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HOW A NEW POPE IS SELECTED AT CARDINALS' SECRET CONCLAVE

Public Is Admitted During
First Day—Door Seldom
Opened Thereafter.
Prelates Locked Up Until
Choice Is Made—Methods
of Balloting.

THE procedure attending the choice of a new pope is full of interest. There was a time when the election of the supreme head of the church was vested in the cardinal bishop, "with the consent of the other cardinals and clergy and people of Rome, saving also the honor due to the king of the Romans." But this recognition of a kingly and imperial right to interfere with the papal elections was the cause of endless troubles. It proved to be a fertile source of anti-popes and other vexations, and finally became so intolerable that Alexander III. took away from the imperial line the locus standi in papal elections, and a general council later on, held at the Lateran, decreed the election should henceforth rest "with the cardinals alone." This Lateran decree was confirmed and developed at the council at Lyons, presided over by Pope Gregory X., and in all substantial features the discipline then laid down still obtains in all papal elections.

The immediate body or convention which chooses the head of the church is called a conclave. The building or hall in which such convention is held is also designated by the same name—conclave. The election of a pope must begin ten days after the death of the last incumbent. It is provided that the election shall neither be delayed nor precipitated, that the electors should be in no fear for their personal safety and that they must not be subjected to any external persuasion in casting their vote. Immediately upon the death of a pope one of the secretaries of the sacred college notifies each cardinal of the pontiff's demise and summons him to the city in which

ascertain if any candidate has obtained the required majority of two-thirds.
After the Pope's Death.
For the three days following the interment of the pontiff the cardinals meet in the hall of the consistory and receive the condolences of the ambassadors of the various governments which have representatives at Rome.
This official ceremony at an end preparations are made to elect a new pope and the meeting of the cardinals, officially known as a conclave, is called. The word conclave is especially fitting to designate the meeting. It comes from the word clavis, meaning key, and at the meeting the cardinals are actually under lock and key. This custom of locking up the cardinals until a choice is made can be traced back to the thirteenth century.

At the inaugural of the conclave the cardinals form in line in order of rank and march to St. Peter's, where the mass of the Holy Spirit is sung and they listen to a sermon, the pro eligendo pontifice.

Attendants on the Cardinals.
The master of ceremonies then takes the papal cross and the cardinals form in a body behind him, with their personal attendants following. Each car-



FRANCESCO CARDINAL DELLA VOLPE, CHAMBERLAIN OF SACRED COLLEGE.

dinal may have two attendants. The pontifical choir then chants the "Veni, Creator Spiritus."
Next follows the reading of the apostolic constitution by the dean of the cardinals. Practically everything is now in readiness for the cardinals to proceed with the actual election, but in order that they have time to meditate on the meaning of the constitution an adjournment is taken until afternoon.

At this time they meet and receive the oaths of the attendants and officers of the election. After this preliminary there is more time for meditation and individual prayer.

In the evening, as has been said, the conclave is closed to all but the cardinals, and the attendants and officers leave the palace. The last door is locked and the keys turned over to the chamberlain. The governor and the marshal, two officers appointed among the palace officials, then guard the door. Sentinels are also stationed in every room adjoining the chamber to see that there is no communication.

Except to announce that a new pope has been chosen, this door may be opened only in the event of the sickness of one of the cardinals.
Within the palace the cardinals spend the night in silence and prayer and meditation preparatory to the real business of the election the next day.

Methods of Election.
There are three ways in which a new pontiff may be elected without balloting—by acclamation, inspiration and adoration. Gregory VII. was elected by acclamation, but cases in which a pontiff has been chosen other than by balloting have been rare.
The balloting is secret, and the ballots which are used are elaborate affairs. They are three part ballots. On one fold are the name of the cardinal, his title and his seals. On another fold is a number, and under this each cardinal places a motto, known only to himself, in order to identify his ballot after it is voted.

Then he says aloud the electoral oath:
I bear witness, Christ the Lord, who will judge me, that I chose him whom I judge before God should be chosen, and will do the same on the accession.

With these words each cardinal drops his ballot in the chalice, salutes the cross and returns to his place.

Two-thirds Vote Needed.
It takes a two-thirds majority to elect any one, and generally no one is eligible but a member of the college of cardinals. This is laid down by custom rather than by law, however.
If no one has the necessary majority the voting must be continued

If a cardinal wishes to change his first vote he writes on his second ballot, "Accedo Rev. D. meo ego Card." If he wishes to stand by his first choice he writes on his second ballot, "Nemin." meaning nobody. No cardinal may vote for himself, and if it were found that one had been elected who had voted for himself, no matter how great a majority he might have, his election would be void.

Some one having received the necessary votes, the dean of the cardinals goes to the pope elect and says:
"Do you accept the election canonically made to the supreme pontificate?"

