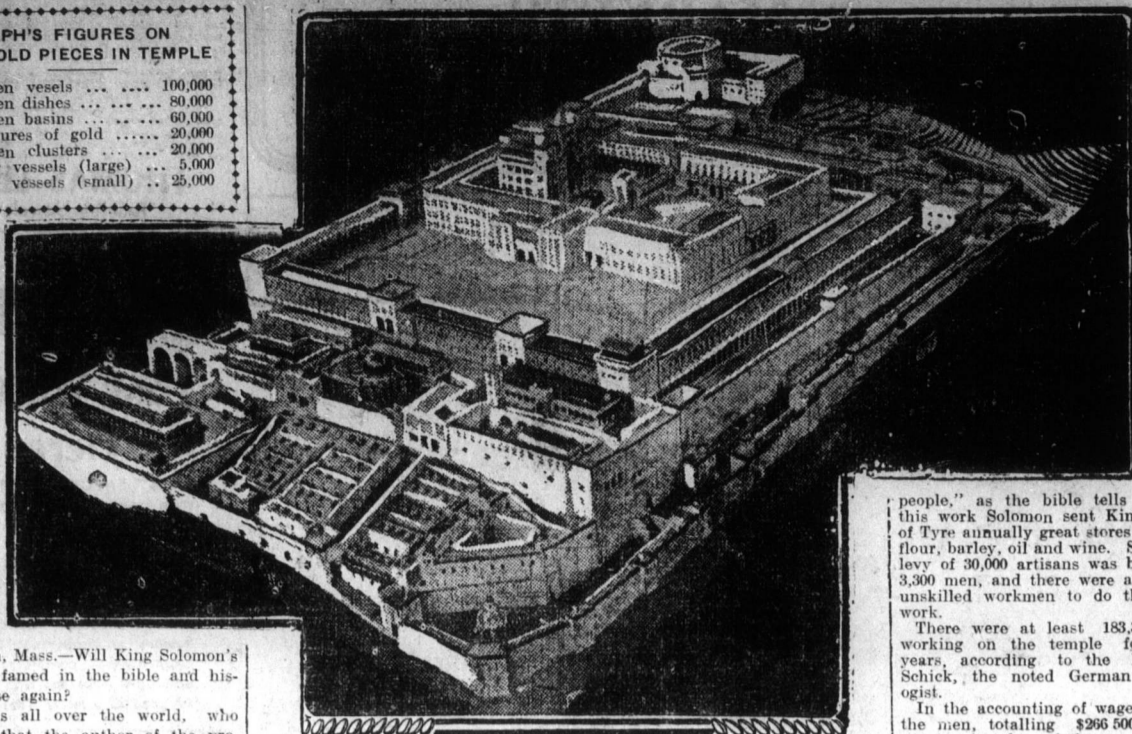


# WILL MASONS REBUILD KING SOLOMON'S WONDERFUL TEMPLE?

## JOSEPH'S FIGURES ON GOLD PIECES IN TEMPLE

- Golden vessels ... 100,000
- Golden dishes ... 80,000
- Golden basins ... 60,000
- Measures of gold ... 20,000
- Golden clusters ... 20,000
- Altar vessels (large) ... 5,000
- Altar vessels (small) ... 25,000



KING SOLOMON'S TEMPLE, FROM DESCRIPTIONS IN THE BIBLE AND BY JOSEPHUS, THE FAMOUS JEWISH HISTORIAN.

Boston, Mass.—Will King Solomon's temple, famed in the bible and history, rise again?

Masons all over the world, who believe that the author of the prophecies founded freemasonry, are talking of the plan of members of the order here, to raise upon its old foundations the temple, to take its place as the eighth modern wonder of the world.

The proposition has roused so much interest in England that the cost for wages of the original temple has been computed. The figures are staggeringly \$266,240,000!

It has been computed that each member of the king's levy who worked on the temple was paid about \$6.50 a week. Their weekly wage would be \$80,000, and for the three years \$12,500,000. This labor account alone is appalling, yet Masons here believe that the work can be done again.

Solomon raised his levy of 30,000 skilled men and worked them in three shifts. He also was assisted by another force of between 70,000 and 80,000 men, all under 3,300 foremen, who cut stone in the quarries

and carried it down to the site of the temple.

