

## THE DAILY MAIL

FREDERICTON, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1937

## Electing a Pope

In connection with the illness of Pope Pius XII, the question is often asked, "How do they elect a new Pope and who are qualified to be candidates for that office?" To answer the last question first, theoretically any Catholic layman is eligible for election to the rank of Pope, but since the election of Urban VI in 1389 no one below the rank of priest has been made head of the Church. From the middle of the 17th century until early in the present century, the more influential Catholic powers in Europe claimed the right to veto the election of any Pope, but that power of veto was abolished following the refusal of Emperor Franz Josef of Austria to accept the election of Cardinal Rampolla in 1904. In the balloting held that year Rampolla was leading in the voting, but without the required number of votes when Cardinal the Archbishop of Vienna announced that the Austrian Emperor was definitely opposed to the election of Rampolla and would exercise his veto in the event of his election. With that announcement the voting swung away from Rampolla, but the first official act of the elected Pope was to abolish the veto powers of the heads of civil states.

Seventy cardinals throughout the world have the right to vote in these elections, but those located long distances from Rome seldom reach there in time for the conclave.

The election of a new Pope is in the hands of the Cardinals of the Church who gather in conclave on the morning of the 16th day after the death of the Pontiff. They meet in the Sistine Chapel which has been made famous by Michael Angelo's mural painting, "The Last Judgment." Greatest precautions are taken to ensure secrecy as it is a traditional custom that discussions and the result of balloting shall not be known to the world at large. The ballot papers are oblong in shape and divided into three parts. In one the voting cardinal writes his name. In the second the name of his choice for the high office and in the third a quotation from the Scripture. No cardinal is allowed to vote for himself.

After they have been marked the ballots are placed in a chalice on the altar of the chapel.

Two-thirds of the total vote cast is required for the election, and balloting is carried on twice daily until one of the cardinals is given the required number of votes. Each time the ballot is unsuccessful the papers are burned and to create a heavy smoke a handful of wet straw is thrown on the fire. Seeing this smoke the vast throng of people who gather daily in the square facing St. Peter's during the balloting realize that no election has been made. When the successful ballot is taken the papers are burned without the straw and the thin wisp of smoke in the chapel chimney is given the news that a new Pontiff has been named.

Following the announcement of the successful ballot the cardinal elected is asked by the senior cardinal present if he accepts the election and if so by what name he chooses to be known. Then, clothed in the white cassock ordinarily worn by the Popes, he is taken to the loggia over the main door of St. Peter's, and presented to the throng in the square below. His coronation takes place a few days later.

## The Honored Dead

There comes a time at the opening of the House of Commons, Ottawa, when the noise of party strife dies away, and only the loftier sentiments predominate. It is at that point where tribute is paid to those who have departed this life since Parliament last adjourned. This year there were two such losses, one member from Ontario and one from New Brunswick.

The death of the member from this Province was that of one who played a very prominent part in its public life. The late Hon. Peter J. Veniot had served as Premier of the Province and it was a striking coincidence that when tribute was paid to his memory, that his own son, Doctor Veniot, should sit in the House representing the same constituency which was for so long a period represented by his distinguished father.

The tributes which were paid to the honored dead by the Leader of the Government and the Acting Leader of the Conservative Party were gracious and impressive.

Premier King referred to Hon. Peter Veniot as a personal friend who had sat by his side in the Cabinet and had always given his utmost loyalty to him personally. He recalled his long political and his courageous struggle for health.

"Mr. Veniot's personal characteristics," he said, "will always be much in the minds of all who are present here. He belonged to the old school of political fighters who rather enjoy the rough and tumble of politics. He was one of the most vigorous in party contests. At times he was given to striking hard blows, but he was always equally prepared to receive them. He did not, however, cherish bitter feelings towards his opponents. As an administrator he was most industrious and efficient. He worked tirelessly in whatever office he held."

