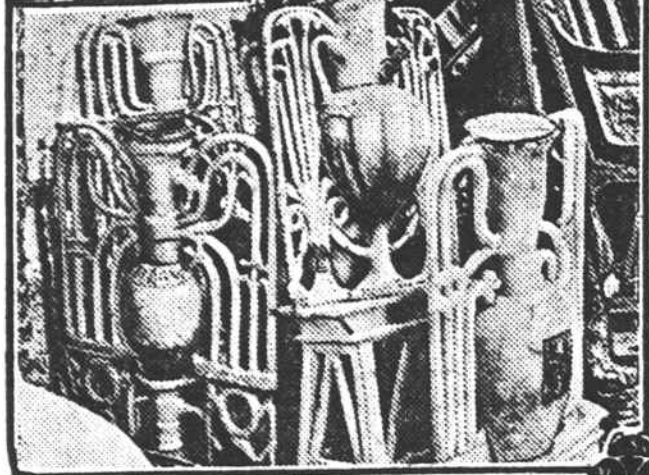


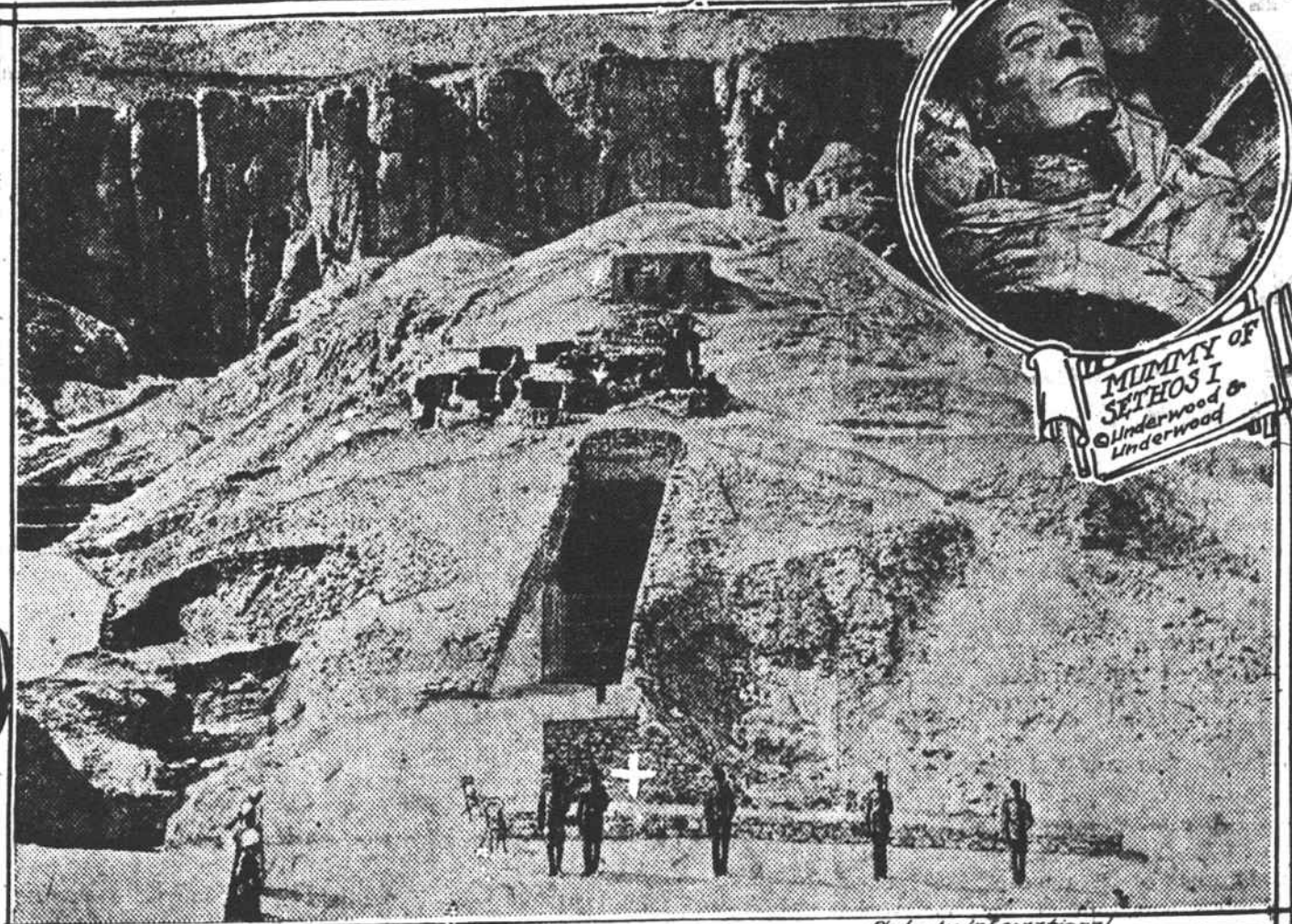
American "Hunch" Finds Tut-Ankh-Amen



