BELGIANS TO MAKE THEIR LAST STAND AT ANTWERP

conscious he prayed incessantly. When the doctors gave him liquid nourishment he would shake his head in mute protest.

It was plain that he realized that he was very ill, but it was also plain to those about him that the melancholia induced by the war was having a more depressing effect on him than was his actual illness.

And it was also certain that the cause of death would be a broken heart. The spirit that had animated His Holiness in his past battles with the illnesses which had attacked him was absent this time. So to-day the members of the household were prepared for the end.

Giuseppe Melchiorre Sarto, known to the world as Pope Pius X., was elected to the Pontificate on Aug. 4, 1903, and during his occupancy of his exalted office as head of the Roman Catholic Church he was confronted with some of the most momentous problems, religious and governmental, with which the Holy See has had to deal in modern times.

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. Giuseppe's early career was influenced by the village priest, who took a liking for the boy, taught him to read and write and drummed into his youthful head the rudiments of Latin. At the age of eleven years he entered the seminary of Casteifranco, not far from his birthplace, and for four years every day he tramped to the school, usually barefooted, until he reached the outskirts of the village, where he would slip on his shoes to keep up appearances.

From Casteifranco he passed in 1850 to the seminary at Padua, and in 1858, at the age of twenty-five, was ordained priest and took up his studies at Tombolo. In 1867 he had his first parish of importance, that of Salzano, where he remained for eleven years. In addition to his ecclesiastical duties Father Sarto contributed largely to the support of his mother and sisters, who found life a hard struggle, especially in the winter.

WAS CREATED CARDINAL BY POPE LEO XIII.

His eloquence led to his being called at the age of forty to Treviso as chancellor of the diocese, and shortly after he was appointed professor of theology in the seminary. Nine years of strenuous work followed, crowned in 1884 by his assuming the mitre as Bishop of Mantua.

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. He was so poor that he was unable to pay the fees connected with the acceptance of the new dignity, but some of his admirers came forward and provided him with the necessary funds.

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.

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.

"TO RESTORE EVERYTHING TO CHRIST," HIS MOTTO.

In the conclave the struggle was for and against Cardinal Rampolla, Leo XIII.'s Secretary of State, whose chances were lost when Cardinal Puzyna, pronounced the veto of Austria against him, which veto was supposed to represent the Triple Alliance. Then, heeding a "compromise" Pope, all eyes turned to Cardinal Sarto, who at first refused, but was afterward induced to accept the high position, being elected almost unanimously on Aug. 4, assuming the title of:

Pope Pius X., Bishop of Rome and Vicar of Jesus Christ, Successor of St. Peter, Prince of the Apostles; Supreme Pontiff of the Universal Church, Patriarch of the West, Primate of Italy, Archbishop and Metropolitan of the Roman Province and Sovereign of the Temporal Dominions of the Holy Roman Church.

The Pontificate of Pope Pius X. was characterized by that spirit of modesty which never abandoned him and by that strong religious feeling which made him choose as motto: "To restore everything to Christ." The day after his coronation he was asked to give orders for his private apartment in the Vatican, and while he urged the then young Mgr. Merry del Val, his pro-Secretary of State, to occupy the gorgeous Borgia apartment, he himself chose four small rooms in the low ceilinged suite above the state apartment of the Pontiff, which under Leo XIII. had been occupied by his private secretary, Mgr. Angeli.

PONTIFF WAS STRONG IN HIS CHURCH RULE.

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 which formerly characterized them.

The strongest of his protests on this subject was when President Loubet, disregarding the prohibition to all Catholic rulers and heads of states to visit the King of United Italy in his capital, was the first, with the exception of Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria, since 1870 to go as guest to the Quirinal.

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, and of which many have attributed the responsibility to Pius X., while the hostilities had already begun under Leo XIII.

France found imitators in Spain, which passed in Parliament 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 republic proclaimed on Oct. 5, 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 outside form the usual character of hostility were in substance much more cordial.