After a reference to Mr. Veniot's relation to the position of Postmaster-General, Premier King said: "As I think of how Mr. Veniot's name will be remembered in this country, I feel that it always will be associated with the qualities of industry, of integrity, and of fidelity. As the best, all legacies he bequeathed to his family an honored name and to his country an honorable tradition of public service."

The tribute paid by Hon. Sir George Perley, for the Conservative Party was equally gracious. After a review of his long political career, he said: "Mr. Veniot was a very worthy representative of the Acadian race, and when he was in his prime he was a doughty fighter, an opponent strenuous in debate. At the same time Mr. Veniot was of a very kindly disposition; I always found him so. When he had his political armour off he was a very cheery, pleasant man to meet and to do business with. I think we may take a pattern from Mr. Veniot's life.—The Citizen, Saint John.

## Japan's Friendly Gesture

The statement made to the Japanese Diet by Foreign Minister Hachiro Arita that the national policy of "strengthening traditional relations with Great Britain remains unchanged" is a reassuring one.

Britain in the past has done much to help Japan shake off the effects of her long isolation from the Occident and to take her place among world powers. Britain, for instance, was the first European country to enter into a treaty with the Japanese whereby she relinquished the extraterritorial rights which formerly had been her privilege in Japan. As a result, other European nations copied the example and, in 1899, five years after Britain had acted, Japan recovered the full executive and legislative autonomy which is essential to a sovereign State.

Great Britain has shown frequently that she is willing to go at least halfway in order to meet any nation whose policies tend to the establishment of world peace and the betterment of international conditions; but there is little assurance at present that Japanese policies are likely to have that effect.

Japan has become, by ways which in many cases can be described only as unfair, a serious trade rival to Britain and other countries which, because of the way her workers are "sweated," she is able to undersell. She has given the United States grave cause for suspicion regarding her future intentions in the Pacific. She has denounced the "open door" policy of China, and has declared that she alone is concerned with the future of Asia.

## SNAPSHOTS

The snowplow man was on the job in good time this morning and the citizens appeared well satisfied with the results.

"Les," (to waitress at luncheon,) "How's the chicken?" Waitress, "Fine, kid. How are you?"

The idea of providing a carnival for the little tots was a creditable one both to the firemen and the merchants who donated prizes.

The simple life of virtue may be dull at times, but look what you save on aspirin.

You can measure the idiocy of his ism by his degree of rage when you don't agree with him.

But too often an open mind just seems that way because it can't keep a conviction shut in.

She's a smart girl who uses little make-up. It makes people think her a somebody who doesn't need it.

Propaganda showing the horrors of war makes everybody hate slaughter, till a flag waves and a band plays.

The genius is self-reliant. If he hungers for praise and the world is slow about giving it, he can furnish his own.

What a world! If you think what everybody thought last year, you're an old fogey. If you think what everybody will think next year, you're a crank.

## Fertile

(Continued from Page One) ley folk was coupled with a systematic army inoculation of each refugee. Many boats were standing by to remove lowlanders, if necessary.

The partial submersion of a steel barge, carrying more than 100 W.P.A. levee workers, in a spillway near New Madrid, Mo., was declared by army workers to have caused no apparent loss of life, although some of the workers insisted 30 to 40 men were missing.

## Untold Loss in Topsoil

As the Ohio damage still mounted—government experts said the flood had washed away 300,000,000 tons of fertile topsoil from 127,000,000 acres—the executive director of the council of state governments called for a conference of all flood states to seek means of preventing a repetition.

Tension mounted with the river today as the flood-burned Ohio began to lap at a small section of the three-foot-high bulkhead topping the city's 60-foot concrete seawall.

A new order for evacuation of all women and children was issued when the river reached a stage of 59.23 feet, putting it about two inches above the parapet and against the emergency bulkhead along a 500-foot strip, where the top of the concrete is slightly lower than elsewhere.

Less than a foot remained before the Ohio would subject the entire bulkhead along its length of 2 1/2 miles to the enormous pressure of its swift waters which swing into the wall and out again in the Mississippi, just below the city.

