

POPE PIUS X IS DEAD

Pontiff's Demise Hastened By Grief Over Great War.

Rome—Pope Pius X died at 1:20 o'clock Thursday morning. He had been ill for several days, but alarming symptoms did not develop until Wednesday morning.

Throughout the day Drs. Marchiava and Amici devoted their utmost energies 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, spoke.

"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 papal secretary, who take charge of affairs in such an emergency, were out of Rome, so little was the death of the Pope expected.

Outside the apostolic palace the scene was mournful.

The Giornale D'Italia, discussing the difficulties of holding a conclave for the election of a Pope while the world is at war, says that even if Italy were among the belligerents every facility would be given the sacred college to meet. It expressed the belief that a new Pope might be chosen from among the foreign cardinals, for instance, Cardinal William Van Rossum, of the archdiocese of Utrecht, the Netherlands, who would be representative of a neutral power.



POPE PIUS X.

259th Incumbent of Papal See, Since Year 67, A. D.

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

Extreme unction was administered by Monsignor Zampini, sacristan to His Holiness. The sisters of the Pope and his niece were overcome with grief. Cardinal Merry del Val knelt 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 lucidity, said:

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

Wednesday was one of the most anxious days in the history of the papacy. The whole world knew that the Pope was indisposed, but it was supposed that he was suffering from his usual ailment, the gout. Up to noon even the members of the household were unaware of the seriousness of the developments. Almost without warning came the word that the Pontiff was at death's door.

All day his agony continued. At times he revived and was able to say a few words, but hope of saving him was finally abandoned. Several times throughout the city and at the palace the rumor spread that the end had come, only to be denied later.

In the presence of Cardinal Merry del Val, the papal secretary, and Cardinals Ferrata, Cagiano and Bisleti, and the two sisters of the Pope, a bulletin on the condition of the Pontiff was posted early in the afternoon on the bronze door of the Vatican where the Swiss guards stood watch. A great crowd outside gazed with grief-stricken faces up at the Pope's chamber on the second floor.

Confusion reigned at the Vatican because those, with the exception of

Early Career of Pope.

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 confronted 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 of the origin of Christianity, and later bringing forth the famous Encyclical "Pascendi" 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, and later with Spain on similar issues, and more recently with Portugal as a result of the revolution which overthrew the monarchy.

Pope Pius was born on June 2, 1835, at Riese, in the Venetian provinces, the first child of Gian-Battista Sarto, a postman, and his wife Margherita. They were of the upper peasantry, if one 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 of 40 cents a day and the mother's modest earnings from making dresses afforded them only the necessities of life.

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 drummed 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 birth place, 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 appearances. Two pairs of shoes was his yearly allowance.

European War Will Not Hurt U. S., Says Expert

Washington, D. C.—Daniel C. Roper, for many years statistical expert of the ways and means committee and an authority on economic subjects, has prepared the following summary of the important economic conditions and changes in the United States, brought about by the war in Europe:

The European war has precipitated a distinct movement in the economic development of the United States, the potential benefits of which will be realized by our people regardless of what course that conflict may take or what its ultimate outcome may be. This movement begins with a certain shock to the economic organism. We have been called upon to liquidate large foreign holdings of American securities. Temporarily we have been cut off from much of our foreign supply of materials for manufacturers and from important foreign markets for our surplus food products, raw materials and manufactures.

This constitutes a disturbance of normal conditions sufficiently serious to cause alterations of the fundamental industrial organization and to create new channels of trade. The ultimate beneficial effect of such a disturbance is well known and eventuates even when the disturbance is accompanied by great disaster and loss, which is clearly not our case in the present instance.

Our country is in a self-contained and self-supporting state. It imports only \$18 worth of goods per capita annually, and exports in return \$25 per capita. This foreign trade is not large enough compared with our domestic commerce to be vitally essential to our national well being and such as it is, the balance is safely in our favor. The importance of our foreign trade, though great, is therefore easily exaggerated.

But there is no reason to fear any important stoppage of our foreign trade. Shipping is not suspended; our commerce can be adjusted to the changed conditions; the machinery for international exchanges remains unimpaired.

The circumstances of the war are such that at the present time the vessels of all belligerents except Germany and Austria, as well as the vessels of all neutral nations, are free to sail on the high seas without any danger of molestation that need deter them, especially in view of the provision by the several governments of war-risk insurance.