It would take long to enumerate all the reforms of a religious character initiated by Pius X. One of his undertakings will leave an important mark in the history of the Papacy—the codification of ecclesiastical law. He intrusted the work to an illustrious scholar in canon law, Mgr. Pietro Gasparri, on whom he conferred the Red Hat in December, 1907. Another epoch-making task was that of the revision of the Vulgate, which he confided to Father Francis Aidan Gasquet, Abbot-President of the English Benedictine Congregation, so well known as a learned historian.

Pius X. was determined to restore strict discipline among the clergy, and this led to an unrelenting campaign against that section of ecclesiastics who professed unorthodox opinions and were called Modernists. The encyclical promulgated on Sept. 8, 1907, condemned the Modernists and their doctrines.

Following this leaders of the Modernist movement were excommunicated in Italy, England and Germany. The Pope displayed even greater energy on Nov. 18, 1907, when he reaffirmed the necessity of combatting by every possible means the spirit of rebellion, and ordered the Bishops to watch and if necessary to dismiss the professor infected with the condemned doctrines and to prevent from taking holy orders those students who were suspected of sympathising with the movement.

New opposition was evidenced, 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.

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

Another important reform due to Pius X. is 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 Courts and the Roman Congregations, withdrawing America, Canada, Newfoundland, Great Britain, Holland and Luxembourg from the jurisdiction of Propaganda Fide, removing them therefore from among the missionary countries and putting them, together with the Catholic world, under the Consistorial Congregation.

To Americans Pius X. was especially interesting. His great friendship for this country, his frequent audiences 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. He gave an echo of Theodore Roosevelt and has 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.

The immediate surviving members of Pope Pius' family are as follows:

Angelo Sarto, born March 26, 1836; married to Eleanora Siliprandi. Is a village postmaster. Their two daughters now married, are Clara Marsilli and Adelaide Magnani.

Teresa, born Jan. 28, 1840; married to B. B. Parolin, who is a monsignore in the Catholic Church.

Maria, born in 1842, and who for the past twenty years has lived with or near her brother in order to attend his wants.

Anna, born April 4, 1843, who has also lived the past twenty years with her sister Maria, and the other sister, Rosa, who died in February, 1913, devoting their entire lives to their brother.

Antonia, born Jan. 26, 1844, wife of Francesco del Bei.

Lucia, born May 26, 1846, wife of Luigi Boschini, a village sacristan.

NO WORD RECEIVED AT THE CATHEDRAL.

At St. Patrick's Cathedral here no official word as to the death of Pope Pius had been received at 3.10 this afternoon. The United Press despatch brought the first news from Rome to the church dignitaries there. It was stated that official confirmation was expected momentarily.

MADAME DE THEBES PREDICTED THE DEATH THIS YEAR OF POPE.

PARIS, Aug. 19.—The death of Pope Pius during the current year was predicted by Mme. de Thebes, the famous Parisian prophetess, early in November of last year.

"With the election of the new Pope," she prophesied, "there will be great changes. Between the modified Vatican and the renewed Quirinal there will be continued a common labor that will occupy itself not only with the temporal but with spiritual affairs."

POPE PIUS SAID BONES OF DOGES MUST THRILL AT SOUNDS OF BATTLE.

ROME, Aug. 18 (Via Paris, Aug. 19.—The Pope was much moved upon being told that Venice had heard echoes of the cannonade in the Adriatic.

