

ALBUQUERQUE EVENING HERALD (Successor to Tribune Citizen.) A REPUBLICAN NEWSPAPER. BY THE HERALD PUBLISHING CO. Published every afternoon except Sunday at 122-124 North Second Street, Albuquerque, N. M. Entered as second-class matter March 7, 1911, at the postoffice at Albuquerque, N. M., under the Act of March 3, 1879. One month by mail 50 cents One month by carrier 60 cents One year by mail \$5.00 One year by carrier \$6.00 Telephone 67. FREE WOOL AGAIN.

The announcement in the dispatches from Washington yesterday that the New York Democrats are going to force raw wool on the free list in the proposed revision of schedule K comes as an amusing climax to the statement of another prominent Democrat that free trade is not the issue in the house and is not advocated by the Democratic party. The Democrats, it is now apparent, have found out that it is easier to talk about the tariff than it is to revise it. That the house members are already badly split as the result of the wool controversy is quite plain. The tariff revision talk make excellent campaign material, but just as soon as the house begins to announce that this, that and the other schedule is going to be lowered, a roar goes up from some of the producers in various parts of the country that echoes unpleasantly about the walls of congress.

Texas, the grand old state of Democracy, is the first in the column to utter a stirring protest against free wool. That state, through its press and its wool growers, to say nothing of great communities practically dependent upon the wool and sheep business for support, is making a howl about the free wool issue that is becoming unpleasant in Washington. Some of the most hide-bound Democratic papers in the state are outspoken against any such work on the part of the house. Even in Arizona, where statehood is the issue as in this territory, the Democratic papers are stirring up a fuss over free wool that is anything but pleasant music.

The fact remains that the wool industry, both on the ranches and in the manufacturing plants of this country, is one of the biggest business affairs in the nation. It is an industry of vital interest commercially and to the wearers of garments, and it is hard indeed to strike a happy medium upon which to base a tariff rate.

This the Democrats have suddenly discovered, and the attempt to put wool on the free list, wiping out the industry in this country, which will be the logical result, will meet with strong opposition among some of the most strenuous tariff revisionists in the house and senate. It is likely that after attempting to juggle with the tariff for a while the Democrats will believe that, after all, Mr. Taft's idea of a tariff commission, basing its recommendations upon a thorough study of the tariff question, will come nearer filling the bill than any haphazard campaign talk.

It is one thing to enter a campaign on an issue and another to put that issue into law, when the cool, calm judgment of the people has been given time to get into action.

The house only think it wants free wool just now, a little later it may cling to the opinion that the tariff is a local issue, which is about correct.

VINDICATED! HA!

Junco has been fired upon by the insurgents! This was the news that came over the wire yesterday from the El Paso correspondents. It was the way the dispatches read and the public gave a gasp, a gasp of real surprise and pleasure. Neither the surprise nor the pleasure was caused by the fact that the insurgents and the federals were fighting. It was not the fact that the police of the republic to the south was again disturbed and the status quo of this country likely to become involved that caused the public to sit up and take notice. It was the fact that at least all rumor had been set at rest. The El Paso war correspondent had actually "landed." No more do the dispatches from El Paso read "It is rumored" it is said on good authority; it is believed but can not be confirmed."

The doubt has vanished; the El Paso correspondent is vindicated! The report that bullets might have whistled through El Paso has served its useful purpose and been discarded. To the credit of the El Paso correspondent, he said, that bullets now do whistle through El Paso. No more do Madero's guns merely menace El Paso—the battle has begun. The El Paso correspondent deserves credit for his tenacity. Through all the trying period of armistice and parley, through all those weary days that Douglas had a real thrill and Agua Prieta was taken and retaken.

The irrepressible war correspondent at El Paso calmly sat and waited. Rumors he sent out to all the papers in the land, unconfirmed reports and others still to be verified, but never he departed within his breast the knowledge that sooner or later he would make good—he would pull off a hat in Juarez and even the same with the unbroken blood writers from other sections.

But he had his time. He has seen the dispatches of capture and battle in distant states, along the border, in Lower California and everywhere else but in Juarez. His wait has been long and weary, but he pulled it off—at last Juarez has been freed upon! Viva Madero! Viva Navarro! Viva Orozco! Viva—and three big whoops with a cheer for the war correspondent at El Paso!

The passing of Don Nestor Armiño at last night Sunday adds another name to the roll of pioneers in the southwest being gathered to the fold. In the civil war 'ates and for many years thereafter Nestor Armiño was one of the moving spirits in the southwest. He was one of the first men to realize that the conquest of the Indian country lay as much in commercial enterprise as in force of arms. He combined them. In the days when his great trains were known from Westport Landing, now Kansas City, to the golden sands of the far Pacific, Nestor Armiño and his freighters harked their way among the Indians. They fought when need be and traded when possible and before many years Nestor Armiño had built up a fortune, a name and a standing that had no peer in New Mexico. He sought no political honors, was a good citizen and a firm believer in the then Great American Desert, living long enough to see many of his predictions of those days fulfilled. The death of this hardy pioneer merchant and landowner is a distinct loss to Las Cruces and to New Mexico.