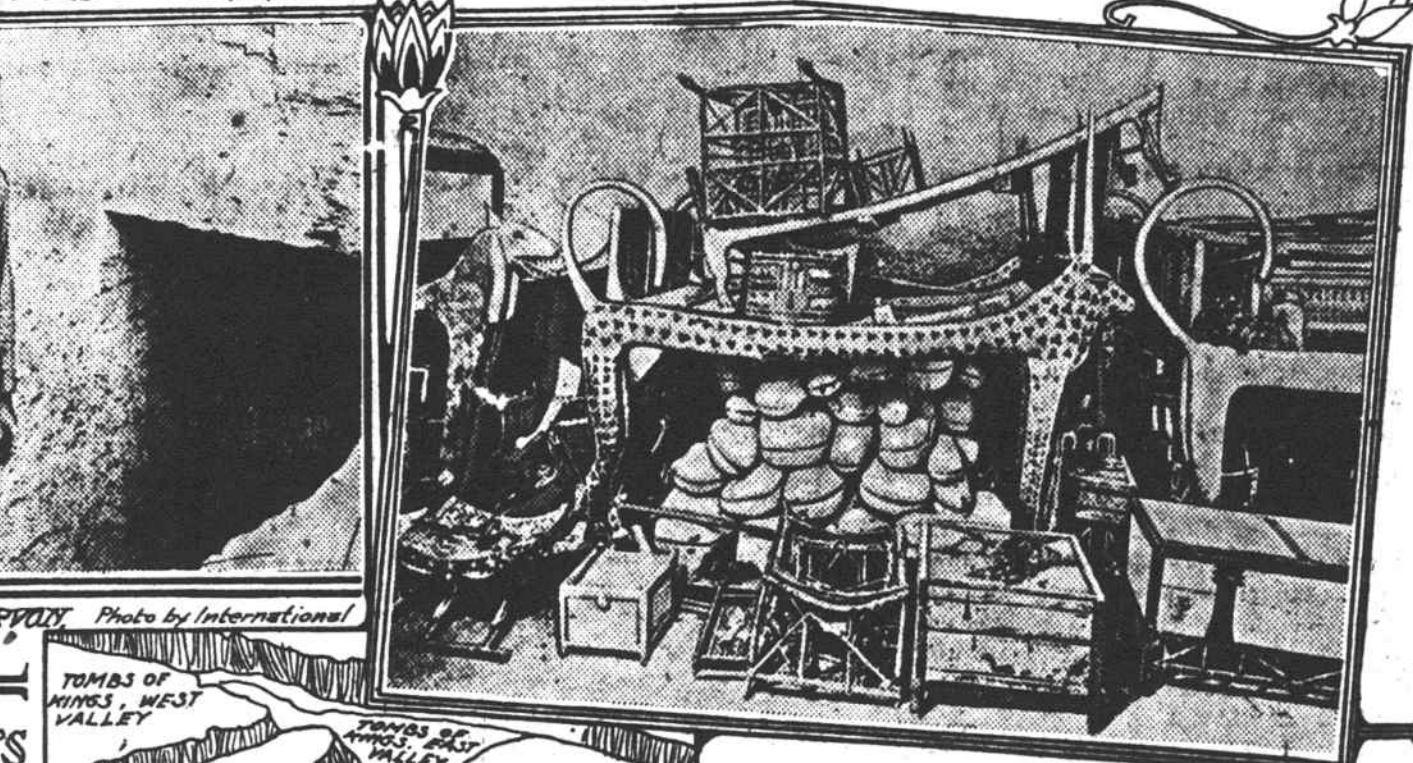
ALABASTER VASES
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