

The Herald

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Please Send In Your Subscriptions.

Pope Benedict XV.

The conclave of Cardinals, assembled at the Vatican Palace for the purpose of electing a successor to the late Pope Pius X. concluded their labors on Thursday 3rd inst. The conclave opened on Monday August 31st and on Thursday forenoon 3rd, chose his Eminence Cardinal Della Chiesa, Archbishop of Bologna, Italy, as the new Pope. The newly elected Pope chose the title of Benedict XV.

The new supreme Pontiff was born near Genoa in 1854, and was ordained priest in 1878 after having completed his studies in the Capranican College and the Academy of Noble Ecclesiastics, Rome. In 1883 he accompanied Mgr. (afterwards Cardinal) Rampolla to Madrid as auditor of the Papal Nunciature, and with him he returned to Rome in 1887 to serve as subordinate to the great Sicilian on the nomination of the latter as Secretary of State. Mgr. Della Chiesa remained in the Cardinal's office until 1901, when Leo XIII. promoted him to the post of Substitute to the Secretary of State and Secretary of the Cipher.

On his appointment as Archbishop of Bologna in 1907 the Holy Father honored him by personally consecrating him in the Sistine Chapel.

In 1907 he was appointed Papal nuncio at Madrid in succession to Mgr. Rinaldini, but this appointment was cancelled three days later. This incident had occurred just before he was made Archbishop of Bologna. When Mgr. Della Chiesa was given this post it was declared in Rome that it was mainly with the object of combating modern religious ideas, Bologna being the headquarters of the National Democratic League, whose members advocated what is known as "Modernism" in religion.

It has been 174 years since the last Pope Benedict. On his election in the year 1740, Cardinal Prospero Lambertini assumed that title. He died in 1758. It is an interesting fact that the new Pope was Archbishop of Bologna, while Pope Benedict XIV. was born in Bologna.

There are 66 Cardinals, 46 of whom were appointed by the late Pius X., and, strange to say, just that number had passed away during the pontificate of the dead Pope. Three of the deaths were Cardinals elevated by Pius X. Of the college at the present time 34 are of Italian birth or nationality, six are French, five are Spanish, three represent America, England, Austria and Hungary, two are German, and a like number Portuguese, Ireland, Brazil, Holland, Belgium and Canada have one apiece. Cardinal Falconio, rated as Italian in this group, is an American citizen, so that there are in reality 33 Italian and 33 of other nations.

Prince Chigi-Albani, one of the assistants to the throne in the Pope's household, was notified at a quarter past eleven that Cardinal Della Chiesa had been elected Pope. At twenty minutes past eleven Monsignor Misciatelli, sub-prefect of the Sacred Palace and governor of the conclave, received a communication from the new Pope asking that the gratings of the Basilica of St. Peter be opened because he

purposed in a short time to issue his proclamation.

At this same hour, eleven twenty, the master of ceremonies appeared on the central balcony of St. Peter's and spread out the red carpet. The crowd below which had been waiting for hours in the square in the expectation of an announcement as to the outcome of the deliberations of the Sacred College, understood that a selection had been reached. The people applauded vigorously. Cardinal Della Volpe appeared on the balcony with Mgr. Capotosti, bearing the Pope's cross on his right, and pronounced the ritual announcing the election of Cardinal Della Chiesa. To this he added that the new Pope had chosen the name of Benedict XV. Again the crowd of several thousand persons cheered, and at once began to make their way into the Basilica, to receive the Benediction of the new pontiff.

At fifteen minutes before twelve the new Pope appeared on an inner balcony of St. Peter's, clad in his pontifical robes, and imparted his benediction to the assembled multitude.

Pope Benedict is sixty years of age and in the ordinary course of events may look forward to a reign of twenty years or so. Let us hope and pray that his pontificate may be long and glorious.