The undertaking of such a work today would create a new crisis in the labor world. Yet it may be done.

King Solomon, according to Masonic traditions, was the first grand master of the craft of the Masonic order.

The site of the temple through all history has been regarded as sacred. Now the great stratum of stone which was the temple foundation supports the Harem-Esh-Sherect mosque, holy to Mohammedans.

This mosque would have to be bought, and all the toil of Solomon's men, all the treasure like that of King Solomon's mines, and all the command that was a king's would have to be employed to rear the new and mighty structure.

In place of Adoniram, who was Solomon's right-hand man, a high-salaried architect and archeologist would be employed.

Instead of calling on King Hiram of Tyre, as Solomon did, for his heavy timbers of cedar, woodmen would have to scour the forests of the world to furnish beams such as Solomon got at Lebanon.

The historian Josephus describes the temple so minutely that, with the aid of the bible, scholars of today have a pretty fair idea of what it was like. It was at once a palace, temple and fortress. Its walls were of stone, and could withstand the onslaughts of a battery of modern field artillery.

The Sidonians, citizens of Sidon, went to Mt. Lebanon and devastated it for cedars for the temple, "for the Sidonians are more skillful than our

people," as the bible tells us. For this work Solomon sent King Hiram of Tyre annually great stores of grain, flour, barley, oil and wine. Solomon's levy of 30,000 artisans was bossed by 3,300 men, and there were also 70,000 unskilled workmen to do the heavy work.

There were at least 183,300 men working on the temple for three years, according to the late Dr. Schick, the noted German archeologist.

In the accounting of wages paid to the men, totalling \$266,500,000, no account is taken of the carvers, gilders, artists, workers in precious stones, and the ostenters who made the vestments of the horde of priests who lived and did their duties in the sacred structure.

There were thousands of sacred clothing outfits, hundreds of thousands of golden vessels and other costly equipment for sacrifices and ceremonies.

Stables were built for the animals to be sacrificed, gold vessels holding hogsheads each were for drenching the altar after the rites, and the molten sea, so-called from its size, contained enough water for a swimming pool.

Will this towering building, of wealth and holiness, be duplicated in this day and age? Masons here say so, and the numbers of their order, over all the lands of the earth, support their zeal. They are evening talking about forming a company to take charge of the work.

gears was reflected more plainly than words.

"More power to you, old boy,"—Pittsburg Gazette-Times.

St. Paul du Buton, Montmagny Co., Que., Dec. 8.—(Special)—It is a message of hope that Madame F. X. Letourneau, of this place, sends to the suffering women of Canada.

"After my last child was born," she states, "I suffered with Kidney Disease which developed into Rheumatism, Sciatica and Backache. I was fearfully nervous. My limbs were heavy and I had a dragging sensation across the loins and pains in the back, of my head and through the eyes. I was a perfect wreck."

"Chancing to read that my symptoms were those of Kidney Disease I began using Dodd's Kidney Pills and began to improve almost at once. Six boxes worked a complete cure."

Diseased Kidneys are the cause of nine-tenths of the ills that make life a burden to so many women in Canada. Dodd's Kidney Pills always cure diseased Kidneys.

While Portland cement is a comparatively recent discovery, the ancients used a form of cement, produced probably by hydraulic pressure, in the construction of their most enduring public works.

The secret of its manufacture apparently was lost after the downfall of Rome.

"There is a long-standing dispute among scientists as to whether cement was used in building the Pyramids. The accepted opinion at present is that it was so used. The famous Apollon Way, the Roman aqueducts and the roof of the Pantheon, all in a state of remarkably complete preservation, were built by the use of cement, which was very extensively employed by the Romans.

# WAS COOK AT THE POLE?

## Two New York Men Say They Were Employed by Him

### To Make Fake Observations to Tally With His Reports

#### Did Not Get Their Money and Are Now Squealing.

New York, Dec. 8.—The New York Times will publish to-morrow the remarkable narratives of two men, made under oath, declaring that they were employed by Dr. Frederick A. Cook to fabricate astronomical and other observations for submission to the University of Copenhagen, which is about to pass upon Dr. Cook's assertion that he discovered the north pole on April 21, 1908. These men are George H. Dunkle, an insurance broker, of 31 Nassau street, New York, and Captain August Wedel, a sea captain, of 437 Thirteenth street, Brooklyn. For their labors they were to have received jointly from Dr. Cook \$4,000, with an additional bonus of \$500 to Captain Loose upon the acceptance of the records by the University of Copenhagen. They said that Dr. Cook had paid them only \$200 when he disappeared on the eve of the despatch of his "records" to Copenhagen, two weeks ago, and his failure to pay the sum remaining due to them they freely acknowledge to be their motive for coming forward with the story.

