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GERMANS NOW OCCUPY BRUSSELS; MAKE NO ADVANCE IN ALSACE

SISTER OF POPE DIES FROM SHOCK AFTER HIS DEATH

Pathos of Pontiff's Passing Accentuated by Demise of Relative.

BODY OF DEAD CHURCHMAN IS NOW LYING IN STATE

Preparations Now in Progress for Simple Funeral Ceremonies.

CARDINALS MEET AT VATICAN

Conclave for Election of New Church Head Will Be Held in September.

ROME, August 20.—The body of Pope Pius X., who died this morning, has been laid out in state for thousands to view. The pathos of his passing has been accentuated by the death of his sister, Anna. Always she was at his bedside in times of sickness and she was kneeling near him when he breathed his last.

The sister was assisted from the room and collapsed soon afterwards. Dr. Amiel attended her, but alarming symptoms developed, with high fever, from which she died.

The day broke cloudy and heavy, after exquisitely clear skies. It seemed as though nature was in mourning for the Pope most beloved by the people of Rome.

Around the Vatican many gathered. The great doors were half closed and those who mourned spoke in whispers. Within the Vatican preparations were in progress for the simple funeral ceremonies and for holding of the conclave for the election of a new Pope.

TO ELECT NEW POPE

It is expected that the conclave will be held early in September, even though all the cardinals are not in Rome. The new Pope will be the first Pontiff elected without the veto previously accorded foreign powers, as one of the first acts of Pius X. was to suppress this ancient custom, although he died before he could enact it.

The cardinals met at the Vatican this afternoon. All wore violet capes, as a sign of mourning. Cardinals Della Vigna and Merry del Val went to the Pope's apartment to affix seals on the late Pontiff's private papers and belongings. The chamberlain took possession of the chamberlain's ring, which was renewed when Pope Leo died, the old thiermesium ring having been lost at that time.

Cardinal Della Vigna installed himself in the apartment of the late Pope, the apartment of the papal secretary of state, who has removed to the Santa Maria House, behind the Vatican, where Cardinal Rampolla lives and died.

The cardinals visited the death chamber, where they viewed the body of the Pope, which lay on a sloping bed, covered with a white sheet, under a rich red canopy. The body was clothed in a white robe and red cap. Red silk gloves covered the hands, on the fingers of which glittered the rings of the office, a mitre of cloth of gold was on his head.

FACE OF LATE PONTIFF

STRIKINGLY WAXEN The face of the late pontiff was strikingly waxen. In profile, it was quite recognizable, but changed.

All built, and after prayer, some of the cardinals handed to the monks, standing on each side of the body, their crucifixes and medals, which the monks carried for a moment on the Pope's fingers. Some of these privileges were placed on the crucifixes on the hands and on the knees, which were clad in red slippers. A few wept silently, and when they left the chamber, it was with the prayer that he might rest in eternal peace.

From 7 to 7 o'clock this evening, the body lay in state in the throne room, to which all classes were admitted. A great crowd clad in black entered the throne room, reverently praying and sighing weeping.

The solemnity was rendered more pronounced by the majesty of the hall, the medieval uniform of the guards and the dress of the monks.

The body will be exposed again tomorrow morning from 7 to 8 o'clock. It then will be taken to St. Peter's for the people to view.

Such interest centers in the Pope's successor. There was marked difference between the conclave after the death of Pope Leo, and the one now to be held.

Then the Sacred College was divided into two factions, one for the other against Cardinal Rampolla. Since Cardinal Rampolla's death, there seem to be no factions, and it is thought for the first time in many years the cardinals will enter the conclave with entirely open minds.

BOGGIANO WILL BECOME SECRETARY OF CONCLAVE

DESPERATE CRIMINALS

Italians Are Identified as Men Who Have Long Criminal Records.

ROANOKE, VA., August 20.—Two of the five Italian bandits who robbed the payroll packages of the Glen Alum, Va. mine and assassinated the three guards and afterwards were cornered and shot to death, have been identified. One was Pate Manguera, convicted as a white slaver in a United States court and who jumped his \$5,000 bail bond; the other, Natale Gello, which is a Sicilian nickname, meaning "the white vine." Gello was a professional blackbird and a well-known racketeer among the Italian miners for the central organization at Rochester, N. Y.

The photograph of one of the dead bandits, all of whom were embalmed and posed in their coffins for the camera, is identified positively as Manguera. The identification was made by Steve Roman, who knew the man well and lost \$5,000 by giving bond for him by Assistant District Attorney Ross, who prosecuted him, and by John Lammara, an interpreter. The specific charge against Manguera was buying an Italian girl from Antonio Gello and bringing her to West Virginia. The "culture" was identified in Roanoke by Detective Joseph L. Gorman, formerly of the Baldwin-Felts Agency, who has spent much of his time in the West "vigilante" courts.

