THROUGHOUT CHRISTENDOM MEN OF ALL CREEDS EULOGIZE THE SPLENDID CHARACTER OF LEO XIII

AMERICA JOINS IN SORROW

Grief Is Shown at the National Capital.

State Secretary Sends Message to Rome.

Monseigneur Falconio Issues Address.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—The first definite announcement of the death of Pope Leo made to his immediate representative in Washington, Apostolic Delegate Falconio, was conveyed to him to-day by the Associated Press at 12:45 o'clock. Four hours later the official confirmation came. When the press bulletin was handed to Bishop Falconio he was having his midday meal in company with Bishop Rooker and Auditor Marchetti, of the apostolic delegation. All expressed deep sorrow and seemed greatly shocked.

The State Department, upon learning of the death of the Pope, sent the following to Cardinal Rampolla:

The President desires me to express his profound sense of the loss which the Christian world has sustained in the death of his Holiness Leo XIII. By his lofty character, his great learning and his comprehensive charity he adorned his exalted station and made his reign one of the most illustrious, as it has been one of the longest, in the history of the Catholic church. JOHN HAY.

During the afternoon the papal delegation was visited by many of the Catholic clergy to leave their expressions of sympathy and condolence. Among the callers also were representatives of the German and Russian embassies, both of whom called in state to express their sympathies.

The official announcement of the Pope's death read as follows:

ROME, July 20.—Monseigneur Falconio, Apostolic Delegate, Washington, D. C.: With deepest sorrow I announce to you the death of the Holy Father, which occurred this afternoon at 4 o'clock. His Holiness died surrounded by the Sacred College. M. CARDINAL RAMPOLLA.

To this message Archbishop Falconio made immediate response, as follows:

With deepest sorrow I express to your Eminence the universal grief for the irreparable loss sustained in the death of the glorious Pontiff.

Falconio's Address.

Monseigneur Falconio also gave out the following address to the Archbishops and Bishops of the Catholic church, of whom there are ninety in America:

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 20, 1903.—Your Lordship: It is my painful duty to convey to you the sad intelligence of the death of our Holy Father, the Pope, which occurred to-day. As in life, so in death, the august Pontiff has shown such wonderful examples of serious thought, of determination of character, of sweetness, of heart pity and Christian fortitude as to evoke in all lands the most striking manifestation of reverence and respect.

Leo XIII is dead. In him the world has lost a profound scholar, a distinguished statesman, a lover and a protector of justice; has lost one whose power for amelioration of society has been exercised with such consummate skill and earnestness as to be felt everywhere and to gain for him universal admiration. Hence his death is deplored by all without distinction of nationality or creed.

However, for us Catholics the loss is greater and consequently more keenly felt. In Leo XIII, besides the scholar, the statesman, the philanthropist, we have lost our spiritual father, the supreme pastor of our church, him who during his long pontificate has watched with incessant solicitude over our spiritual welfare and has spared no labor to proclaim further and wider the kingdom of his divine master. His reign recalls to our minds the brightest days of the papacy. His noble figure has earned one of the most glorious places in history.

While we bow reverently before the remains of our august Pontiff and deplore the great loss which his death has caused to the church, let public and private prayers be raised to heaven in every diocese and in every parish for the eternal repose of that noble soul. As to the public prayers, your Lordship may prescribe such suffrages as your piety may inspire. With sentiments of highest esteem and profound respect, I beg leave to remain, your devoted servant in Christ,

D. FALCONIO, Archbishop of Larissa, Delegate Apostolic.

Expressions of Grief.

Delegate Falconio repeatedly expressed in conversation his deep personal regret over the death of the Pope.

Bishop Rooker and Dr. Marchetti also expressed profound sorrow. Bishop Rooker gave out a statement in which he said:

The church boasts a long line of illustrious Pontiffs. Leo XIII will ever stand in their foremost rank. His reign has been a wonderful one. He assumed the pontificate at a most critical moment. He hands it to his successor without a single loss and with great gain.

