

BRUSSELS REPORTED TAKEN BY THE KAISER'S ARMY; LARGE GERMAN FORCES CROSSING THE RIVER MEUSE

WAR NEWS AT A GLANCE

An entire change in the plan of campaign may be brought about by the finding of an opening to the north by the German army in Belgium. This is admitted in an official communication from Brussels which said the "Germans have gained ground on both banks of the River Meuse, and are in contact with the allies."

Rumors Brussels has fallen into German hands are persistently current in Paris, but no confirmation is obtainable. All approaching roads have been barricaded and entrenched.

Antwerp apparently is the temporary goal of the German troops in Belgium. They are reported moving slowly, but steadily, in the direction of the great fortified port on the River Scheldt.

German soldiers have occupied the town of Tirlemont and their masses, pushing in from the frontier, are believed to have come in contact with the allies' forces.

A report from Brussels asserts that the Germans lost 6,000 killed near Charleroi. This is not confirmed.

Reports are current in many European quarters that Germany has decided not to comply with Japan's ultimatum.

News of military developments, issued by the official bureaus, becomes more brief as the great masses of Germans and Austrians approach the opposing forces of Belgians, French and British.

Princes Eitel Frederick and August William, sons of the emperor, are reported to have passed through Liege on the way to the front.

A corps of Amazons is reported being raised in Berlin, according to Chinese medical men, who arrived at Rotterdam from Berlin.

French official advices announce the rapid progress of the French column invading Lorraine in the direction of Metz.

BLIND BISHOP REPORTED SHOT BY GERMANS

Was Accused of Having Fort Plans in Possession

Paris, Aug. 20.—The La-Croix, a Catholic newspaper, declares the blind bishop, Mgr. Kannengieser, alleged to have been shot by the Germans at Istein, in Baden, was an Alsatian and anti-German. He was accused by the Germans with having in his possession plans of the fortress of Istein Glotz, where a large German force was awaiting the advance of the French army marching through upper Alsace. Istein Glotz is regarded as almost impregnable.

SOLDIERS OF FRANCE RE-TAKE MUELHAUSEN

Paris, Aug. 20.—The re-occupation of Muelhausen, Alsace, by French troops, is officially announced here.

The recapture of Muelhausen was preceded by a very severe battle, during which the French took one of the suburbs at the point of the bayonet. They also took six German cannon and six ammunition wagons. The situation in the Vosges mountains is unchanged.

CZAR COULD HAVE 20,000,000 SOLDIERS

St. Petersburg, via London, Aug. 20.—Enthusiastic meetings of Poles in many towns of Russia are settling loyal acknowledgements of the favors foreshadowed to the Polish nation in the commander-in-chief's proclamation to the army. A leading Pole of Kiev significantly said: "As Slavs we have been entirely on the side of Russia in this war, but henceforth we side with Russia as Poles also." If Russia puts into the field all the men of the empire available either as soldiers, reserves, or last reserves and volunteers, it is not an exaggerated estimate that it could raise 20,000,000 capable of bearing arms.

FATHER WERNZ, "BLACK POPE," ALSO IS DEAD

Death of Head of Society of Jesus is Confirmed

Rome, via Paris, Aug. 20.—The report is current that Francis Xavier Wernz, general of the Society of Jesus, died at midnight. It is impossible officially to confirm the report.

London, Aug. 20.—An Exchange Telegraph Rome dispatch says Father Francis Xavier Wernz died this morning almost simultaneously with the pope.

Rome, Aug. 20.—The death of Father Wernz, known as the "Black Pope" is confirmed.

The "black pope" was a nickname used to indicate that Father Wernz was "a power behind the throne."

FORTY KILLED BY COLLAPSE OF HOUSE

Washington, Aug. 20.—Forty British and American workmen were killed today by the collapse of the new concrete customs house at Ciebra, Honduras, according to a dispatch to the state department.

TREATY IS REGARDED AS SCRAP OF PAPER

London, Aug. 20.—The Times gives an account of the final interview between the British ambassador at Berlin, Sir Edward Goschen, and the imperial chancellor, Dr. Von Bethmann-Hollweg. Speaking with great irritation, according to the Times, the chancellor expressed his inability to understand England's attitude, exclaiming: "Why should you make war for a scrap of paper?" Sir Edward replied, in effect, that he understood the chancellor's inability to comprehend the British action, but that England attached importance to the scrap of paper because it bore her signature as well as Germany's.

THE LATE POPE PIUS X



POPE PIUS X.

"TOGETHER IN ONE; ALL THINGS IN CHRIST," THE LAST WORDS OF POPE PIUS

Rome, Aug. 20.—"Together in one; all things in Christ." These words, which Pope Pius adopted as his motto in an encyclical issued August 10th, 1903, six days after he was elevated to the pontificate, were on his lips as he entered the valley of death.

The end, which came at 1:20 this morning, was peaceful. A few moments before he had been roused from a state of semi-consciousness, and he attempted to bestow a blessing upon those gathered in the chamber, but his strength failed him. After a pause, he murmured the scriptural text and did not speak again.

The death of the pontiff, in the eightieth year of his life and the twelfth year of his pontificate, while long anticipated, because of ailments incident to advanced age, nevertheless came as a shock, even to those near him. For several days he had been suffering from gouty catarrh, but on Tuesday his physicians declared his trouble was of no great importance, and yesterday reassuring reports concerning the patient were current. A change came suddenly during the forenoon yesterday, and early in the afternoon those in attendance announced that death was imminent.

Similar attacks had been resisted with the aid of the pope's will power, but his de-

pression over the clash of arms in Europe militated against another recovery. At 10 o'clock last night the pontiff experienced an attack of coughing which greatly distressed him. He could not move in bed without assistance and the struggle he had to breathe was painful to witness.