The girl who married a New Mexico ranch owner, in Missouri, against her parents' wish will doubtless never regret her choice, particularly if she likes ranch life in the greatest country under the sun. They may say all they like about Senator Bailey, but it will take a great deal to make New Mexico forget that Senator Bailey has been our friend thus far on the statehood proposition.

The Santa Fe New Mexican believes that the Capital City funds are being properly expended but it would like to have an accounting nevertheless. This is just one of those mild ways the New Mexican has of saying nothing about something. On Mother's day dear old dad may remove with his eye pipe to the woodshed and there calmly think it over.

Comments by the Editors. The Bulldog and the Mutton. J. W. Davis, who is driving through from Albuquerque to some place in Texas, has discovered that owning a bulldog is not one continuous round of peace and pleasure. The dog, a fine pit bull, was presented to him by a friend in the April City. Near Yuma, a few evenings ago, he met a man herding a bunch of sheep, and accepted an invitation to camp with him over night. The sheep fellow immediately took a liking for the dog and made an offer of \$10 for it to herd with. He was told that he could not buy the animal at any price, as it was a gift from a friend. After a while the sheep got to nosing too close around the camp and the owner asked Mr. Davis to sick the dog on them and drive them away. The suggestion was negatived by Mr. Davis, but the man persisted and finally got the dog started after the sheep himself. The succeeding five minutes were strenuous ones for the two men and the sheep. When the dog was finally choked off and the wool had settled out of the atmosphere, three dead sheep were found. The irate owner of the wolves armed himself with a club and started to kill the dog and to collect \$25 damages. The traveler got out his gun and stood the tenderfoot sheep man off until he got his team hooked up and headed east. He drove all night, riding back wards, and it undoubtedly took him several days to break him of the looking backward habit.—Fr. Sumner Republica.

A MIGHTY MEAN MAN PREVENTS DIVORCE. A mighty mean man was discovered at the term of court recently held in Clifton. His wife had sued him for divorce. He did not want her to get the divorce, and to prevent it being granted he committed suicide. The divorce case was thrown out of court.—Lordsburg Western Liberal.

ARCHAEOLOGISTS SCOFF AT STORY OF FINDING OF ANCIENT ARK

Recent Cable From Jerusalem at Indignant Protest From People Over Excavations Produces Odd Dispute.

LEGEND OF SECRET ROOM UNDERGROUND

New York Letter to Evening Herald. New York, May 8. (Special article.)—Archaeologists and Orientalists here are interested in the story called Rome. Europe concerning a sarcophagus and robbery said to have been committed by an English expedition in the Mosque of Omar in Jerusalem.

Some of these cable dispatches seem so far as to have the expedition find under the sacred stone in the famous mosque the Ark of the Covenant, which the second temple of the Jews did not contain, according to the best accounts. It was also said that the seven braced candelabra and the tablets of the law had been found and spirited away, much to the horror of the Moslems.

Members of the expedition in London said the story was absurd. Scholars here familiar with the ground were quick to back up this statement. Dr. Richard J. H. Gottheil of Columbia spent all last winter at Jerusalem as head of the American School of Archaeology.

The Ark, he said, disappeared at a very early time, before the second temple. If the ark does exist, of course the tablets of the law do not exist. As for the candelabra, that was taken to Rome by Titus. It probably remained in Rome until 452, when it was taken to Carthage by Genseric. In 534 A. D. it was taken to Constantinople and it was said there to have been sent back to Jerusalem by Justinian.

But in 614 A. D. that city was taken and sacked by Chosroes II, the Persian King, so that would seem to dispose of the candelabra. One dispatch I saw mentioned a vessel called "The Censer" of that I never heard of. In short, the exploration of the ground underneath the mosque might settle some of the questions of Jewish archaeology, but it would not result in unearthing any of the articles mentioned because they disappeared hundreds of years ago.

When King Solomon had finished building of the obnoxious members of his father's court who were likely to insure, thereby giving the first proof of that wisdom which was later to win him so great a reputation. The queen of Sheba traveled several thousand miles in a traffic caravan just to see if it was true—when Solomon had seen to it that Job and Shimei and a few other chronic disturbers of the peace in Jerusalem were laid away—he went to the temple to build a temple to the Lord.