The Bishops of the Catholic church will celebrate pontifical mass for the repose of the soul of the Pontiff in the cathedral of their respective dioceses and funeral masses will be said in all Catholic churches.

After the interment, prayers will be held in the Catholic churches asking that divine guidance may attend the labors of the consistory in their election of a successor to Leo XIII.

How European Capitals Heard the Sad Tidings

LONDON, July 21.—The first news of the Pope's death was conveyed to Westminster Cathedral in a press dispatch which was transmitted to Monsignor Johnson, acting head of the diocese since the death of Cardinal Vaughan.

Monsignor Fenton, the Vicar General, immediately dispatched to each diocese a circular notifying the clergy of the event, of which they had already been informed through the papers, and directing that solemn requiem mass be celebrated in memory of Leo XIII.

Long biographical sketches, memoirs and editorials are called forth by the death of the Pope and the English papers all teem with expressions of the warmest sympathy and deep regret. A contrast is drawn between the unique position the Papacy now holds in international consideration, compared with its shattered, discredited position at the time of the death of Pius IX. The Morning Post says:

The keys of St. Peter that death snatched from him are now the symbols of a world-wide anarchy such as even Islam itself with its countless millions of devotees cannot boast.

The Daily News says:

Leo XIII will be remembered as one of the greatest of Popes and humblest of Christions.

PARIS, July 21.—The Figaro says:

Pope Leo leaves the Roman church stronger, more alert and more closely allied with the life of the people than it was under any of its predecessors during the past century.

The Figaro affirms that Foreign Minister Delcasse's telegram advising the French Cardinals of the Pope's death included a request that they come to the Foreign Ministry before starting for Rome.

BERLIN, July 20.—The news of the death of the Pope, having been hourly expected for some time, caused no surprise. Emperor William, during his trip to Norway, had been getting frequent bulletins about the Pontiff's condition. While no Pope could possibly have been more acceptable to Germany than Leo XIII, Government circles expect no changes in the relations with the Vatican. Germany has no candidate for the holy chair and will not even indicate a preference.

VIENNA, July 20.—On receiving news of the Pope's death the Emperor retired to his private chapel to pray. The event will not change Austrian relations with the Vatican, and it is unlikely that Austria will attempt to influence the decision of the conclave except in the case of the election of Cardinal Rampolla, to whom the Austrian Government is decidedly opposed.

ROME, July 20.—Premier Zanardelli telegraphed the death of Pope Leo to King Victor Emmanuel at the castle of Racconni to-night. The King, although he expected the announcement at any hour, was much touched and is reported to have said:

No matter what our complaints may have been by reason of distant and recent controversies and discourtesies, I cannot help feeling deeply affected by the disappearance of a great and enlightened mind and the head of the church of my people.

Author and His Wife Burned.

MACKINAC ISLAND, Mich., July 20.—Charles H. Major, author of "When Knighthood Was in Flower," and Mrs. Major were badly burned this afternoon. Mrs. Major was heating a curling iron on an alcohol lamp, when the comb in her hair became ignited, burning her hair, arms and hands in a terrible manner. Mr. Major in attempting to extinguish the flames received severe burns about the arms and hands.

Inspects Tunnel Road.

OAKLAND, July 20.—Members of the Merchants' Exchange with Supervisor H. D. Rowe and Secretary Edwin Stearns of the Board of Trade visited the new tunnel road yesterday and made a thorough inspection of the progress of construction on both sides of the hill. On the Contra Costa County side of the tunnel the bore is 548 feet into the hill, 18 feet wide and 17 feet high. On the Alameda County side the cut is 220 feet into the hill.

LOSS GENERAL

BY ARCHBISHOP RIORDAN.

THE whole church of the world grieves at the loss of the Holy Father, though his death was expected for the last two weeks. Coming at the end of a long pontificate, it comes as a shock to all Catholic people. His exceptional ability in every department of knowledge and the manner in which he treated great questions successfully place him among the greatest of the Pontiffs.

