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## POPE LEO XIII. IS DEAD EXPIRED THIS AFTERNOON

His Holiness Passed a Restless Night and Suffered Much Distress in Breathing Today. Discussion of Succession Is Arousing Much Interest Throughout the Civilized World.

Rome, July 20.—1 p. m.—The following semi-official medical statement is made at the vatican:

"The pope is in a state of 'fevere acuta' which even his physicians are unable to relieve satisfactorily. The possibility is his holiness may last some time longer for days, but the probability is that this is his last day."

Rome, July 20.—12:30 p. m.—All the cardinals in Rome have been summoned to the vatican. This is a strong indication that the end is approaching. Cardinal Serafini Vennubboli Grand Penitentiary, has entered the papal chamber for the purpose of giving his holiness absolute inarticulate words.

The holy sacrament was exposed at St. Peter's this morning, a sign that the final agony has commenced. The official bulletin by the physicians is very laconic. It reads:

"Last night his holiness slept only a short interval. His general condition remains constantly grave. His respiration is 24, respiration 32, temperature 38.2 centigrades."

At 1:15 Dr. Mazzoni arrived hurriedly at the vatican. He considered the pope's death imminent. The final stage, it is understood, was entered upon at 1:15 this afternoon and this is expected to last into the evening.

London, July 20.—A Central news dispatch at 2:15 says the pope had a terrible fit of coughing and then collapsed. A slight rally followed, but death is expected momentarily.

Washington, July 20.—A papal legation dispatch from Rome says: "The condition of his holy father is most grave. 'RAMPOLLA.' The wording of the message leads Falcone to believe that the pope's death may occur before the day is over."

Rome, July 20.—The government has announced that a telegraph pole has fallen and hence there will be great delay in all messages. This means that the government is getting ready to place an embargo on all messages and that the officials have reason to believe that the pope's dissolution is close at hand.

London, July 20.—Your correspondent hears that a code telegram has been received at London from a high official at Rome announcing that the pope expired at 12:49 p. m. The telegram has not been confirmed.

Oyster Bay, July 20.—President Roosevelt has just been notified by the cable office that the pope is dead.

New York, July 20.—The Western Union at 12:20 announces that the pope is dead.

### Official Report of Death.

Washington, July 20.—U. S. Charge d'Affairs Gibbons at Rome wires the state department that the pope died at 4:10 July 20th.

President Roosevelt's Condolence. Washington, July 20.—The following was sent to Cardinal Rampolla at Rome, by President Roosevelt's order at 1:15 this afternoon:

"The president desires me to express his profound sense of the loss that the Christian world sustains in the death of his holiness. By his lofty character, great learning and 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. (Signed) 'HAY.'"

Rome, July 20.—The announcement of Pope Leo's death was officially made by the Italian government this afternoon. Three fifty-five is the time given for the death.

Tomorrow the pope's body will be opened and embalmed. The intestines are being placed in an urchin for immediate burial. Then the deceased pontiff, dressed in a cassock, surplice and wooden cap will be carried to the consistory hall to be visited by the cardinals, ambassadors and members of the papal court. Then the body will be dressed in full pontifical robes and removed to the Sistine chapel to be placed on a bier and left in the care of the canonical penitentiaries. The morning after the body will be escorted to the vatican basilical the feet extending beyond the threshold to permit devout mourners to kiss them without entering the church. The body will be buried on the ninth day after the death in the morning. The conclave to elect a successor will convene immediately after. The first meet immediately after the pope's death given to Rome today was when the big bells commenced to toll. Immense crowds immediately headed for the vatican. Nothing could be seen, however, save the arrival of a few belated cardinals. Within the vatican the iron hand of discipline which to a certain extent was relaxed during the pope's illness was at once reinstated. Rampolla's position lapsed on the death of his master. The pope's body was laid on a couch and covered with scarlet brocade while two of the noble guard with the points of their swords resting on the floor stood watch. A German specialist who had been awaiting in Rome since July 14th immediately went to the vatican to prepare the body for embalming tomorrow.

As the afternoon wore on the general aspect of Rome resumed its normal condition, disturbed only by the tolling of bells, as the effects of the

death were discounted by the fact being so long expected. From a vatican official it is learned that the death took place exactly at 4:04. The pope's last moments were quiet and peaceful. In his chamber at the time of death were Cardinals Vannitello, Serstand Piffanie, Count Pecci, the pope's nephew, Dr. Laponi and the pope's valet, Picoentra.