Ever since the Israelites had left the deserts of Egypt, the nearest thing they had had to a church was the tabernacle, or tent. Now, a tent is all right to hold revivals in, but after one has worshipped there a hundred years or so, the novelty tends to wear off. It had been one of King David's most earnest desires to build a real temple, one that would not be so staked down with extra care every time it looked like rain, and Solomon set about carrying out his father's ideas.

David had collected considerable material for the temple, and Solomon began to add to it at once. Solomon was strong for the group idea in public buildings. He selected the hill of Moriah, on Zion, and here he determined to build the temple, his own palace, a sort of a town hall where the leading citizens could meet, and banquets for his favorite wives. All the comforts of monarchy, right within walking distance.

All the country around Palestine contributed towards the building of the temple, which was the first structure of the group. The architect was Hiram, king of Tyre, was particularly helpful. He sent large amounts of cedar for the temple, most of which came from Lebanon. Lebanon cedar was right up in the class with Cirsianian walnut.

All the work of preparing the cedar and the stone for the walls of the temple was done a distance. In consequence the building of the temple was almost noiseless. One stone fitted another and the beams didn't have to be sawed off or splined. Incidentally, according to Jewish legend, the building of the temple gave Solomon a chance to get back at Pharaoh of Egypt, the descendant of the bunch that had made so much trouble for the Israelites in the time of Moses. Solomon applied to Pharaoh for builders and architects, and the Egyptian ruler, still smarting from the recollection of the Red Sea episode, where a large part of the Egyptian army was drowned, consented his astrologers and found out all the builders and architects who were due to die that year. These he sent to Solomon. The Jewish king, however, looked the imported laborers over and decided they didn't appear healthy. So he fitted them out with colts and steeds and sent them back to Sphinx-land, with a message to Pharaoh that next time he could save time and trouble by just sending word how many colts he wanted instead of sending the men after them. Pharaoh, however, seems to have had the last laugh as he succeeded in marrying his daughter to Solomon.

The temple took seven years to build. The interior was 194 feet long, 38 feet wide and 51 feet high. The walls were of stone, entirely covered inside with cedar, carved in many elaborate designs. The carved cedar was overlaid with gold, and the floor had a similar coating. Saloon with

FORESTRY BUREAU SPENDING \$6,000 FOR PHONES IN NEW MEXICO

Nearly Three Hundred Miles of Lines Will Be Constructed to Connect Rangers With Headquarters of Reserves.

RANCHERS MAY USE THEM WHERE FEASIBLE

A. C. England, forester of the Third district, has ordered the construction of extensive telephone lines primarily for the use of the forest service throughout many portions of the district. A large part of the construction will fall in New Mexico, of the total expenditure of \$31,662.00 set aside by the forest for building lines, New Mexico will use \$9,000.00 or about 28 miles to be constructed, 278 miles of line will be strung in this territory.

Work will be completed July first, and will probably be completed by September. Under the direction of engineers of this district preliminary surveys have been completed over all parts of the proposed line. A substantial form of construction, employing standard size of pole and wire will be used.

The total mileage of telephone lines now in operation in the third district will be increased to 1,136 miles. New Mexico mileage will be increased to 422 miles. The total length of lines in the Alamo forest, with headquarters at Antonio, 74 miles; in the Gila, 200 miles; in the Jemez forest, headquarters at Santa Fe, 80 miles; in the Lincoln forest, headquarters at Capitan, 27 miles; in the Pecos forest, headquarters at Santa Fe, summer headquarters at Panchuela river, 25 miles; in the Zuni forest, headquarters at Albuquerque, 19 miles.

Telephone boxes are stationed at intervals in the forests along the routes of rangers adds to the efficiency of the service.

A phone is being devised under the direction of the department that will be portable, and can be attached to the line at any point. This will enable rangers who are riding on horse back, to cut in at any time or place. A phone weighing fourteen pounds has been perfected, and a few weeks more will probably see the development of the seven-pounder, which will all the requirements of the department in every particular. Attached to the saddle, it will form part of the equipment of the forest scout.

A feature of the forest phones that means much in the development of New Mexico's pioneer communities is the fact that the liberal administration of the forests is willing that ranchers shall connect with the lines. So long as the purposes of the department are not interfered with by the addition of phones, any rancher will be permitted to connect. Plans for cooperation in the construction of lines will be considered at any time by the district officers in this city, with the assurance that wherever it is feasible the service will share in the construction of a line.

Managers bare and silver dollars in the floor looked like monistic cells alongside of the temple.

The main room of the temple was called the Holy Place, and back of it was the Holy of Holies, a chamber where the most sacred substances were kept. The sides of the main room of the temple were flanked by three tiers of rooms in which the priests lived. These priestly bunkers were about eight feet square.