Only about one-sixth of the tonnage of our foreign trade has been carried under the flags of nations whose shipping is now suspended. It is reasonable to expect that the shipping measures now being authorized by congress will effectually supply any vessels needed in addition to those now available. Moreover, it is to be noted that cessation of shipping between belligerent nations and the establishment of effective blockades leaves free many vessels that may be employed in American trade.

Grain Exports Are Cut Nearly 100,000,000 Bushels

Chicago—The trade does not seem to grasp the fact that in the European war the allies' control of the sea removes Germany as a wheat buyer, says H. E. Rycroft. "She has been a direct buyer of from 30,000,000 to 40,000,000 bushels each year, but in addition she has been the final market for a large part of the takings of Belgium and Holland.

"These two countries import an average of about 125,000,000 bushels a year and have a crop of about 20,000,000 bushels, making a supply of 145,000,000 bushels. Their own consumption, with a population of 13,000,000, is only 80,000,000 bushels, so that over 60,000,000 of their imports are destined for Germany. This trade is also cut off, so that the total European demand is reduced nearly 100,000,000 bushels on account of Germany's isolation.

"Should the allies obtain naval supremacy in the Mediterranean it will make possible to again draw Russian supplies from the Black Sea, and as she is not a wheat-eating country her wheat will come out in exchange for the credit she needs in prosecuting her arms. Instead of the war stimulating the demand for wheat in Europe it seems that the opposite for the present is more likely, and export business must be more or less restricted."

Carlsbad Refugees Arrive.

London—Steamers from Flushing, the Netherlands, brought here 650 Americans, most of whom were at Carlsbad when the war broke out. Among the passengers were Frank A. Munsey, the publisher, who has been active among relief workers at Carlsbad, and Archer M. Huntington, president of the American geographical society, and his wife, who were arrested at Nuremberg two weeks ago and held by the German police for a day or two as spies.

Northwest Dried Fruits Greatly Reduced in Price

Portland—The housewife in search of cheaper foodstuffs in this period of war prices can turn gratefully to dried fruit. It is one product that has not gone up in price because of the war.

Dried apples, dried prunes, dried peaches, dried pears and raisins, quite to the contrary, have slumped sharply in price. Still lower prices may be expected unless sea traffic can be resumed shortly.

The reason for this is that 40 per cent of the dried fruit output is sold in foreign countries. France is an especially heavy buyer of dried prunes in particular. Germany and Austria take large quantities of apples and prunes. England is also a heavy buyer. Spain is one of the principal purchasers of apples. Even little Bulgaria, down in the Balkans, buys great quantities of American dried fruit products.

This instance is cited by dealers in foodstuffs to show that the law of supply and demand is governing the present prices, and that they have not been yanked skyward merely through lust for profit. In this case, the supply being greater than demand, there is a

declining market. Where prices have gone up, it is pointed out, demand is ahead of the available supply.

Such is the situation in the rice and bean market. On rice, one of the most important of food commodities, the price locally has advanced all the way from 50 cents to \$2 a bag of 100 pounds, according to quality. There was a rise of half a cent Wednesday, and another the day before. At New Orleans, fancy head rice, the best quality, was \$7 on board cars, the highest price in 10 years.

The reason for this is the embargo which the British government, on August 8, put on shipments of No. 1 China rice, Siam rice and brewers' rice for the next six months. With this source of supply cut off China rice in bond in this country immediately advanced from \$1.50 a bag to \$2 a bag. By bonded rice is meant rice held in storage on which no duty has been paid, and which is generally exported to Mexico and the South American republics. The demand from these countries is about 10,000 to 15,000 bags a month, exported mostly from San Francisco.

Extra Legislative Session May Be Called for Dec. 1

Salem—Governor West, at a meeting of the State desert land board this week, announced that he probably would convene the legislature in extraordinary session December 1 to provide a plan for completing various Carey Act irrigation projects. He said that the \$450,000 appropriated by the last legislature could be used as a revolving fund for finishing the other projects. The act making that appropriation provided that the state shall be reimbursed through the sale of the reclaimed land.

The executive said if the special session were convened he would ask the legislature to determine what should be done with the salt deposits at Abert and Summer lakes. The board has received two bids for leases of the property, one of which was for more than \$2,000,000, and has been informed that the leases are probably worth 10 times that much. The governor said he also would ask the legislature to provide means for taking care of the unemployed with relation to the Benson-Hyde land suits.

