

INTERESTING INFORMATION REGARDING BRITISH TITLES, A MYSTERY EXPLAINED

(New York Sun)

The accident to a British visitor to the recent Chicago fair—the Master of Sempill—aroused some curiosity here regarding his unusual title. Those who took the trouble to look up Barker or Whitaker learned that the designation "Master" is a courtesy applied to the heir of Lord Sempill, a Scottish peer.

Despite the steady decline of royalty in the Old World, there is a romantic glamour attached to historic names that attracts a considerable section of the American public. Which perhaps explain how bogus Prince Romanoffs and Lord Beaverbrooks are able to masquerade as genuine noblemen on this side of the Atlantic and perpetrate impositions that would instantly be detected in their own countries.

The varying degrees of European nobility are often misunderstood here but when one considers that Europeans themselves have only a hazy idea of their own aristocracy, it is not surprising. It would take an expert study of the Almanach De Gotha to unravel the ramifications of many noble foreign families, particularly those of the old German and Austro-Hungarian empires with their tangled intermarriages and roots extending into half a score of countries. In regard to Great Britain the situation is more simple, for there there are grand duchies or petty principalities to give rise to a host of princelings and grand dukes, to say nothing of the lesser grades.

In Britain the titles in common usage are, in order of precedence, duke, marquess, earl, viscount, baron, baronet and knight. All of them except knight are hereditary, that is to say the title passes to the male heir. A knight's title is for his lifetime only.

At formal functions the heralds proclaim a duke as "the most high potent and noble prince" and the king, in State communications, addresses him as "our right trusty and right entirely well-beloved cousin." He is addressed as "Your Grace," or in the third person as "His Grace, the Duke of —." Dukes generally have several lesser titles and the eldest son usually takes his father's second title, that of Marquess. Other children take the courtesy titles of Lord and Lady.

Marquess—or Marquis—is the sec-

ond order of British nobility. The wife of a Marquess has the title of Marchioness and the heir to the marquise usually has the courtesy title of Earl. The sovereign formally addresses a Marquess as "our right trust and entirely well-beloved cousin," and by others he is addressed as "My Lord Marquess." Dukes are styled "most noble," marquesses as "most honorable" and earls as "right honorable."

The rank of Earl, now the third in the peerage, is the oldest and was the highest until Edward III created the Black Prince Duke of Cornwall in 1337. An Earl is styled "well-beloved cousin" and addressed by others as "My Lord." His wife bears the title of Countess and his heir the courtesy title of Viscount. Younger sons are styled "Honorable," but all daughters have the title "Lady."

Viscount is next on the ladder of British aristocracy. The wife of a viscount is a viscountess, and all his children bear the prefix "Honorable," before their names. The same holds true of baron, the fifth grade, except that the wife of a baron is simply styled "Lady," both viscounts and barons are commonly called Lord—and their wives Lady—and each is addressed by the sovereign as "right trusty and well beloved," with the "cousin" omitted.

Baronets use the title "Sir" before their given names, never before their surnames alone, and follow their full names with the abbreviation, "Bt.," which distinguishes them from knights. The wives of both rank as "Ladies," but their children have no title or distinction.

The foregoing is a simple outline of the various ranks; in actuality there are countless distinctions that are guarded jealously by the holders and observed punctiliously at highly formal functions. The rules of precedence are iron-clad and each member of the aristocracy has his or her place in the noble hierarchy fixed to the nth degree.

Baronets and knights are not peers, nor are all peers members of the House of Lords. Conversely, so confusing is the British system of titles and prerogatives, it is possible for a subject of the king to be a member of the House of Lords and yet not be strictly a peer.