Rome, July 20.—As the pope lay dying the penitentiaries who had been summoned to perform the final offices gathered about the prelate's bedside and recited prayers. As his heart finally stopped they quoted verses from the Passion. After his death the doctors waited some minutes and applied the usual death tests. They notified Rampolla who is filling the capacity of prefect to the palace and he in turn notified Oreglia. The latter was conducted to the papal apartment by the head chamberlain, the apostolic notary and the physicians. On arriving at the bed chamber Oreglia knocked three times on the door, receiving no response he entered the apartment and approached the corpse. Taking a silver mallet he struck the dead pope's forehead three light blows, each time calling his name. He removed from the pope's finger the fisherman's ring, the sign of papal authority and turning to those present announced in solemn tones, "Pope Leo XII is dead."

From the moment he removed the ring Oreglia became the executive head of the holy see. Oreglia sent the first notifications of the pope's demise to the cardinal dean, representing the college of cardinals and to the cardinal vicar representing the bishopric of Rome, after which he sent notifications to the representatives of foreign powers. Mgr. Nocella, secretary of the sacred college immediately notified all cardinals absent from Rome to at once attend the forthcoming conclave. Orders were sent to all churches in Rome to celebrate the requiem mass.

### FORECAST OF ELECTION.

What Some of the Cardinals Think Will Be the Line-Up at Conclave.

Rome, July 20.—Cardinals who are indirectly active in promoting the interests of Roman Curia, have prepared the following forecast.

Of the 64 cardinals 45 are impossible, even as surprise candidates. Of the remaining 19, Oreglia, Capella, Di Pietro, Manara and Cretonia are over 70, hence being good material as transition candidates. In this class Di Pietro is the strongest.

Candidates of pronounced individuality and policy are divided into two classes. Gotti, Agliardi, Ferrata, Ferrari and Svampa are favorites of the reforming spirit; Rampolla, the elder Vannitelli would be continuers of Leo's diplomatic policy.

The colorless and surprise candidates include Sarto, Satoli and Gonnari. Sarto is the strongest.

Di Pietro is the best transition candidate and Gotti the best reform candidate.

Chances of Sarto. As a surprise candidate Sarto stands the best chance. Di Pietro's strength consists in being unobjectionable to the entire college. Gotti's pronounced views continue to array many cardinals against him.

It is now certain that at least four cardinals will be absent from the conclave.

The religious orders have six candidates in the college, namely: Steunhabel, Jesuit; Gotti, Carmelite; Martinielli, Augustinian; Pierotti, Dominican; Yves Tuto, Capuchin; Caprolatro, Orosorian. There is no likelihood that the cardinals of the various religious orders will combine on one candidate.

## POPE LEO'S SUCCESSOR WILL BE AN ITALIAN

It Is Almost Impossible for Representatives From Any Other Nation to Win.

London, July 20.—The claims of the Catholic church are so lofty, its organization so peculiar, there being no other ecclesiastical monarchy in Christendom, and its history has been so splendid, that the approaching election to its throne cannot be otherwise than a subject of the highest intellectual interest throughout the civilized world. This is especially the case at the present vacancy, for the papacy clearly stands at the parting of the ways, and the successor of Leo XIII. will probably decide whether the Church shall be world-wide, or shall become practically the church of the Latin races alone, races which if they are not decaying, are being outstripped in the great contest. If he is a man in whom the spiritual life is strong, he may infuse new vigor into the veins of the Church, while if he is a mere diplomatist, or a hunter after temporal power, he may extinguish the

reverence for his office among the progressive races.

It is not probable, next to impossible, that a non-Italian cardinal should be elected. Not only is the majority in the conclave composed of Italians born, but there are grave reasons, almost overwhelming reasons, why no one of that nation should be elected. The old reason that the Church is centralized in Rome, and that the congregations or committees which govern it, would feel themselves out of touch with a foreign pope, is still operative, and rather stronger than weaker, because the new dogma has compelled that all to exalt their chief's spiritual rights. International enmities have become more bitter, and no German or Englishman could be elected because Frenchmen and Spaniards would believe him hostile, while the choice of a Frenchman would rouse suspicion in all who think in German, possibly in Magyar. The death of Cardinal Ledochowski has left but one Slav Cardinal—Missia—who might be included among the Papabili, and though he would be a worthy candidate, he would be disliked both in Russia and Germany, as sure to keep up the sentiment, partly religious and partly national, which prevents Poles from being politically forgotten. An American cardinal might no doubt be elected without exciting much international feeling—though Spanish America, it must be remembered, is a great division of the Catholic world, and both detests and dreads the North American—but the election of Cardinal Gibbons would seem to the congregations a revolutionary proceeding, and one, moreover, forbidden by the grand obstacles of all. It would be fatal to the last chance of the restoration of the temporal power. That restoration, if accomplished, at all, must be accomplished by the sword, and to modern ideas the imposition by force of a foreign sovereign rejected by a whole people is painfully repugnant. Even the moderate cardinals cannot bring themselves to surrender all hope of once more becoming princes, and showing the world how a state ought to be governed for the promotion of Christian life, and they certainly will not add to the difficulties in the way of their dream by selecting as their chief any foreigner whatsoever, whether German, Slav, Latin or American.

