially interesting. His great friendship for this country, his frequent addresses to Americans, both Catholic and non-Catholic, 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. It was an ardent admirer of Theodore Roosevelt, and had the ex-President's writings translated for reading, yet, as will be recalled, events occurring 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 incident created widespread interest in this country and in Europe at the time.

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. Ury, an American artist, for whom His Holiness sat for a portrait in 1907. "The kindly benevolence of the Pope is his predominating characteristic," said Mr. Ury. "It shines forth from his face in every move. His face is one beautiful to a painter, for it combines the spiritual with a pleasing clarity. His hair is one silver 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 besides."

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 devoutness. 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 twilight, when more audiences would follow, extending at times as late as 8 o'clock in the evening. After dinner he would chat with members of his household until he retired.



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BIG LEAGUE BALL SCORES

Table with columns for American League and National League, listing scores for various teams like Chicago, Boston, Detroit, Philadelphia, Cleveland, St. Louis, Brooklyn, New York, Pittsburgh, Boston, Cincinnati, Philadelphia-St. Louis, etc.

Ladies' Suits New York's Latest Styles

We have received this week our first shipment of Ladies' Suits. These were purchased by us direct from the maker less than three weeks ago. We do not buy our suits in April or May, from a travelling man, long before the styles for the season are even known, as most merchants do. We go where they are made and get the new things while they are new and at prices that are right. You can save 25 per cent by buying your Suit or Coat here. We will have the very latest things in Coats in a few days.

The Golden Rule

Advertisement for Camel Cigarettes. Features an image of a camel and a pack of cigarettes. Text: '20 for 10c', 'You haven't money enough to buy a more delightful cigarette than Camels. You'll like them mighty well, because they're pleasing in flavor and fragrance. Besides, they will not bite your tongue or parch your throat, nor will they leave that cigarette taste! No premiums or coupons in Camel packages. The cost of the tobacco prohibits their use. R. J. REYNOLDS TOBACCO CO., Winston-Salem, N. C.'