GERMANY REPORTED TO BE RE-ARMING AT A RAPID RATE, OTHER NATIONS AWARE OF IT

(St. Louis Globe-Democrat)

Under the pen name, Albert Brandt, one who is described as a German "pacifist" in exile—and to be in exile is strongly indicated for German pacifists at present—writes in the Forum on the subject, "Germany Re-arms," as there is anywhere and with this Hitler denials that the country is re-arming are dismissed in cavalier-like fashion. The obtuseness that would hope to deceive the world by its denials about the persecution of the Jews would, he says, "be capable of the same sly, childish policy with regard to armaments." Noel Panter, correspondent of a London paper was arrested on a charge of treason under Article 92 of the code merely because he had wired that "thousands of storm troops passed with rifles at a slope and steel bayonets." If Hitler denials are true, why so summary an act and why an Article 92 defining what he did as an offense? is asked.

The answer is that Germany, previously disarmed, was turned last May and in subsequent months into a "tremendous ammunition dump." Hitler has repeatedly asserted that other nations having failed to disarm, Germany has a right to arm itself and

the summer and fall program alleged to be carried out is consistent with that asserted right. The maximum army allowed Berlin under the Versailles Treaty, 100,000 men, has been converted into as fine a fighting force as there is anywhere and with this unit Mr. Brandt counts other well-trained units up to a total of 1,225,000 men.

The largest of the further units is 650,000 in the National Socialists' "storm troops" of which, though they drill only with revolvers and black-jacks, 450,000 are declared to be well trained. The police, 150,000 strong, have been often referred to as trained as much for war as for peace duty. Other units are the marine contingent 50,000; auxiliary police, 50,000; protection troops, 60,000 Stahelm, 150,000 and a so-called labor service of 200,000.

Trained men of any number would be little formidable if weapons could not be put into their hands, but it is declared that Germany is feverishly busy manufacturing weapons, steel plants running at a high rate of production. Airplanes are being turned out by the thousands and much atten-

tion is given to new inventions useful in war, one being a radio that will warn when approaching bombing planes are fifty miles away, and another a new machine gun far outclassing previous weapons of the kind. Germany's population is also being drilled in protection against air attacks and poison gas attacks according to the writer, and it is making a deadly new poison gas, though it joined at Geneva with thirty-five other countries in renouncing war poisons.

The character and volume of imports into Germany during the depressed months of 1933, when a policy of discouraging imports generally prevailed, are spoken of as peculiarly significant. Shipments in of refined nickel, used for armor, increased threefold and of nickel are sixfold, and imports of other metals, especially copper and scrap iron, "have greatly increased. Of cotton, so necessary for uniforms and explosives, Germany imported 447,700 double-centners, or hundredweight in July while in the same month of 1932 it imported 283,000 double-centners and in prior months much less. It has accumulated large stocks of cotton and also of cellulose, though the publishing business has been at the lowest ebb. Completed machine guns and rifles are also said to be flowing in from Switzerland. New highways are laid out with military ends in view and automobile production has government stimulus.

European governments with efficient secret service men know what is going on. What, however, is to be done about it? Paris knows the facts almost as well as Berlin knows them, but is at a loss what to do. The talk of more warring is seemingly not all idle talk. Only force from the outside can check Hitlerism. If it is not checked, how long will it be before Hitler applies force from within Germany to its neighbors—a most uncomfortable situation, surely.

PICTURE BANNED BY NAZI CENSOR

Berlin, Dec. 23.—The vigilant German censorship has turned its attention to dictionaries.

The latest edition of the Knauer Lexicon included a small cut of Charlemagne. The censor banned it because the founder of the Roman Empire had killed thousands of Saxons in his effort to make the people Christians. His name and biographical data are permitted to remain in the dictionary.

Reports, though not admitted officially, are that main censorship is even applied to letters and periodicals in transit through Germany between other countries presumably in sealed sacks.

CITY ELECTION

THE ELECTION FOR MAYOR AND ALDERMEN FOR THE CITY OF FREDERICTON

For the Ensuing Year Will Be Held On
Monday the Eighth Day of January, 1934

At the Polling Places as follows:
DIVISION NO. 1.—For all voters residing or owning property above the northwest centre line of Carleton Street, prolonged, at or near the City Hall, in the said City.
DIVISION NO. 2.—For all voters residing or owning property in the remainder of the said City, at or near the County Court House, in the said city.