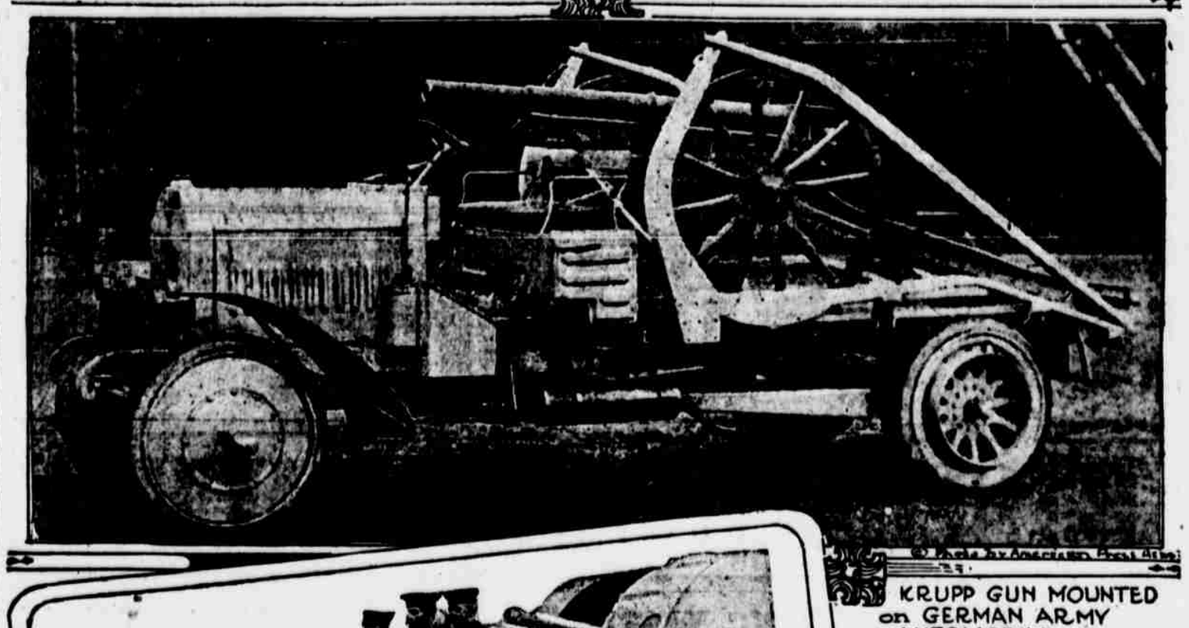
"The bones of the Doges must thrill in the sepulchres at the familiar sound of battle, recalling the heroic days of old," he said.

BRYAN IS NOW URGED TO AID CARDINAL IN GETTING BACK HOME.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—Secretary of State Bryan was asked this afternoon to aid Cardinal Farley of New York, now in Switzerland, to get home as soon as possible.

The request was made by Collector of the Port of New York Dudley Field Malone.

AUTOS USED BY GERMANS FOR QUICK-FIRING GUNS



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KRUPP GUN MOUNTED on GERMAN ARMY AUTOMOBILE

The German army is now using autos for artillery and general field work. In the operations in front of Liege the auto guns were used with telling effect.

GERMAN ARMORED AUTOMOBILE ARMED WITH KRUPP GUN

(Photo by American Press Assn.)

COST OF THE WAR $22,000,000 A DAY.

Military experts estimate that there are at present 8,500,000 men under arms. Taking the Balkan war as a basis, when the cost of each man in active service was $2.50 a day, the daily cost of the war is $22,000,000.

FIRST SHIP GOING AFTER STRANDED AMERICANS LEAVES HERE TO-MORROW.

The steamship Creole, flagship of the Southern Pacific fleet, has been chartered by private interests and will sail from this port to-morrow as the first relief ship to bring back stranded American tourists in Europe. She will be in charge of Leon Collver, Vice-President of the Raymond Whitcomb Company, a tourist agency with offices at No. 225 Fifth avenue.

She is a 10,000-ton ship, with a capacity of more than four hundred passengers, but on her return trip accommodations will be provided for many more than that number. She will clear Liverpool on her trip back on Sept. 6. The Creole will sail from Pier No. 48, North River, at 11 o'clock.

CUNARDER LACONIA, DISGUISED IN PAINT, GOES OUT WITH GRAIN.

