



POPE PIUS XII, 82, affectionately known as the Pope of the People, wears the purple woolen cloak, used during his audiences throughout the winter months, as he poses for this formal portrait in the Vatican throne room. He was elected Pope on his 63rd birthday, March 2, 1939.



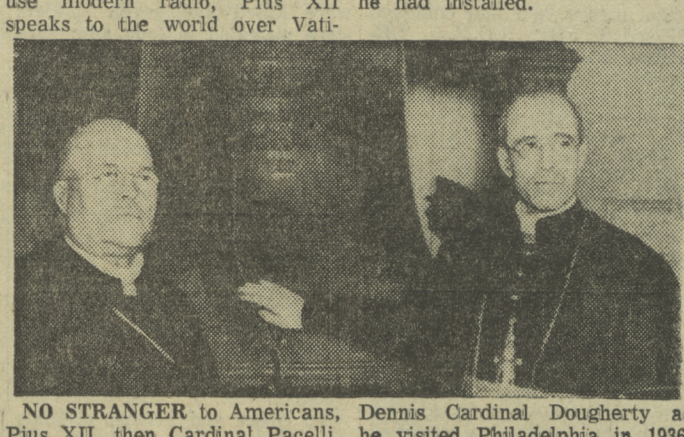
Ordained at 23, in 1899.



THE FIRST POPE ever to use modern radio, Pius XII speaks to the world over Vatican's own radio station, which he had installed.



Made Cardinal at 53, in 1929.



NO STRANGER to Americans, Pius XII, then Cardinal Pacelli, is shown above with the late Dennis Cardinal Dougherty as he visited Philadelphia in 1936.



PROGRESSIVE, he was the first Pope to fly. Here he alights from a plane in San Francisco in 1936.



WELL-TRAVELED, the Pope, then a Cardinal, is pictured here as he visited the Exposition Grounds in Paris in 1937.



POPE OF THE PEOPLE, Pius XII, raises his arms in an all-embracing blessing, as he speaks to the throng that fills St. Peter's Square in Vatican City for the annual Easter Sunday services.



ANOTHER FIRST, Pius XII presented this unusual study as he faced the TV cameras in the Consistorial Hall in the Vatican.

sickroom just after midnight, and broadcast over Vatican radio. The celebrant was Msgr. Domenico Tardi, pro-secretary of state at the Vatican.

Steadily, the Pope's blood pressure fell and his temperature rose. It was 102 Wednesday afternoon. Early today it reached 107.6.

Embassies and legations of about 50 nations accredited to the world who must come to Rome for the conclave to elect the new Pope. The conclave ordinarily would start in two or three weeks, but it may be called sooner because of the speed of modern transportation.

Directed by their dean, French-born Eugene Cardinal Tisserant, cardinals in Rome will gather as soon as possible upon procedure for the "interregnum," the period from the death of the Pope to the election of a new pontiff.

NINE-DAY MOURNING
One of their first tasks will be to arrange for the nine-day period of solemn mourning that will be followed by burial in the Vatican grottoes. The Pope's sepulcher will be near the spot where church records say St. Peter, considered by Roman Catholics as the first Pope, was buried.

AMONG GREATEST
The Pope who died today was in many respects one of the most remarkable men the 20th century has known. There is no doubt the church will count him among its greatest Popes.

Many terms were used to describe him. He was "the Pope of peace," a fighter for an end to war. He was the "moderna Pope," the first to use an airplane (when he was a cardinal), the first to know the United States firsthand, the first to use a typewriter and an electric razor.

But first of all he was a Pope of the people. He was accessible as no other pontiff before him, receiving more than 10,000,000 persons in audience. Thousands of Protestants as well as Catholics had seen him at the Vatican and heard him speak.

He spoke out forcefully and frequently on the world's problems, ranging from war to questions of family life.

Pius XII was born Eugenio Pacelli in Rome March 2, 1876. A grandfather was a papal official who founded L'Osservatore Romano, the Vatican newspaper; his father was a consistorial advocate who pleaded canon law before church courts, and Eugenio was an altar boy at 10. He was ordained to the priesthood at 23 and became an assistant at the Vatican.

He was consecrated a bishop in 1917 and created a cardinal in 1929. The College of Cardinals elected him Pope in 1939 on his 63rd birthday.

He chose "Opus Justitiae pax (peace is the work of justice)" as the motto of his reign. His first major pronouncement, the day after his election, called on world leaders to halt the course of war.

Nothing is lost with peace, all may be with war," he said, just six months before the start of the Second World War. Again and again in the years that followed, he returned to this theme.

Immediately after the announcement of the Pope's death, the bells of the little parish church of Castel Gandolfo began to toll.

Two uniformed ushers emerged through the great doorway of the papal villa and drew a heavy chain across it.

Within the last half hour of the Pope's life several members of the papal court had driven into the villa.