NOMINATIONS

Every candidate for the office of Mayor or Alderman shall be qualified to vote at the election for which he is nominated and shall be nominated by at least Two Ratepayers residing in the City of Fredericton, and qualified to vote at the ensuing election for which such candidate is nominated. Every nomination paper, with the certificate of the City Treasurer, shall be filed with the City Clerk or at his office, and not later than Four o'clock on the afternoon of TUESDAY, the SECOND DAY OF JANUARY, 1934, and the City Clerk before receiving such nomination paper, shall ascertain from the same that the requirements of the Election Act have been complied with.

No candidate is qualified to be nominated for Alderman unless at the time of nomination he is a resident of the WARD for which he is nominated.

The acceptance of each candidate and the signature of at least TWO resident qualified voters, who must sign the nomination paper, shall be proved by affidavit attached to the nomination.

In case of a contest, each elector shall be entitled to vote for ONE Candidate for Mayor, for ONE Candidate for Alderman for Wellington Ward, for ONE Candidate for Alderman for St. Anne's Ward, for ONE Candidate for Alderman for Carleton Ward, for ONE Candidate for Alderman for Queen's Ward, for ONE Candidate for Alderman for King's Ward.

Dated this 21st day of December, A.D. 1933.

FRED I. HAVILAND,
City Clerk.

GALLSTONES INSURED, BUT THE U. S. WON'T PAY

Minneapolis, Dec. 23.—The price of gallstones has risen.

Inside the body, they may be worth \$1000 to have them out, but once out, they have only a sentimental value.

So ruled George Thuras in charge of adjustments of parcel post claims at the post office here.

A Minneapolis woman, he revealed, went to Rochester, Minnesota, for a gallstone operation, and she wanted to be very sure that her friends saw the stones.

So she mailed them back home parcel post and insured them for \$5. In the Christmas rush, however, they became crushed en route.

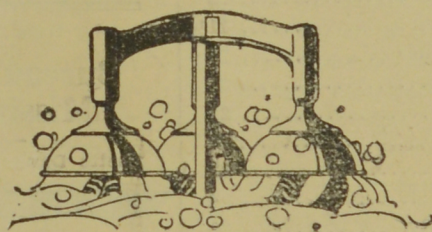
The woman put in a claim for the full insurance. Thuras ruled that the stones have only a sentimental value and that the woman cannot collect. She has appealed the ruling to Washington, Thuras said.

DORIS DUKE HELPS OUT WITH TASK

Greenville, South Carolina, Dec. 23.—Doris Duke, Monday shouldered her part of the responsibility for administering the \$40,000,000 endowment established by her father, the late James B. Duke, tobacco magnate.

The country's richest heiress attended the ninth annual meeting of the trustees of the endowment, founded for the benefit of colleges, hospitals and orphanages in the two Carolinas. Miss Duke became a trustee two weeks ago, as provided in her father's will.

