

ITALY REALIZES DREAM OF EMPIRE

But From Where Will the Capital Come to Develop Ethiopia's Unexploited Resources? And Will Italians Colonize Country?

By WILLIAM C. UTLEY

WITH the annexation of Ethiopia by Italy, the Dark Continent of Africa now consists entirely of "colonies" of the European nations, with the single exception of Liberia, a tiny negro republic on the Atlantic coast near the equator and just south of the Sahara desert.

Africa covers 12,000,000 square miles and is the home of 150,000,000 people. For four hundred years the continent has been a colonial pie sliced up by the swords of half a dozen nations. Much of the territorial holdings in it are in the hands of three minor nations which are hardly in a position to defend their holdings against the countries which in the past few decades have asserted their power more substantially.

These three powers are Spain, Portugal and Belgium. They rule over 1,850,000 square miles of Africa and among their colonial subjects are 17,500,000 people.

With her new colony, which Mussolini says will be developed to its fullest extent immediately, Italy now has possession of Libya, a vast stretch of country across the Mediterranean in a southerly direction from the mother country; Eritrea, along the southern end of the Red sea; Ethiopia, which includes the headwaters of the Nile, and Italian Somaliland, which lies along the Indian ocean and borders Ethiopia on the south.

Flanks Britain's "Life-Line."

This means that Italy has become an empire, that Victor Emanuel is no longer merely a king, but an emperor. The only barrier that separates the two major sections of this vast colonial estate is the An-

approximately 65,000,000 persons. Including Egypt, these colonies cover 3,925,000 square miles, making the population about 16 to the square mile. The British colonies, which stretch the full length of Africa on the eastern side of the continent, are the most inhabitable sections.

In annexing Ethiopia, Italy will have added about 350,000 square miles to her colonial empire, and will have gathered another 10,000,000 persons under the Italian flag. With the new conquest, the population of her African colonies rises from 2.5 persons to the square mile to 10.5 persons to the square mile. She now controls nearly 1,267,000 square miles of Africa, with a population of 13,350,000 persons.

Belgium's territory, while it is large, consists almost entirely of equatorial jungle, which is not at the present time valuable. What its worth will be when and if the jungle of the Belgian Congo is ever cleared, is unknown. There are

any great market for goods manufactured in Europe. Natives, largely of a primitive character, require little of the manufactured goods of civilization. It may be possible that



Recent picture of the defeated Emperor Haile Selassie.

with continued development this market will be built up. But such development takes an enormous amount of capital.

That is the one big disappointment to Italy in her conquest of Ethiopia. The land, exclusive of the central plateau, is poor, the natural resources are ridiculously less than they have been estimated in the popular fancy of those who seek to justify the Duce's bloody war.

Colonization Is Difficult.

Mussolini claimed a double purpose in his conquest of the ancient kingdom of Abyssinia—room for his overcrowded people to expand, and the obtaining of raw materials for Italian industries. But Italian people are apparently not so willing to become colonists in an unpleasant and uncomfortable land. In Eritrea, which has been Italian now for 50 years, there are only about 100 colonists.

The entire Ogaden area, with the provinces of Boran and Bale, so completely conquered by the forces of General Graziani, are of little or no value, being principally desert. He has not yet moved into the rich agricultural regions of the Arussi plateau, although that is scheduled to be his next step.

There has been some romantic gossip of vast oil deposits in Ethiopia, especially in the Ogaden district, but these have been largely denied by the facts. What mineral resources are present will be found for the larger part in the Danakil country to the northeast, but even these are uncertain. There is some salt, which Italy mined during the war—at a cost all out of proportion to its value in peace times.

Italy Must Aid Colonists.

The important part of Ethiopia is the central plateau, whose population is the traditional enemy of the tribes on the outskirts below. Here it is that Mussolini plans to put most of his colonists. The country is agriculturally rich and the climate, while it is not pleasant to white people by any means, is at least livable. While the plateau may be said to be conquered, it is not yet entirely occupied by Italian armies, the Gojam and Shoa being still unoccupied.