They will choose an Italian, and among Italians they will strive to find a man of ability and spotless character who will be strictly conservative in his policy, especially as relates to the kingdom of Italy. They are far too well-meaning, as well as worldly-wise, to elect a man about whose character there is any shade of doubt, and too well aware of modern necessities to choose any man whose abilities are manifestly unequal to his lofty and unique position. At the same time they will desire a "safe" man, certain not to travel on a line which his subordinate condigns do not understand. These conditions will be found in this: the numbers greatly, they striking out Cardinal Oreglia, who would be dangerously fanatic; Cardinal Capella, who is too old—79; Cardinal Svampa, who is too young; Cardinal Parrochi, who is plebeian and capricious on outward appearance; Cardinal Di Pietro, because he is disliked at Berlin; and, above all, Cardinal Rampolla, the secretary of state, who has probably defended half the sacred college by his impetuosity, and all the governments of Europe, especially the French. This leaves in the front rank of the Papabili only two men: Cardinal Gotti, whom Leo XIII. indicated as his successor, and Cardinal Vannitelli. The first named is a reserved man, a Carmelite monk, who is greatly favored by Cardinal Rampolla, but whose purposes may be kept secret even from him. Cardinal Vannitelli is a man of accomplishments, who has conciliated the foreign vote, and who may yet succeed in soothing away the opposition of the Jesuits. It would seem therefore that unless the choice fell upon some comparatively unknown Italian, it would rest upon either of these two. The chances of the unknown, it should be remembered, are greatly impaired by a certain necessity for speed, the Conclave desiring not to leave time to the governments to interfere, or to exert pressure on behalf of a favorite with their peoples.

Battle With Venezuelan Rebels. LaGuerra, July 20.—News was received today of a sanguinary battle between rebels entrenched in Ciudad Bolivar, and the government forces under Gomez. The fighting occurred yesterday, the government forces attacking the enemy in two places. The Venezuelan fleet of five men of war participated and did terrible execution. They shelled the government buildings. Latest advices state that the fight still continues and that the government forces have the advantage. Two hundred rebels were killed and their bodies were found lying in the streets. The government losses were 100 killed.

Murder and Suicide at New Orleans. New Orleans, July 20.—District Attorney Guerly was shot and killed in his office this morning by Clarence Lyons, a cotton clerk, who then fatally shot himself. There had been a grudge of several years' standing arising from a case in which Guerly was Lyons' attorney.

## BIG DAY FOR ELKS IN BALTIMORE

The Grand Lodge of the Order Will Meet There Tomorrow—Great Attendance.

Baltimore, Md., July 20.—Baltimore is overrun with Elks, who have come here to attend the annual convention of the Grand Lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, which will open to-morrow. The convention promises to be the greatest in the history of the order. The western delegations have all arrived, the last reaching here this afternoon. Among the visitors are large numbers from Chicago, Detroit, New Orleans, Minneapolis, Kansas City, Denver and San Francisco. The delegates from New York, Philadelphia, Washington and the south are expected to put in an appearance this evening and tomorrow morning before the sessions begin. All of the prominent hotels are decorated beautifully with flags and bunting, and the Elks' Hall, Ford's Opera House, where the sessions are to be held, and the Carrollton Hotel, which has been chosen as headquarters of the grand lodge, will be ablaze with the richest and most elaborate kind of electrical decorations.

The grand lodge will convene at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning. Joseph T. Fanning, of Indianapolis, is an avowed candidate for the office of grand exalted ruler, and it seems to be the general opinion that he will be chosen without opposition to succeed the present exalted ruler, George P. Cronk of Omaha. The greater part of the business convention will be transacted tomorrow, so as to leave the remainder of the week free for the festivities, of which an elaborate program has been arranged. It is expected that the band contest will be one of the leading features of the convention. It will be held Wednesday in Electric Park and the participants will include Elks' bands from twenty-five cities of the country. To the winners of the contest \$2,000 will be distributed in prizes. Another great feature will be the street parade Thursday. Another great occasion will be the day at Tolchester Beach, or more appropriately termed Crab Day. A contract has been signed with an Annapolis firm to have 50,000 live crabs landed on the beach the evening preceding the feast. The entire beach and a number of boats have been chartered for the day and no one except those wearing the Elk badges will be permitted on the shore. Friday will be given to excursions to Gettysburg and pen-Mar, and Saturday will be termed Washington Day, when it is expected that thousands of the visitors will visit the Capitol city.

