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PRICE TWO CENTS ON TRAINS AND NEWS STANDS FIVE CENTS

Pope Pius X Passes Away at the Vatican After Long Illness; End Comes Suddenly Battered Forts at Liege Reported to Have Fallen Before Steady Pounding of Germans

POPE DIES, HEART SICK OVER WAR

Pope Pius Hoped and Prayed That Terrible Clash of Arms of Great European Countries Might at Last Be Averted.

PONTIFF ISSUED AN APPEAL TO CATHOLICS

Fervent Address Asked the Clergy to Take Cause of Peace Before Great Arbitrator; Physical Ailments Overcome Leader.

Career of Pius X.
Pope Pius X was born at Riese, near Treviso, June 2, 1855.
He studied at Riese, Treviso and Padua.
He was ordained a priest in 1875.
He served nine years as a curate.
In 1887 he was appointed priest of the parish of Salzano.
In 1875 he became chancellor of the diocese.
He became vicar capitular in 1877.
In 1884 he was created bishop of Mantova.
In 1890 he became cardinal and patriarch of Venice.
He was elected pope August 9, 1903.

Rome, Aug. 19.—Pope Pius died at the Vatican this afternoon. Though in failing health for a long time, his case has been considered serious but a few days.

Yesterday, however, doctors Amici and Marchiafava admitted his condition was grave. Early today it was said he was threatened with pneumonia.

How imminent was his danger was not realized even then, until the actual announcement of his death was made.

The pope lapsed into unconsciousness at noon, just after the last sacrament had been administered to him. The physicians administered oxygen to keep him alive until the arrival at his bedside of the officials which the church rites require to be at the pontiff's bedside at the end.

At 1:30 p. m. the doctors said the patient's condition was desperate. His fever increased and he was very weak. The physicians could do nothing and the sufferer sank steadily until the moment of his death.

His sister, Maria, to whom he was devotedly attached, and who has lived with or near him for the past 20 years to attend his wants, was with him at the end.

His holiness was described as afflicted with bronchial catarrh and gout when first taken ill.

It was recognized by his physicians, however, that mental perturbation over the European war had more to do with his breakdown than his physical ailments, grave as they were. He died practically of a broken heart as a result of the conflict.

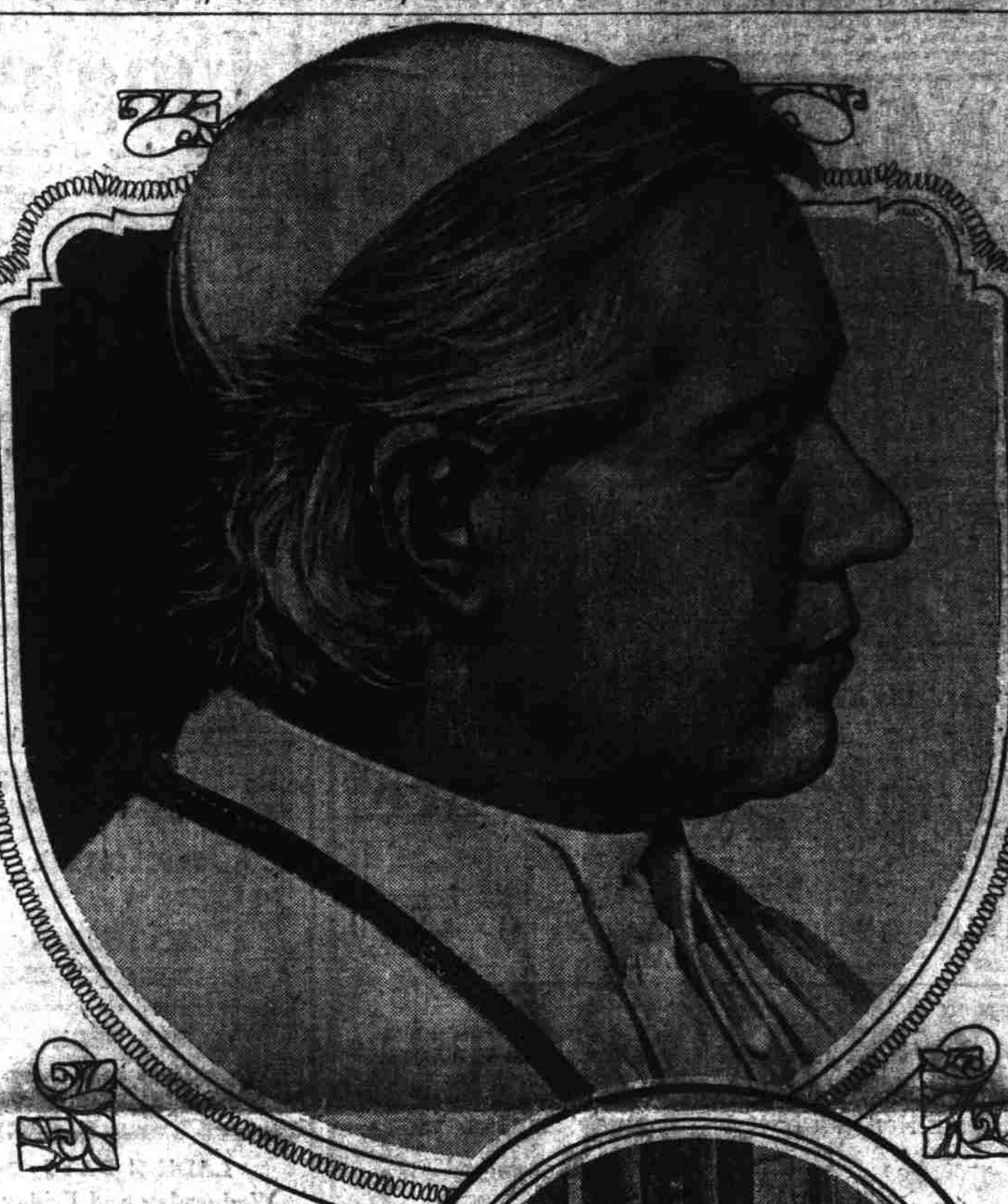
He fainted when told that hostilities actually had begun.

