

## HIS HOLINESS POPE PIUS HIS DEAD

### GERMAN FORCES PUSHING BELGIUM

Reports Though Conflicting in Detail Appear to Agree that Kaiser's Men are Menacing Brussels — Arm of Belgian Forces is Now to Concentrate on Antwerp—Main Body of Allies Apparently Not Yet Engaged.

(Special Cable to The Standard through International News Service.) Brussels, Aug. 19.—Refugees arriving here state they saw large masses of German infantry supported by artillery and cavalry within twenty miles of the capital. The sound of heavy firing has been heard for the past twenty-four hours and every indication is that a battle of large proportions is going on along the entire Belgian front. It is believed here that the German movement is composed of the combined armies of Mouselle and Meuse and is directed toward the task of splitting the allies' centre when an effort will be made to crush the forces individually. The war office is without any word from Liege but believes that the forts still hold out. The Belgian main line is now established between Brussels and Antwerp with headquarters at Malin. The allied army is fronting on the roads near Waterloo. The German advance is slow, their infantry entrenching every strategic point because of the destructive artillery resistance they are meeting. It is reported that the German advance suffered a reverse at Gembloux today, pushed back by the Belgian bayonet charge. This place is only twenty miles from Brussels.

Paris, Aug. 19.—Gen. Joffre has officially confirmed the evacuation of Saarburg by the Germans and its occupation by the French the enemy falling back on Strasbourg which is strongly fortified and should stand a most protracted siege. Saarburg is also fortified but the Germans made no effort to defend the town. The official news bureau of the war office announced that it has established absolutely that the burning of villages and the putting to death of civilians by the Germans are acts generally practiced by the invaders. That the shooting of Germans which has been given as the cause for these reprisals was done by French troops and that the order for executions was given by the German commanding officers. The abandonment of Brussels which is persistently reported here is made light of by the war office which states that this news "is nothing grave even if true which is improbable." The statement adds that the Belgian plan of defense was made with Antwerp as the base therefore concentration there was to be foreseen.

London, Aug. 19.—With the Belgians driven back to the north the German troops are advancing in great numbers to attack the forts of Namur, and the second line of defense of the Belgians and French, profiting by their repulse at Liege, the Kaiser's forces have brought up a quantity of the heaviest artillery with which to silence the forts. With Namur in their possession the Germans will be in a position to give battle to the allies' army at Gembloux without fear of an attack from the rear. Disregarding their heavy losses the German lines have advanced so far that Louvain and Brussels are being threatened. One report stated that both these places have been evacuated by the Belgians, but this is unbelievable. All battle details are being suppressed, but it is known that heavy masses of Germans are near Brussels supported by artillery and cavalry.

The principal Belgian forces have retreated to the North and West preparing to defend Antwerp to the last. Their war office minimizes the importance of the retreat, saying that con-

centration at Antwerp had been expected. The German belief in the ultimate triumph of their arms remains unshaken. The Cologne Gazette, the official organ, states that while the advance through Belgium has been delayed, it has not yet been stopped at any point. Reports that Brussels had fallen were widely circulated today, but emphatically denied at official quarters. All communication with the Belgian capital is now cut off.

Brussels, Aug. 19.—An engagement is reported to have taken place in northern Limburg. An important Franco-German battle is expected.

London, Aug. 19.—A despatch today by the Marconi wireless press bureau from Berlin says that in an encounter near Stallupoenen, east Russia, August 17th, a division of the Russian army corps defeated the German force, capturing 1,000 prisoners and six machine guns. Many Russian guns which could not be taken by the Germans were destroyed.

Rotterdam, Aug. 19.—Large contingents of Austrian troops including mountain artillery of which the German army does not possess have passed points along the Rhine on their way to the front.

Brussels, Aug. 19.—A German monoplane was brought down by riflemen at Sierrebeck, only a few miles to the east of Brussels. The pilot, an officer, had in his possession three revolvers, bombs and interesting military notes. His legs were broken by the fall, but notwithstanding his injuries he endeavored to discharge his weapons.

San Francisco, Calif., Aug. 19.—The Japanese cruiser Idegami from San Diego entered San Francisco harbor this afternoon. She was boarded inside the gate by the Japanese consul-general.

