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IS MONEY EVERYTHING

Money is doubtless very useful, but we are a little inclined to look upon it as the only thing that counts in this life. In our mad efforts to make money we lose much of the real joy of living.

Then comes a poet who turns our thoughts away from the whirl of business toward the beauties of nature. He sees the real essence of things and crystallizes them into being so that ordinary people may catch glimpses of them. That is poetry's contribution to life.

THE ENGLISH LABOR PARTY
 (Montreal Evening Journal)

There were lively times at a recent labor meeting in Glasgow, stronghold of that section of the party which goes by the name of "Clydesiders." Arthur Henderson, J. Wheatley and David Kirkwood were to speak. When they appeared on the platform, there were roars of derision and shouts of "spy," "murderer," "traitor." Kirkwood, who has figured in many a turbulent scene in the Mother of Parliaments, leaped from the platform, took off his spectacles and buttoned up his coat in a significant way. The stewards got around him and persuaded him to go back.

A minute later, the disturbance began again, and Kirkwood again rushed into the crowd, calling out: "I am going to be in it." The police threw out a few communists. The choir sang "Scots Wha Hae," and the communists retorted with their "International," and a joyful time ensued. There were 17 arrests.

The incident suggests that all is not harmony in England's labor ranks. This is inconvenient from a party point of view, and perhaps it clouds prospects of victory at the general election next summer. The breach between socialists and communists grows wider. The aim of the two are identical; but they differ as to methods. The communists wish to bring about the millennium at once and by violent means; the socialists are for parliamentary action. What puzzles a looker-on is that the communists should denounce constitutional methods, and still send men to parliament. But who looks for consistency in statesmen?

SPARRING FOR ADVANTAGE

This constant sparring for advantage of the United States and Canada is a constant cause of friction. If only the people of both countries would agree to eliminate the tariff or cut it down to a minimum on a number of commodities in which both countries are interested, it would be better for everyone concerned. This constant possibility of change is very unsettling to business.

Another question is that of bonding privileges. Suppose anything were done to interfere with the free right of bonding goods through one country to another, there would be no end to the dislocation of trade. With half the Canadian wheat crop shipped through the States, think what it would mean to the country to the south if the flow of that wheat were stopped.

Unfortunately Prince Rupert happens to be right in the war area, because of the fish bonding which takes place through the port. If it were stopped there would at once be strong pressure brought on the government at Ottawa to stop all Canadian grain going south and insist that it go out through Canadian ports.

What is needed today is more freedom of trade instead of constant restrictions. If the United States cannot agree to more freedom, then Canada must fight her own battles in her own way. Constant increases in the tariff mean constant discontent at the present situation on both sides.

SIMONDS SAWS
 Cross-cut, Crescent Ground, will saw 10% more timber, time and labor being equal, than any other made. This guarantee has never been challenged.
 SIMONDS CANADA SAW CO., LIMITED,
 ST. REMI STREET AND ACORN AVENUE, MONTREAL, QUE.
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39 WOMEN IN DEATH CHAMBER

Excavators in Ur of the Chaldees Successful in Exploring Tomb of a King

GOLD DAGGERS FOUND

Body of Woman Buried With Her Servant Men and Maid is Discovered

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 29.—An ancient cemetery in Ur of the Chaldees has given up to the joint expedition of the university of Pennsylvania Museum and British Museum additional information concerning the burial rites of Sumerian royalty 5,000 years ago. Many objects of gold and silver, of priceless archaeological value, also have been found.

In reporting the resumption of work by the joint expedition, C. Leonard Woolley, the director, in a letter made public here, said the new discoveries included gold daggers, a cylinder seal inscribed "Mes-Kalum-Dug the King," a painted clay pot belonging to a pre-historic civilization, a copper head believed to be from the statue of a god, gold head-dresses, rings, beads and silver vessels. The copper head was said to have been the first object of its kind found in Ur.

The objects were uncovered in the cemetery where the expedition in 1927 and 1928 discovered several oval graves, including the tomb of Queen Shub-Ad, and where work was begun again about two months ago at the opening of the seventh season of excavations in Mesopotamia.

Mr. Woolley reported that grave robbers, house builders and layers of drains had "played havoc" with the upper levels of the cemetery, but that it had been possible to observe as never before the vertical relations between successive strata.

"At the bottom," Woolley said, "we found, not the tomb chamber of the King, which must lie under the soil not yet excavated, but the death pit inseparable from it. In this open part of the shaft measuring less than twenty by ten feet there were crowded the bodies of 39 women and one man lying in more or less ordered rows.