The Cunard line steamship Laconia sailed from her pier at the foot of West Thirteenth street for Liverpool this afternoon with 100,000 bushels of grain in her hold and only forty-one passengers in her first cabin.

She was still painted to resemble a Scandinavian liner, as she had been when she evaded hypothetically German cruisers on her recent dash across; but the letters of her name on the bow are twenty-eight inches high and could hardly bear out her disguise in the eyes of a watchful German.

PRAISING BELGIAN POLICY IN THE CONGO, BISHOP ASKS FUND FOR WOUNDED.

JACKSON, Miss., Aug. 19.—Bishop W. L. Lambuth of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, has issued an appeal to Southern Methodists for a fund of at least $1,000 to be sent to the Queen of the Belgians for the relief of sick and wounded soldiers.

Bishop Lambuth says it was the present King of Belgium who reversed the "red rubber" policy in the Congo, and that the Queen, out of her own purse, sent wives of many Belgian officers to the Congo that they might help advance civilization.

BRITISH GENERAL HURT IN AUTO AT FRONT; TWO AIRMEN KILLED.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—The official War Press Bureau to-night issued a statement regarding the casualties in the British expeditionary forces on foreign soil.

In addition to Lieut.-General Grierson, who died of heart disease in France en route to the front, Major Onslow also is dead, but no cause of death is given. Lieut. Perry of the flying corps and Mechanic Parfitt were killed in an accident to their aeroplane.

Brig.-General Short and Col. Edge were badly injured in motor accidents, but are now said to be doing well.

BRITISH CORRESPONDENT SAYS GERMAN SOLDIERS GO HUNGRY IN BELGIUM

LONDON, Aug. 19.—"There appears to be very little exaggeration in the accounts of the bad commissariat arrangements in the German army," says the Brussels correspondent of The Times. "Prisoners brought in by the French yesterday had beet root and carrots in their knapsacks. They had been living on these for several days. On the other hand, the French commissariat is working splendidly."

CAPTAIN AND FAMILY LOST WHEN AUSTRIAN SHIP WAS BLOWN UP.

A message telling of the blowing up of the Austrian Lloyd steamship Baron Gautsch and the loss of all on board, including the wife and three children of the captain, was received to-day at the Austro-Hungarian Consulate, No. 34 State street, from Capt. Anton Martinolich of the Austro-American liner Ida, which was seized last week in Montreal, where Capt. Martinolich is now held. Apparently the information which he forwarded to the offices of his line here was contained in a private message to the Ida's captain.

News of the steamship's sinking had been rumored here before, and Capt. Martinolich's message seems to confirm it. He stated that the Baron Gautsch was blown up at Luminpiccola, midway between Trieste and Cataro, the Montenegrin seaport, on Monday.

The Baron Gautsch was a ship of 2,069 tons and had frequently been in this port.

RED CROSS PREPARES TO FIT OUT SHIP HERE FOR RELIEF OF AUSTRIANS.

The Austro-Hungarian Consulate announced to-day that except for the actual charter of the vessel itself, all plans have been completed for fitting out a hospital ship under the auspices of the Red Cross and sending it with doctors and nurses to Trieste, Austria. The Austrian branch of the Red Cross has raised $80,000 for this purpose and more money will be available.

It is the hope of the projectors to be able to charter at a nominal rate one of the big steamships of the Austro-American line, now inactive in this port. An eminent New York physician, whose name is withheld for the present, will be placed in charge of the ship, and Dr. Rosa E. Block, of No. 248 East Broadway, Dr. Haas George of No. 201 West Fifteenth street and Dr. L. Post-Maralog of the Commonwealth Hotel, Boston, will be his chief assistants. About two hundred nurses will accompany the ship, which will be made over for hospital purposes as rapidly as possible.

BELGIAN COMMANDER'S SON IS ARRESTED IN HOLLAND FOR VIOLATING NEUTRALITY.

