

# The Cape Weekly Tribune

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## POPE PIUS X DIES OF GRIEF OVER THE WAR

### Pontiff Kept Alive All Day on Oxygen, Succumbs After Asking Catholics to Pray That Europe May Soon Be In Peace--Had been Ill But Few Days.

### PASSES AWAY QUIETLY AFTER DAY OF FIGHT FOR HIS LIFE

### Priest Administers Last Sacrament And His Holiness Succumbs as Rome is Informed That Head of Catholic Church is Dying--Had a Remarkable Career.

Rome, Aug. 20.—Pope Pius X. died shortly after 2 o'clock this (Thursday) morning of bronchial pneumonia, brought on by grief over the European war. A bulletin was issued by Dr. Marchia Fava shortly before he passed away informing all Rome that the distinguished patient was unconscious and that the end was not far off.

Extra newspapers were issued attributing his death to grief over the war, which brought Catholics face to face in deadly combat. The Pontiff's last request was that all Catholics pray that peace in war-ridden Europe might be restored.

His illness had not been considered of a serious nature until Tuesday, when he suffered a slight sinking spell. He rallied quickly, however, and the attending physicians believed that his ailment had been checked.

Wednesday morning he awoke from a restless night, and a short time later he fainted, and the doctors thought he was dying through suffocation. He rallied, though only to sink again. The day passed with the physicians fighting to every extreme to ward off death.

The Pontiff was kept alive several hours before his death with oxygen. It was administered virtually throughout the day. A priest was sent for at the request of Dr. Marchia Fava, and the last sacraments of the Church administered. The physicians then announced through bulletins that the Pope was sinking, and he quietly passed away.

The Pontiff has been in poor health several years, and grief over the general war in Europe hastened the end. It had been several days he was seriously ill.

Earlier messages today indicated that his Holiness was very ill. The first bulletin today said that he was threatened with pneumonia.

It is understood that Cardinal Merry del Val has summoned back to Rome all cardinals who recently left there. The cable announcing the death reached New York at 2:26 this afternoon.

The death of the Pope was due to the war. He died practically of broken heart. For days before the war broke out he was gravely concerned and he notified all the heads of the Church throughout Europe to work for peace.

Up until hostilities actually commenced the Pope did not believe that war could come between civilized nations at this late day. When he heard that Germany had declared war on Russia, and realized that the conflagration actually had been kindled, he broke down. His Holiness swooned and was unconscious for several minutes. His physicians were called in and had to administer powerful restoratives.

There was a slight recovery, and the Pope was able to be about the Vatican. He spent most of his time in prayer, and all of his devotions impressed upon every member of his household that his entire heart was set on the restoration of peace.

When the Emperor of Austria asked that he send his blessing to the Austrian forces, the Pope sorrowfully sent word that he would bless all of the combatants; that he considered all of them his children.

Finally he issued an appeal to every Catholic throughout the world to pray for peace. This appeal was distributed broadcast.

As news of the terrible fighting in Belgium began to reach the Vatican, the sorrow of the Pontiff became very great. He had long spells of weeping and would sit for hours at a time murmuring the prayers for the dying.

On Sunday he was too ill to leave his bed. The doctors in attendance were not alarmed, as they hoped that his malady, which at that time was believed to be bronchial catarrh, coupled with gouty manifestations, would yield to treatment. But it did not. Throughout yesterday and today his fever increased. His stomach would not retain nourishment. Yesterday, while 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 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. 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 have attacked him was absent this time. So today the members of the household were prepared for the end.

Pope Pius X., universally known and beloved as the "Pope of the Poor," was the son of John and Margaret Sarto, poor peasants, and was born June 2, 1835, in Riese, near Venice, Italy, the eldest of a family of eight. His father worked in the fields and eked out a scanty existence by acting as a rural mail carrier. He received his first lessons from a German master, and later attended the parish school. His grandfather was a soldier in the Papal Army, under Gregory XVI.