Every point of Christian humanity he treated in his encyclicals with clearness of exceptional rendering, making them classic for all time. There are so many remarkable things about the late Pontiff. His pontificate was remarkable for its duration and the hold he had, not only on his own subjects, but also on those outside the church. It is a difficult matter to condense in a few words what we all felt about the great Pontiff. Our great wish as Catholic people is that he be succeeded by one of equal learning and devotion to the cause of the church and humanity.

The late Pontiff stood before the world as the champion of the Christian church and expounded the principles of Christian morality which must be taken up, not only in the lives of individuals but in those of nations if they would be honorable and have some guarantee of permanency.

He was devoted to the institutions of this country in which we live and always spoke of it as if it were very dear to his heart.

We American Catholics mourn his loss, but God will provide a successor to take up the work and carry it on along the lines which have ever marked the great historic Church of Christ.

Cardinal Gibbons on the Works of Leo.

NEW YORK, July 21.—The World prints the following tribute to Pope Leo, written by Cardinal Gibbons:

Leo XIII is dead. The voice which filled the earth is silent; the lips which dispersed knowledge to nations are sealed; the heart which sympathized with all that was highest and holiest in aspirations and hopes of men has been touched unto stillness, and hands which but yesterday were freighted with power and blessing are to-day cold and lifeless. As a Catholic he was the vicar of Christ upon earth, the mouthpiece of the most high God. Those who acknowledged him not for their shepherd must recognize his genius and the example of his noble life. He has been summoned to rest for his labors. His works follow him to bespeak a crown of justice; they remain as a heritage for the admiration and imitation of generations to come.

The pontificate just brought to a close has been very nearly associated with the progress of the Catholic church in the United States, for it was Leo XIII who convened in plenary council the heirarchy and clergy to deliberate upon the perfecting of the church organization in this country. The enactments of the council, which closed its session on Sunday, December 9, 1884, were in due time approved by his holiness and they constitute to-day the standard of discipline throughout the republic. Not the least important result of this illustrious gathering was the demonstration of the fathers, with the sanction of Rome, to provide for the more comprehensive education of both clergy and laity. The sovereign Pontiff entered heart and soul into the project, which was at once so necessary and so congenial to his nature and previous training. He had himself elaborated a scheme which was to come up for discussion. The present Catholic University of America, situated at Washington, is the concrete expression of the counsels, hope and enduring pledge of Leo's affection for the United States.

While the great Pontiff's remains are awaiting their final resting place it is fitting that we should pay this tribute of devotion to his memory, for he was "a man of resource and our father in his generation." In the annals of history he will live as a scholar, a statesman, a philanthropist and a giant among great leaders of men. The true Christian will further honor him for that "the Lord gave him priesthood of nation and made him blessed in glory." In life he was known as "lumen in coelo"—the light given of heaven to lead men home to the heart of God. In death we cherish the thought that "they that are learned shall shine as the brightness of the firmament, and they that instruct many unto justice, as the stars to all eternity."

Noted Prelate Pays Beautiful Tribute to Leo

ST. PAUL, July 20.—Upon the receipt of the news of the death of the Pope, Archbishop Ireland paid this tribute to the dead Pontiff:

In Leo a truly great and good man passed from earth. The extraordinary, unparalleled interest with which the world this last fortnight kept vigil around the Vatican, where the old hero battled dramatically with grim death, is the magnificent tribute to Leo which nothing could ever have evoked save unusual grandeur of soul and unusual feats, the offspring of that grandeur. In the death of Leo humanity realizes that an orb of light, such as is seldom seen to dominate the high skies of its moral and intellectual firmament, has fallen, making a mighty void which soon again may not be filled.

Great and good Leo truly was, fashioned so by nature and by grace divine. What a mind! Loftiest it was in vision, reaching out to vastest horizons, soaring upward to highest regions of thought and truth. And how quick in action that mind of Leo was; how piercing in glance!