THE SUPREME MOMENT.

As the supreme moment approached, the coughing ceased and his restlessness disappeared. The features of the patient, which had given evidence of the pain, resumed their normal expression, except for the pallor, which increased. Two of his sisters and the pope's secretaries could not restrain their sobs, and their voices seemed to bring back the pontiff from the state of coma into which he had lapsed. His eyes opened and his lips moved, and it was plain he was making an effort to impart a final blessing. For the moment it seemed dissolution had taken place, and then his lips moved again.

"Together in one; all things in Christ," he whispered. Dr. Marchovafata bent over the bed, listening for the heart that was stilled. "It's all over," he said. The matter of the conclave was discussed today. It is said the majority of the cardinals favor holding it in Rome as

usual, because of the neutrality of Italy in war. Others, however, suggested Holland, which they regarded more neutral than Italy.

BURIAL IN ST. PETER'S.

There is much interest in the matter where the body will find a final resting place. It is recalled that the carrying of the body of Pius IX. from St. Peter's to St. Lawrence caused a riot. For this reason the body of Pope Leo, although he expressed a wish to be buried in St. John Lateran, where his tomb was erected, is still in St. Peter's, as the late pope feared its transportation might cause disorders.

It is believed Pius X. selected St. Peter's for his tomb to avoid the possibility of any unpleasant incident.

The Giornale d'Italia says the pope recently drew up new rules to govern future conclaves and that these abolished the rights of veto of foreign powers, thus freeing the cardinals of temporal invoices in spiritual matters. The new rules also, the paper says, modified some of the formalities concerning the duration of the conclave.

CONCLAVE SEPT. 3.

Cardinal Della Volpe, the chamberlain, who was absent from Rome, will return today and invite the members of the sacred college to decide upon the funeral ceremonies, which will occupy nine days.

It is expected the conclave for the election of a pope will not be held until September 3, to give time for the cardinals from several countries to arrive. Even so it is doubtful if Cardinals Gibbons and O'Connell of the United States can reach there in time, owing to

SEVERE FIGHTING IS UNDER WAY IN VICINITY OF THE FORMER BELGIAN CAPITAL

BIG EVENTS ARE IN PROGRESS IN THE WAR ZONE

Germans Are Steadily Approaching Entrenched French Forces

London, Aug. 20.—The almost complete absence of news from the theater of war today is the best evidence of the big events in progress which will test the real calibre of the battalions engaged in the "New Waterloo" or "New Sedan."

That the great German advance is being pushed with determination can safely be asserted.

On both banks of the Meuse the Germans are crowding southward, toward the entrenched French army waiting to stem their progress toward Sedan and Paris.

The invaders already have reached a line between Dinant and Neufchateau. The latter point is less than 25 miles from Sedan.

Northward the Germans have reached the River Dyle between Brussels and Antwerp. The Germans have gained much ground in the direction of Brussels.

BULLETINS

St. Petersburg, Aug. 20.—An official communication says the Russians occupied Gumbinnen, twenty miles from the Russian frontier, in East Prussia, capturing twelve guns and a large number of prisoners.

Paris, Aug. 20.—The prefecture of police in Paris has estimated that 600,000 persons are idle in the French capital, owing to the war. Labor leaders are co-operating with a government commission to reopen opportunities for work.

Washington, Aug. 20.—The administration bill for war risks was favorably reported to the House and Senate today, after brief hearings in the committees. Underwood told the House committee that "this is an insurance plan which will let us send wheat, corn and cotton to pay our balance abroad. The risk is slight."

London, Aug. 20.—A dispatch to the Reuter's agency from Ghent, Belgium, says: "Yesterday's fighting at Aerschot was extremely hot. German infantry, supported by machine guns and artillery, opened a fierce attack. The Belgians were outnumbered, but put up a desperate resistance. The troops on both sides fought like demons. Both sides were losing heavily when retreat was sounded. Major Gilson, whose nose was broken by a bullet, took charge of the Belgian rear guard, which fought so stubbornly that only seven out of 288 men returned."

Officially Admitted That Portion of the Belgium Army of Defense Has Retreated in the Direction of Antwerp

INVADERS ARE GAINING

Make Progress on Both Sides of Meuse--Movement to the North May Occasion Change in Strategy Plans

London, Aug. 20.—A Brussels dispatch says the German occupation of Brussels is imminent. The burgomaster of the former Belgian capital has ordered the civic guard to disarm.

London, Aug. 20.—The official bureau has announced that "the Belgian field army, confronted by superior numbers, has fallen back. The Belgian troops admirably performed their duty in delaying the hostile advance and enabling their allies to complete concentration."

Paris, Aug. 20.—There is a persistent rumor here that the Germans have occupied Brussels, but this cannot be confirmed.

A portion of the Belgian army has begun to retire in the direction of Antwerp, according to an official announcement concerning the situation in Belgium.

East of Namur the Germans have attained a line between Dinant and Neufchateau.

Large German forces continue to cross the River Meuse between Liege and Namur. German outposts have occupied Dyle.

It is reported the retirement of the Belgians towards Antwerp was the result of the German movements described above.

GERMANS MAKE GAINS.

An official communication from Brussels says: "The Germans have gained ground on both banks of the River Meuse and are in contact with the allies. The enemy, finding the routes to the southward strongly held by the French and Belgians, discovered an opening to the north. This may entirely change the strategy of both sides."

"The Belgians, having held the invaders in check for fifteen days, have done all that could be expected. Belgium strategy will now be merged into the general plan of the allied armies. The retrograde movement does not mean defeat."

The communication given by the French war office this morning was one of the briefest for some days. It announced only the bare facts of im-