Among them was Msgr. Angelo Dell'Acqua, substitute in the secretariat of state and the Pope's closest collaborator for several years.

FLAG AT HALF STAFF
On the facade of the villa an attendant ran up the white and golden papal flag at half staff.

Within a few minutes of the Pope's death Eugene Cardinal Tisserant hurried into the papal villa. As dean of the College of Cardinals he was now the chief figure of the Catholic Church and responsible for the immediate arrangements for the funeral of Pope Pius XII and for the summoning of all the cardinals from all over the world to Rome for the conclave.

The Pope's mission of peace was not over with the end of the Second World War that left millions of Catholics under Communist rule.

Growing out of that war, too, was the threat of nuclear destruction. Pius appealed for an international ban against use of nuclear bombs except for self-defense. He urged all governments to turn their knowledge of atomic energy "exclusively to the purposes of peace."

During the First World War he helped draw up Pope Benedict XV's peace plan. As Vatican undersecretary of state he went to Munich in 1917 and tried to get Germany's Kaiser Wilhelm to agree to peace. The mission failed but he remained in Germany and became the Vatican's first envoy to Germany after the 1918 armistice.

Called back to Rome in 1919, he was made a cardinal by Pius XI and named Vatican secretary of state in 1930. He also became papal chamberlain and headed the church's interim government when Pius XI died. The 62 cardinals who gathered in the Sistine Chapel elected him Pope March 2, 1939.

It was his aim to make the church universal in fact as well as in name, and he said the College of Cardinals should represent the "greatest number of races and people (to) portray in a living manner the universality of the church." He created 56 cardinals representing all continents.

One of his most significant acts was his 1950 proclamation of the Dogma of the Assumption. This requires Roman Catholics to believe as a tenet of faith that the Virgin Mary was taken into Heaven in body as well as in spirit.

He led the world's Catholics in 1954 in a vast observance of a Marian Year. He formally pronounced Mary Queen of Heaven and set each May 31 for the liturgical celebration of the feast day of Mary's regality.

His greatest sadness, perhaps, came in man's inhumanity to man, as exemplified by war and war threats, and the spread of Communist atheism.

CURTAINED BY REDS
During his reign the activities of many high church men were curtailed by Communist regimes—among them Joseph Cardinal Mindszenty in Hungary, Stefan Cardinal Wyszyński in Poland, Thomas Cardinal Tien of China, Archbishop Josef Beran in Czechoslovakia and Archbishop Alojzije Stepinac (later a cardinal) in Yugoslavia.

Even with persecutions and wars, he was never despairing.

He carried his hopes and enthusiasm—and his firmness in the right as he saw it—into the final weeks of his life.

In July, when the threat of another world war hung for a time over the Middle East, the Pope issued one of his most fervent encyclicals. Observing that today's frightful armament can exterminate conquerors as well as the conquered, he asked prayers for peace.

Without naming communism, he said the institutions of men "inevitably are destined to fail when the authority of God is set aside, or not given its proper place or is directly suppressed."

A few weeks earlier he had called upon Catholics in Communist China to hold firm in their faith. He warned against an effort to separate China's Catholics from the Vatican by the setting up of a separate Chinese church. He expressed horror at methods being used there to discredit the clergy.

Under his direction in 1949 the church decreed major excommunication for militant Communists who were Roman Catholics.

The church claimed 50,000,000 communicants behind the Iron Curtain. These, added to the 463,000,000 recently estimated by the Vatican for countries outside the Iron Curtain, bring the total to more than 500,000,000.

One of the last pictures taken of the Pope shows him greeting Francis Cardinal Spellman of New York here at Castel Gandolfo last Friday. His expression manifested the interest he always showed when he met visitors—a genuine interest in humanity and the way it was going.

He appeared forceful and cheerful, radiating a sort of inner light that many visitors remarked. And that is the way much of the world will remember him.

P.E.I. Regt. Band To Give Variety Concert Next Week

It was announced last evening by Lt. Col. E. K. Kennedy, C.D., Officer Commanding the Prince Edward Island Regt (RCAC) that one week from tonight, Wednesday, 15th October, in the Auditorium of Birchwood High School, the Band of The Prince Edward Island Regiment, (RCAC) will entertain music lovers with the presentation of a variety band concert. This Militia Band has spared no effort in the preparation of the various numbers of the programme. Practices have been continued throughout the summer months and those taking special parts have been diligent in their preparation. The Director of Music, Lt. C. E. MacGregor, stated that there will be some classical renditions as well as some modern numbers. Solos, and quartets will be performed by the best musicians in the city on saxophone, trumpet, etc. Last evening the musicians put the finishing touches to their