How rich and varied the store of knowledge! Rapidly as he conversed he would travel from literature to science and art, from theology to diplomacy—everywhere the manifest master and everywhere the cultured scholar.

And then he was ambitious to put to profit his talents, ambitious to do great things. When he first ascended the pontifical throne he resolved that so far as opportunity came his would be a historical pontificate and to that end he worked conscientiously during his life. He lived and worked purely for God and for men. He met kings and peasants, men of highest social rank and of the lowest—all bowed before his graciousness and whispered to him words of affection and devotion.

There is no other post of honor and duty so elevated, so sublime as the Roman pontificate, the treasury of centuries of inspirations, the world-chair of moral authority ruling direct two hundred and fifty millions, of every tribe and every nation, ruling indirectly by the silent prestige of its power, by the vast spiritual force of its life, and teachings, entire humanity. Into that pontificate he entered and reigned a quarter of a century, leaving posterity to say, as he closes the last pages of his record, that in him the Catholic church has had one of the greatest wonders of her wondrous sovereigns and humanity one of its noblest thinkers and highest exemplars of fidelity to God-given duty.

All humanity has been benefited by him. He never hesitated to reach out beyond the formal confines of the church to serve humanity, to serve nations and men, who were not of the fold of the church.

One of the most meaningful of the acts of Leo was his announcement to the Catholics of France that it was their moral duty to adhere to the republic and the doctrinal teachings regarding modern ideas and forms of government involved in that announcement. It was, too, a masterful stroke of diplomacy. All the Catholics of France did not follow Leo. Their political traditions held the field; to-day they are suffering from their short-sighted conservatism and their disobedience toward Leo.

No other man reigned at the dawn of the twentieth century as Leo reigned. It was the supreme triumph of moral power—the triumph of truth and of justice, the triumph of a soul replenished with truth and justice. With Leo there dies the admirer and lover of America. Said he to a Bishop from America one day:

"Oh, America! It is the future."

Leo's clear view of things has endeared America to him. No other statesman in Europe like Leo understood America—its possibilities and the growing of its institutions.

Nothing in the circumstances connected with the illness and death of Leo does so much honor to him and so much honor to our common human nature as the outpoken interest taken in him by the non-Catholic world, especially in the United States. In America the Associated Press daily burdened trans-Atlantic wires with messages lengthy and sympathetic from Rome. The newspapers of the country quickly opened their columns to those messages and repeatedly wrote in the friendliest language.

In numerous Protestant churches kindliest mention was made of Leo from the pulpit and prayers for him went up from the lips of ministers and of congregations. Leo, in his last moments, was deeply touched on hearing of this attitude of Protestants toward him.

The world is to-day the better for the sweet kindliness begotten in it by Leo.

Tells of Leo's Warm Affection for the States

NEW YORK, July 20.—Archbishop Farley to-day spoke of the late Pope as follows:

History of his pontificate, with its marvels and its blessings, point to Leo XIII as having been pre-eminently a chosen instrument in the hands of Divine Providence.

A great Pope, his gifted soul could soar up to and find congenial atmosphere among the sublime heights of theology and philosophy. His fatherly heart could feel and his foresight could provide for the well being of the humblest of his flock. No other aim than this, indeed, has been in view in the wise and salutary counsels, in his luminous and emphatic teachings, upon the sacredness of the Christian marriage tie as being the source of safety and the protection of domestic happiness.

His paternal solicitude extended to all peoples. America has always had a large share of both his pronounced affection and his anxious care. The increase in hierarchy and the impulse given to every grade, from the elementary to the university, among us are evidences which are too familiar that we should need to dwell upon them. Rarely did Leo XIII permit an occasion to pass, when speaking to Americans or to those who love American institutions, that he did not manifest his especial affection and admiration for our people and our country. With what emotion do I recall the words that fell from those venerable lips as I bade him farewell at the end of a memorable audience, after he had listened to an account of the progress of the church in this, our diocese, during his own lifetime.