Accompanying these narratives in the Times, to-morrow will appear copies of the affidavits of Capt. Loose and Mr. Dunkle affirming their accuracy, a facsimile of Dr. Cook's instructions to Capt. Loose, in Cook's handwriting, in possession of the Times, and the affidavit of Capt. Loose swearing to the accuracy of the same.

The translation of this memorandum by Dr. Cook is as follows: "Startevag, start March 17-18; strong wind; haze; "March 30—Observations latitude and longitude; daily observations to April 23."

The Times also prints the following list under the heading: "What Capt. Loose Says He Supplied to Dr. Cook: (1) Twenty-four altitudes for latitude sights.

(2) One chart covering route from Startevag to the pole, with all of Dr. Cook's assumed positions marked upon it.

(3) Complete observations for time and chronometer rate, as they might have been taken by stars at Anorakok and Startevag; probably thirty in all.

(4) Diagrams for compass error and corrections at different points.

(5) Calculations for longitude, about twenty in all.

(6) Sixteen observations as they could have been taken at the north pole in two sets, eight with the depression of the pole considered and eight with the depression ignored.

(7) Bowditch's complete nautical tables.

(8) Anfinson's tables for the correction of the altitudes of heavenly bodies.

(9) American nautical almanac for several years.

(10) Lloyd's Calendar for 1908.

(11) The admiralty charts covering Smith Sound and the polar regions, Nos. 260, 274 and 275.

(12) One Bliss Almanac of 1908.

(13) One Negus Almanac, 1907.

The Times has followed the steps described by these two men and has verified their goniometers and charts, and the fact of their intimate relations with Dr. Cook. Whether the "observations" calculated by Capt. Loose and supplied, as he alleges, to Dr. Cook were adopted by the latter and made a part of his report to the University of Copenhagen it is, of course, impossible to say without a cross-examination of Capt. Loose's narrative with that report.

LAUGHS AT COOK'S IGNORANCE.

In the narratives of Capt. Loose and Mr. Dunkle, Capt. Loose frankly expresses his scorn of Dr. Cook's claims, laughs at his ignorance of the simplest essentials for accurate observations in the Arctic regions, and describes at length how, working backward from the pole, he calculated observations that would fit in with Cook's narrative and the necessary modifications of the latter, as, for example, that he must be sure to record that he rose before 4.15 o'clock on a certain morning, because it was at that hour that a certain star, mentioned in one of Loose's calculations, would be visible.

Mr. Dunkle describes the inception of the enterprise; how from the newspapers they gathered that Dr. Cook was in deep water, and inferred that he would be glad to pay for help; how Dunkle got John R. Bradley, Cook's baker, to introduce him; how the bargain was led up to delicately, and the bargain finally struck and carried out, and how finally Dr. Cook disappeared after accepting their work and paying only \$200 for it.

Dunkle took Capt. Loose up to see Dr. Cook at the Waldorf-Astoria on Nov. 4. Of this meeting Dunkle says: "Before I left Capt. Loose asked Dr. Cook a number of questions about his polar trip. I heard the captain ask the doctor if he had taken his altitudes while on the trip to the pole—that is, the altitude of the heavenly bodies above the horizon. Dr. Cook replied that he had not.

"Well, if that is so," replied the captain, "then you cannot hope to convince the scientists that you reached the North Pole."

VISIT TO SHIP SUPPLY STORE.

Both Captain Loose and Mr. Dunkle tell of a visit to the shop of John Bliss & Co. at 128 Front street a few days after the captain's talk with the explorer at the Waldorf, and of purchasing for Dr. Cook various nautical and astronomical works, besides three charts of Smith Sound and the polar regions. Robert Flight, who sold the books and charts, told a reporter of the Times that he recalled the visit and that the purchases were made as described. The charts were made as Flight said, were numbered 260, 274 and 275. He knew Captain Loose intimately, and recalled having asked him when the charts were bought if the captain intended going to the North Pole. "And from what I have known of the captain's experience as a navigator and his acquaintance with everything pertaining to observations," said Mr. Flight, "I would bet that if anyone could find his way to the pole Captain Loose is that man."