If the colonization of the plateau is to be successful, the colonists must be given a great deal of aid by the mother country. The fact that the colonists will start from scratch will be a boon to Italian industry, for the demand for heavy goods for the building of a new nation should give millions more work. It is believed that the colonists will be able to raise cereals and live stock, finding a market for them in Italy and selling them for prices which will be higher than the world market for the same goods.

One of the principal problems facing the new Ethiopian emperor and his viceroy, General Badoglio, is what to do with the natives. It is hardly possible that they can be driven from the land; they certainly will not be allowed to compete with the colonists on equal terms, for they will be able to work for far smaller compensation, the Italians being unable to compete with their low standard of living. The situation will be much the same as when the Japanese peasants found in attempting to colonize Manchuria.

With the exception of some little platinum and gold, the mineral resources of Ethiopia are largely a fable. The wealth, if any, which it will add to Italy will have to be worked out of the land in hard Italian sweat—and with the capitalization of hundreds of millions of dollars. Italy hasn't got the hundreds of millions.

But she has now fulfilled what Mussolini says has been the dream of Fascism for 15 years. Italy has become an empire. It sounds big and it earns it Duce invaluable plaudits from his people.

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TREASURES IN TOMBS



Where Tutankhamen's Tomb Was Found.

Prepared by National Geographic Society, Washington, D. C.—WNU Service.

A TOMB thought to have been cut through the solid rock over 7,000 years ago was discovered recently ten miles south of Cairo, Egypt. Apparently robbed centuries ago by thieves who cut through two large slabs of stone guarding the entrance, it still contained a bundle of arrows, and some symmetrical jars, probably put there for the benefit of the soul of the dead person, who is believed to have been a nobleman.

Modern "safe-crackers" have nothing on ancient Egypt tomb robbers. They had a system all their own. At Thebes the very men who dug the underground chambers for the dead and prepared the sarcophagi for the royal mummies sometimes tunneled under the site. Thus they were ready to break through the floor and the base of the sarcophagus and so withdraw the mummy and its jewels. The upper surfaces of the royal sepulcher would give no hint that the body had been taken away.

A tomb that survived 33 centuries of grave robberies was that of Tutankhamen, hewn in the limestone cliffs near Luxor, Egypt. When officially opened in February, 1923, it still contained the king's mummy, sarcophagus, rich coffins, and numerous art objects. The antechamber alone contained 167 articles of importance.

Statues of the King.

Facing each other across the entrance to the inner chamber were two nearly life-size figures of the king, each stricken stiff by the artist and standing helpless in its vain attempt to guard the royal tomb; a mace in one hand, a long staff in the other, with a palm-leaf guard below the hand. The portions of these statues which represented skin were the dark, almost black, color which distinguishes the male figure from the female in Egyptian art. The headdresses, collarets, armlets, wristbands, maces, and staffs were gilded and the sandals were of gold. On each forehead was the royal cobra of inlaid bronze and gold. The eye sockets and eyebrows were of gold, the eyeballs of argonite, and pupils of obsidian.

In the antechamber with the statues were a large funeral bouquet, a linen chest filled with the king's undergarments, and a casket whose vaulted lid bore paintings depicting lion hunts. The sides of the latter were decorated with paintings showing the king in battle against African and Asiatic enemies. The contents consisted of the king's raiment. Most of the paraphernalia was badly crumpled and the fine fabrics had almost perished.

Well preserved, however, was a leopard's-head buckle found on one of the robes, and a golden scarab buckle. Finely wrought in silver and gold and inlaid with carnelian, lapis lazuli glass, and turquoise glass, the design of this buckle proclaimed the name of the king.

In the tomb were alabaster vases filled with unguents. Though in the tomb of King Tutankhamen for 3,300 years, the unguents retained their perfume and became viscous in the sun.