A specialty of robbing payroll packages at the mine was the most common, most cruel, desperate and ingenious methods in his crimes.

STORM COSTS FIVE LIVES

Others Seriously Injured in Electrical Disturbance at Wilkesbarre.

WILKESBARRE, PA., August 20.—Five persons were killed, seven seriously injured and twenty-five others less painfully hurt in this city today when a severe electrical storm swept the southern section, known as the Heights, and part of Wilkesbarre township.

The dead—Anna Burnetky, aged eighteen; Joseph Griffiths, fifty, watchman; Katie Smith, seventeen; Helen Bradford, five; and Joseph Adzaker, nine.

The watchman and two of the girls lost their lives when they were struck by lightning. Several other girls employed at the mill were injured.

It was the first time since the late Empire Street, Wilkesbarre, and Black Man's Patch, in the township, and other buildings were struck.

Considerable damage was done to telegraph and telephone lines and to trolley lines throughout the city.

There was no loss of life except in this city.

The heads of persons were made homeless, and property loss is estimated at hundreds of thousands of dollars.

TO COAL WARSHIP AT SEA

Discovery of Fire in German Steamer Believed to Disclose Plan.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., August 20.—Fire on the board of the German steamer Mazatlan yesterday revealed, according to a dispatch from the coast, that the German government has planned to load 1,000 tons of coal aboard the Mazatlan, ready to sail yesterday morning for the coast of Mexico.

After the 275 tons allowed by the government to be loaded on the Leipzig, the Mazatlan was to be loaded with 125 tons of coal, which was to be used to replenish the supply of the "Long Live Carranza" Long Live the Constitutional government.

The Constitutional troops at dawn began forming in a double line along the entire distance over which the victorious Constitutional leader was to pass. Back of the troops, sight-seers stood, and every roof and balcony held spectators.

MAYOR TURNS OVER KEYS

It was near noon when General Carranza, mounted on a superb horse, and accompanied by his staff and the generals of the Northwest, the Central and Northeast Divisions of the Constitutional army, left Alcatraz.

The column was met by the Mayor and the City Council of the capital, who delivered to General Carranza the keys of the city.

After this ceremony, the cavalcade proceeded to the historic Chapultepec Castle, where two batteries of artillery fired a salute in honor of the new turned down the beautiful Paseo de la Reforma Avenue, which leads from the castle to the national palace.

Along this avenue were grouped hundreds of school children, each carrying a bouquet and a Mexican flag. As Carranza passed they sang a hymn written for the occasion, entitled "Union and Liberty."

FLAG DROPPED BY MADRID

GIVEN TO NEW RULER

When the procession reached the National Theatre it halted that the chief executive might receive at the hands of the beautiful Paz de la Trunk Pacific Railroad, the most northerly Pacific coast city in Canada, has a population of 5,000, and is not fortified.

MRS. INNES IN JAIL



ON THE HISTORIC FLEET OF WATERLOO

FLOWERS AND CONFETTI SHOWERED ON CARRANZA

New Provisional President of Mexico Makes Triumphant Entry into Capital.

THOUSANDS ON LINE OF MARCH

Mayor and City Council Turn Keys of Municipality Over to Constitutional Chief—Day Is Holiday, and Business Is Suspended.

MEXICO CITY, August 20.—General Venustiano Carranza, supreme chief of the Mexican revolution, and from today, provisional President of the Republic, entered the capital at noon.

It is estimated that more than 150,000 persons crowded the line of march of the new President and his followers.

Thousands of flowers and confetti, which extended from the village of Atzacotalpa to the national palace, six miles. There was no disorder as General Carranza and his staff passed through the cheering crowds, which showered them with flowers and confetti, and from which came cries of "Long Live Carranza! Long Live the Constitutional government!"

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NINE SHIPS CHARTERED IN MOVING AMERICANS

Sailing Orders for Transports at Newport News Held Up Until Need Is Determined.

GERMAN OFFER NOT ACTED ON

Only One Response Received From Nations at War Over Proposals of Establishing Neutrality of Vessels Bearing Refugees.

WASHINGTON, August 20.—Nine steamers, some of them already under way, had been chartered to-night by diplomatic officers of the United States as auxiliaries to ships of regular lines in moving war-bound Americans from Europe.

The vessels include the Edina and Macabria, from Genoa; Espagne and Roehampton, from Havre; Infanta Isabela or Alfonso, from Barcelona; San Giovanni, San Guglielmo and San Giorgio, from Naples; and a steamer not named from Bordeaux. The chartering of the Franz Joseph at Trieste has been authorized.

Sailing orders for the army transports at Newport News are held in abeyance until it is determined where they will be needed.

