

HOUSES MADE OF BRICK HAD TO DO WITH DEVELOPMENT OF MODERN CIVILIZATION

(New York Herald-Tribune)

One of the most interesting items in Dr. C. Leonard Woolley's latest report of his excavation in Babylonia for the University of Pennsylvania and the British Museum in mention of the "shapeless lumps of crude clay" with which some of these almost inconceivably ancient walls were built. This looks as though the expedition were approaching valuable evidence concerning the origin of the art of brick-making, an art which Babylonia undoubtedly taught to the rest of the world.

That pottery, in the sense of the making of clay pots, originated in Babylonia is not to be believed. Long before there is any probability that the swampy plain between the Tigris and the Euphrates was inhabited at all, unless by wandering hunters, there is evidence that bowls and beakers of reasonably well-worked clay ware were being made both to the east of the swamp lands and to the north. But the people who made these first pots seem to have lived in tents or huts of perishable stuffs. The first houses solid enough to be assets handed down to one's children probably were brick ones and probably were built not far from Dr. Woolley's present excavations at the site of Ur.

Ancient Babylonia, is gradually appears, not only had a much longer history than previous generations of archaeologists have been inclined to grant, but a deeper as well. Back to those times probably can be traced not merely houses and brickwork but the belonging of music, the

ideas of agreed-upon standards of money and measures and law, even the idea of an organized government independent of the life of a single chief and outlasting both individuals and dynasties. Houses made of brick may have had a great deal to do with this development of what is now called civilization. So long as everybody lived in skin tents and no one had much of anything worth preserving or inheriting there was little urge toward settled things and permanent laws. The first bricks may well have been the building stones of much more than a lasting house.

Babylonian structures previously explored, either at Ur or at other sites, include three chief types of brickwork. One is a burnt brick much like the modern article, except that the burn is harder. The second is unburnt brick, possibly used for less important structures and resembling the adobe brick of the present Southwest. The third is a curved brick, like a part of a cylinder apparently made during one period of Babylonian architecture, either because of some method of drying over rounded logs, or for some other reason now forgotten. To these three Mr. Woolley's present discoveries apparently add two still earlier types; the crossed brickwork—called the herringbone pattern—of some of the recently-found structures and the clay lumps which are not yet bricks at all. Additional details will be awaited with interest by everyone who is curious about the beginnings of civilized man.

DOUKHOBORS THREATEN MORE TROUBLE WHEN OUT OF JAIL

Vancouver, B. C., Jan. 15—What is to become of more than three hundred Doukhobor men and women who will be released from Oakalla prison next month, after serving six months imprisonment for taking part in a naked parade near Nelson?

That is a question which is worrying authorities at Nelson, Vancouver and Victoria, B. C.

The Doukhobors broke away from the control of Peter Veregin, "King" of the Doukhobors in Canada.

They left their settlements and held parades with treasonable banners defying Canadian authority in many ways.

They were arrested and brought to New Westminster in a special train and rushed to prison in busses.

After being in Oakalla two months they staged a hunger-strike and caused Superintendent McMullen, of the Provincial police, to make a hurried trip from Victoria.

He announced that everything was in order after interviewing the ring-leaders, but it is common knowledge that the Doukhobors positively refused to do hard labor and insisted on special food, owing to their religion.

They will be released next month and intend to stage parades in Vancouver.

Prisoners recently discharged look forward with glee to what is about to occur, having heard the plans from Doukhobor prisoners.

Vancouver authorities seek assurance from the Provincial government that the Doukhobors will be sent back by train to Nelson as there are more than enough problems arising out of unemployment to face here now.

Nelson does not want the Doukhobor radicals as that city is menaced with impending demonstrations from a settlement of Doukhobor outcasts very near the city limits.

Veregin has announced that his colony will embrace the prisoners and house them but the prisoners intend to make demonstrations before returning to the fold.

The expedient of turning a hose on the paraders if they try to strip off their garments is impracticable owing to the climatic conditions.

So the solution will probably have to be decided on the floor of the Legislature where the Doukhobor question will be brought up at an early date.

THE CONCEPTION OF WORLD IS DISTORTED

New York, Jan. 15—So few places remain unexplored that most people take for granted that modern maps give an accurate picture of the world. Yet nearly everyone has a distorted idea of the sizes of most countries and their geographical relation to each other.

The blame lies in the commonly accepted map of the world which children still study. This map was designed by Gerardus Mercator in 1538, and is known as the Mercator projection, or system of showing the world on a flat surface. It gives a grossly inaccurate picture, writes Karl Vooght in Popular Science Monthly.

For instance, the United States appears nearly twice as large as Brazil, although in reality it is smaller; North American is shown as about twice as large as South America, though they are approximately equal in size. Greenland is shown as being larger than Australia and yet Australia is more than three times as large as Greenland!

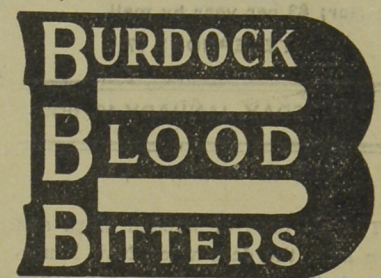
The trouble with the Mercator map is that it was designed as a chart for sailors rather than as an accurate picture of the world.