In his boyhood days his love of nature and outdoor life was only equaled by his fascination for assisting in the service of the holy mass as altar boy in the little village church. He received first communion when he was 11 years old, and evinced such a predilection for a religious life that at 15 his parents had him entered in the Seminary at Padua. He was an earnest student, and on September 19, 1850, he received the cassock, and was admitted as a student therein. A year later, September 20, 1851, Bishop Farina conferred upon him the tonsure. The future Cardinal and Pope made such rapid strides in his studies that at the age of 23 he was ready to be ordained to the priesthood, although under the rules of the Church he was too young to be invested without a special dispensation from Rome. This special dispensation readily was given by the Vatican, and September 18, 1858, he was ordained to the priesthood during the celebration of the Feast of St. Joseph of Cupertino.

After his ordination the young priest was transferred to the See of Vicenza, as Curate of Tombolo, where he remained nine years. In June, 1867, he was promoted to the position of parish priest of Salzano, where he labored diligently until his superiors, recognizing his worth, made him Canon of Treviso, in 1875.

From the first his greatest concern



THE CZAR, COMMANDER OF RUSSIA'S ARMY.

### DAYLIGHT THIEF ROBS RESIDENCE

#### Home of Chas. Becker Ransacked While Wife Prepare Supper

### BUT THIEF IS HUMAN

#### Takes Money and Man's Watch, But Refuses to Take Lady's Timepiece

A daylight robber entered the home of Charles A. Becker at 631 Broadway, Monday evening, and, after securing a quantity of valuable loot, made his escape without being detected.

The burglary occurred at about 5:30 p. m., while Mrs. Becker was busily engaged preparing the evening meal.

The thief gained access to the building through a rear door, and confined his efforts to ransacking the family bedroom.

Mrs. Becker had occasion to visit the room shortly after 5 o'clock, at which time she noticed nothing unusual and found everything in its regular order.

Mr. Becker conducts a barber shop at 702 Broadway, and when he came home for his supper a few minutes before 6 o'clock, he went into the bedroom to get his watch, which he had left on the top of the dresser when he arose the morning before. When he opened the door to his sleeping apartment, he discovered that an uninvited guest had visited the premises and had taken the liberty of making a thorough inspection of the contents of the room. The bed clothing had been turned over, all the dresser drawers were pulled out and the contents left in a confused condition.

A purse containing \$8 had been taken from beneath the pillow where Mrs. Becker had placed it, and Mr. Becker's watch had also been appropriated by the intruder.

The marauder was evidently not of the hardened type, as he left the little boy's savings bank intact, and did not disturb the lady's gold watch belonging to Mrs. Becker, which was lying by the side of the one stolen from her husband. The police were promptly notified of the occurrence, but no trace of the burglar has been discovered.

Contractor C. C. Hawley of this city who has been awarded the work of constructing about twenty miles of drainage ditch south of Arbor, reports that most of his machinery is installed and that active work will begin in a few days.

Miss Mayme Ballard, after visiting for some time with her brother, W. C. Ballard of this city, departed for her home in Chicago yesterday.

Fred Kage, Jr., returned yesterday from St. Louis where he has been visiting for the past few days.

James Washburn of Springfield is visiting his grandfather, H. H. Washburn in this city.

### BLACKS HOLDUP WHITE LINEMAN

#### Negro Man and Woman Search R. L. Sullivan and Take \$9

### WATCH IS OVERLOOKED

#### Robbed, He Goes to Bed and Trousers Are Stolen While He Sleeps

R. L. Sullivan, a lineman employed by the Cape Girardeau Bell Telephone Company, who rooms at 107 North Frederick street, was held up Monday night, and at the point of a gun was compelled to surrender all the money he had in his possession.

The robbery occurred at about 11:30 o'clock on Broadway, at the mouth of the alley just west of Taylor & Masterson's store.

Mr. Sullivan stated that he was walking rapidly toward his home, and just as he was passing the alley, a negro man and woman suddenly appeared. The woman remained in the mouth of the alley and the man jumped immediately in front of his intended victim, at the same time thrusting the muzzle of a large revolver against his stomach. The command to throw up his hands was complied with promptly, and while in that position Mr. Sullivan was forced to submit to having his pockets searched. About \$9 in money was taken, but the thief, in his haste, overlooked a valuable watch.

After accomplishing his design, the negro, with his companion, stepped back into the alley and disappeared in the darkness.

Mr. Sullivan stated that he was unable to get a good view of the female bandit, but that he feels confident he would be able to identify the man, whom he describes as being a young negro, stockily built and rather black.

After reporting his misfortune to the police, Mr. Sullivan proceeded to his room.