## CIRCUIT JUDGE REDWINE AT JACKSON, KY.

Empanels a Grand Jury From Friends of the Hargis Band of Assassins.

Jackson, Ky., July 20.—The circuit court convened this morning for the investigation of the burning of the Evans hotel, the alleged attempt to bribe Captain Ewen and the assassination of Doctor Cox. Judge Redwine refused to vacate the bench and empaneled a grand jury from the regular panel selected by the jury commissioners, who are Judge Hargis' constituents. There is consequently great dissatisfaction among the anti-Hargis faction. Cox's friends are considering the advisability of dropping his case, believing that it is useless to send witnesses before the Hargis grand jury. A strong body guard has been placed over Ewen.

## THIRTIETH BATTERY HOME. After Two Weeks Target Practice on Touchet Hills.

The Thirtieth Battery arrived this morning from the Touchet hills, where for two weeks the boys have been engaged in target practice. The men look the picture of health and their spirits were somewhat enlivened when the paymaster did business with them upon arrival. Payday occurred last week but the absence of the Thirtieth prevented payment until today.

## BEYOND ALL HOPE. Condition of John M. Hill Indicates Early Demise.

The condition of John M. Hill, who has been near death's door for several days, is worse today, and it is reported by the attending physicians that death will occur before night. This afternoon all hopes had been given up, and friends were waiting for the final summons, which is likely to come at any time.

## GEN. WOOD ROUGH RIDER

Is Now Virtually Dictator in Mindanao

MILITARY AND CIVIL GOVERNOR

One of General Miles' Recommendations Adopted by the Philippine Commissioners.

Washington, July 20.—General Wood by act of the Philippine commissioners, a copy which was received at the war department today, has been given almost supreme authority over the island of Mindanao and made both military and civil governor of Moro province. He is empowered to appoint all his subordinates in the civil branch, and to suspend or dismiss any district official. The Philippine government is seriously considering the adoption of one of General Miles' plans in spite of its rejection by President Roosevelt and Secretary Root. A bill has been drawn which gives the superintendent of the educational department authority to hold a competitive examination to secure 100 students to be sent to the United States to be educated at the expense of the insular government.

Took Luncheon With Roosevelt. Oyster Bay, July 20.—Whitelaw Reid and his wife took luncheon with President Roosevelt today.

## DUBLIN IS PREPARED TO WELCOME KING

Tomorrow's Celebration Will Be Made Memorable—Window Seats Selling at High Prices

To Protect the Royal Train. London, July 20.—Not in the history of the Great Western railway have greater precautions ever been observed to protect the royal train than those which had been perfected when King Edward and Queen Alexandra departed for Ireland today. The preparations for the trip had been in hand for weeks and the train had already run every foot of the route and every particle of the apparatus of the train and the track had been subjected to the most careful inspection. Stationmasters, operators and track inspectors at every station along the route, no matter how small, were imperatively required to be on duty half an hour before the royal train was due, to examine personally as to signals and switches, and to see that all was in proper working order. The pilot engine ran a quarter of an hour ahead of the royal train, and after its passage all tracks were absolutely clear.

## Dublin's Welcome Ready.

Dublin, July 20.—Despite the refusal of the Municipal Corporation to prepare an address of welcome to King Edward, the latter is assured of a warm welcome when he reaches Dublin tomorrow. The city is overflowing with visitors, including a considerable number of American tourists. The leading streets are decorated as seldom before in recent years and, in fact, the entire city presents a holiday appearance. Window seats near the point at which his majesty will make his official entry into the city are being rented for large sums as it is understood the same quaint and interesting ceremonies will be observed as on the occasion of the last visit of Queen Victoria.

The full official program has not yet been announced, but from what can be learned it appears to be unlikely that their majesties will travel much in Ireland, as the yacht will take them on to Cork, and afterward to Belfast. One of the days spent at the Viceroyal Lodge may be given up to a motor run to the Curragh, of which place King Edward has very pleasant memories in his early soldiering days. But it will not be possible to make a stay there as the Headquarters Hut barely suffices for the needs of the commander-in-chief.

## ANOTHER SLUMP IN STOCKS.

New York, July 20.—Stocks were again hammered down to new low records today.

## Chicago Wheat Market.

Chicago, July 20.—Wheat opened at 76 3/4; closed at 75 3/4.