"Ah," he said, "among my many trials America is my consolation. There the church enjoys liberty. In the United States she is free to build her churches and her schools unmolested. Here in Rome I, the vicar of Christ, am as a slave, deprived of free action. In Italy, in France, the church is being persecuted by those who should defend her. Thank God for the consolation that comes to us from free America."

Ancestry of Leo.

Churchmen Write of the Pope's Career.

Peace of World Was Pontiff's Hope.

MUST BE FREE

BY ARCHBISHOP MONTGOMERY.

THE universal interest felt in the illness and death of Pope Leo XIII shows to the world that as the Papacy so affects a large body of the citizens of every nationality the Sovereign Pontiff ought to be free. No matter what the extent of territory—whether much or little—it should be evident to every government on earth that the Pope should not be the subject of any government.

This is a moment when the attention of the world is centered on the great part the Papacy plays and must play in the world, because its spiritual headship is not bounded by any geographical line. If the rulers of the nations truly desire the welfare of all their citizens, let them take thought at this moment and see that the Supreme Pontiff be assured of absolute freedom. If there ever was an international question that affects all nations it is this very one.

No moment could be more opportune than the present for understanding why this is the case. The 250,000,000 of Catholics of whom the Papacy is the recognized spiritual head are subjects of all forms of government, and no power pleads for loyalty to lawfully constituted government more than does the Papacy—and for the same reason no power pleads more earnestly for equal and exact justice to all.

Will the governments of the twentieth century rise to the simple but overpowering truth?

Oldest Prelate Tells of Leo's Singular Purity

CINCINNATI, July 20.—Archbishop William Henry Elder, who became the oldest living prelate upon the death of the Pope, said of Leo XIII:

It is eighteen years since I saw the Holy Father, and during that period so much has been accomplished by him that he has become the marvel of the age. He has indeed been a light of the heaven, which motto he bears, and has guided the church through the perils that have beset her with a master hand and mind. He has been a great man and a holy man. While the singular purity and modesty of his life have won for him great admiration, his most lasting monument will be the work he has done for the amelioration of mankind, the aid of the laboring classes and the defense of right and justice. It is only becoming an American to feel gratitude toward Leo XIII for the interest he has maintained in the church in America and in this country in general.

Eulogies Come From Prelates in the West

SACRAMENTO, July 20.—The bell of the Cathedral of the Blessed Sacrament tolled to-day in memory of Pope Leo, and mourning colors were placed on the buildings of the various Catholic institutions. Appropriate services will be held to-morrow. Bishop Thomas Grace of the diocese of Sacramento, who several years ago, while a priest, visited the Pope at the Vatican in company with the late Bishop Manogue, thus expressed his sentiments and those of the people of his diocese on the Pontiff's death:

Pope Leo XIII was elected to the papal throne at a time when the enemies of the church were powerful, numerous and aggressive. After a most remarkable reign he leaves the church in peace, its friendship sought by crowned heads and its doctrines better understood by the multitudes. His intellectual activity won the learned; the gentle manner in which he treated diplomatic foes made them friends, and his honest sympathy with the toilers gained for him the title of universal father.

In an age of great leaders he led all, whether they sought the realm of loftiest thought or plodded the laborious way of everyday life. He was providentially fitted for the circumstances of his time to shed light on the church of God. Every Catholic rejoices that Leo XIII dies venerated by the church and respected by the whole world.

LOS ANGELES, July 20.—Bishop Thomas Conaty said to-day regarding the passing of Pope Leo XIII:

The greatest man of the century is dead. We mourn as for a friend and father, and while we know the conditions are infinitely better for him beyond, yet we sorrow for our own loss. His was a personality which, once met, must be remembered, and I believe it is the sentiment of non-Catholics as well as Catholics that a holy man has passed away.

Bells on all the Catholic churches in the city were tolled for one hour after the announcement of the Pope's death.