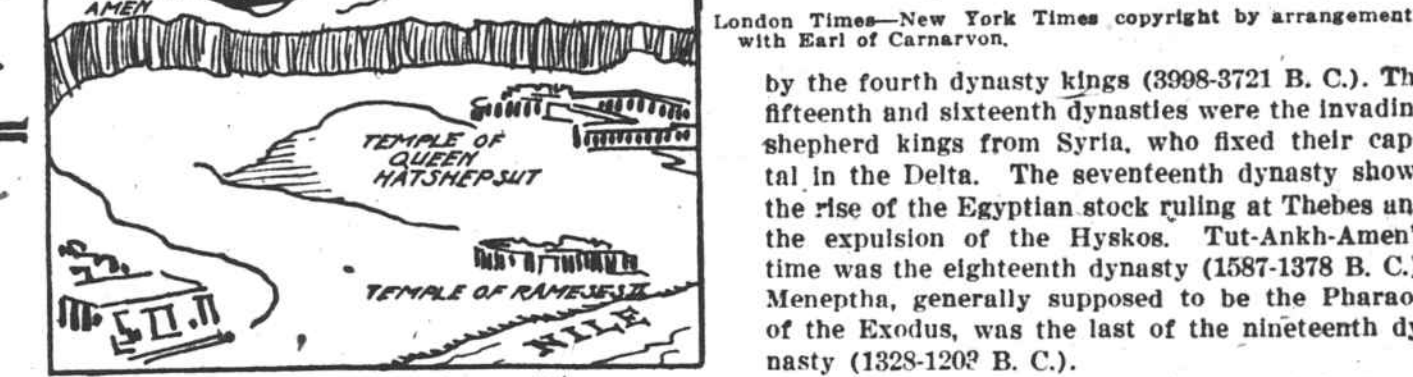
LADY EVELYN HERBERT, EARL OF CARNARVON,
HOWARD CARTER AND D. E. CLELANDER.
Photo by International