Acceptance of the German government's offer to place ocean liners at the disposal of the United States for the transportation of refugees still is to be decided. Only one response has been received from the nations at war over the proposal of establishing the neutrality of such ships.

Great Britain stipulated that the ships should be the American flag and be manned by United States officers. Secretary Bryan said the matter had not been settled.

The treasure cruiser Tennessee, now at Falmouth, was ordered today to sail for Rotterdam, when United States fiscal officers will go to points in Northern Europe.

EXASPERATED AT DELAY

OF STATE DEPARTMENT

LONDON, August 20 (8:55 P. M.).—Expressed exasperation here to-day over the delay in the American government to obtain money which friends have deposited for them with the Treasury Department at Washington.

They called at the American embassy by appointment at 1 o'clock this afternoon, having been told by embassy officials that the money would be available then.

Teaching the embassy, however, they were informed that no instructions had been received from Washington.

The embassy has asked Washington for authority to make these disbursements, but without result. The Americans were advised that the British government would be in the same predicament as the American government.

OFFICIALS SURPRISED

AT DELAY IN PAYMENTS

CHINA INQUIRES OF U. S. WHAT ATTITUDE WILL BE

Germany May Cede Kiauchau to This Country for Cession Thereafter Back to China.

SUGGESTED TO SOLVE PROBLEM

Predicted in Washington That Proposal Will Not Be Accepted Unless Approved Both by Japan and Great Britain.

PEKING, CHINA, Aug. 20.—China today inquired of the United States what its attitude would be toward the cession by Germany to the United States of the territory of Kiauchau for immediate cession back to China.

The inquiry of the Chinese government was made to the American charge d'affaires, and it was understood to be based on intimation from Germany that such a course might solve the problem.

The Chinese government is not sure that such a program would meet with the approval of Japan or Great Britain, and the opinion is freely expressed that it will not.

China has informed the United States that no matter what action Japan may take as a result of her ultimatum, the Chinese republic will preserve an absolutely passive attitude.

JAPAN AND GREAT BRITAIN

MUST APPROVE COURSE

WASHINGTON, August 20.—Most significant of the day's developments in the European situation here was the inquiry of the Chinese government as to whether the United States would undertake the trusteeship of the territory of Kiauchau, transferring it immediately from Germany to China.

China's inquiry was understood to have been based on an acquiescence of Germany in such a plan, hoping thereby to avert a war with Japan.

While officials were generally reticent to express any opinions, it was believed the American government would not accept the proposal unless both Japan and Great Britain formally assented.

President Wilson and Secretary Bryan thus far have scrupulously avoided involving the United States in any way in the situation.

China's endeavors to obtain the territory of Kiauchau and at the same time preserve neutral relations with Germany, Japan and Great Britain, were manifest in dispatches from Peking in any event.

China indicated clearly to the American government her firm intention of remaining absolutely neutral.

LITTLE INFORMATION

ON PROGRESS OF WAR



GERMANY'S CROWN PRINCE WILLIAM METEL FREDERICH

PHOTO—UNDERWOOD & UNDERWOOD—N. Y.

GERMAN ARMY ADVANCE NEAR FRENCH BORDER

Belgians Abandon Erstwhile Stubborn Defense and Fall Back on Antwerp.

RETREAT IS PRECIPITATE

Task of Halting Kaiser's Forces Now Devolves Upon French and English Troops—May Be Manoeuvring to Entrap Invaders.

LONDON, August 20.—The advance columns of the German army marching through Belgium are now only twenty miles from the French border, and the Belgians have abandoned their erstwhile stubborn defense and fallen back on Antwerp.

With this force withdrawn from the front of the allies' strength, the task of halting the advance of the Germans devolves upon the French and English armies.

The retreat of the Belgians toward Antwerp was precipitate. How stubborn was the resistance they offered before they broke and how hard pressed they were, is illustrated by the report that out of a detachment of 288 left as a guard to cover the retreat of the Belgians from Aerschot, only seven soldiers were alive when they reached a safe haven.

"Both sides fought like demons, and the battle was a butchery," says a dispatch from Ghent.

The Belgian positions had been plotted previously by aviators of the German corps, and when the engagement opened such a savage assault was made that there was nothing for the Belgians to do but retreat.

That this may be a manoeuvre to entrap the Germans, the flight toward Antwerp being simply a part of the general campaign scheme by which this disaster to the allies' arms ultimately will be turned into victory is the opinion of students of military strategy here.

This marks the end of the Belgian resistance which for fifteen days has held the advancing hordes of Germans in check.

With their removal from the advanced position of the allied forces, there is unscrupled the strength of the British expeditionary force of 150,000 upon which, with the French army, will devolve the task of meeting the onward march of the Germans.