Some of the objects found in the tomb which Tutankhamen wished to use in the afterworld included a stool, made of solid ebony inlaid with ivory and mounted with gold. The feet of the stool represented ducks' heads, and the seat was inlaid to represent an animal skin. The king's throne was covered with gold and silver and inlaid with semi-precious stones. Upon the back of the throne was a tableau representing the king and queen under the Aten (sun), the rays being in bas-relief.

Discovery Was a Sensation.

Words cannot give any impression of the decorations of the sarcophagus itself. This great box appeared to be of wood, covered with gold leaf or thicker gold, which was quite bright and had across it a fine frieze in lapis lazuli or falence enamel. It appeared to an observer to be about nine feet high, and about eighteen or twenty feet long.

The discovery of Tutankhamen's tomb was world news. Thousands of columns of newspaper space were devoted to it in every country. Never before in history had an archaeological discovery so captured popular interest. After the art objects had been removed and protected, the tomb with its sarcophagus and mummy was opened for visits by the public. Probably 100,000 visitors in all had entered the tomb by January, 1934.

Business men throughout the world pleaded for the right to use these 3,300-year-old designs for gloves, sandals, jewelry, and textiles. One American silk manufacturer established a scholarship for study of the designs.

The incomparable treasures from Tutankhamen's tomb, whose salvage required years of arduous work, were exhibited in the Egyptian museum at Cairo, where they occupied several galleries in the crowded show house founded by Mariette Pasha.

The official opening of the inner chamber of Tutankhamen's tomb was on February 18, 1923. The queen of the Belgians was the honor guest. A staff correspondent of the National Geographic society describes the event.

On February 17, he arrived in Luxor, crossed the river and started on foot for the Tombs of the Kings. Plodding along on foot he exchanged Arabic salutations with the white-toothed village girls, felt the African sun on his back, and watched the camels stalk by on their way to the cane fields.

On the Way to the Tomb.

The morning freshness was still in the air. Gangs of prisoners were grading and watering the road which Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth of Belgium would use on the morning, when she came to pay the first royal visit to Tutankhamen in more than thirty centuries. But the correspondent did not keep to the winding ways, made smooth for automobiles, which glide like a chalk-white serpent between the tawny hills. Beyond the green fields he saw the Colossi of Memnon and made for them. He wanted to pass the many lesser gaping tombs-mouths before he finally came to the royal tombs behind the limestone ridge.

The noonday sun was hot and getting hotter. He shouldered his heavy camera and started up the steep path. Thus should one approach that hell-hole in the hills where the greatest of Pharaohs hid themselves and where not more than two or three still lie undisturbed by modern man. As he passed the tomb of Set I and turned toward the lower entrance of the valley he saw below him a small white tent, a wooden shelter for the armed guard, the clutter of lumber which archeologists use, and the new wall of irregular stones which hid the entrance of Tutankhamen's mausoleum. This superheated graveyard, which was to become a picnic ground and levee for royalty on the morning, was a silent place. Correspondents waiting about for news spoke in whispers, as though the secrets of the spot would be violated by loud talk. Mystery hung as heavy on the place as mystery can in the full light of day.

Official Opening a Spectacle.

Early the next day the correspondent rode out again to the scene. The stage was all set for the big event of the day, the official opening. As the day grew hot, small companies of visitors arrived; but there had been no attempt to make this a popular holiday and the crowd never numbered more than 200.

About noon there arrived a squad of camels laden with food and drink for the distinguished guests. The last of them seemed to be sweating from the heat, an unusual phenomenon, made plain when one noticed that his load was ice in gunny sacks. None of this feast was eaten by the guests, for the train which brought Her Majesty and Lord and Lady Allenby to Luxor was so late that lunching out there in the graveyard of royalty was not to be thought of. Those who had come early had already eaten their lunches in the tunnel leading to the tomb of Amenemese, as one eats in a railway luncheon, with one eye on the clock and the other on the door. The age-old walls of stone echoed the rattle of the portable typewriter operated by a press reporter.