TOMB OF RAMESSES VI. CROSS PASSES LOCATION OF PASSAGE TO TUT-ANKH-AMEN'S TOMB
Photo by International



STOREHOUSE OF ROYAL TREASURES
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MAP OF VALLEY OF THE KINGS

Howard Carter Uncovers Long-Sought Tomb of Important Pharaoh

Rider Haggard protests against the "exposure of the old king to the vulgar gaze." Lord Carnarvon and Howard Carter would have the mummy on exhibition where it is. What do you think about it?

By JOHN DICKINSON SHERMAN

GOOD old American "hunch" is what uncovered that Pharaoh's rock-hewn tomb in the Valley of Kings, unearthed millions, put Tut-Ankh-Amen back on the first page after 33 centuries, changed the fashions and made the names of Howard Carter and Lord Carnarvon household words. For many years Carter has been hof on Tut-Ankh-Amen's trail and always his "hunch" led him back to the tomb of Ramses VI. This particular Ramses didn't amount to much as a Pharaoh, but he dug himself a whopping big elaborate tomb in the solid rock, so now it's swept and dusted and lighted by electricity and is one of the approved sights.

Twice did Carter dig in front of this elaborate tomb and twice he missed by a few yards only. Last fall, on a spot just 15 feet from the wall of the big tomb his "hunch" said "Dig here!" First he struck some ancient workmen's huts. Then he came upon a step cut in the solid rock. He went down 20 steps and found a door covered with intact seals of the royal cemetery.

Now the work has been stopped and the tomb revealed until cooler weather next fall. This gives Mr. Everyman, who is neither an archeologist nor an Egyptologist, a chance to catch up and find out what all the excitement is about, so as to be ready for the doings when work is resumed. These will be in the way of climax to a romantic and dramatic story. What follows is intended to be informative.

Howard Carter is an American who went to Egypt thirty years ago to paint in water colors. He did work for the Egyptian Exploration fund and achieved a large reputation as an archeological draughtsman. He was made government inspector of antiquities for Upper Egypt. The late Theodore M. Davis of Boston obtained a concession in 1901 and Carter took charge of exploration. Davis was at first very successful. Later his luck changed and Lord Carnarvon took over his concession in 1914. During the war Carter was in the British Intelligence service. This is Carter's first big find for Carnarvon, who got discouraged more than once and now gives Carter full credit for persistent belief in his "hunch."

George Edward Stanhope Molyneux Herbert is the fifth earl of Carnarvon. He was born in 1863 and succeeded his father in 1890. He was educated at Eton and at Trinity college, Cambridge. He married Almira Wombell in 1895 and has a son and daughter. He owns about 36,000 acres and has a racing stable.

Description of pictures given herewith: The largest photograph shows the entrance to the tomb of Ramses VI, under which is the tomb of Tut-Ankh-Amen. The cross in white behind the guards shows the approximate location of the entrance

discovered by Carter. The diagram below shows the location of these two tombs in the Valley of the Kings. The mummy is that of Sethos I, a powerful Pharaoh of the nineteenth dynasty (1328-1203 B. C.). This mummy is in the museum at Cairo. Tut-Ankh-Amen's mummy, if found, will look much like it.

The photograph at the lower right is part of what the excavators saw directly in front of them when they broke through the door of the first chamber. The spotted animal is a cow of gilt inlaid with ebony, one of the supports of a royal ceremonial couch; its head is emblematic of Hathor, the cow-headed goddess. Piled up under this couch are boxes containing mummified food.

To the right is seen the foot of another couch, the supports of which are lions. The big box in front of it contains the king's underwear. To the left is the head of a third couch, the supports being a mythological animal of the underworld. Upon this couch is a large wooden casket, with white panels, bearing the cartouches of the names of the king and queen. Under this couch is the king's chair or throne.

Under the same couch is an ancient breach through the sealed doorway of an annex to this first chamber. Through this can be seen masses of objects stacked up five feet high.

The four alabaster vases shown are piled up at the head of the Hat-hor couch. They are of a design never before found.

These articles are but part of those in this chamber. There is apparently everything that a king could use, from a silver boomerang for hunting to chariots and personal jewelry. In the northeast and northwest corners are two enormous portrait statues of Tut-Ankh-Amen.

Here is a mind's-eye diagram of Tut-Ankh-Amen's tomb, so far as it has been opened up: The tomb is in the form of a T, with the entrance at the small end, facing east. First twenty steps down. Next an east and west passage 30 feet long. Next a north and south room, 21 by 15 feet and 9 feet high. At the south end is a second room, not yet opened. At the north end is the room containing the catafalque believed to hold the mummy. Off this last room is another, without a door, full of miscellaneous articles, including works of art.

The catafalque, on which the attention of the archeological world is centered, gives every evidence of containing the mummy of Tut-Ankh-Amen. It is 16 feet by 12 and 12 feet high. It practically fills the chamber. The outer case is apparently cedar, elaborately ornamented both outside and inside; only an Egyptologist can describe it. Heavy doors, which open a few inches, disclose a second case, equally elaborate, which is sealed. Between the two cases is a mass of jewelry, principally scarabs. A section of the wall will have to be demolished to remove the several cases.