Grief Over European War.
One of his last acts before it was realized how close he was to death was to issue the exhortation to the world:

"At this moment, when nearly the whole of Europe is being dragged into the vortex of a most terrible war, with its present dangers and miseries and the consequences to follow, the very thought of which must strike everyone with grief and horror, we, whose care is the life and welfare of so many citizens and peoples, cannot but be deeply moved and our hearts wrung with the bitterest sorrow."
"And in the midst of this universal confusion and grief, we feel and know that both fatherly love and apostolic ministry demand of us that we should with all earnestness turn the thoughts of Christendom thither, whence cannot the help, to Christ, the prince of peace and the most powerful mediator between God and man."

Appeal to the Distant.
"We share, therefore, the Catholics of the whole world to approach the throne of grace and mercy, each and all of them, and more especially the clergy, whose duty furthermore it will be to make in every parish, as their bishops shall direct, public supplication, so that the merciful God may, as

POPE PIUS X, BORN 1835, ELECTED SUPREME PONTIFF IN 1903



it were, be wearied with the prayers of his children and speedily remove the evil causes of war, giving to them who role to think the thoughts of peace and not of affliction.

"From the palace of the Vatican, the second day of August, 1914."
(Signed)
"PIUS X. PONTIFEX MAXIMUS."

Cardinal Merry del Val was reported already to have receded to Rome and the members of the sacred college who recently left the city.

The pope was born in 1835 and reached the leadership of the Roman Catholic church in 1903 as successor to Leo XIII.

Death Ceremonial Begins.
With the pope's death there began at once the elaborate ceremonial which has followed each succeeding supreme pontiff's death for centuries past. These ceremonies, continuing for a period of nine days, have long been conceded to be the most solemn, impressive and withal the most picturesque funeral rites in the world.

Sailing in loud tones to the attendants in the room adjoining the death chamber for a candle, the physicians, in accordance with prescribed procedure, held the flame close to the dead pontiff's mouth, and nostrils. The flame being undisturbed, life was pronounced extinct and the corpse was at once turned over to the "pontenzieri," or confessors of the vatican, in whose care it will remain until it is removed to St. Peter's.

Noble Guards Take Stations.
With the summoning of the "pontenzieri," a body of noble guards took up stations about the death chamber. "Pontenzieri," their part, began at once the recitation of the psalms and the funeral offices of the dead, which will be continued until Cardinal Camerlengo's arrival to assume temporary papal authority, pending the election by the college of cardinals of a successor to the late pope.