Upon the pope elect signifying that he does, his cardinal's robes are taken off and a papal gown placed on him; then he takes his seat in a great chair before the altar, and the chamberlain places the fisherman's ring on his finger. The cardinals then make their first obeisance to the new pope, kissing his foot and hand and accepting from him the "kiss of peace." He announces the name by which he wishes to be known.

Announcing a New Pope.
Preceded by the pontifical choir chanting "Ecce Sacerdos Magnus," the senior cardinal goes to the balcony of the palace and to the waiting populace below announces:

I announce to you a great joy. We have as pope the most eminent and most reverend cardinal of the holy Roman church, who has taken the name of —

While great crowds surround the palace waiting for this announcement, the fact that a new pope has been chosen is always known some time before this, because when the deciding vote is cast the ballots are placed in a little stove kept for that purpose and burned. The crowds see the smoke arise and know that a new pontiff has been elected.

The sacred college, which will choose a successor to Pope Pius, consists of sixty-five cardinals, of whom thirty-three are Italians and thirty-two of other nations. Normally the college consists of seventy cardinals, but there were five vacancies at the time Pope Pius died.

Cardinal Gibbons of Baltimore is the senior American member of the sacred college in point of service. He was made a cardinal June 7, 1886.

When a Pope Dies.
As soon as a pope breathes his last the cardinal chamberlain takes possession of the apostolic palace. He proceeds to the death chamber, assures



THE VATICAN AT ROME.

himself of, and instructs a notary to certify to, the fact that the pope is really dead. Then the ring of the fisherman is broken and the seal destroyed. The body is embalmed and carried in procession to the Chapel of the Blessed Sacrament in the Vatican basilica, where it remains for three days, the feet protruding a little through an opening in the iron railing which incloses the chapel, that the faithful may approach and kiss the embowered slipper. The nine days of funeral services are gone through with.

During the last three days the services are performed about an elevated and magnificent catafalque. On each of these days five cardinals in turn give the absolution, and on the ninth day a funeral oration is pronounced. The body is reverently put into a cypress wood coffin. This is put into a leaden case, properly inscribed, and then all is placed in a wooden box covered with a red pall, and in this condition it is carried to the last resting place, previously selected by the deceased.

On the tenth day the cardinals assemble in the forenoon, and the preparations are made for the conclave.

Francesco Cardinal Della Volpe, the present cardinal chamberlain, was born at Ravenna, Italy, Dec. 24, 1844. He was appointed a cardinal June 19, 1899, and cardinal chamberlain last May.

LEARN LESSON OF SECRECY.

Nations in This War Following Example Set by Japan.

While Japan has borrowed most of her military science from Europe, she taught the west, in return, the enormous value of secrecy in warfare. All the powers engaged in the European death grapple have learned that lesson.

The censorship which has been drawn around Europe's war zone is chiefly responsible for the success of this secrecy. No telegram, private or for the newspapers, goes out of any belligerent country without passing under the eye of a censor.

British newspapers discuss the war more freely than do the continental papers, but under the imperative request of the war office they say nothing of the movements of troops or ships. German newspapers, according to reports, print only official news.

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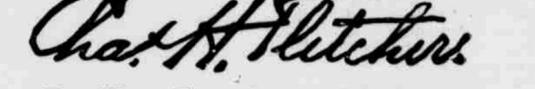
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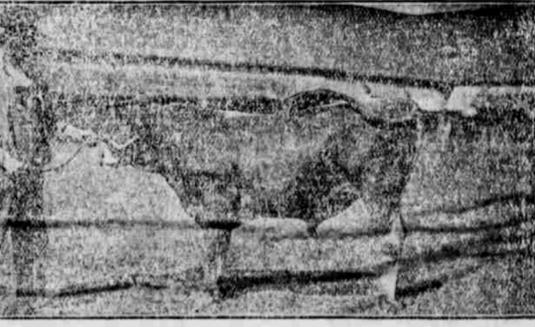
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EVERY DAY AT FAIR PLANNED AS A SPECIAL DAY

There have been so many requests from various bodies interested in the Fair for special days that it has been somewhat difficult to arrange these days on account of the great number of organizations who will make special efforts to attend the Fair. The program arranged is now as follows:



A Prize Winner at the Fair

Monday, September 7, Labor Fraternal Day.
At large expense the management has made great improvements of the grounds, the Grand Rapids Railway Co. recognizing the importance of the Fair, has put in a loop at the fair grounds by which all congestion will be eliminated and the crowds easily handled in and out at the rate of more than 200 persons per minute. These improvements will add materially to the pleasure of the people attending the Fair and will do much to contribute towards its success.

Wednesday, September 2 Opening Day.
Thursday, September 3, Michigan Grange Day.
Friday, September 4, Gleaners' Day.
Saturday, September 5, Commercial Travelers' and Children's Day.
Sunday, September 6, Everybody's Day.