Perspective of Egyptian history: It should be remembered that Egypt was old in Tut-Ankh-Amen's time. Its continuous civilization dates from about 8000 B. C. and its written record begins about 5000 B. C. The Sphinx, hewn from the living rock for a purpose not yet settled, is believed to be older than the pyramids, which were built

by the fourth dynasty kings (3908-3721 B. C.). The fifteenth and sixteenth dynasties were the invading shepherd kings from Syria, who fixed their capital in the Delta. The seventeenth dynasty shows the rise of the Egyptian stock ruling at Thebes and the expulsion of the Hyksos. Tut-Ankh-Amen's time was the eighteenth dynasty (1587-1378 B. C.). Meneptha, generally supposed to be the Pharaoh of the Exodus, was the last of the nineteenth dynasty (1328-1202 B. C.).

Tut-Ankh-Amen's dynasty was powerful, showy and interesting. There were seven kings in this order: Tahutmes IV, Amenhotep III, Akhenaten, Rasmekha, Tutankhamen, Ay, Horemheb. These are the ordinary encyclopedia names. All sorts of variations are found, as each king had four names and there are different readings of each. Amenhotep III was possibly greatest of the seven; under him Egypt was practically mistress of the world. Akh-n-aton (Amenhotep IV, 1375-1358 B. C.), was the famous "Heretic King." Rasmekha was a nobody who married a daughter of Akh-n-aton and ruled for a few months only. Tut-Ankh-Amen apparently ruled for about eight years and died young.

Tut-Ankh-Amen is interesting almost entirely because of his connection with Akh-n-aton and his tomb has been persistently sought in the hope of information about the "Heretic King." For Akh-n-aton, the "Boy Pharaoh," is the first man in recorded history who rejected polytheism and declared for one god. He defied the arrogant priesthood of Amon and announced an invisible Father of mankind, the "Lord of love," the "Comforter of them that weep." He abandoned Thebes and built a splendid new capital at Tel-el-Amarna, with a temple dedicated to "Aton," his new god. Iconoclast and dreamer, he condemned conventional art and ordered the representation of things as they appeared to the eye, refused to make war. His city was a sort of ancient Utopia. Unfortunately he died at twenty-eight, leaving only daughters. His mummy was found in 1907 by Carter, but the tomb had been completely rifled.

Tut-Ankh-Amen married a daughter of Akh-n-aton and at first accepted his father-in-law's religion, calling himself Tut-Ankh-Aton. But he found Egypt nearly bankrupt and falling in power. So he changed his name, abandoned the new capital, went back to Thebes, restored the priests of Amon with increased power and prospered exceedingly. Does his tomb contain hieroglyphics or papyrus relating to all this?

The process of mummifying the dead was a vital factor in the Egyptian religion; on its success depended existence in the next world. Embalming was therefore a sacred art and for 30 centuries the Egyptians sought to improve it. As they improved the art they improved their tombs. Mummies were first buried in the sand and protected by rockwork. Early kings built themselves pyramids. Later kings cut into the solid rock. The most important work in Egyptian literature is the "Book of the Dead." This ritual was the guide. In the next world and in whole or in part was deposited with every mummy. It shows that at one stage of the journey in the next world the shade must re-enter his body. Hence the need for successful embalming, an impenetrable tomb and a storeroom full of necessities.

The intrinsic value of the articles in the first room has been estimated at about \$15,000,000. This leaves the contents of the two annex rooms and of the catafalque to be reckoned with, with the possibility of other chambers. Lord Carnarvon estimates the \$15,000,000, to represent "about one-fourth of what is now in sight." The market value on the curio basis can only be guessed.

PUT ALL PROPERTY ON BOOKS FOR TAX

ASSESSORS GIVEN SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS BY STATE ASSESSMENT BOARD.