"Another shaft opened more sensationally with the discovery of a wooden box containing two daggers with gold blades and gold-studded handles and a cylinder seal inscribed "Mes-Kalem-Dug the King." This King, one must suppose, was a relative of the Prince Mes-Kalem-Dug whose gold helmet was one of the most spectacular finds of last season.

Coffin Buried

"Immediately below the box came a coffin burial with stone and copper vessels and a mass of clay vessels extending over the whole brick building which was found to occupy the pit. Then were found more layers of votive pots and more subsidiary burials, all separated by floors of beaten clay or by strata of clean earth. In opposite corners there appeared heaps of ashes and wood, while lower down were clay cooking pots and animal bones which were the relics of a funeral feast or sacrifice made in the pit itself.

"There were in a subterranean chamber six bodies, of which four were men-servants or soldiers, and the fifth a serving-maid, while the sixth body was that of the woman in whose honor the tomb had been built. Here we found the more or less conventional head-dress of gold ribbons and leaves, beads, ear-rings and finger-rings, and a pin of unusual type which is very long and of solid gold.

"The bodies in the tomb had been covered with some sort of a wooden canopy and lay on a brick floor above a terra-cotta drain. The outer court of the tomb has yet to be dug. We know only that outside the stone blocking on the door there were set clay pots of food and the carcass of a sheep. Whether there were other human sacrifices it is impossible to say, but at least we have the servants in the tomb, and, in the filling-in of the shaft, tier above tier of food vessels and meat offerings and human skeletons. The burial rites were elaborate indeed and the precise meaning of them is

likely to remain a matter of conjecture for a long time.

Baby Princess

"Other rich graves have been unearthed. One, which might be called the grave of the baby Princess, contained the body of an infant and with it a gold head-dress which was almost a replica in miniature of that worn by Queen Shub-Ad. In the same grave was found a set of miniature silver vessels, including a tumbler and bowls, which seemed pathetically appropriate.

"Another most interesting discovery was that of a harp. The woodwork of the instrument had decayed and disappeared, but luckily workmen noticed the holes which it had left in the soil, and by filling these with plaster of Paris we obtained a complete cast of the harp's body to which was attached the bull's head of copper inlaid with lapis lazuli.

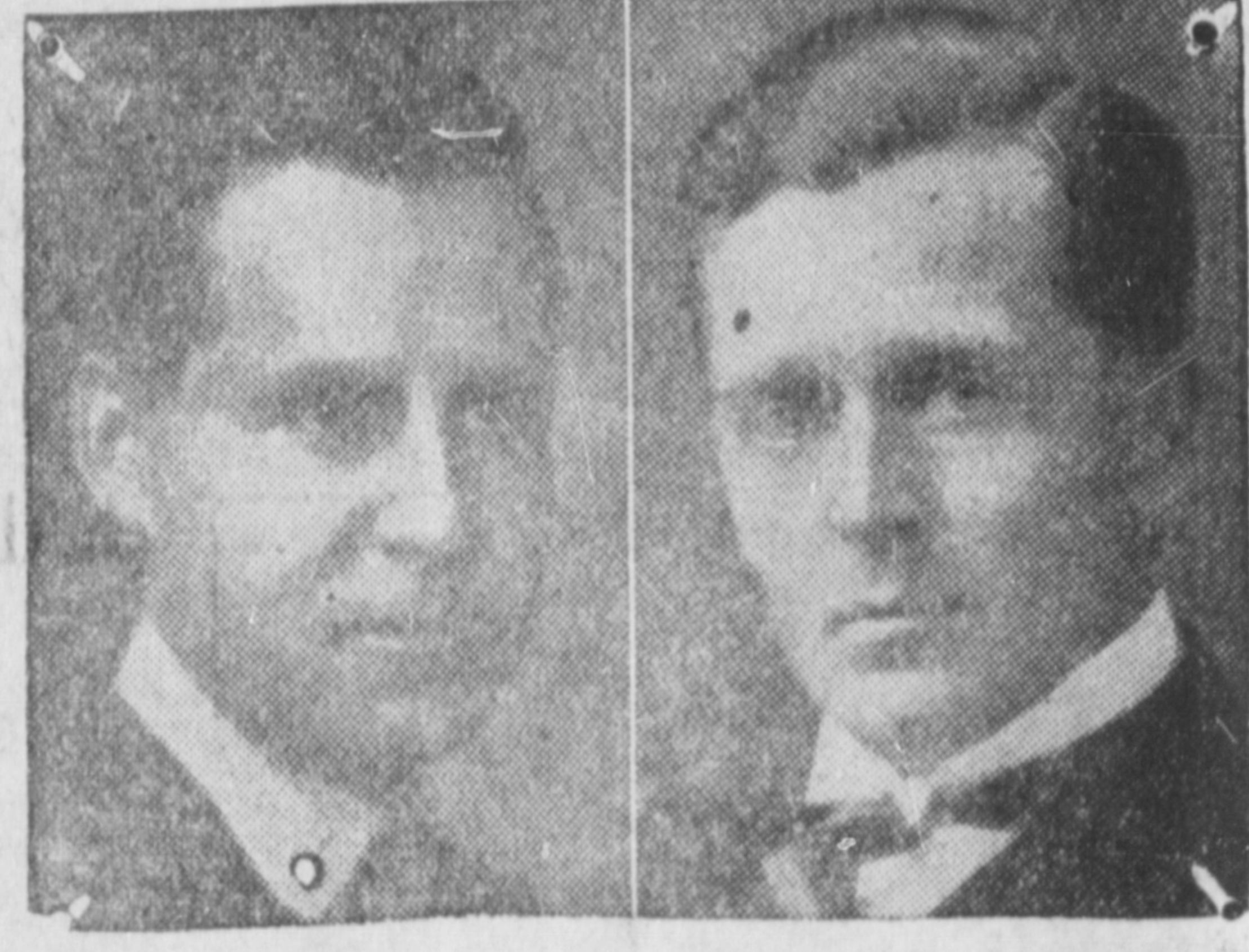
"The most astonishing thing was the fact that when the earth