Cairo was safe as long as the river remained below the summit of the permanent embankment. Now its fight against inundation depended on an 18-inch wooden frame holding dirt-filled sacks and braced against the river by timbers and additional bags of earth.

## RED CROSS

## Emergency Call

FOR HELP FOR SUFFERERS in flood areas of United States.

Cash contributions will be gratefully received by M. A. Johns, Bank of Montreal, I. B. Rouse or Mrs. D. J. Shea. No matter how small the offering it will help as the need is great. Let Fredericton and vicinity do its part to help the people in their dire need.

RED CROSS CALLS

Best for You and Baby too

Baby's Own Soap

10 cents Individual Cartons

## King Cole TEA The Royal Drink

## New Year's

(Continued from Page One)

Hamar Greenwood, was elevated from baron to viscount. Three new peers were created, namely:

Major Sir George Hennessy, former treasurer of the King's household; Sir Henry McGowan, chairman of Imperial Chemicals;

Sir Arthur Michael Samuel, parliamentarian and former financial secretary to the treasury.

All were created barons, the lowest of the five ranks of the peerage.

The Order of Merit goes to Right Hon. H. A. L. Fisher, former president of the Board of Education and now warden of New College, Oxford, in recognition of his services to literature.

Baron Hutchison of Montrose and Hon. R. G. Menzies, attorney general and minister of industry for Australia, are to be sworn members of the privy council.

Baronets were conferred on Sir Derwent Hall Caine, parliamentarian and son of the late novelist, Sir Hall Caine; Colonel G. S. Herbert, for political and public services in Wiltshire; Sir William Clare Lees, one of the leaders of the British cotton industry; Major Sir Henry Lyons, for political and public services; Robert Rankin, parliamentarian, and Malcolm Stewart, former commissioner for the distressed area.

Fifty-five became knights bachelor. Twenty-nine of the new knight-hoods go to the United Kingdom, six to Australia, one to New Zealand, 14 to India, and five to the colonies. In addition, around 30 were appointed as knights commander of the various orders.

For services in connection with the hospitality afforded to students in London from the dominions, Miss Jane, McCallen, education secretary of the Victoria League, was created an Officer of the civil division of the Order of the British Empire.

Miss May Furlong, of St. John's, Nfld., was given the same honor for her work among ex-servicemen and their dependents in the old colony.

Eleanor Shirley, archivist of the British legation at Havana, was made a member of the Order of the British Empire.

Sir John Hope Simpson, commissioner for natural resources in the Newfoundland commission of government from 1934 to 1936, was created a Knight Commander of the Order of the British Empire.

Martin Gilbert Dalton, a member of the St. John's MfD, Harbor and Pilotage Commission, becomes a member of the Order of the British Empire.

Two knight-hoods for public service in the British West Indies were included. They went to Richard Clifford Tute, chief justice of Bahamas, and Alfred Horace D'Costa, a member of the governor's privy council in Jamaica.

Arthur Alban Wright, administrator and colonial secretary of St. Vincent, Windward Islands, and Allan Wolsey Cardinall, commissioner for the Cayman Islands, Jamaica, were made Companions of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.

## European Capitals

(Continued from Page One)

"I denounced that part of the Versailles Treaty which took equality away from our people and made Germany a second rate people."

"Germany makes no colonial demands upon countries which took no colonies from her. Germany never demanded colonies for military purpose but exclusively for economic reasons."

"All the millions of German workers know that at the head of the nation there is not a foreign literary man nor an international apostle of revolution but a German from their own ranks."

"I hereby most solemnly withdraw the German signature from the declaration forced upon a weak Government against its better knowledge—the declaration (in the Treaty of Versailles) to the effect Germany was guilty of starting the Great War."

"When, today, after four years, I stand before the German people and also give reckoning before you, my delegates, men of the German Reichstag, you will not deny me, my National Socialist Government, the assurance that I kept my promise."

## Belief Hitler

(Continued from Page One)

which the Allied and associated governments and their nationals have been subjected as a consequence of the war imposed upon them by the aggression of Germany and her allies."