The coronation of his Holiness the Sovereign Pontiff took place on Sunday in the Sistine Chapel. The ceremony was imposing. The Sistine Chapel was used for the occasion in order to avoid pomp during the war that is in progress. The entire pontifical court, many of the Roman aristocracy, and the family of the pontiff were present. The scene with the Pope seated in the Sedia Gestatoria preceded by the bearers of the Triple Crown, and flanked by the bearers of the celebrated feather fans and sixty cardinals in their full vestments, was a striking one. When the ceremony ended the Pope was received with loud acclaim by those present.

About Prices

A statement indicating how a month of war has affected prices was issued on the 4th by the Department of Labor Ottawa. Since the outbreak of the war the department has been keeping closely in touch with retail prices in every locality having ten thousand inhabitants or over. As a result of these observations the index number of wholesale prices based on two hundred and seventy-two articles moved up from 135.5 in July to 137.7 in the closing week of August. It is pointed out that though great this increase is by no means unprecedented. Variations of from two to three points within a few weeks have happened on a number of occasions in the past. The most notable instance of the kind occurred at the close of 1911 when the department index number jumped four points in a single month. During the business boom of the fall of 1912 the number went up over two points for a couple of months in succession.

The most important price advances during August have been in flour, sugar, bread, oatmeal, meal grains, hog products, liquors, tobaccos, and chemicals. The advances are for the most part directly traceable to war conditions. In practically every city flour has gone up from 2-5 to 3-5 of a cent per pound. The increase in the price of wheat by about 20 cents per bushel is, of course, the fundamental reason for the increased price of flour and a consequent increase in the price of bread. Sugar has gone up from one to two cents per pound. The rise is due to the tariff increase, the expected loss of the European crop which supplies

about half the world's demand and the advent of England as a purchaser of raw sugar from the West Indies. The rise in tea is general throughout Canada averaging about five cents per pound, following the rise in exchanges and the temporary British embargo on exports. The rise in meat products has been chiefly noticeable in packed goods, bacon, hams, etc. This rise is attributed largely to the demand present or prospective for army supplies. The destruction of the British cruiser Pathfinder, as recorded elsewhere in this paper, is another evidence of the honor and bravery that characterize the conduct of those operating the German navy. Strewing the high seas with floating mines, and thus jeopardizing the shipping of the whole world is a most murderous act, unworthy of even most uncultivated barbarians.

London, Sept. 1 (8.10 p. m.)—A despatch to the Evening News from Copenhagen says that the twelfth German casualty list in East Prussia gives the losses of the Forty-Third Infantry from Koenigsberg as about 800. The other German regiments engaged, notably the Sixty-Fifth Landwehr, from Coblenz and the Fusiliers from Rostock and Wisnar, lost several hundred men each.

Japan has lauded thousands of troops at the Chinese port of LungKow, 100 miles north of Tsing Tau, and the German legation at Peking has protested to the Chinese foreign office against this alleged infringement of China's neutrality.

The United States cruiser Tennessee is to be utilized for the transportation of Americans from Havre to England. The two towns are respectively 45 miles and 32 miles northeast of the French capital, and they appear to mark the points nearest to Paris to which the German advance guards have approached.

With the removal of the government to Bordeaux, all efforts around Paris have been directed to preparations for the threatened investment of the capital by the Germans, in addition the French authorities have ordered aeroplane patrols to guard against any further raids by German aviators. A number of French aeroplanes are flying in the neighborhood of Paris, and others are kept in readiness with guns, to attack any of the invaders.

The attitude of Turkey is still awaited with anxiety, and a Petrograd (St. Petersburg) despatch says are in mobilizing on the Persian boundary, but slowly.

Another list of British casualties is officially reported at London. It comprises casualties numbering 5,223 of whom 470 were killed and wounded, and 4,753 are missing. The list shows a large percentage of officers.

London, Sept. 3—(Delayed) The Paris correspondent of the Mail sends the following despatch: "I have just returned from Compiègne. The English have left town. The bridges over the Oise were blown up this (Monday) morning. The Germans were expected here hourly."