In accordance with the perfect machinery for the succession of the papacy, Pius' death had hardly been established before Cardinal Merry del Val, the papal secretary of state, had been notified. He, in turn, notified the Cardinal Camerlengo, or Lord Chamberlain of the papal household, and the latter began immediately to make the necessary preparations for taking over the temporary authority of the church.

Crown Prince Shot At on Berlin Street

Fugitive American Says He Saw Two Men Dressed as Priests Draw Revolvers and Shoot at Kaiser's Son.

New York, Aug. 19.—Richard Baren, a passenger on the liner Finland that arrived today, said the German crown prince was attacked in Berlin on the night of July 31.
"I was riding in Unter den Linden," said Baren, "when I saw the crown prince and his military escort approaching. Then I saw two men, dressed as priests, step from the crowd, draw revolvers and fire. The prince placed his hand to his hip, appeared for a second to be swaying, and then galloped to the palace. I am sure he was wounded."
"The crown prince's assailants were spirited away by soldiers. I think they were Russian spies."



Lower picture shows the late pontiff taking a walk in the Vatican.

PONTIFF ROSE FROM HUMBLE STATION BY FORCE OF HIS ABILITY

Pope X Simple in Policy, Yet Just and Wise; Administrative Powers Great.

Pope Pius X was a native of the little village of Riese, in the Venetian province of Treviso, which, in 1803, gave to the church a pontiff in Nicola Boscardin, who assumed the triple crown under the name of Benedict XI. Born June 2, 1835, to a poor and humble family of the name of Sartò, Pius X was christened Giuseppe (Joseph) and known throughout his life by the dialect equivalent of Giuseppe, "Beppo."
The early life of Pope Pius was filled with activity. The district of Treviso is one of poverty, only those who have seen it realizing the struggle for existence that ever prevails. Little Giuseppe Sartò was one of a family of 19, to feed whose hungry mouths the father could not earn anything approaching a "living wage." This act suggests what sacrifices the household had to endure to ensure the boy the means of education. Finally he was a Russian spy."

FATE OF LIEGE STILL IN DOUBT

Germans Claim to Have Taken Forts and Belgian Report Says Forts Have Not Been Abandoned.

KAISER CLAIMS BIG GUNS DID THE WORK

Failure of First Attempt Laid to Small Number of Men Who Were Sent Out.

(United Press Leased Wire.)
Rotterdam, Aug. 19.—There was much conflict today in accounts concerning the fate of the Liege forts.
The wireless press service, sanctioned by the German government, asserted the Germans had taken them and were preparing them for their own defense. Another story was that they were still holding out as late as midnight.
Belgian accounts were that the forts appeared to be still held by the Belgian garrisons, as nothing had been heard by the war ministry of their having fallen.
A fourth version was that the Belgians dynamited and abandoned them.
The German account was that the forts were easily taken, and that the Belgian garrisons had no shells and were prepared to hold out only for a few days.
The actual German advance, it was declared, was just beginning.
The fighting in Alsace-Lorraine, it was asserted, had not been important.

LONDON REPORT DECLARES FORTS ARE CAPTURED

(United Press Leased Wire.)
London, Aug. 19.—Despite official denials, it was persistently reported here today that the Liege forts had fallen. Other accounts were that their garrisons had dynamited them after the German artillery had so badly wrecked them that they were no longer defensible.
From Brussels came the assertion that "at least, accounts the forts were holding out."
Through central Belgium, from north to south, ran a mighty battle line. Fighting started at dawn Tuesday and still continued today.
All dispatches indicated that the allies were hard pressed before Brussels and Waterloo. Newspapers here predicted the fall of Brussels, another German force was attacking Namur.
At the front of the fighting line between the French, the Belgians and the Luxemburg, it was understood the Kaiser had 400,000 men, with 250,000 held in reserve.

Barred From Frontier

Yet, even though Brussels should be taken, military experts here declared they believed it would be impossible for the Germans to reach the French frontier. The Belgian capital's fall, they pointed out, would still leave the allies between them and their goal, and it was predicted they would never succeed in breaking their way through the latter's ranks. British troops were believed to be aiding the French and Belgian defense. Details, however, were lacking owing to the strictness of the censorship.

RUSSIAN WARSHIP IS REPORTED SUNK AND ODESSA DOCKS AFIRE

News Comes From London but Is Unconfirmed; Germans Fire on Italians.