As a result of five years' work, experts of the United States Department of Commerce have just completed a correctly proportioned flat map of true areas and distances. Every square inch on the new map stands for exactly the same number of square miles as any other square inch. Distances along the lines parallel to the equator are accurate and true to scale. So also are distances on each vertical meridian that extends through the center of a continent. There is some slight distortion in distances elsewhere on the map but it is vastly less than one the Mercator projection.

Geographers who have examined the new map have predicted that it will take the place of the old map for all purposes except navigation.

TERRIBLE SUFFERING Day And Night With Eczema

Mrs. Martin H. Giesbrecht, Winkler, Man., writes:—"I have used



with good results for eczema. My face and shoulders were simply covered with blotches of this terrible disease.

"Nothing did me any good until I took your medicine and it has relieved me of the terrible suffering I had to go through day and night."

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TENDERS

Sealed tenders for the whole work marked "Tender for Normal School" will be received by the undersigned up to 12 o'clock noon Friday the 31st day of January, 1930, for the erection and completion of a Normal School Building for the Province of New Brunswick on lot Cor. Queen and York Streets, Fredericton, N. B., according to plans and specifications prepared by H. CLAIRE MOTT, Architect & Engineer, St. John, N. B.

Plans etc., may be seen at the Offices of The Hon. D. A. Stewart, Minister of Public Works, Fredericton, N. B., and Campbellton, N. B. Hon. E. A. Reilly, K. C., Moncton, N. B., H. Claire Mott Saint John, N. B., and Wm. E. Minue, Fredericton, N. B. A certified bank check payable to The Department of Public Works of the Province of New Brunswick and equal to five per cent (5%) of the amount of each tender to accompany each tender.

In the event of acceptance of any tender, should the party tendering refuse to enter into contract for the work when called upon to do so, the said check shall become the property of The Said Department of Public Works, otherwise the check will be held as a guarantee of the satisfactory completion of the work.

The Lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

H. CLAIRE MOTT, Architect & Engineer, 13 Germain Street, Saint John, N. B.

4th January, 1930.

FIRE ALARM LOCATION IN THE CITY

- 6 Argyle and York Sts.
- 7 Victoria Public Hospital.
- 8 Children's Home, Woodstock Rd.
- 12 Westmorland and Aberdeen Sts.
- 13 Northumberland and Saunders Sts.
- 14 Brunswick and Smythe Sts.
- 15 Charlotte and Smythe Sts.
- 16 George and Northumberland Sts.
- 17 King and Northumberland Sts.
- 21 York and Queen Sts.
- 23 York and George Sts.
- 24 Queen and Westmorland Sts.
- 25 Brunswick and Westmorland Sts.
- 26 Charlotte and Westmorland Sts.
- 27 King and York Sts.
- 28 Saunders and York Sts.
- 31 Queen and Regent Sts.
- 32 Needham and Regent Sts.
- 34 Queen and Carleton Sts.
- 35 Brunswick and Carleton Sts.
- 36 Charlotte and Carleton Sts.
- 37 George and Regent Sts.
- 38 King and Regent Sts.
- 43 Aberdeen and St. John Sts.
- 44 Queen and St. John Sts.
- 45 Brunswick and St. John Sts.
- 46 Charlotte and St. John Sts.
- 51 King and Church Sts.
- 52 George and Church Sts.
- 53 Union and Church Sts.
- 54 Shore Street and Waterloo Row.
- 55 George St. and University Ave.
- 56 Lansdowne St. and Waterloo Row.
- 57 Grey St. and University Ave.
- 112 Aberdeen and Smythe Sts.
- 113 Northumberland and Argyle Sts.
- 121 Victoria and Westmorland Sts.

CHINESE REFUGEES NOW ARE OVERRUNNING MANCHURIA; ESCAPE PRIVATIONS OF WAR

A ramshackle little steam vessel, with rusty hull and scarred upper works, crawls alongside the pier at Dairen, says Sir Percival Phillips in a letter from that Manchurian city to the London Daily Mail. Her decks are packed with Chinese of the poorest class—old men, women, boys and babies, all ragged and incredibly dirty, with a look of bewilderment on their stupid faces.

They are sifted ashore by port doctors like so many animals and herded in a shed. Presently they emerge, some to open railway trucks into which they crowd with their unsavory bundles and insanitary quilts.

Others, who have not even the pitance required to pay for such mean transport, shoulder their belongings, the women carry cooking pots and babies; the men are laden with more than doubtful luggage corded in bits of cloth, and they start off, a dilapidated and pitiful procession, along the railway line, toward infinity.

Trek to Promised Land

It is the beginning of their trek on foot to the promised land, which is northern Manchuria. They are participating in the greatest migration in the world. Exhausted by civil war, bandits and the rapacity of fluctuating war lords, these pilgrims have left their poor farms in the provinces of Shantung and Chihli and are seeking a new life in the wilderness that lies close to Siberia.

