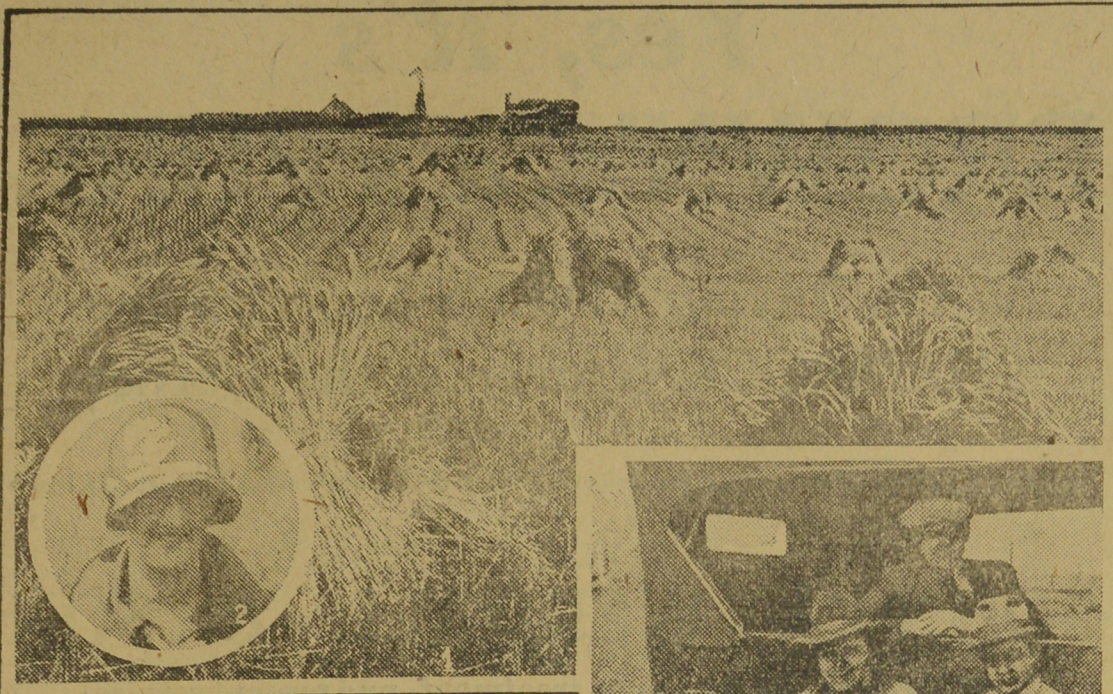


## Making Good in Western Canada



1. Southern Alberta, where John Coerlitz settled. 2. Mary, who at the age of 12 years cared for a family of six. 3. Dave Krumm, Henry Krumm and Tom Coerlitz and the auto owned by Dave Krumm.

John Coerlitz was in the Russian Imperial Army when the Czar still ruled. He was a musician and a farmer and while he played in an orchestra he was happy and content. Later he went to his farm, a mountain retreat in the east of Russia near Seratta. The municipality was crowded, the land allotment small and profits the same. John Coerlitz was successful but not content.

There came a letter one day from his cousin who had come to Canada in 1900. It told of the vast stretches of prairie lands, of good jobs with high wages, and of how he had come to Canada not knowing a word of English yet had had no trouble in finding work.

"Why don't you come, John, and make money too, and get ahead in this new country," the letter ran. Coerlitz was single and inspired with new hope left Russia and joined his cousin. He did not buy land at once but went to work in the Canadian Pacific Railway's roundhouse and began to save. During this time he married one of his own country women and joined his cousin in Southern Alberta. Land was cheap and a good start was made. Naturally there were hard years at first; new land to break and a house and barn to save for. With thrift this was accomplished.

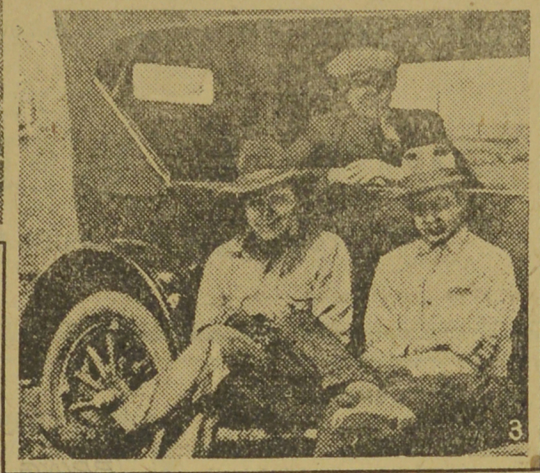
Five children were born to John Coerlitz and his wife, three boys and two girls. While the last was still a baby the mother died and John Coerlitz faced

life with five motherless children in a new country. With courage characteristic of pioneers of the land, Mary, the oldest girl, but twelve years of age, stepped in and took charge of the household. They had a small organ which Coerlitz played and taught Mary to play.