A New Perfected VACUUM CUP WASHER



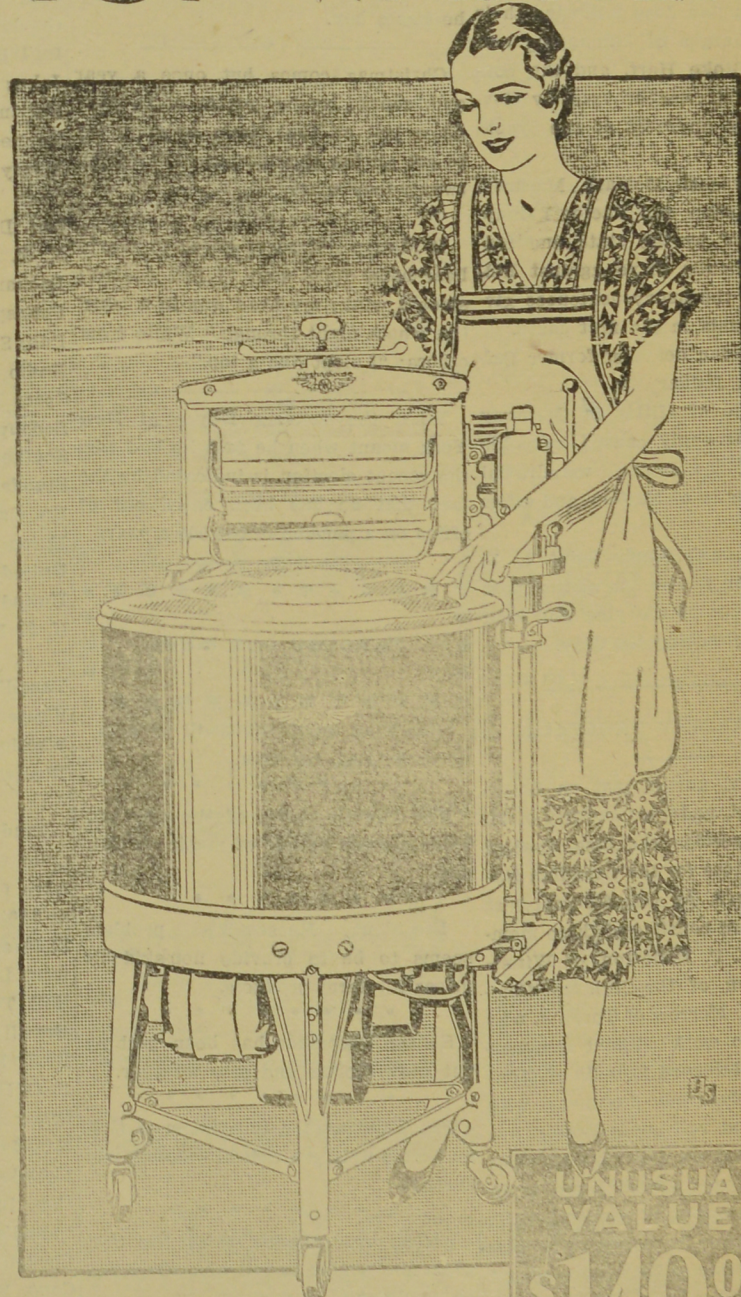
TO the women of Canada, Westinghouse presents a new, advanced Vacuum Cup Washer . . . a washer that looks different, is different, and employs the Vacuum Cup Principle which has for years stood supreme in the regard of careful housewives.

Gently as human hands, yet irresistibly, the three powerful vacuum-cups force air and cleansing suds through every mesh and fibre of the fabric . . . without friction, without the slightest injury to the most delicate weaves.

Even deeply imbedded dirt cannot withstand the searching, thorough "Vacuum Cup" action.

Beautifully finished in smart, modern color combinations . . . Crystal Black, Coral and Silver . . . or Nile Green, Light Green and Silver . . . the new Westinghouse-Easy Vacuum Cup Washer presents a combination of important refinements found on no other machine, including hand height control lever, all enclosed oil-bath main gears, instant accessibility, single point oiling system and the wonderful Lowndes clutch (an exclusive feature on the new Westinghouse-Easy Vacuum Cup Washer) which removes forever the old risk of accidental damage through overload to motor or wringer.

And here is more good news! Now, for the first time you can have this perfected Vacuum Cup Washer for no more than the price of an ordinary washer . . . the lowest price ever offered in Canada on a vacuum cup electric washer.



See this wonderful new Vacuum-Cup Washer . . . and learn how easily it can be purchased on the Westinghouse Budget Plan!

UNUSUAL
VALUE
\$149.00

Westinghouse

ELECTRIC SERVANTS
FOR THE HOME