was carefully cut away to expose the cast there were found surviving lines of white fibrous powder the ten cat-gut string of the harp.

"Prominent among our other finds are a copper statue-head, possibly a god, having a human face and the horns and ears of a bull, and a painted clay pot, which is the first complete one of its kind found at Ur. Painted pots of this type belong to an earlier pre-historic civilization. "We are just starting on the low stratum where, according to last year's experience and the indication of this season's work, the best tombs may be expected."

GYPNUM IN NOVA SCOTIA

Gypsum was mined in Nova Scotia as early as 1829, but it is in recent years that the industry has had its most remarkable expansion. The present output of over 800,000 tons annually is more than three times that of all the rest of Canada.



The Advisory Council of the Civil Service Superannuation Act for the first time recently when V. C. Phalen (left), President of the Civil Service Federation of Canada, was made Secretary, and C. F. Plaxton, K.C. (right) of the Department of Justice, was elected Chairman of the Council. The functions of the committee will be to act in an advisory capacity on questions of a general nature in connection with the administration of the Civil Service Superannuation Act; specific questions which may be referred to the Treasury Board, and proposed amendments to the Superannuation Act and Regulations.

MINING
 1916 \$42,200,000
 1927 \$67,100,000
 Production increase 1916-1927
 \$24,898,380 58.9%

The World's treasure house!

TWENTY years' mining in British Columbia have yielded nearly 800-million dollars. The last ten years have increased production by 58.9 per cent.

The value of all Canada's production is \$25.70 per citizen, British Columbia's production today, if distributed, would mean \$111.96 per person annually! Our mined and treated tonnage of metalliferous ores reached a record of more than 5-million tons for 1927.

The value of the mining industry to the Province is in the distribution of money in wages, supplies, transportation services, etc. And in this respect, 1927 was a record year!

The 14,000 employees of the mining industry were paid wages totalling 23 million dollars . . . or nearly \$1,700 each . . . the highest average for any Canadian Province.

During the year, distribution of eight million dollars was made in dividends!

British Columbia mines approximately 40 million dollars worth of copper, zinc and lead, a year . . . more than the rest of Canada. In gold and silver, our production ranks second . . . in coal, third; our total annual mining production today being exceeded only by Ontario.

Sound legislation, good mining laws and low fees have encouraged this development and stimulated growth. Although the provincial mining area has only been superficially prospected within the transportation belt, new fields are developing, new roads and trails constantly being built.

Chattering drills sink deeper and deeper into the hills . . . heavy ores rumble through the concentrators . . . fortunes come tumbling from the treasure chest of British Columbia! What was once only imagined about our mining potentialities, is now proven knowledge. Mining has become our third largest industry . . . showing over 67 million dollars revenue a year . . . proof that prosperity flourishes in British Columbia.

Capital from Eastern Canada, the United States, Great Britain, France . . . seeks investment. Our great wealth of production, developing so steadily during the past ten years, has established confidence and aroused keen interest in British Columbia's mining future the world over.

Read these announcements and understand your province's progress . . . clip them out and send them to friends. If you desire extra copies of these announcements a note to this newspaper will bring them. Advertise your Province!

BRITISH COLUMBIA'S PROGRESS