Brussels, Aug. 19.—Four German girls were arrested here today on the charge of spying.

Paris, Aug. 19.—Joseph Caillaux, the former premier and minister of finance, who had the rank of sergeant in the reserve, has been promoted to subaltern lieutenant. He is serving in the financial inspection department of the army.

Halifax, N. S., Aug. 19.—Mobilization of the Maritime Provinces volunteers for overseas service begins tomorrow when various rural corps will dispatch their detachments to the different assembly points where special trains will be made up to take them to Val Cartier. Orders for a despatch of these corps were received by the headquarters staff of the sixth division here today and tonight when the final counts were in, a statement of the number of volunteers from the various units was given out which showed that so far 1,500 men from the Maritime Provinces have volunteered for active service in the Canadian contingent. Some units had not made made complete returns.

London, Aug. 20.—120. m.—A Havas despatch from Brussels gives an official communication concerning the present state of the field operations in Belgium.

"After having lost much time and great numbers of men, and besides, important war mater, the communication says, the Prussian right wing has succeeded in gaining ground on both banks of the Meuse to bring them into contact with the allied armies." The German troops on the north bank of the Meuse comprise sections of different army corps whose efforts have been directed towards the capture of Liege and who are now disengaged. There also are bodies of cavalry, tanks to which the Germans have been able to make considerable disturbance, and extend themselves north and south.

### DEATH OF SUPREME PONTIFF OF CATHOLIC CHURCH OCCURRED AT 1.20 O'CLOCK THIS MORNING

Grief Over Outbreak Of European War And Failure Of Efforts To Bring Peace To Warring Nations Aggravated Illness And Hastened End—Elected To Succeed Leo XIII On Aug. 4th 1903—His Reign An Eventful One In Point of Spiritual Achievement

Rome, Aug. 20, 1.20 a. m.—His Holiness Pius X., spiritual head of the Catholic Church died this (Thursday morning at 1.20 o'clock.

The news of his passing came as a shock throughout the world. A report was current yesterday that the end had come but was later denied, after midnight, however, came another bulletin announcing that the Holy Father was dead.

He had been in poor health for some weeks past, but only yesterday reassuring news of his condition was given out by his physician. His advanced age, the cares of office, and especially his grief over the European war had aggravated the illness and hastened the end.

The Pope's last illness began almost coincidentally with the great war in Europe. Those close to him believe that grief over the situation brought on the fatal crisis and so overwhelmed him that he was unable, in his 80th year, to withstand still another attack of his old enemy gouty catarrh.

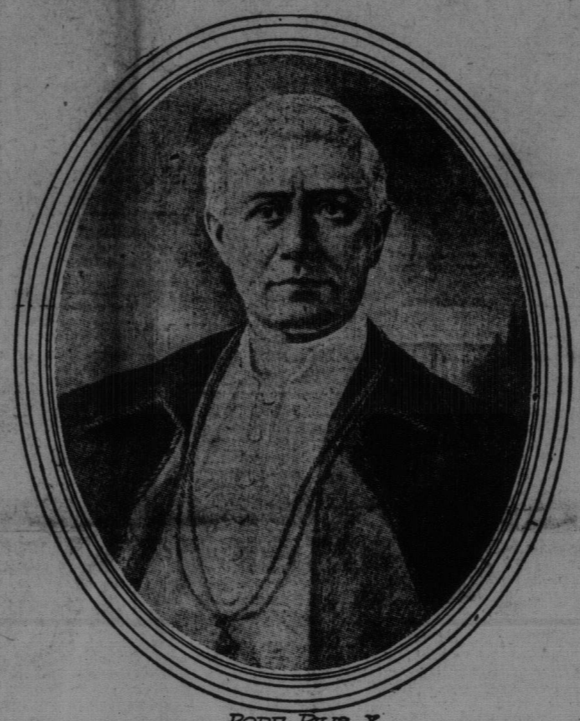
His health had been the pontiff's lot for many years, and intermittently the world has prepared several times to hear of his passing. During the summer there had been numerous denials from the Vatican that his indisposition was serious. As late as August 10 last upon the occasion of the eleventh anniversary of his coronation Pope Pius granted numerous audiences.