Captain Loose, in his statement, says he stayed at the Gramatan Hotel from Nov. 16 to Nov. 19, working out observations for Dr. Cook, and that he and the doctor had frequent conferences. Mr.

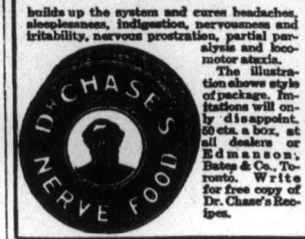


Weak blood when analyzed, shows lack of red corpuscles—the vital part of the blood.

Dr. A. W. Chase's Nerve Food actually forms new, red corpuscles in the blood—makes the blood rich, nourishing and life invigorating.

Because it works hand in hand with Nature the cures it brings about are both thorough and lasting.

## Dr. A. W. Chase's Nerve Food



builds up the system and cures headaches, sleeplessness, indigestion, nervousness and irritability, nervous prostration, partial paralysis and locomotor ataxia.

The illustration shows style of packaging. Instructions will only be supplied on receipt of a box, at all dealers or Edman & Co., Toronto. Write for free copy of Dr. Chase's Report.

Dunkle went with him on Nov. 16, leaving the next day, and the captain having consented to rooms, Nos. 126 and 128. Mr. Dunkle registered for them. The hotel register shows the arrivals on Nov. 16 of George H. Dunkle and "Andrew H. Lewis," the fictitious name agreed upon for Captain Loose. They were assigned to rooms 126 and 128.

Capt. Loose says he remained secluded in his room during his stay at the hotel so as to have no chance of having the doctor found out. All the time he worked hard on the polar calculations, giving them to Dr. Cook as they were completed.

In the last day of his stay at the hotel, Captain Loose says, he gave Dr. Cook the final set of observations he had made for him, and the doctor thanked him profusely, declaring that he now felt confident that his records would be accepted at Copenhagen.

CAPT. LOOSE'S RECORD.

Capt. Loose was born at Bergen, Norway, on March 17, 1869, and is his younger day's acquaintance with Dr. Cook to his father, who has long been connected with the Coast Survey of Norway. Capt. Loose studied at the Navigation College of Bergen, and was graduated in 1891, with highest honors. He had been in command of many sea-going vessels. Lewis Nixon, the shipbuilder, who vouches for Capt. Loose's competence as a navigator, put the captain in command of the torpedo boat Gregory, built for the Russian Government, when it was taken from the shipyards, in these waters, and across the ocean. Mr. Nixon declared that Capt. Loose is, in his estimation, one of the "most competent, efficient and accurate of navigators."

IGNORANT ON VITAL POINTS.

In his statement, Capt. Loose says, among other things: "I took me only about three minutes on my first acquaintance with Dr. Cook to get the idea into my head that he had never found the North Pole. I found that he was entirely ignorant on many vital points of the method of taking observations. Even if he got there, I soon found that, from his admissions, he did not help wondering how he ever imagined he had found the pole if he did not know how to take observations. The idea forced itself upon me that he had just imagined it.

"It was not alone on my first meeting with Dr. Cook that this idea possessed me, but all through in my dealings with him he could not answer simple questions on matters that he should have been entirely familiar with, and time and again he would tell me that he could not explain important features of the work of observation without referring to his books.

"Then, while Mr. Dunkle was in the room on one occasion, Dr. Cook surprised me by asking if I could work observations backward. The advantage in that to him, of course, was that he could give me the latitude or longitude of a place which he said he had been, and then I could work out for him the observations which he could have gotten if he had been there. It would be discovering the North Pole by the reverse method.

"When I left Dr. Cook it was with

## Prevent and Relieve Headache

"It gives me great pleasure to be able to refer to Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills as the best remedy we have yet had in our house for the prevention and cure of headache. My wife who has been a constant sufferer for a number of years with above complaint joins me in the hope that they may fall into the hands of all sufferers."

JOHN BUSH, Watervliet, Me. Used Them Four Years.

"Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills are the best I ever tried for the relief of headache. I have used them for nearly four years and they never fail to give me relief. I have tried many other remedies, but have never found any better."

JOSEPH FRANKOWICK, 854 Trombly Av., Detroit, Mich.

There is no remedy that will more quickly relieve any form of headache than

Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills.

The best feature of this remarkable remedy is the fact that it does not derange the stomach or leave any disagreeable after-effects.

Druggists everywhere sell them. If first package fails to benefit, your druggist will return your money.

MILES MEDICAL CO., Elkhart, Ind.

the understanding that I was to get for him the charts he wanted, together with a number of books on polar observations, and that I was to work out from the narrative in the Herald all his sights for latitude and longitude, based upon the latitudes as published. That was a pretty good job. There were about thirty latitudes given in the Herald narrative, and there were a few longitudes."

Medical Accumen.

A local physician who acts as examiner for an accident insurance company said that he was to be watchful in order to keep the companies he represents from being stung on accident claims.

"A man was in my office," he said, "who said that he had fallen from a street car. I examined his arm and though there were a few bruises on it it didn't appear to be badly hurt.

"How high can you raise it?" I continued, and he answered by raising his arm, with apparent difficulty, until his hand was a few inches above his head.

"Pretty bad," I commented. "Now show me how high you could raise it before this accident happened."

"He lifted it easily then 'way up in the air, and it wasn't until I began to laugh that he realized that he had exposed himself. He cleared out in a hurry then."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

## List of Agencies where the Hamilton Times may be had

- G. J. M'ARTHUR, Stationer, Rebecca Street, 4 doors from James.
- F. W. SCHWARTZ, Royal Hotel News Stand.
- F. W. SCHWARTZ, Waldorf Hotel.
- THOS. FRENCH, 90 James Street North.
- C. WEBBER, Terminal Station.
- H. T. COWING, 126 James North.
- G. B. MIDDLEY, Printer, 282 James Street North.
- A. F. HURST, Tobacconist, 294 James Street N. rth.
- A. A. THEOBALD, Tobacconist, 358 James Street North.
- D. MONROE, Grocer, James and Simcos.
- JOHN IRISH, 609 James North.
- W. THOMAS, 583 James Street North.
- A. F. HAMBURG, 276 James North.
- JOHN HILL, Tobacconist, 171 King Street East.
- H. S. DIAMOND, Barber and Tobacconist, 243 King Street East.
- H. P. TEETER, Druggist, King and Ashley.
- T. J. M'BRIDE, 688 King Street East.
- H. R. WILSON, News Agent, King and Wentworth Streets.
- JAS. W. HOLLORAN, Grocers and Tobaccos, Barton and Catharine Streets.
- H. URBSCHADT, Confectioner and Stationer, 230 Barton East.
- JOHN STEVENS, 386 1/2 Barton East.
- J. WOODS, Barber, 401 Barton East.
- H. HOWE, 587 Barton East.
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- J. A. ZIMMERMAN, Druggist, Barton and Wentworth, Also Victoria Avenue and Cannon.
- H. E. HAWKINS, Druggist, East Avenue and Barton.
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- T. S. M'DONNELL, 374 King Street West.
- M. WALSH, 244 King Street West.
- W. STEWART, Confectioner, 422 King West.
- D. T. DOW, 172 King Street West.
- JOHN MORRISON, Druggist, 112 Main Street West.
- A. F. HOUSER, Confectioner, 114 James Street South.
- J. H. SPRINGSTEAD, 113 John Street North.
- ROBT. GORDON, Confectioner, 119 John Street South.
- BURWELL GRIFFIN, Queen and Charlton Avenue.
- MRS. SECORD, Locke and Canada.
- CANADA RAILWAY NEWS Co., G. T. R. Station.
- H. BLACKBURN, News Agent, T., H. & B. Station.
- J. R. WELLS, Old County News Stand, 187 King Street East.

It will pay you to use the Want Column of the TIMES. Business Telephone 368

## GOOD SHORT STORIES

### CARRYING OUT ORDERS.

On Lord Dufferin's estate, near Belfast, there once stood a historic ruin, a castle which had been a stronghold of the O'Neils. One day Lord Dufferin visited it with his steward, Dan Mulligan, and drew a line with his stick round it, telling Mulligan that he was to build a projecting wall on that line. And then he went to India, feeling secure as to the preservation of the great historic building.