When he arose the following morning he discovered that he again had been victimized. During the night a thief had entered his room and made away with a brand new pair of trousers. Nothing else was disturbed, and the marauder was apparently satisfied with the acquisition of the wearing apparel.

G. A. Schaefer of Appleton, brother of William B. Schaefer, president of the First National Bank, is in the city with his small son, who is receiving medical treatment.

Mr. and Mrs. Alvin Klages departed yesterday for a few weeks' visit on the coast.

Judge H. E. Alexander was in Benton Wednesday morning on legal business.

Will Stone and family of St. Louis are visiting friends and relatives in this city.

## GERMANY SPURNS JAPAN'S DEMANDS MORE WAR IS DUE

### Kaiser's Governor of Kiaochou Believes Mikado's Warships Will Bombard Ports Today--Oriental Ambassador at Berlin Departs, Indicating That Declaration of War is Imminent.

### GERMANS DRIVE BELGIANS BACK, BUT BOTH SIDES LOSE HEAVILY

### Kaiser's Men Shoot Horses Out From Under Allies and Count at the Head of Belgian Troops is Shot Dead---Railway Station is Wrecked and City Bombarded.

Rotterdam, Aug. 19.—An official dispatch from Berlin says Germany will not consent to evacuate Kiaochou, or comply with the other demands of Japan.

Copenhagen, Aug. 19.—It is officially announced that the Japanese Ambassador at Berlin left that city tonight. This action is taken as an indication that Japan is ready to declare war on Germany.

Pekin, Aug. 19.—The German Governor of Kiaochou announces that the Japanese are ready to bombard the ports. Apparently he expects the Mikado's warships to open fire immediately upon the expiration of the Japanese ultimatum.

Brussels, Aug. 19.—A battle has been raging all day along a line of about seventy miles in front of Diest and Tirlemont. The Belgian advance lines have been driven back onto the main force of Belgians near Louvain. The Germans tonight occupy both Diest and Tirlemont. The Belgians, however, withdrew in good order on the second line of the entrenched positions. The casualties were very heavy on both sides, but the allies' losses probably were greater than the German sacrifices.

Among the Belgians killed was Count Wolfgang D'ursal, who was shot through the brain while riding at the head of his troops. While one Belgian cavalry squadron was dismounted and fighting as infantry behind the earthworks, a party of German cavalry got behind them and shot most of the horses. The Germans then wrecked the railway station at Diest and bombarded the town.

Paris, Aug. 19.—The French army has reached Morhange, Lorraine. The troops progressed rapidly this afternoon, traveling beyond the River Seille in the central part of the Province. At the end of the march the troops arrived at Delme, on one side of the river and Morhange on the other.

Rotterdam, via London, Aug. 19.—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, which the German army is without, have passed points along the Rhine on their way to the front.

Paris, Aug. 19.—Careful study of the military situation on the northern frontier leads French military observers to the conclusion that the events transpiring in Belgium today are the beginning of operations on an immense scale.

Germany, it is declared, is making fresh and mightier effort to break into France through the comparatively open Belgium country.

Government opinion in Paris, however, is confident that the allies will be able to meet this shock successfully and reply to it crushingly.

A dispatch to the Paris Midi from Brussels, dated today, says cannonading was distinctly heard in Brussels at 6 o'clock this morning.

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

London, Aug. 19.—A dispatch to the Reuter Telegraph Company from Brussels says the German advance posts covering the region between Gembloux and Jodoigne are being gradually pushed back before the advance of Belgian and French forces.

The Belgian and French are now in close junction and in contact with the advance lines of the German army.

The announcement in a telegram from Brussels, dated last night of fierce fighting between Belgian and German troops along an extended front is generally accepted in London today as indicating the real beginning of the first great battle in the war.

The German attack is today again reported made on the direct orders of Emperor William.

The extent of the line of fighting has not yet been revealed, but presumably stretches in a north and south line.

A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company at 7 o'clock last night says: "A fierce battle is in progress between the Belgians and Germans on a extended front. Large numbers of refugees are arriving at Tirlemont."

Rotterdam, Aug. 19.—It is asserted here that the forts at Liege were dynamited by the Belgians after they had been evacuated, the action of the Belgians being due to the arrival of Germany's heavy motor batteries.

A wireless dispatch from a German source says that the Liege forts have fallen under the fire of the German big guns.