Nothing like this wholesale exodus of a people has been witnessed in modern times. They are pouring out of the oppressed provinces of north-western China at the rate of a million

a year. Many simply abandon their small holdings and leave their old homes derelict, without even attempting to sell them. It has become a custom for these voluntary exiles on forsaking the homes of their forefathers to put a scrap of paper in one of the empty rooms or under a stone in an abandoned field bearing an inscription like this:

"May he who takes up his abode here prosper where we have starved."

Southern Manchuria Full

The Japanese-owned South Manchurian Railway facilitates as far as possible this flood of new settlers. Special fourth class fares are granted them, and only the very poorest are forced to walk. Yet walk they do, every foot of the 600 mile journey to Harbin an odyssey into the thinly populated tracts of Heilungkiang province. Southern Manchuria is full. They cannot stop there.

All along the railway one sees the family camps of immigrants. A blanket or a mat on three sticks gives shelter little better than a dog kennel. The pilgrims live on what they can beg or pick up.

Babies are born, and not a few die before the goal is reached. Hardships are great. Yet they show courage and a tenacity of purpose which is little short of amazing.

Eager to Leave China

So eager are these refugees to escape from China that they cross to Manchuria in every conceivable way—by junk, open sailing boat, railway from Shanhaikwan, and steamship direct to Dairen. Even in winter, when the soil is frozen and cultivation im-

(Halifax Chronicle.)

The life of the fisheries officers of the Maritime Provinces is not the humdrum existence many people suppose it to be, according to a discussion which took place yesterday at the conference of Sea Fishery officers when the question of whether or not inspectors should carry firearms was taken up. Several officers told of their experiences while hunting salmon poachers on the rivers and at the end of the discussion the chairman had before him a thrilling tale of guns flashing in the early hours of the morning and of hardships endured by the guardians in their efforts to carry out the law.

The discussion followed the reading of a paper on "How to more effectively prevent illegal fishing in non-tidal waters," by Fisheries Inspector C. C. Hollis, of Pugwash.

It was suggested that there were great differences between the pay given guardians in some districts. Some inspectors hired them at the rate of \$2.50 a day, and others had men paid by the month. It was suggested that the rates in the different districts be made uniform, but Supervisor D. H. Sutherland pointed out

possible, they press northward, preferring death there to death at home. Chinese guilds and other charitable organizations help many on their way.

The goal fertile agricultural land adjoining the newly opened railways in north, east and west Manchuria. The immigrants are given seed and a very small sum to keep them alive until the first harvest. The usual agreement with the landowner is on a crop sharing basis.

Even well-to-do and educated Chinese have joined in the exodus from Shantung and Chihli provinces rather than endure further the uncertain and often dangerous existence of vessels under a local war lord.

that the conditions in different districts were not the same and this would be difficult to arrange, and the discussion petered out.

May Carry Guns.

Inspector E. Doc Fraser, of Picton, asked about the carrying of firearms by inspectors. He said he had been told that a permit was not necessary. One or two officers thought the federal department should arrange for the inspectors to have permission to carry guns.

Supervisor A. L. Barry said he thought it was unfair to ask the department to do this, as there was always the possibility of trouble where guns were brought into play and the department would come in for the blame.

When someone said he thought arms should not be carried, Inspector R. W. Smith, of Port Hood, said he would have been in for a trimming many a time if he had not had a gun with him. He told of going out after poachers during the dark hours of early morning and often finding himself up against three or four "tough customers," whom it was dangerous to approach without a show of arms. He said he thought it was unfair to ask an inspector to tackle the men he sometimes had to go after, without the use of guns.

One night, he said, his car had been riddled with shot by poachers, the windshield being shattered. There were some people in the car, he said, who escaped injury through no fault of the law-breakers.

Discussion of other troubles confronting the inspectors while trying to stop poaching led to the suggestion by Supervisor Sutherland that collapsible boats be supplied for each officer.

Inspector O'Toole, of Victoria, Cape Breton, was one of those who heartily concurred with Supervisor Sutherland and he said that because he did not have such a boat he had to swim a river more than once to get close to

LAMENTABLE TRUTH.

Roseh Katz in Chicago News.

A book on verses underneath a tree
Filled Omar V. Khayyan with riotous
glee,
But then, he had no blustering radio
set
To make him fume and fuss and cuss
and fret
No sonorous tones announcing this
or that
To echo through the corners of his
flat,
No brass band rumblings with his
joyful text
Or Squeaky tenor airs to make him
vexed
No wonder he enjoyed his reading
hour
For so would I—if it were in my
power,
But others in the immediate family
Tune in on BBD or XYZ.

poachers. He had to do this one night in November, he said.

As a result of this discussion it was recommended by General Inspector Cowie, who presided at the conference, that inspectors procure their own certificates from magistrates for carrying fire-arms. Inspector MacDonald, of New Glasgow, said that was what he had always done, and it cost only about 25c.

One of the resolutions passed by the gathering was that the department at Ottawa supply each inspector with a collapsible boat for use in preventing illegal fishing in non-tidal waters.

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