Two days later it became known that he had cancelled practically all engagements. His attendants reported that he was unable to work, and that he sat listless and silent for hours, evidently brooding over the great clash of arms in Europe.

His physician, Dr. Marchisava, ordered His Holiness to bed on August 16, when it was announced that the war and the intense heat in Rome had combined to depress him. In bed, he continued to dream of the conflict by night and to discuss it by day.

"I shall not cease to implore God to put a stop to this inhuman butchery," he declared. His physicians had to deal with this mental condition as well as physical suffering.

Arrangements were made by which Cardinal Merry Del Val, the Papal secretary of state, would render His Holiness a daily report on the war situation. The Pope desired to see some way in which he might exert his influence to check the bloodshed, and he was the more affected because any action seemed useless.



POPE PIUS X.

Next he became bishop of the small but important diocese of Mantua, leaving it after ten years with an indelible impress of his character and zeal upon it.

HONORS COME TO HIM UNBOUGHT

Then though not well known outside of his own section of the country, he was made archbishop of the important See of Venice and created a cardinal. He spent nine years in the picturesque city of little islands on the Adriatic, giving much attention to the welfare of his people, and laboring unceasingly for them.

All the dignities given him, all the honors showered upon him, all the promotions which came to him came unthought; no influence was used on his behalf. In each case it was just recognition of his work. In the eyes of the world he was a self-made man.

RAISED TO PAPACY IN 1903

In August, 1905, when the eminent electors of the church were gathered together to select spiritual head for two hundred million Catholics, the cry went up, "We want a holy man," and the choice fell upon him, though he accepted the responsibility with reluctance.

The election of the patriarch of Venice to pontificate was made unanimous after a conclave lasting for four days.

In several respects Pius X. resembled his predecessor Leo XIII, notably in his reputation for culture and piety. In appearance the late pontiff was a handsome man, and he possessed a personal dignity in keeping with the traditions of the famous pontiffs who for centuries ruled in the Vatican. His kindness was proverbial. When a village priest he gave freely of his small means until he often went without meals, but he kept many a poor family from starvation.

### CANADA UNITED WHEN HONOR OF EMPIRE AT STAKE

Stirring Scene in House of Commons Yesterday When Sir Robert Borden and Sir Wilfrid Laurier Voice Canada's Loyalty to England—When the Motherland is at War, So Too is Canada—Great Britain Battling for the Rights and Liberties of Mankind—Premier's Words Thrill Listeners.

(Special to The Standard.) Ottawa, Aug. 19.—"Not for the love of battle, not for lust of conquest, not for greed of possessions, but for the cause of honor, to maintain solemn pledges, to uphold principles of liberty to withstand forces that would convert the world into an armed camp, yea in the very name of the peace that we sought at any cost, save that of dishonor, we have entered into the war, and while gravely conscious of the tremendous issues involved, and of all the sacrifices that they may entail, we do not shrink from them but with firm hearts abide the event."

These words uttered by Sir Robert Laird Borden at the conclusion of his speech that will be historic, produced a scene in the House of Commons this afternoon unprecedented in Canadian parliamentary annals. Liberals, Conservatives, Nationalists—Peace-at-any-price and peace-with-honor men—all joined in a demonstration of loyalty to the Motherland that swept the surface and stirred the depths of the House. It was a spectacle to thrill and it thrilled with patriotism crowded galleries and a crowded Commons. Party differences were cast to the winds, politics—everything but Canada's duty to the Motherland in her hour of trial—forgotten. A united parliament proclaimed to the world that the "wards of the outer march, the lords of the lower seas" are rallying to England's call that "also we blood and endures, I shall know that your good is mine, ye shall feel that my strength is yours. In the day of armageddon, at the last great fight of all, that our house shall stand together and the pillars do not fall."

Today will be historic in the annals of the Canadian parliament. The occasion was the debate on the address in reply to the war speech from the throne. The result was never before so forcibly declared, nor so unanimously admitted that when Great Britain war Canada is at war. In the hour of stress Canada found herself British to the core, loyal to the Motherland, ready to fight the battles of the empire in the sacred cause of liberty and freedom, united against the common enemy, strong in her declaration of the world he was a self-made man.