"One important section of the battle which drove back the allies left was fought at Bapaume on Thursday and Friday. On Friday morning the Germans brought up many machine guns in a dense fog, and in a six-hour engagement, the French suffered severely. A British force unexpectedly arrived and occupied the French position and allowed the French to retire. Then, though hard pressed, the British continued to fight a magnificent rear-guard action."

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The plan now is for the French machines, which are on patrol duty, to pursue the German aviators into the open country, and have the argument out there. London, Sept. 3—A despatch from Amiens, France to the Daily Mail dated Tuesday, September 1, declares that the Germans have taken possession of Amiens, after three days fighting. Amiens is the capital of the Department of Somme. It is seventy miles directly north of Paris. It is a manufacturing city and has a population of 90,000. It is on the line of the railroad to Boulogne and about fifty miles to the west of La Fere and other points in the Department of Aisne, where there has been fighting during the past few days between the allied armies and the Germans.

The despatch to the Daily Mail from Amiens adds that the success of the Germans at Morruil made the capture of Amiens certain. The entry was not contested. The mayor, after receiving a German envoy announced the surrender of the city and urged the citizens to make no disturbance. London, Sept. 3 (3.01 p. m.)—

Paris, Sept. 2 (11.20 p. m.)—A fight in the air took place this evening. Three German aeroplanes hovered over the capital, and immediately two French machines were sent up to engage them. Meantime machine guns mounted on public buildings, and rifles, kept up a constant fire. By this means one of the German machines became separated from the others, and the French aviators flew swiftly in its direction. The German opened fire to which the Frenchman replied vigorously.

The engagement seemed to turn the disadvantage of the German, who mounted speedily to a higher level and, holding this

position was saved from further attack. He finally appeared in a northwest direction over Fort Romainville, after a vain pursuit. The other German aeroplanes also escaped the fire of the guns and after circling about for a considerable time disappeared from view. As the line around Paris tightened, and the German forces drew closer to the French capital, the official statements to the press grow briefer, and are more and more lacking in details. So far as the public is concerned little is actually known as to how the armies in the fields are faring. Most of the information made public from official quarters is of a negative character, as for instance, the announcement of the French war office that there has been no contact with the German forces in the region of Compiègne and Senlis since Wednesday, and that the situation in the north-east has not changed.

"The right wing of the Germans," says the correspondent of the Times, "is too far advanced and there is a chance that it will be cut and caught between two fires if the British should be found in force. Our centre is resting very well and the right wing of our army appears to be taking the offensive."

Belfort, France, Sept. 3 (Via Paris, 3.53 p. m.)—A German aeroplane last night dropped several shells here. The missiles made much noise, but did no damage. The aviator, to avoid the fire of the Belfort forts, made a detour over Swiss territory. Also he came from the south instead of coming directly from Alsace, and it is declared here that this act apparently constitutes a violation of the neutrality of Switzerland.

Paris, Sept. 3 (8.15 p. m.)—Beginning tonight no person may leave or enter Paris between 8 o'clock in the evening and 5 o'clock in the morning without a military pass. Automobiles may enter freely during the day, but cannot leave without permits. Pedestrians are permitted to pass without challenge during certain times. Gardeners bringing fresh vegetables to the city are permitted access at half hour intervals during the night.

London, Sept. 4, a despatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Ostend says it is announced there that the Germans are bombarding Termonde (Dendermonde), a fortified town of Belgium, sixteen miles east of Ghent. The town has a population of about 10,000.

"In the period between August 17 and September 3 the Russian left wing advanced 220 verstas (about 147 miles), fighting all the time. The bulk of the hostile forces entrenched in powerful positions at Kamenska and Galitch offered battle and were thoroughly defeated in a desperate contest."

"Between August 31 and Sept. 1, in one district of the upper course of the Guila Lipa alone, where the enemy's line was broken, the Austrians lost 12,000 men in killed or wounded."