Years passed. That is over eight years ago now. Mary is herself married to Dave Krumm, a prosperous son of a Russian pioneer who settled in the West 29 years ago.

Tom, John Coerlitz's eldest son, is interested in engines and recently bought a second hand tractor and went to different farms breaking land. He intends to buy a grain separator, which with his engine, will complete his threshing outfit. He will likely pay for it with this year's wages.

John Coerlitz, the father, is proud of his family's achievements in Canada. He has a good farm all paid for and well stocked, and a fine car. And he has the assurance of a bright future for himself and his family who are growing to maturity with enterprise, intelligence and health as their priceless assets.



### GOOD TASTE.

My teachers wear such pretty frocks And hats and hose and shoes That mother says they use "good taste" In everything they choose.

I always thought my taste was good It's an enormous size But now I'm not quite sure, you seedays. I tried it on the pies.

—MAXINE CHAPMAN in Chicago No other co-educational institution equals matrimony.

### WRAPPED IN BARBED WIRE.

Memphis, Tenn., Oct. 30—Joe Hays of Memphis, who is said to have supplied Federal agents with prohibition law violation information was found today shot and with his body wrapped with barbed wire on President's Island in the Mississippi River, near Memphis. He had been missing several

### DOUBTS

Although I'm 40 you can tell I do not know me very well For when I sense the cosmic truth That nothing amounts to nothing sooth, That life's a swindle man a bum Woman a worry then will come This doubt to put said truth in question How much truth How much is me, And how much indigestion?

## A LITTLE THING

**T**HE power called habit is a little thing \* \* \* \* but it can pull your eyes open at a certain hour every morning, determine whether you dress the right or left foot first, drop a fixed amount of sugar into your breakfast coffee—free your mind for thoughts that demand actual choice.

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## CIVILIZATION IN WHAT IS NOW DESERT OF GOBI WHEN OTHER LANDS WERE SAVAGE

**Expedition Found Wonderful Mummified Remains of Seven Khans in Underground Chamber—Writing of Ancient Uighurs Cannot be Read—Chinese Legends of Great White Race—Country Once Flourished.**

One of the most picturesque and important of archaeological discoveries of the century has been made by Prof. P. K. Kozloff, of Moscow, under the sand-covered ruins of Khara Khotu, in the Gobi Desert at Mongolia, writes Ella Priter.

Khara Khotu, or the Black City, was the capital both of Genghis Khan and Kubla Khan, two of the great Mongol conquerors, who during their lives swept with their hordes over Asia and a good part of Europe.

Digging down through half a hundred feet of shifting sand, Prof. Kozloff has unearthed there the tombs of what appear to be the legendary Seven Kings of ancient Tartary—certainly the oldest kinds that ever ruled over any civilization. At this depth the tools of his men struck bricks and black wood. Cutting through this an opening large enough to let a man go through, they lowered Kozloff into the black depths.

As the explorer reached the bottom of the secret chamber his flashlight revealed one of the most astonishing sights ever seen by an archaeologist—stranger even than the scene that met the eyes of the finders of old Pharaoh Tutankhamen's tomb.

He was in a great vaulted chamber. In the centre of this chamber was a long table of the same black wood.

### Seven Mummies.

And on seven thrones, each facing the west, sat seven mummies, each dressed in gorgeous robes and with heavy gold masks over their faces. On the table were large bowls of jade, whose cups showed that they had once held some crimson liquid. Another bowl was at the feet of each mummy and each one held in his hand a golden cup filled with white sand. Set in each throne was a silver tablet bearing characters in the ancient Uighur, but of such a remote period that they have not as yet been deciphered. They probably contain the names of the kings, the dates of their rule and other particulars.

Around the necks of the mummies were necklaces, upon which were strung miniature models of weapons of war and domestic utensils—little golden javelins, swords, etc., and little golden pots and pans.

The utter dryness of the place, so far beneath the dry desert, had preserved all the fabrics and woods. In high chests decorated with weird designs of flowers and animals of unknown type were found pictures and writings painted upon heavy silk, and a great number of thin silver plates bearing characters in the same ancient Uighur writing.

The whole chamber, indeed, was a tremendous treasure trove of the greatest historical importance. Once the writings can be read there is little doubt that they will reveal details of a lost civilization of which only the legends of China, India and Persia speak vaguely, legends of an unknown superior race which existed in the region was merged in barbarism and whose cities were built centuries before the pyramids.

"The writings in the tomb," comments Dr. Lao Cjin, the Chinese archaeologist associated with the Kozloff expedition, "are the books of a golden age, in the secret chambers of the old Tao temples are to be found fragments of the same kind of writing, but no one has been able to decipher them. Once a great white race inhabited what is now the Gobi, China, India, and the Mediterranean countries were then inhabited only by barbarians. These men of the Gobi sent out expeditions to colonize the wilds of a savage earth. Some of them came to China and, mixing with the best of the yellow savages, became the founders of the Chinese race. Others went to Egypt, India and Greece and northern Europe and did the same thing there. They probably even got as far as America, and were the founders of that lost civilization which was old before the Aztecs came down and found its ruined cities."