The slap at Versailles was more a formal requiem, because Germany already had rebuilt army, navy and air force and resumed control of her inland waterways—all violation of the peace pact.

Expounding Germany's desire for colonies, stripped from her by the World War peace, Hitler said:

"Germany once built up a colonial empire without robbing anybody or violating any treaty or making war. This empire was taken from us. The reasons assigned today for attempting to excuse this taking away do not hold water."

"Germany makes no colonial demands upon countries which took no colonies from her. Germany never demanded colonies for military purposes but exclusively for economic reasons."

"In our closely settled country, our demands for colonies will again and again be voiced as something self evident."

Ready to co-operate in economic discussion, the chancellor emphasized, however, that the four-year plan (of self-sufficiency) must be continued, because of Germany's urgent need.

"I do not believe . . . that economic co-operation between peoples can succeed lastingly on any other plane save that of mutual exchange of goods."

Dealing with British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden's request to Germany to join other nations in political and economic co-operation, Hitler continued:

## Britain Given Assurance

"Mr. Eden may rest assured we will seize every opportunity to strengthen our economic relations with other peoples, and equally every possibility of improving and deepening the internal cycle of our economic life."

"Mr. Eden emphasized that the British government desires under no circumstances to see Europe split into two factions (Fascism and Communism.)

It seems to me that nobody in Europe—at least not formerly—apparently had that desire."

"Today this desire is only an illusion. For actually the division into two factions, not only of Europe but of the world, is an accomplished fact."

It is unfortunate, Der Fuehrer added, that Britain did not express some years ago its desire to forestall the division of Europe into two camps—"for in that case the Versailles Treaty never would have happened."

## Recommendations

Hitler closed the foreign section of his address with a series of "recommendations" directed to Europe.

"1. It is to the interest of all nations that individual states domestically enjoy stable and ordered political and economic conditions. These constitute the most important prerequisites for paving the way to lasting and solid economic and political relations among people."

"2. The necessities of life of an individual people must be recognized open-mindedly and admitted freely. Only if there is respect for these essential needs can ways be found for satisfying life and necessities for all."

"3. The League of Nations will, if it desires to fulfill its mission justly, have to reorganize itself into an organ of evolutionary common sense and not reactionary laziness."

"4. Relations of nations among themselves can only be regulated happily if based upon mutual respect and absolute equality."

"5. It is impossible to blame, at will, now one and now another nation for the increase or limitation of armaments but it is necessary to envisage this problem within that total framework which creates its preconditions."

"6. It is impossible to attain real pacification of peoples so long as continuous instigation by an international and irresponsible clique of 'well poisoners' and opinion-falsifiers is not stopped."

"7. It has been proved that settlement of European problems can always best be accomplished within the limits and extent of the individual powers."

"Germany is happy today to have established such close and friendly relations. May it prove possible to

## CAPITOL

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## "LEGION OF TERROR"

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Marguerite  
Churchill

Exposing the masked murderers who rule the LEGION OF TERROR!

Rips the hoods off the most vicious racketeers in American history!

Also — NEWS COMEDY SPORTS

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George O'Brien

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Added Attraction —

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foster such relations in a similar manner with other European nations!

"8. It will aid European peace in its entirety if, in the treatment of nationalities which are compelled to live among strange people as minorities, mutual consideration is shown for the rightful feelings of national pride and consciousness."

Asserting Germany's resumption of military sovereignty was a matter affecting only the Reich, the chancellor told the Reichstag:

"We have taken nothing from any nation—nor have we done any nation wrong."

He declared the German government, from now on, would exercise sole sovereignty over the federal railway system and the Reichsbank.

The chancellor, declaring the Nazi movement "the most beautiful and most perfect democracy," shouted that, by contrast, 170,000 deaths were the "achievements of the splendid democratic revolutionaries in Spain."