Most of the vessels of the temple were of gold, though some were of brass. A courtyard surrounded the temple. Two great columns of Phoenician workmanship stood one on either side of the main entrance to the temple, which faced the east.

Tradition says that Solomon, in his prophetic capacity, realized that the temple would some day be destroyed, because too many of the inhabitants of the surrounding mountains were allowed to worship "strange gods." So the wise king caused an underground passage to be built in which the Ark of Covenant was afterward hidden. This legend, seemingly, would furnish a possible explanation for the finding of the Ark and the other sacred relics by the party of English archaeologists.

Solomon died in the course of time and was succeeded by a large number of trifling kings who inspired him only in their domestic habits, and finally, when Nebuchadnezzar, the first vegetarian, conquered the country the temple was destroyed in 586 B. C. almost four hundred years after it was built. In 516 a new temple was built by Zerubbabel, a Jewish leader who had first obtained the permission of King Cyrus of Persia. This second temple was more elaborate architecturally than the first, although there was far less gold inside of it than in the structure built by Solomon.

Herod, king of the country, did another job of rebuilding in 18 B. C., making the temple much more elaborate and adding Roman features to Oriental architecture. This third temple was destroyed when Jerusalem was taken by the Emperor Titus in 70 A. D. It has never been rebuilt, and the Mosque of Omar stands now where the glittering, banqueting-hall structure of the Wisest King once stood.

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ON THE TRAIL OF THE TRUSTS. (Boston News Bureau.) Yesterday was certainly a field day in Washington, with the trusts on the defensive all along the line. The dominant party in the house is to carry the war into Africa; its campaign is to be specific as well as general. It is not only to bombard the tariff ramparts, but also to train the searchlight of investigation and the shrapnel of the Sherman law on separate trusts entrenched behind these bastions.

Ready for the initial investigation has now been reported, that to probe the steel trust. Equally searching inquiry into the sugar and woolen "trusts" is asked in two kindred resolutions just introduced. Incidentally the United Shoe company is again under fire, before the senate committee, the express company "trust" is to be probed by the commerce commission; and the secretary of the navy is asked if a Boston firm has a monopoly in supplying sailors' shoes.

There is a close generic similarity between the three major resolves for trust-busting in regard to at least three main phases peculiarly apt to touch popular susceptibilities—as to inequities regarding competition, prices and wages. The rescue of the small business man, the consumer and the laborer, is shrewdly put to the fore. Then there is of course the obvious lead as to overcapitalization and speculation and, as regards steel, the weird query as to whether it runs banks, railroads, other alien enterprises and deals at times in panics in securities and money.

Conclusively and exhaustively to ascertain all this with the numerous collateral issues involved, on so vast and detailed a scope, would be an appalling task. It means not only getting, but also interpreting, a myriad of facts. The justice, fairness or propriety of innumerable corporate acts and lines of policy are inter-related with countless other facts or conditions in the country's industrial fabric. That is the size and difficulty of the undertaking.

If it is to be carried through within any reasonable time, by however expert an agency, it means that only surface impressions can be had—the high lights and shadows. The corporations in question may not be immaculate or impeccable, but some of their deeds or mistakes, which different judges might write down as either sins or virtues, do not spring so much from the individual volition as from the general evolution of the modern corporate structure. Any impartial or indignant must also count in these calculations.

But it is not experts, patient, skilled, equipped, who are to attack this labyrinth. The quest is to be undertaken by congressional committees. If the members thereof are to perform a tithe of the real task, to them so novel and so difficult, they must, night and day, abandon their ordinary legislative duties. They must do their research at second hand, through the hearsay of witnesses. Some of the testimony may be as wildly imaginative as that proffered by other days by the chief witness sworn against the steel trust; much more a cynically laudatory. The committees must make snap judgments somewhere in between.

It means another chapter of generally futile congressional inquiry added to all those that have gone before, whereof the cost, waste and disturbance far outweighed the tangible results. The likelihood of uncovering any serious abuses is now far less than in the old days, when corporate ethics were lower and when corporate publicity was almost unknown. In fact, the present instance smacks of muck-raking a bit belated.

More than that, it means duplication, conflict and confusion. There exist specific branches of the general government created and equipped to perform such functions, and these departments and bureaus have been attending thereto, far more capably, than has our congressional committee. If less loudly, than could committee of congress. The department of justice has had its sleuths in the field, with vic wiff infractions of law, the bureau of corporations has been delving into the great industries concerned, notably steel. The bureau of labor, at the direction of congress itself, has as patiently if not for so long been investigating labor conditions in the steel trade.

But congress, called into session to enact a treaty, must rush in to snatch some of the work and most of the capital and the glory away from its own agents. It has one eye on the trusts. It has the other on 1912.

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