MUST BE COMPLETED BY JULY

Tax Assessors Have Been Named in All Counties of State and Will Begin Work First of May.

Restriction of the equalizing powers of county commissioners as to real estate and strict instructions to verify statements of taxpayers as to personal property feature instructions to tax assessors which have been prepared by the State Board of Assessment. The board is composed of R. A. Doughton, Commissioner of Revenue; J. S. Manning, Attorney General; and W. T. Lee, chairman of the Corporation Commission. Tax assessors have been named in all of the counties of the State and will begin their work on May 1. Before that date instructions will be mailed them from the offices of Commissioner Doughton. The work of assessment must be completed not later than July 1.

The several boards of county commissioners have been made boards of Equalization and Review by the General Assembly and empowered to meet in that capacity each July.

Concerning the equalization powers of the board of commissioners the letter of instructions says:

"As to real this equalization can be had only on years in which lands are valued for taxation, except when such valuation shall have been effected by some extraordinary circumstances, the facts in connection with which shall be found by such board in each case."

Under the interpretation placed upon the law by Commissioner Doughton, the counties which have declared present values just and a reassessment unnecessary are in the same position as in years when the question of valuation has not arisen and while the county commissioners will sit as a board of equalization they will be limited to cases with "extraordinary circumstances."

"Get it all on the books and don't take anybody's word for what it is worth is the substance of the instructions in regard to listing personal property.

"It is customary to ask the taxpayer to give the value of personal property but this is merely for what it may be worth as information and does not relieve the officer from making a proper valuation," reads the instructions.

Special attention is called in the letter to intangible property which may be concealed and assessors are cautioned to secure the listing of all solvent credits including those of domestic and foreign corporations. The personal property exemption of \$300 has been continued despite the protest of legislators from Eastern counties but assessors are warned that this exemption includes only certain classes of property such as household and kitchen furniture, growing crops, etc.

Attention is called in the letter to the drastic penalties for mailing false or incomplete tax returns and the assessors are urged to see that all property, by whomever owned, is put on the books.

Low Bids on Projects \$3,670.20.

One hundred and fifty-eight contractors submitted bids on 2 road and bridge projects offered by the State Highway Commission aggregating \$3,670,238.20, breaking the record for the year and coming within one letting of setting up an entirely new mark for aggregate bids on a single day's letting since roads began to be offered in wholesale quantity two years ago.

Withdrawal of several major projects of hard surfacing on account of the serious shortage of cement cut down the original mileage advertised for letting to approximately 150 miles of new construction. About 90 miles of hard surface and 60 miles of other types were included, with grading and bridges on projects that were withdrawn for immediate hard surfacing.

Four major projects went beyond the three hundred thousand dollar mark in the bidding, they being the New Bern end of the Central Highway, a link of the W. C. A. Highway near Wilmington, the Wilson-Greene county line road and the Waynesville-Canton link of the Central highway. No contracts have been awarded, and it is likely that a number will be withdrawn because of unsatisfactory prices.

New Corporations.

Charters were filed with the Secretary of State for the following corporations to do business in North Carolina:

Kenilworth Riding Academy, of Asheville, with \$100,000 authorized capital and \$3,600 subscribed by J. M. Chiles, Ben Chiles, and W. C. Adicks, all of Asheville.

Ivey Realty Company, of Charlotte, with \$500,000 authorized capital and \$300 subscribed by J. B. Ivey, George M. Ivey and David Ovens, all of Charlotte.

Seek To Think up Short Line Rule One of the tariff regulations of the State Corporation Commission is invoked against the East Carolina Railroad and the contention that Atlantic Coast Line has no property in its charter whereby it may be its property to individuals is set in a supplemental brief filed by the State Traffic Association in its effort to have subsidiary short lines declared a part of the parent system and placed on the same rate basis.

The case has been pending for more than a year, and extended hearings in the case of the East Carolina road, the Virginia & Carolina Southern, the Washington and Vandalia and others were held. No decision has been handed down by the Commission in either of the cases ending. This argument submitted in the brief by J. S. Griffin, probably means the re-opening of the cases and some time may yet elapse before an order is made.