SANTA FE, N. M., July 20.—Bishop J. B. Pitaval, in charge of the archdiocese of Santa Fe during the absence of Archbishop Peter Bourgade in France, said to-day:

With the death of the great Pontiff, Leo XIII, the Catholic church loses one of its greatest rulers and the world its most dintinguished man. Recalling an old saying current in Rome to the effect that there are three kinds of Popes, the scholar, the statesman and the man of prayer, we can well observe that all three were combined in Leo XIII. Until the end, young in spite of his extreme old age, cheerful under the weight of the cappa magna, his brow seemed nimbused with the rarest and most harmonic gifts of genius, kindness and virtue.

SEATTLE, July 20.—Regarding the death of Pope Leo, Right Rev. Edward O'Day, Bishop of Nisqually, to-day said:

Through his long and eventful career Pope Leo was always a friend of America and all his life he has labored to bring all people together.

PORTLAND, Or., July 20.—Archbishop A. Christie of Oregon, speaking on the death of the Pope, said:

A great light has been quenched this day on the historic Vatican hill. With universal assent mankind admits that the greatest mind of the present age has to-day closed its brilliant earthly career. "Well done, good and faithful servant," must surely be his greeting from the Master. No corner of the inhabited globe escaped the solicitude of his paternal eye. No question that concerned the betterment of humanity was left untouched by him. His utterances on burning social questions will ever be axioms in the industrial world, and his fervid appeal for the unity of christendom will go far to heal the breach of centuries and hasten the time when there shall be but one fold and one shepherd.

Honolulu Receives News.

HONOLULU, July 20.—The announcement of the death of Pope Leo, although anticipated, was received with much sadness in Honolulu and particularly among Catholic residents. Services will be held throughout the Hawaiian Islands in the Roman Catholic churches on the day of the funeral in Rome.

Artisan Seriously Injured.

George Nelson, a tinner residing at 1619 Thirteenth street, Oakland, while working yesterday on the roof of the new wing of the Ladies' Protection and Relief building, Franklin street, this city, fell a distance of thirty feet. The plank on which he was standing broke and Nelson was precipitated to the ground. He was taken to the Central Emergency Hospital where Dr. Harvey attended to his injuries, which are of a serious nature. He suffered a bad scalp wound and his breastbone and three ribs were broken. There is little chance for his recovery.

Woman's Dismembered Arm Found.

OAKLAND, July 20.—Coroner Mehrmann has made a careful examination of the human arm found in the estuary by Thomas O'Neill of 831 Cedar street, yesterday. The Coroner says the relic is a woman's arm, but he does not find sufficient evidence to say whether it was cast away by a medical student or was dismembered after death by a steamer's paddle wheel.

NEWS IS RECEIVED IN CITY

The Bells of Local Churches Are Tolled.

Solemn Ceremonies Are All Arranged.

Archbishop Montgomery Pays Tribute.

THE news of the death of Pope Leo XIII was received in San Francisco yesterday with marked sympathy and grief by all denominations. The news of the passing of the aged Pontiff spread rapidly through the city and on all sides were heard expressions of regret that the splendid career of the supreme head of the Catholic faith had terminated.

As soon as word of the death of the Pope reached Archbishop Riordan he ordered the bells of St. Mary's Cathedral tolled and until the noon hour the mournful sound of the clanging metal told of the passing of the Pontiff. The bells of all the parish churches were also tolled until noon, in accordance with a request made by the Archbishop some days ago.

The death of the Pope will be the occasion of solemn ceremonies in San Francisco and every portion of the diocese over which Archbishop Riordan has jurisdiction.

In every church in the diocese a requiem high mass will be intoned this morning at 9 o'clock.

The entrances and sanctuaries of all the churches will be properly draped in mourning and the emblems of grief will be maintained until after the remains of the late Pontiff are conveyed to the vault in Rome.

A requiem high mass will be intoned at St. Mary's Cathedral to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock, at which all the clergy of the parish will be present.

On the day of the funeral in Rome a solemn mass of requiem will be intoned in every church in the diocese where possible, or at least a "missa cantata" will be rendered.