THE HAGUE, Aug. 19.—Lieut. Deseller de Moranville, son of the Commander-in-Chief of the Belgian army, has been captured on the Dutch side of the frontier, disarmed and made a prisoner at Alkmaar, the Dutch military academy. The Dutch border patrol also arrested 150 Germans who had crossed into Holland. All were disarmed and held at Alkmaar.

BILL TO PROHIBIT PURCHASE OF BONDS OF COUNTRY AT WAR.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—Senator Hitchcock of the Foreign Relations Committee to-day introduced a bill prohibiting the purchase by any person, firm or corporation in the United States of any bonds of any country at war.

He declared he was unwilling to leave so important a question to the discretion of the President.

POLISH MINERS IN FRANCE ARE ALL EAGER TO FIGHT TO WIN COUNTRY'S FREEDOM.

PARIS, Aug. 19.—An official statement issued by the War Office says that many Poles engaged in the mines and in factories are volunteering to serve in the French army. The statement adds that the Poles asked particularly to be permitted to fight against Germany, their native country having been promised home rule by the Czar if they fought against the Kaiser.

Russian Warship Reported Sunk by Mine in Black Sea

LONDON, Aug. 19 [Associated Press].—It is reported from St. Petersburg that a Russian warship foundered in the Black Sea after striking a mine, and that the Odessa docks are on fire.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 19 [United Press].—The War Office announces that the invasion of the Austrian provinces of Galicia and Bukovina is well in progress. It is stated that several divisions, totaling more than 70,000 men, chiefly infantry and artillery, are moving into Austria by several routes, the location of which are withheld. The General Staff announces that the capture of Czernowitz, the capital of Bukovina, may soon be looked for.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 19 [Central News Cable].—It is reported here that the German forces have occupied the small Dutch village of Canne, a few miles to the south of Maestricht. Several inhabitants who sought to oppose the invaders were killed by the Germans. The rest of the population fled to Maestricht.

80,000 Austrians Lose Battle With Servians

LONDON, Aug. 19 (Associated Press).—An official communication received here from Paris confirms previous reports of a Servian victory at Shabats over 80,000 Austrians. Shabats is in Servia, forty miles west of Belgrade.

The Austrians suffered a severe defeat, with very heavy losses in men and munitions. According to advices from Rome, their casualties amounted to 3,000 men killed and 5,000 wounded.

French Make Holiday of Scotch Troops' Arrival

LONDON, Aug. 19.—To the Daily Telegraph comes a story from Boulogne of the experience of the British soldiers there.

"The people of this city," says the despatch, "have given over their ordinary occupations in order to show their hospitality to the men of the British army who are on their way to the front. A Scottish battalion, which was first to leave for the battle line, was greeted everywhere with vast enthusiasm. All the townspeople have learned to use the English works "Good luck" and "Goodby."

"As the Kilties swing down the hill toward the train the crowd presses forward to shake the hands of each soldier and express delight at the Scotchmen once more fighting for France.

German Cruiser Is Routed By Gunboats in North Sea

LONDON, Aug. 19.—"A certain liveliness is apparent in the southern area of the North Sea," says the British official press bureau.

It announces some desultory fighting occurred Tuesday between the British patrolling squadrons and flotillas and German cruisers, which were reconnoitring. No losses are reported or claimed.

A despatch to the Central News from Harwich says a naval engagement occurred early Tuesday morning in the North Sea about 100 miles off Harwich.

The statement of the correspondent is not confirmed by the official bureau.

The Amsterdam correspondent of the Post says a telegram has been received there from Texel Island reporting heavy gun fire Tuesday morning in a western direction.

Texel Island is in the North Sea and is the southwesternmost of the Frisian Islands, forming part of the province of North Holland.

ALLIES AND GERMANS FIGHT 20 MILES FROM BRUSSELS

(Continued from First Page.)

nouncement this morning says the retirement of Belgian troops toward Antwerp is rumored, but not confirmed.