"The retreat of the enemy after his defeat at Lemberg assumed the character of disorderly flight and panic, and the Russians took 200 guns, together with the baggage and tens of thousands of prisoners. It is believed that the remnant of the second Austrian army is now no longer of any military value."

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"The same day Lemberg was closely surrounded by Russian troops and was captured with enormous quantities of war materials. All the buildings in town were packed with Austrian wounded, who had been abandoned in the enemy's headlong flight."

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THE GREAT Agricultural Exhibition OF THE MARITIME PROVINCES 1914—Charlottetown, Sept. 22, 23, 24, 25—1914 Live Stock entries close 11th September. All other entries close 15th September. 3-DAYS HORSE RACING—3 Grand Attractions in front of the Grand Stand Aeroplane flights on the three first days. Low rates on steamers and railways. For prize list and other information write the Secretary. FRANK R. HEARTZ, C. R. SMALLWOOD, President, Ch'town. Sec'y, Treas., Ch'town Sept. 2, 1814—31

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Progress of the War

Continued from page two envelop the left wing allies has been frustrated, force of cavalry advanced Compeigne has been vigorously repulsed and obliged to abandon several pieces of artillery."

The correspondent says "It is learned on good authority that the advanced movement of the Germans right wing has been checked for the last two days under pressure from the left of the allies. The enemy has been compelled to retire on St. Quentin."

A big force of German cavalry was advancing on Compeigne was vigorously repulsed and forced to abandon several pieces of artillery. It appears that the attempt to envelop the allied wing was frustrated.

New York, Sept. 6.—The troops to the number of 10,000 have passed through England and are now at the rear of the German army in France, according to Vance Thompson, an American writer, who is here today on the Red Star Koonland, which sailed Liverpool Aug. 28.

Passengers on several steamers from England recently reported a movement of British troops through the British to the continent.

A despatch from St. John's Newfoundland, says: "The Allan liner Pomorie here from Liverpool and other passengers tell the story about Russian troops brought to England as Mautretania's passengers recently at New York last week."

The allied armies defending roads to Paris have again come into contact with German wing on banks of the Grand Morin, which runs east-west, somewhat south of the town line.

An official statement, issued the French office, says that Allies advanced troops came into contact with German forces west of Compeigne, and seem to be covering on the Ourey, towards the south the movement of the main body of the German right wing. Small engagements resulting in advantage to the French."

The town of Maubeuge, which it is reported British troops assisting the French garrison said to be still resisting, German assault.

London, Sept. 7.—The cruiser Pathfinder of the British navy has been blown up by a mine in the North Sea. The commander, Captain Leake, was wounded. The Pathfinder is second British cruiser blown by mines in the North Sea. She was 2,940 tons, and carried complement of 268 m. n. She was commissioned at Portsmouth October 1913 and attached to eight flotilla. The loss of life from the sinking of the cruiser Pathfinder is more costly than at first reported. It is officially stated that only 58 of a crew of 254 were saved.

London, Sept. 8th. Apart from the announcement that the man forces have fallen before the offensive attacks of allies on the line from Nanteuil Hardouin to Verdun, the interesting report is contained in a despatch to the London Evening News from Bologna in which French commander, General is given as authority for the statement that the allies have won victory at Percy Sur Oise which the Imperial Guard, the Crown Prince of Germany is alleged to have been annihilated by a British force.

The British official bureau that the plans of the French commander-in-chief, General Joffre, are being steadily carried out and that the allies have succeeded in forcing back in a north direction the German forces opposed to them."

Paris officially reports that the allies have advanced their wing without energetic opposition.

SAINT JOHN EXHIBITION SEPT. 5 to 12 1914 SPECIAL AGRICULTURAL FEATURES SPLENDID DISPLAY OF INDUSTRIES INCREASED SCOPE IN WOMEN'S WORK CHILD'S WELFARE EXHIBIT GREAT PROGRAM OF FREE ATTRACTIONS ON ALL LINES