Then came Lord Allenby in his motor car, to wait near the barrier to welcome the queen. A motor rolled up; a white-clad figure alighted; there were numerous introductions, especially to those Egyptian officials present, and the queen, with Mr. Carter leading the way, with Lord Carnarvon on her left and with Lord Carnarvon's daughter just behind, went down the incline that led to the tomb mouth. Within a moment Her Majesty had entered the shadowy portals of Tutankhamen's tomb.

what **Irvin S. Cobb** thinks about:

Yesterday's Literary Lights. HOLLYWOOD, CALIF.—The other day Finley Peter Dunne passed away. Thirty years ago his articles meant each week a roar of joy as wide as the continent. His books sold enormously; his country properly acclaimed him its greatest satiric humorist. Yet I'll venture not one in five of the on-coming generation ever heard his name, and we thought the fame of "Mr. Dooley" was eternal.

Mary Johnston, who wrote some of the most distinguished novels of her time, also died recently. In the papers I saw she rated only a brief paragraph.

Slower than Americans to give their love to man or woman, the English remain in sentiment wedded to the idol from then on. The marriage between popularity and merit lasts till death doth them part. But, we, who elevate a favorite to a pedestal overnight, forget that favorite overnight. We make an ardent sweetheart, a most inconstant spouse.



Irvin S. Cobb

"Simplified" Revenue Bills. CONGRESS is wrestling with the new "simplified" revenue bill, having simplified it down to a mere sixty-odd thousand words—about the length of a fair-sized summer novel. But the plot is different—and having made its provisions so clear and lucid that you may read it backward or forward, you seem to get practically the same result either way.

It may yet be necessary to call in Professor Einstein to elucidate it. If he can explain his theory of relativity—and the professor still asserts he can—he might be willing to tackle the job. Anyhow, the ultimate outcome—and in this connection I certainly like that word "outcome"—must be that congress will find a method further to lighten pocketbooks.

Where the League's Hoped. IN SPITE of what's happened lately, one persistent last-ditcher and forlorn-hoper among the British diplomats insists the League of Nations, to quote his own words, is "a going concern."

Yes, but where? Makes me think of a little yarn a man told me: "Fifteen of us," he said, "were waiting our turns to buy tickets one hot night at Grand Central station. All at once a gentleman, far overtaken in alcohol, forced his way to the head of the line, using his head to butt with and his elbows to paddle with, and emptied his pockets of some small change, and slapped it down on the shelf and yelled: 'Gimme a ticket to Buffalo!'"

"This all the money you got?" demanded the man behind the wicket. "Yes." "Why, you can't go to Buffalo for a dollar and forty cents." "Well, where can I go, then?" said the steward.

"And with one voice all fifteen of us told him."

G-Man Hoover's Efficiency. YOU can't help liking the fellow's style of repartee. "And what's a person named Hoover doing to justify his hanging on with this administration?" or words to that general effect, says Senator McKeller, of old Tennessee, brightly. "Scuse me, massa," murmurs J. Edgar, reaching for his hat and handkerchief. "Ah won't be gone long, boss." And inside of a week or two he drifts in, strumming a plantation tune on his G-string and, by gum, if he isn't towing a whole mess of public enemies.

That's what I call an apt retort, or, as the purists would put it, a snappy comeback.

Yellow Public Enemies. WHAT is it has turned them from cop-killing braves into quivering wretches who cower in hiding like mice behind a wallscot, who sitch like trapped rabbits when they're smoked out, who whine like whipped cur-dogs for a chance to plead guilty?

Can it be because, instead of courageous but inexperienced local officers, they now face trained man-hunters who'd rather destroy such human vermin than eat pie? Or is it because, instead of going to trial in state courts where unscrupulous shysters may trick dazed jurors into showing mistaken mercy and where, even though convicted, there's nothing ahead worse than temporary detention in some criminal-coddling retreat with sentimental meddlers to pamper them and mush-minded parole boards waiting to free them, now they get a full measure of stern justice from federal judges and go to real prisons, to stay there—hurrh!

IRVIN S. COBB
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