Commenting on this report, it is officially explained that even were it true it would be neither a grave symptom nor unexpected. The defensive organization of Belgium as conceived by Gen. Brialmont and presented in technical works provides that Antwerp be considered as a last defense.

It has been fortified with care, and is to-day a vast entrenched camp upon the flank of the enemy.

A despatch to the Paris Midi from Brussels, dated to-day, says cannonading was heard in Brussels at 6 o'clock this morning.

The correspondent adds that a German army is now marching upon Brussels by way of Huy and Jodoigne.

Details of the fighting at Dinant between the French and German troops show that the carnage was terrible. The first French company, although decimated, held a position until another company came up with artillery, which destroyed a bridge. The French cavalry then advanced and pushed the German attackers back into the Meuse.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 19 [Central News Cable].—An engagement between German troops and Belgians began yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock at Tirlemont, in the Belgian province of Brabant.

The Germans kept up an incessant artillery fire, dropping shells in the nearby villages, but were unable to make any headway, owing to the stubborn defence put up by the Belgians, who ultimately charged the German position at the point of the bayonet, repulsing the enemy with heavy loss.

BRUSSELS, (via Paris), Aug. 19 [Associated Press].—The British expeditionary force complete has been landed. The soldiers received an enthusiastic reception from the population as they marched to their alloted positions. The harness of the cavalry was decked with flowers by village maidens.

[The above despatch may refer to the landing of the British troops in France or to the landing of an expedition in Belgium not yet announced by the British War Information Bureau.]

French Continue Their Advance on Strassburg

LONDON, Aug. 19 [Central News Cable].—An official statement, issued by the French Embassy this morning, announces that the French army has taken Saarburg, a glove manufacturing town in the south part of Lorraine, about twenty-five miles northwest of Strassburg.

The French now occupy the entire region as far as Fenestrange. The statement adds that the retreating Germans burned eighty-four houses before evacuating their position.

The official document states that none of the Liege forts have as yet fallen into the enemy's hands.

The German resistance is characterized as stubborn, but the official claims insist that the German losses far outnumber the French and that hundreds of prisoners are being taken.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 19.—It is officially announced at the War Office that Austrian and Russian forces fought for more than five hours along the line from Gorodok-Kusmin line on Monday and that the Austrians were defeated with heavy loss and driven back on the frontier.

[Gorodok is twenty miles north northwest of Vitebsk in the government of Vitebsk.]

BERLIN (via Amsterdam and London), Aug. 19 [Associated Press].—German troops to-day occupied the town of Mlawa, in Russian Poland, close to the German frontier on the Warsaw railroad.

ROTTERDAM, Aug. 19.—Authoritative reports received here to-day declare the Kaiser has thwarted Japan and will evade the issue raised by the Eastern Empire in its determination to war upon Germany.

The Kaiser is now negotiating with China for the return of Kiao-chau, and plans to cede the province back to the republic. Japan's ultimatum aroused the greatest indignation in Berlin.

The Cologne Gazette asserts that the advance of the German troops, while slow, has not been seriously checked anywhere.

Large contingents of Austrian troops, including mountain artillery, have passed points along the Rhine on their way to the front.

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29 CORTLANDT STREET
Closes 11 P. M. Daily.
PARK ROW & NASSAU ST.
Closes 11 P. M. Daily.
400 BROOME STREET
Closes 7 P. M.; Sat., 10 P. M.
88 EAST 23d STREET
Closes 10 P. M. Daily.
672 FULTON St., BROOKLYN
Closes 11.30 P. M. Daily.

Loft 19 Stores

206 BROADWAY
Closes 7 P. M.; Sat., 10 P. M.
147 NASSAU STREET
Closes 6.30 P. M.; Sat., 9 P. M.
266 WEST 125th STREET
Closes 11.30 P. M. Daily.
23 WEST 34th STREET
Closes 7 P. M.; Sat., 10 P. M.
146th ST. & THIRD AV.
Closes 12 P. M. Daily.
187 MARKET ST., NEWARK
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