Under the contention of the Traffic Association, the short line railroads which charge a higher freight rate than is allowed on the main line railroads, are actually owned by the parent lines, and farmed out technically to enable them to charge a higher freight rate. The complainants demanded that the lines be declared a part of the parent lines, and through tariffs ordered into effect.

In the case of the East Carolina Railroad, no denial was made of the fact that the Atlantic Coast Line owns all of its \$55,000 capital stock, and all of its \$300,000 outstanding bonds except \$5,000. A separate company from the Atlantic Coast Line leases the property, some of its length, and operates as an individual property, charging the freight rates allowed short lines. Henry Clay Bridgers, of Tarboro, is president of the company.

Judge Pells statement during the hearing that "I think any court would take judicial notice that any man who owns anything has the management and control of it, is quoted in the argument, along with Rule No. 1 which declares that "all connecting railroads which are under the same management and control, by lease, ownership, or otherwise, of one and the same company for the purpose of transportation in applying this tariff, be considered as one and the same road, and the rates shall be computed as upon parts of one and the same road, unless otherwise specified.

The contention is made that no specification is made in the rates of the Atlantic Coast Line railroad, or the East Carolina Railroad.

Nothing in the charter of either the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad or of the East Carolina Railroad gives the right to lease its property either as a corporation or as an individual. The United States Supreme court is quoted to the effect that a "lease by a railroad company of all of its road, rolling stock and franchises for which no authority is given in its charter is ultra vires and void." The brief closes with the contention that rule No. 1 be applied.

Grissom Collects \$14,000,000 in March.

Approximately \$14,000,000 was collected in March by the United States Internal Revenue Department, bringing the total for the nine months of the present fiscal year to \$101,000,000, as compared with \$91,125,482.89 for the same period last year, William Grissom, collector, announced. Mr. Grissom made public the following table of collections for the two periods:

Present fiscal year:	July, 1922,	\$10,089,418.63;
	August, 1922,	\$1,075,285.29;
	September, 1922,	\$15,709,584.84;
	October, 1922,	\$8,18,523.12;
	November, 1922,	\$8,610,935.85;
	December, 1922,	\$9,011,837.72;
	January, 1923,	\$12,102,152.73;
	February, 1923,	\$10,113,500.40;
	March, 1923,	\$4,000,000 (approximate).
Last fiscal year:	July, 1921,	\$8,209,513.07;
	August, 1921,	\$10,762,990.45;
	September, 1921,	\$16,164,348.14;
	October, 1921,	\$9, 808,308.40;
	November, 1921,	\$4,499,233.73;
	December, 1921,	\$11,962,422.99;
	January, 1922,	\$7,568,220.98;
	February, 1922,	\$6,614,156.54;
	March, 1922,	\$11,525,228.59 (exact).

Allen to Head Training School.

A. T. Allen, for the past five years director of the work of teacher training under the State Department of Education, has accepted the presidency of the Cullowhee Normal school, in Jackson county, according to announcement made by State Superintendent E. C. Brooks. Mr. Allen will assume control of the school July 1. His successor in the department will not be named for the present.

Under recent acts of the General Assembly \$375,000 was appropriated for the expansion of the equipment of the school and under the management of President Allen the capacity of the school, which has been raised to the grade of a standard normal school will be practically doubled. Building operations have already been outlined by the Board of Trustees at a recent meeting.

Fourteen Millions in Revenue.

Approximately \$14,000,000 was collected in March by the United States internal revenue department, bringing the total for the nine months of the present fiscal year to \$101,000,000, as compared with \$91,125,482.89 for the same period last year, William Grissom, collector, announced.

The state has collected \$2,700,000 in income tax to date, the figure showing a substantial increase over last year's receipts. The amount, however, still is below the budget commission's estimate of \$3,500,000.