In a setting wildly enthusiastic, the chancellor hailed the work of his own regime, belittled "democratic world citizens" and cried out that the most "exalted" task of the Third Reich was the preservation "of a race based on blood—as God gave it to us."

He then swung into an exposition of Germany's national position in the European family of nations, declaring:

"It is a mistake to claim Germany has any intention whatsoever to isolate herself, to ignore unfeelingly the happenings in the rest of the world or to leave out of consideration the necessities common to all. We Germans neither wish to be isolated nor feel ourselves isolated."

"Germany in the past few years has inaugurated or resumed or improved a considerable number of political relations. And—I dare say—we have established close and friendly relations with a number of states. From our point of view our relations with most European states are normal and with a considerable number of states very friendly."

Hitler listed these nations in connection with improved relations: Poland, Austria, Italy, Hungary, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Greece, Portugal and Fascist Spain.

The Reich's position was "no less cordial," he asserted, "with a whole series of states outside Europe."

## GAIETY

NOW PLAYING

"Hey! look what's goin' on here!"

The twin stars of "The Big Broadcast" are here again!

Adolph Zukor presents

## "HIDEAWAY GIRL"

A Paramount Picture with

Martha Raye • Shirley Ross  
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— in —

"KELLY THE SECOND"

Added Feature —

Gene Raymond

Ann Sothern

— in —

"THE SMARTEST GIRL IN TOWN"

## NOTICE OF SALE

To Edith H. Burden, Wife of Weldon Burden of the City of Fredericton in the County of York and Province of New Brunswick, Railway Employee, and the said Weldon Burden, and to all others whom it may concern:

Take Notice that there will be sold at Public Auction in front of the City Hall in the City of Fredericton in the County of York on Friday, the 12th day of February, next, at the hour of twelve o'clock noon, the lands and premises described as follows:

"All and singular the lands and premises heretofore conveyed to one Robert Bell by deed from James O'Dell bearing date the twelfth day of December A. D. 1874, and registered in the records of the said County of York, in Book G. No. 3, pages 243, 244 and 245 under official number 28011 and in the said Deed of land situate, lying and being in the City of Fredericton, in the County of York, and Province of New Brunswick, and situate as follows: Beginning on the Northern side line of Union Street (so called) at the rear bounds of a lot heretofore conveyed to Fitzpatrick being ninety-nine feet easterly from Saint John Street; thence Northerly following the rear line of lands heretofore conveyed to Fitzpatrick and O'Leary one hundred and sixty-five feet or until it strikes the rear west corner of land conveyed heretofore to Daniel Kenny, thence at right angles easterly along said rear line fifty-six feet; thence at right angles Southerly one hundred and sixty-five feet or until it strikes Union Street; thence at right angles westerly along the line of said street fifty-six feet to the place of beginning, (the said lands and premises having been devised to his wife, Mary Ann Bell, by the said Robert Bell, now deceased, and afterwards conveyed by the said Mary Ann Bell to the above named Margaret Jane Gilmore.)

Together with all the buildings and improvements thereon and the rights and appurtenances to the said lands and premises belonging or in any way appertaining.

The Sale hereinbefore stated will be made under and by virtue of the Power of Sale contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the twenty-sixth day of November A. D. 1918, registered in York County Records in Book 163, Pages 481-484, under Official Number 63142, and made between the said Edith H. Burden, Wife of Weldon Burden, and the said Weldon Burden of the first part and W. Thomas Murray, late of the said City of Fredericton, deceased, of the Second Part, default having been made in the payment of interest and taxes contrary to the provisions in the said Indenture contained.

Dated this Fifth day of January, A. D. 1937.

(Sgd.) G. ALEXANDER MURRAY,  
Executor, Estate W. Thomas Murray  
Mortgagee.

A. R. Murray,  
scribed as follows, namely:

"All that certain lot, piece or parcel

## CHILDREN'S AID

The annual meeting of the Children's Aid Society will be held in the City Council Chamber TUESDAY AFTERNOON, Feb. 2nd at 3.30 o'clock. All interested are urged to attend.