The center of interest in San Francisco on the day of the funeral will be at St. Mary's Cathedral, where a solemn pontifical mass of requiem will be intoned and a sermon delivered. Archbishop Riordan will celebrate the mass at the cathedral, to which all the priests and members of the Catholic church are invited. This mass will begin at 10:30 on Wednesday morning, and it is likely that there will be a great gathering of clergy and laity, rendering the occasion one of marked solemnity and grandeur.

In a circular letter, addressed by Archbishop Riordan to the clergy of his diocese, his Grace requests that during the interregnum the prayer found in the Missal at the mass, "Pro eligedo Summo Pontifice," be said at all the masses when permitted by the rubrics.

Special prayers will also be offered for the divine guidance of the Cardinals, who will meet in conclave in Rome to elect a Pontiff.

Coadjutor Archbishop Montgomery, when asked to give his opinion as to what place in history Pope Leo XIII would occupy, said:

An Archbishop's Tribute.

From me you can expect only an ex-parte opinion. Personally I consider him the greatest man of the nineteenth century, and I believe my opinion will find an echo in the hearts of the 250,000,000 Catholics who for the past quarter of a century have acknowledged his spiritual leadership.

That we do not overshoot the mark in our appraisement of the dead Pontiff is evidenced by the universal voice of the world as expressed through the press and the voices of statesmen and leaders in all the different walks of life. All agree that Leo XIII will be one of the immortal figures of history and that his influence as head of the Roman Catholic church for the past twenty-five years has left a deeper impress for the betterment of the world at large than that of any single man during the present era.

Even with this aid Leo XIII has proved himself a man second to none. Simple and forcible in a kindly way, with a heart overflowing with love for mankind and an absolute devotion to the church of which he was the head, it has been given to Leo XIII to accomplish more in the arena of universal politics than any other man who has lived during the present age. Making for peace always, he has drawn together more closely than ever before the nations of the world and the impress of his work will linger long after the fame of warriors shall have been dimmed. Bismarck welded together an empire by blood and steel; Leo XIII sought to bind the world with soft strands of love.

With all his kindness there was never a time that Leo XIII when forced to an issue did not take a determined stand, and once intrenched in his position he was as immovable as Gibraltar. Powers might batter at the Papal throne, politicians protest and rulers rage, but the Pope took no step backward. With an abiding faith he waited and at his death he could look back over his long reign with complacency, for most of his aims had been accomplished.

Church Sustains No Loss.

While we Catholics deeply regret his death and would have liked that he could have lived forever as our head, we feel that the church has sustained no loss by his death. We believe the church to be a divine institution and that God will raise up a man for us to replace the notable figure that has just passed to his great reward. Who he will be we have no means of knowing. Perhaps those living in daily contact with the Cardinals of Rome may be able to make a forecast which will prove more or less reliable, but none can say who will succeed the dead Pontiff.

The selection of a successor is left to the College of Cardinals, of which there are about sixty living members. These will meet in conclave, apart from all outside influences and after a season of fasting and prayer will ballot for a new Pope. At the conclave which selected Leo XIIII he was not considered a possibility, but under divine guidance the College of Cardinals chose him for the high position which he filled with such singular ability and devotion.

Naturally his successor will be an Italian, although there is no law in the church to compel this. There have been Popes of many nationalities, but of later times the tradition has been to select an Italian for the position. As American citizens we look upon our Government as the best that has ever existed. Catholics of other nationalities perhaps feel the same way toward their governments. Consequently the selection of one of a nationality not sanctioned by recent procedure might engender resentment and illy serve the purposes of the church.

As I said before, the church itself will feel no loss in the death of Leo XIII, no matter how deeply as individual Catholics we deplore his passing. But mankind at large has lost a powerful and kindly leader, ripe in scholarship, wise in the ways of humanity, consecrated to the love of his fellow men and able to note and minister to the heart throbs of human suffering, whether in the hovel or the palace. He is dead, but he will always live. May he rest in peace.