Burning patriotism fell from the lips of not only the prime minister, but also from the French Canadian leader Sir Wilfrid Laurier. It was not the call to arms, but the announcement that Canadians of all

creeds and nationalities had already rallied around the old flag of liberty and civilization and progress. "I hasten to say," said Sir Wilfrid in referring to the reason for the assembling of parliament, "that to all these measures we are here to give an immediate assent." The Liberal chief-tain assured the House and the country that the opposition would take no exception, and offer no criticism so long as there was danger from the foe. "It is the duty of the Canadian people to let Great Britain know that we are of but one mind," was his comment. Canada stands behind the Mother country knowing that she did engage in this war but to save the world from the unbridled lust of conquest and power.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier's declaration as to the part which Canada must play in the arena of empire was heartily cheered on the government side, and it left no doubt in the public mind that the Liberal party is wholeheartedly British. "Ready, aye ready, is the answer of Canada," he put it. "We are British subjects and we are face to face with the consequences of our citizenship. We have long talked that when Great Britain is at war, Canada is at war, now we have the realization."

Of One Mind and One Heart.

Always eloquent, he was perhaps more eloquent and agitated than for many years. "We are one mind and heart," he told the Commons in respect of party the whole house cheered. "In this hour of danger and trouble let us proclaim to friends and foes that we are one at heart—that we are proud to be of an empire which has behind it in this war as noble a cause as ever impelled a nation to risk her all by the arbitrament of the sword—an empire that is fighting for freedom against oppression, for democracy against autocracy, for civilization against barbarism, for right against might."

But the climax of the day was not yet to come. Sir Robert Borden—the man of the hour in Canada was now to speak. With one accord the entire house greeted his rising with a reception such as has been accorded to few men in Canadian political history.

It was the tribute to the leader of a nation and not to the leader of a party, an appreciation of a man who had faced fearlessly and calmly the great announcement that Canadians of all

### ITALIANS TELL OF OUTRAGES AT HANDS OF GERMAN SOLDIERS

Rome, via Paris, Aug. 19.—Notwithstanding the German official denial Italian emigrants returning here today confirm the report that they were deliberately fired upon by German soldiers at Magdeburg. They declare that about six thousand Italians were taken on cattle trucks to Cologne, being thirty-eight hours without food, when they appealed for provisions at inns near the station they were refused, the reply being that Italy having declared her neutrality they could die of hunger.

Surrounded by soldiers with fixed bayonets, the Italians were taken to the country and kept for two days and two nights without shelter in the rain. Afterwards they were transported by train to Magdeburg, where they were given quarters in the dirty stables of the fortress. Potatoes and flour were served to them once a day.

After being held for three days the Italians were notified that they might leave for Italy. Filled with joy by the announcement some of them cried civil Italy which irritated the soldiers who, it is said, fired into the unarmed crowd, killing one and wounding fifty.

### GREAT BRITAIN'S STAND ENDORSED BY ONTARIO A.O.H.

Ottawa, Aug. 19.—Canadian Press: "That this convention unanimously endorses the action of Mr. John Redmond, the Irish leader, who pledged the support of the Irish volunteers to help Britain during her hour of great need, and be it further resolved, that this constitution endorses the action of Great Britain in the stand she has taken in the present war, which she did not cause, but was compelled to take part in."

The foregoing resolution was carried today at the 17th annual convention of the Ancient Order of Hibernians of Ontario.

### PASSENGERS AND CREW TAKEN OFF STRANDED STEAMER

Prince Rupert, B. C., Aug. 19.—The passengers and crew of the Grand Trunk steamer Prince Albert, which went ashore on Bitterworth rock last night are safe. They put off in two boats shortly after the vessel struck.

After the first message was received the wireless went dead. The operator had trouble sending his message as the vessel was jarred by the heavy seas. The Prince Albert was formerly the Bruno, 800 tons, plying between Hull and Antwerp and was built at Hull, England, in 1898.

### OVER FIFTEEN HUNDRED FROM MAR. PROVINCES

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### ALLIES SUCCEED IN DRIVING BACK EVERY 700 SOUTH, BUT NORTH GERMAN'S GAINING

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trating minds will be unable to discover it, owing to the necessarily vague particulars furnished concerning the operations.