CONSIDERED MERELY PART

OF BIG CAMPING PLAN

That the Belgians do not consider this a defeat, but merely a part of the bigger campaign plan is indicated by the following semiofficial dispatch from Belgium:

Germany has not been beaten, but are making arrangements to defeat the enemy under the best possible conditions. The outcome does not appear doubtful.

German forces defending Brussels were ordered to retreat early in the day, and joined in the precipitate retreat of the Belgians toward Antwerp.

The city was abandoned to the Germans. The evacuation of Louvain, which is occupied by the Germans, indicates that the Belgians are giving up their cities in order to save them from disastrous destruction by the Germans.

German cavalry already is on the outskirts of Antwerp, probably with the mission to cut the temporary capitol of Belgium from the field army.

Dispatches from the German War Office that the German invasion of Meurthe-Et-Moselle was more serious than at first announced. Advancing by way of Clercy, the Germans took up a strong position which they held for seven days of hard fighting. The village of Boden-Villers was destroyed by the Germans.

BELGIANS RETIRE WITHOUT MEETING ARMY OF INVADERS

French Gain Brilliant Successes and Recapture Meulhausen.

NO NEWS YET RECEIVED OF NAVAL MOVEMENTS

Kaiser Orders Resistance to Any Attempt by Japan to Seize Kiauchau.

ANOTHER EFFORT FOR PEACE

Conclave Will Ask United States to Aid in Bringing About Tranquillity.

Capital of Belgium Captured by Germans

The Germans have taken Brussels, the capital of Belgium, already rich in warfare's history and in art and culture. Austria is too much engaged with Waterloo. Once strongly fortified, the capital for years has been without armament with which to resist attack.

The German army, it was officially reported last night, was pressing Brussels. Its advance in Brussels by throwing large numbers of troops into the city, while the Belgians are retreating, unassisted, toward Antwerp, to which the seat of government was removed a few days ago.

The official announcement of the German victory at Brussels did not mention the casualties on either side.

French official dispatches stated that Meulhausen, in Alsace, had been recaptured by the French from the Germans, who were said to be retreating on the Rhine, but in Lorraine it had been recaptured by the French. It is admitted the Germans had forced the French to fall back on their bases.

The Russians claimed successes in outpost skirmishes on the Austrian and German frontier.

Confirmation was received last night that the Japanese effort to capture William had ordered resistance to any Japanese effort to seize Kiauchau.

LONDON, August 20 (12 P. M.).—This Germans have at last occupied Brussels, but in Alsace they seem to be making no advance. The latest report is that the French have recaptured Meulhausen, and it still seems true that after eighteen days of fighting, there are no German troops on French soil.

On Germany's Eastern frontier there has been a Russian counter-offensive which would indicate that the Russians are completing their work of concentration. There have been no serious collisions in this region as yet, however, and Austria is too much engaged with Russia, and with the need of helping Germany to make much progress in her campaign against Serbia.

No news whatever has been received of any naval movements either in the North Sea or the Mediterranean.

FOLLOWING PAPER'S DEATH

The death of Pope Pius will be made the occasion for another effort to bring about peace. It is stated that when the conclave meets in Rome to elect a new Pope it will send an appeal to the warring nations for peace, and will ask the United States to aid in bringing about tranquillity.

According to the web bits of news allowed to come in from Berlin, something like normal conditions prevail in the German empire. The price of food is declining, and now that troop movements have been completed, a resumption of general work on railways is beginning.

Confirmation has been received of the report that Emperor William has ordered resistance to any effort that Japan may make to seize Kiauchau.

FALL OF BRUSSELS OFFICIALLY ANNOUNCED

PARIS, August 20 (11 P. M.).—The German cavalries have occupied Brussels. This official announcement was made to-night. Strong columns are following up this movement.

The Belgian army is retreating on Antwerp without having been engaged by the Germans.

Along with the announcement with the fall of Brussels, the official statement says:

"Our troops have met with brilliant successes in Alsace, especially between Meulhausen and Altkirch. The Germans retreating on the Rhine left in our hands many prisoners and twenty-four guns, six of which were captured by our infantry after a sharp struggle. In Lorraine the day was less fortunate for us. Our advanced troops found themselves faced by exceptionally strong positions. They were forced by a counter-attack to fall back in order to re-establish the line established on the Solla and along the canal from the Marne to the Rhine."

OCCUPATION BY GERMANS OF NO OBSTACLES

WASHINGTON, August 20.—An official explanation of the Belgian field army's backward movement towards Antwerp was given to-night in the following cablegram from London, made public by the British embassy:

"The Belgian field army, based on Antwerp, has fallen back in that direction to cover its communication with that fortress. It is felt that in this momentary emergency, it has been transferred to Antwerp.

As Brussels is an undefended city, and no longer the seat of government,