"I think a moral obligation rests upon the state to take care of these Carey act projects," said the governor. "The good name of the state demands that something be done to take care of these projects because of the failure of the state officials properly to safeguard them in their inception. It is up to the legislature to see that something is done in the Benson-Hyde case. There is evidence of 50,000 bogus certificates and although the legislature appropriated \$5000 to bring suit no testimony has been taken. The suit is to recover school lands alleged to have been obtained through fraud."

After an all-day session of the board, State Engineer Lewis positively refused to certify for patent about 3000 acres of land in the Central Oregon irrigation project. Governor West

and other members favored it, with certain restrictions. Mr. Lewis said the contract with the company called for one and eight-tenths acre feet of water and an investigation showed that the company, because of seepage, could deliver only one and three-tenths feet.

It was argued that the latter amount was all that was necessary for ordinary crops, but Mr. Lewis said the contract must be lived up to. E. B. Williams, a settler on the project, who represented the settlers, said they were satisfied with the amount of water being furnished for the present.

A suggestion that Mr. Lewis certify the land for patent with a reservation that the state and the settlers retain their right to obtain the full amount of water through legal action was opposed by the state engineer. A resolution by State Treasurer Kay reciting that the state engineer decline to patent the list, but that the board believed the water was sufficient to grow ordinary agricultural crops, was adopted and will be forwarded to the secretary of the interior.

In reply to a request by Governor West as to the projects that had broken their contracts the state engineer said there were three. He said the Central Oregon Irrigation company had allowed the time for the completion of the first unit to expire; that the Deschutes Land company had forfeited its contract by failure to do the work on time, and that the Portland Irrigation company had violated its contract by allowing entry of land and rights to water by purchasers of stock. Governor West's resolution that the secretary of the board notify the companies which have not lived up to their contracts, if they fail to proceed with the work and to conform to the specifications of their contracts, the state will declare forfeitures of their contracts, was not seconded.

Orengo Club Revives.

Orengo—Citizens of Orengo have transformed the Civic improvement league into the Orengo Chamber of commerce. A nominal fee will be charged and a board of five directors will be elected from the officers. The old officers will have charge until the annual meeting. Steps were taken toward establishing a cannery for the next season's business. Another meeting will be held next week for further discussion and to plan collection of subscriptions for stock. Several hundred dollars already have been subscribed.

Hood River Roads Asked.

Hood River—Charles Steinhauser was elected president and J. R. Barroll secretary of the Upper Valley Good Roads association. The organization aims to obtain construction of one or two trunk lines from the lower orchard districts. The upper valley is divided into seven communities and one resident from each district has been appointed on a committee to circulate a petition asking for the employment of an engineer to select the most economical routes for the proposed highways.

Fair and Rodeo Planned.

The Dalles—The 24th annual Wasco county fair will be held September 29 and 30 and October 1 and 2. More than \$2000 will be awarded in premiums for agriculture, stock and mechanical exhibits, works of art, fancy work and school children's displays. Many of the displays will become a part of Wasco county's individual exhibit for the Oregon building at the Panama-Pacific exposition.

Many Years' Delay by State is Made Issue

Eugene—The State of Oregon has ten days in which to explain a delay of 14 years between the granting of school land deeds to one Hyde and the filing of a suit to set aside these deeds, which are alleged to have been obtained fraudulently.

If the state has a good excuse the test case of the State of Oregon against Hyde may proceed and from the basis for similar suits affecting thousands of acres of Oregon school lands.

This decision was voiced by Judge Harris, before whom the test case is on trial. The court sustained Hyde's demurrer on the ground that the state has been guilty of laches, or unreasonable delay. Other contentions in Hyde's demurrer were overruled.

The state contends that Hyde entered into agreement with persons to make application for school lands, but that these applications were fraudulent, because, it is alleged, Hyde agreed to pay from \$1 to \$20 to the applicants. As soon as they obtained a certificate of title they transferred it to Hyde, the prosecution alleges.

Medford Water Cheaper.

Medford—After considering the subject several weeks the city council granted the request of outside water users and reduced the minimum rate from \$2.50 to \$1.75 for 5000 gallons and from 25 cents to 15 cents for over 1000 gallons over that amount. All outside water-users were put on a meter basis, while city water-users are still allowed a flat rate of \$1.50 a month for ordinary household purposes.