(United Press Leased Wire.)
London, Aug. 19.—That the Odesa docks were on fire and that a Russian warship had been sunk by a mine in the Black sea was rumored here this afternoon, but there was no confirmation of either report, and the official information bureau had heard nothing of them.
The London Star published a Rome report that German soldiers had fired among a large number of Italians confined in the barracks at Magdeburg, killing seven and wounding others, because they had cheered for Italy. This report, too, lacked confirmation.
Confirmed at Washington.
Washington, Aug. 19.—The Japanese embassy here announced today that the Japanese minister at Stockholm had cabled that the minister's ultimatum to Germany had been received at the foreign office in Berlin.

Wilson Picks Supreme Justice Attorney General Gets Honor Gregory Succeeds McReynolds

Top—Attorney General James C. McReynolds, selected as successor to late United States Supreme Court Justice Lurton. Bottom—Thomas Gregory of Austin, Texas, named to take the place of Attorney General McReynolds. Both nominations have been sent to the senate.



Cabinet Official Gets High Honor; Assayer for Seattle Is Appointed.

(United Press Leased Wire.)
Washington, Aug. 19.—President Wilson sent to the senate today the nomination of Attorney General James C. McReynolds to be a justice of the supreme court of the United States, to succeed the late Justice Lurton.
At the same time the president nominated Thomas Gregory of Austin, Texas, to succeed McReynolds as attorney general.
The nomination of John W. Phillips to be assayer at Seattle also was sent to the senate.

Home of Cabinet Members.

That the little city of Austin, Texas, which is the home of Thomas W. Gregory, the new attorney-general, has also been the home of two other members of President Wilson's cabinet, Secretaries Houston and Burleson, and is the residence of Colonel E. M. House, the president's closest friend and adviser, was pointed out this morning by Colonel I. M. Standifer, a Portland attorney.

Home of Cabinet Members.

"I have known Mr. Gregory quite a long time," said Colonel Standifer. "He is yet a young man. He first attracted my attention in the suit of the state of Texas against the Waters-Pierce Oil company for violation of the anti-trust law. In this case the state recovered the sum of \$2,000,000 from the oil company."
"Mr. Gregory has never run for a public office. He has recently represented the government in the proceedings against the N. Y. N. H. & H. railroads and doubtless displayed in that case his great legal attainments."
"Austin, Mr. Gregory's home, I fear will get a swelled head. Mr. Burleson, the postmaster-general, comes from that town. Dr. Houston, the secretary of agriculture, was until recently a resident of Austin and president of the Texas university, going from there to accept the presidency of an institution of learning at St. Louis. Edward House, the confidential friend and adviser of the president also lives there."
"So you can see that a town of about 30,000 people, which furnishes three cabinet officers and a manager for a president has ample justification in patting itself on the back."

HIGHER PRICES JUSTIFIED, SAYS JUDGE LOVETT

Union Pacific's Chief Believes War Will Result in Business Being Conducted More Conservatively.

LAW OF SUPPLY AND DEMAND DOMINATES

Railroad Man Declares Law-makers Cannot Control Cost of Food.

Was or no war, the railroads of the United States will spend less money for improvements in the next 10 years than they have in the last five. The vaulting prices of foodstuffs are justified, because of the law of supply and demand, the war in Europe having cut off sources of production, which calls for enormous drains upon the products of the United States.

"While there is no spirit of pessimism in the air, when conditions settle down to normal, business will be conducted on a more conservative, substantial basis, and the day of quick and enormous profits will be ended."
These were some of the observations of Judge E. S. Lovett, chairman of the board of directors of the Union Pacific system, who arrived from New York last night on his annual pilgrimage over the system here. He is accompanied by Mrs. Lovett and two younger sons, who are traveling alone and unaccompanied, meeting here and there in their wanderings while he continues the railroad situation through the war and through the eyes of a veteran loved official.

WARSHIP, FLYING NO FLAG, DARK, SIGHTED OFF CAPE FLATTERY

Believed to Be British Cruiser Newcastle Scouting for Hostile Vessels.

Interned by Dutch For Rest of the War

Rotterdam, Aug. 19.—Lieutenant de Moranville, son of the commander in chief of the Belgian forces in arms against the Germans, wandered accidentally into Dutch territory today and was disarmed and interned for the rest of the war.

Home of Cabinet Members.

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