When he returned to Ireland he hastened to visit the castle. It was gone. He rubbed his eyes and looked again. Yes, gone it certainly was, leaving not a trace behind. He sent for Dan, and inquired, "Where's the castle?"

"The castle, my lord? That odd thing? Sure, I pulled it down to build the wall wid'—YOUTH'S COMPANION.

### THE SAFE COURSE.

Mrs. Wilson's husband was often obliged to travel on business, and frequently did not reach home till after midnight. His wife had been in the habit of sleeping peacefully at those times, says a writer in the Spokesman-Review, but a number of burglaries in the neighborhood during one of Mr. Wilson's trips had disturbed her calm.

On one night of his return Mr. Wilson was stealing carefully up the front stairs, so that his wife would not be awakened, when he heard her voice, high and strained.

"I don't know whether you are my husband or a burglar," came the excited tones. "But I am going to be on the safe side and shoot, so if you are Henry you'd better get out of the way!"

### CAN'T BEAT A TRUSTEE.

August Belmont, at a dinner in New York, adverted to his recent words on the decadence of Uncle Sam.

"There are too many of us," Mr. Belmont said, "who desire to win, to come on top, whether by fair or foul means. To win by fair means is splendid, but to win by foul means—well, it is better to fail.

"But too many of us are like the trustee who expected his great-uncle to leave him his fortune of \$5,000. The great-uncle died, and a few days later the

trustee appeared in his old haunts, dressed in deep mourning, with a huge and "Ah," said a friend, "your great-uncle is dead. Sincere sympathy. Left you that legacy, I suppose? But where did you get that beautiful stone?"

"The trustee smiled grimly.

"My great-uncle," he explained, "did not include me among the beneficiaries of his will. He left, in fact, all his money for a stone to commemorate his memory. This is the stone."—Washington Star.

### A JACOBS STORY.

W. W. Jacobs, the humorist, tells the following story: A lawyer defending a man accused of house-breaking, spoke like this:

"Your Honor, I submit that my client did not break into the house at all. He found the parlor window open and merely inserted his arm and removed a few trifling articles. Now, my client's arm is not himself, and I fail to see how you can punish the whole individual for an offence committed only by one of his limbs."

"That argument," said the Judge, "is very well put. Following it logically, I sentence the defendant's arm to one year's imprisonment. He can accompany it or not, as he chooses."

The defendant smiled, and, with the lawyer's assistance, unscrewed his cork arm, and leaving it on the dock, walked out.—Success Magazine.

### WORM TURNS AT LAST.

It was the old, old story—the one we have all seen repeated so many, many times. Two young women entered the car together, and the tired-looking man seated himself and proffered his seat. Then, while he gazed unsteadily for a strap, the usual conversation ensued:

"Oh! thank you, sir."

"Thank you so much."

"Sit down, dear."

"No, no; you sit down."

"I insist, dear; I'm not a bit tired."

"Neither am I, and I'd just as soon stand."

"Go ahead, dear, and take it."

"No, no; you take it. I—"

And then the tired man did what so many have wanted to see done so many, many times. He took it himself.

As he sank wearily, but calmly, back in his seat the smiles of mutual benevolence on the two faces froze into outraged dignity.

"Such impertinence!" snapped one.

"How insulting!" huffed the other.

But on the faces of a score of passen-

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A COMPLETE kitchen equipment, a utensil for every purpose. A Place for everything, fewer steps, less annoyance, more rapid work and greater comfort. Kitchen duties made a pleasure. Every item in this assortment is a household necessity, every article is used daily.



In back of rack a space is arranged to put kettle covers, trays, and such shallow articles for cooking utensils as are frequently and readily required

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This set will make an ideal Christmas gift and can be seen at this office. Out-of-city purchasers will add 25c express charges and the set will be sent to their address.

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Rubberoid finished hardwood handles, mounted with nickel-plated ferrules. Now is your opportunity to supply your kitchen with a complete cutlery outfit. All handles match, making this set an ornament to your kitchen. The rack is made of wrought steel and is heavily enameled in black. This set retails in the United States at \$2.50.

Force without judgment falls by its own weight.