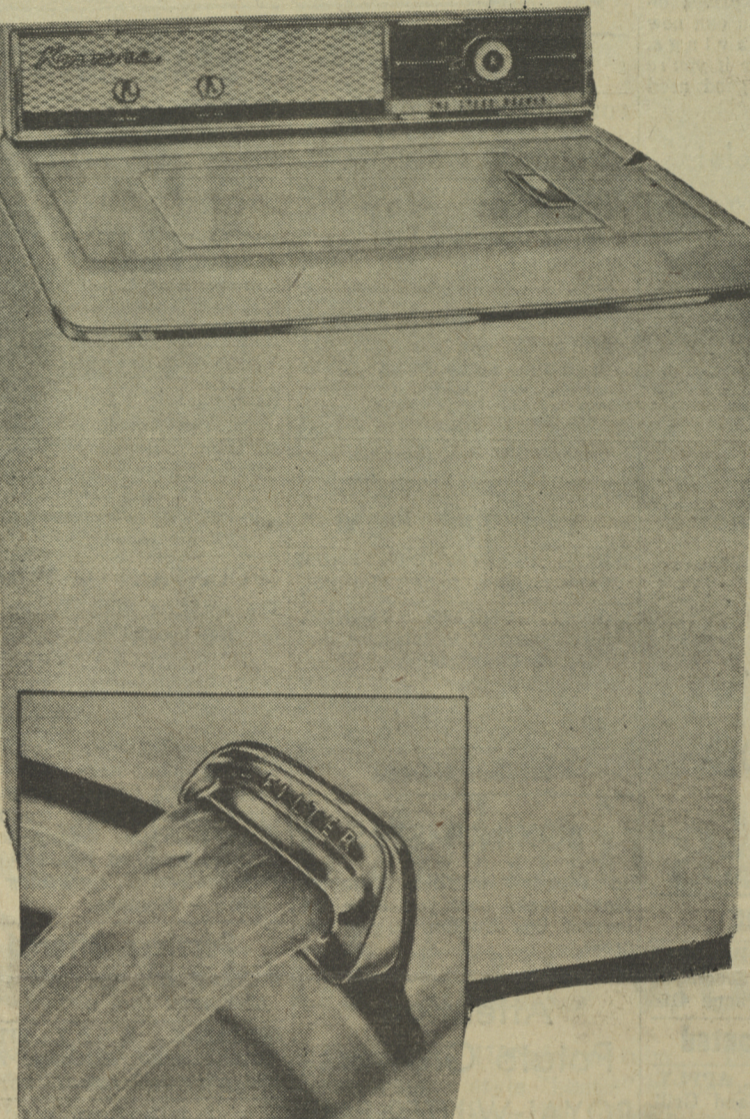
various numbers as they went through one of their final practices on the floor of the Charlottetown Armouries. Lt. MacGregor mentioned that the stage would be specially decorated and lighted. This should provide a colorful spectacle with the resplendent uniforms of the 35 piece Band in the foreground. It was also stated that the complete program would be published early next week so that all interested people would know in advance the various numbers that will be rendered.

Veteran News Vendor Dies
MONTREAL (CP) — J. Albert Kernan, 66, oldest news vendor in Montreal, and friend of hundreds of prominent businessmen and St. James St. office workers, died Tuesday. Mr. Kernan started selling papers at the age of 10, and for 51 years he operated stands in the Place d'Armes area of St. James Street in downtown Montreal. He is survived by his wife and three daughters. The funeral is Saturday.

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Formal Dress Bag Clear vinyl plastic protect your evening gown from dirt and dust. SPECIAL, each 79c	Bamboo Place Mats Approximate size 12 x 16". Colours: green, yellow, red, natural. SPECIAL, each 15c	Fruit Dish With Knife Earthenware with pretty flowered design. SPECIAL, set 49c	Dacron Curtains Attractive ruffled curtains in white only. Approximately size 41 x 6'". Easily laundered. SPECIAL, pair 4.99
Friday Feature at Lunch Counter ● Salmon sandwich ● 2 squares ● tea, coffee or milk Complete Lunch 45c	Women's Oblongs Nylon oblong scarves in assorted colours. Size about 11" x 41". Special, each 39c	Women's Handkerchiefs White linen handkerchiefs with hem-stitched edges. Size about 10 1/2" square. Special 2 for 25c	OPEN FRIDAY 9 a.m. to 9 p.m. THE T. EATON CO. LIMITED CHARLOTTETOWN BRANCH

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One Of Top

(Continued from Page 1)

aid lay for hours breathing heavily in the bare white sickroom. The austere room is on the second floor of a sprawling villa, a medieval fortress which was turned into a summer residence for the Popes 330 years ago.

He died in the old-fashioned brass bed which characterized the simple furniture of the room. The room had a view of both Rome, on one side, and the wooded bowl of the volcanic lake of Albano, on the other.

With his voice breaking with emotion, Vatican radio commentator Rev. Francesco Pellegrino gave the news of the pontiff's death in a direct broadcast from an antechamber to the Pope's bedroom.

GREATEST OF CENTURY

He commented: "He was the most esteemed and venerated man in the world and the greatest Pope of the century."

Mass for the dying was celebrated in a chapel next to the