### Very Ancient.

Prof. Kozloff places the date of the burial of the last of these seven kings at between 8,000 and 6,000 years B. C. The seven kings would seem to include a complete dynasty. According to the legends they ruled the whole of Mongolia and central Asia, all the Altai and Himalayan regions, and the territories now covered with a moving sand, barren of civilization and inhabited by various nomadic tribes.

The legends tell that the Gobi desert and the highlands between the

Siberian and Tibetan Mountains formed at that time a cultivated land of fertile fields, forests, lakes, and rivers, filled with delicious fish. Magnificently constructed highways and roads connected the various cities and towns with each other. There were well-built cities, huge temples and public institutions, elaborate private houses and palaces of the rulers.

### Highly Developed.

The Uighurs, as the race was called, had reached a high degree of culture; they knew astrology, mining, textile industry, architecture, mathematics, agriculture, writing and reading, medicine and magic. They had excellent training in decorative arts on silk, metal and wood, and they made statues of gold and silver and wood, clay and bronze.

There is good reason to believe that the various prevailing images of Buddhas, Bodhisattvas and gods and goddesses of China and India are largely copies of the ancient saints and rulers of the Uighurs, as are also many of those used in the Tibetan lamaseries today.

Prof. Kozloff is under a bond not to take away the dead, or anything that belonged to them, but after elaborate negotiations, he was given permission to see and copy everything he wished, but he was bound to cover again the place with sand.

### Gold Was Common.

Great workshops of domestic implements and utensils of agriculture and hunting indicate that the people were not warriors and savages. Even "paper" money of the time of Genghis Khan was discovered in large bulks, with which the Tartar ruler paid his troops and officers. Heaps upon heaps of old Mongolian and Tartar manuscripts, pictures, garments and weapons were found in one of the buried chambers of the black palace that was inhabited by the Khan himself, and among them the first autographic documents written by Genghis Khan.

The real treasures were found far below the surface ruins, in the remains of a much more ancient city, which had preceded the other by thousands of years.

Gold was evidently the easiest and most abundant metal of the Gobi Desert in those days. It had no more value with the ancient Uighurs than our iron and copper. Horseshoes were made of gold, spears and shovels were of silver.

Hell is necessary to man as a "cuss word" if for no other reason declares Dr. Nichols Murray Butler.

Suppose some low down little guy Needs to be bawled out well; You look him squarely in the eye And say "Go straight to hell!"

And as you look him in the face In dungeon dark and deep "Ha ha!" he laughs "there's no such place!" Now wouldn't you feel cheap?

She—I have other things to think about than clothes. He—Ah, then you do have secrets from me!

What this country probably needs is the taste for a good five-cent cigar.

## BLUNDERS



### WHY IS THIS WRONG?

One of the many annoyances that the postal service has to contend with is the receipt of bundles of carelessly sealed letters, many of which are stuck together. Since letters can be run through the cancelling machines only one at a time, all those stuck together must first be pulled apart by some postal employee. This may result in mutilation of the addresses or in placing the letters to one side until other mail has been handled.



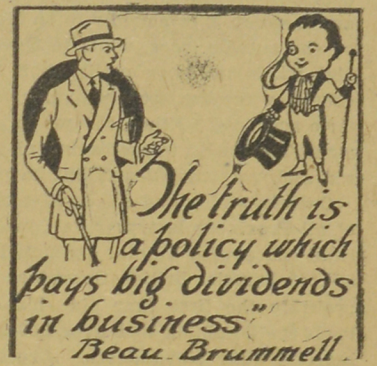
## MAIL CONTRACT

Sealed tenders, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday, the 10th day of December, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for a period not exceeding four years 6 times per week on the route: Prince William Rural Route No. 1 from the 1st January, 1927.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Office of Prince William, Kingsclear, and at the office of the District Superintendent of Postal Service, St. John.

H. W. WOODS, District Supt. of Postal Service, District Superintendent's Office, Oct. 26th, 1926.

The supreme test of Mussolini's effort to stabilize Italy will come when he commands Vesuvius.



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ALONZO STAPLES, 100 York Street.  
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W. GRIEVES, Cor. Regent and King Streets.  
RAY BARKER, Cor. Carleton and King Streets.  
WESLEY ERB, 266 York Street.

## FIRE ALARM LOCATION IN THE CITY

- 6 Argyle and York Sts.
- 7 Victoria Hospital.
- 8 Children's Aid Home.
- 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 Queen and York 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.
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- 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 St. and University Ave.
- 55 Brunswick St. and University Ave.
- 56 Lonsdowne St. and Waterloo Row.
- 57 Grey St. and University Ave.
- 112 Smythe and Aberdeen Sts.
- 113 Argyle and Northumberland Sts.