

Largest Warship Ever Constructed is Christened by Miss Macon. STATE OFFICIALS ARE ABSENT

Sponsor is Daughter of Representative Macon—Guns of Ship Will Throw Five Tons of Metal at Each Broadside.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 14.—Splashed with the traditional bottle of champagne, the battleship Arkansas, the largest warship ever constructed in this country, was launched this afternoon from the yards of the New York Shipbuilding company at Camden, N. J. Miss Mary Macon, daughter of Representative Robert B. Macon of Helena, Ark., was the sponsor.

There was one unusual feature, the absence of an official delegation representing the state government of Arkansas. The failure of Governor Donaghey or other official representatives to attend was due to a controversy between the governor and the Navy department over the date of the launching, the governor wanting to have the affair prepared so the state could make adequate arrangements to send an official party.

There was, however, quite a large delegation of Arkansians present. The Navy department was officially represented by Secretary Whitcomb, a lieutenant secretary, and a long list of rear admirals and other officers.

Miss Macon Christens Ship. When the workmen had ceased hammering and sawing the keel blocks and the great hull quivered and slowly began to move, Miss Mary Macon crashed the bottle against the receding floor and exclaimed: "I christen thee Arkansas."

Following the launching the officials of the company entertained the guests at a luncheon spread in one of the big buildings of the plant.

When completed the Arkansas will have the greatest gun power in broadside fire of any ship afloat. The main armament will consist of twelve 12-inch guns mounted in six heavy armor protected turrets. For defense against torpedo boat attacks there will be a battery of twenty-one five-inch rapid fire-guns.

There will also be two submerged torpedo tubes and ten small guns. The total weight of broadside fire will be about 11,000 pounds.

The Arkansas will have turbine engines and will have 25,000 horsepower. The vessel will be fitted for a flagship and its complement will consist of eighty-five officers and 1,300 men.

The keel of the Arkansas was laid last January and at present the ship is about 90 per cent completed.

BIG BOOZERS OF OTHER DAYS

Some of the Ancients Were Past Masters in the Art of Getting Soused.

The world is no more real temperance today than at any time in its history.

Feet of brass may not believe this, but if they read the following they will realize that the world at least is forgetting how to get really "good and drunk."

There are a few persons who have gained reputations for the amount of food and drink they habitually consume, but only a few. In comparison with previous generations, this is a most abstemious age.

The men of 20 or 30 years ago were great drinkers, but for pointers on how to get drunk and spend money it is necessary to turn to the ancients.

Caesar, on a certain occasion, while drunk on wine, is said to have given Eutychus, his charioteer, a tip amounting to \$80,000, the largest money tip on record.

The most reckless of our modern millionaires thinks he's making an awful splash when he tips his chauffeur a twenty-dollar note.

One of the Caesars fed his charger on wine and barley in a golden vase. One of his dinners cost \$2,000. His supper bill for four months was \$20,000,000.

Philip of Macedon was a drunkard. He always left the banquet table staggering. Alexander the Great, his son, inherited the weakness for drink. He took him two days and two nights to sleep off a royal jag. He died of drink at the age of 32 years.

OLDEN DAY CEMENT BEASTS

Monster Models at Hamburg True to Animal Life Ten Million Years Ago.

News has come to the curators of the American Museum of Natural History, that at this time, when all the museum staff is excited over the finding of the bones of a dinosaur in the red shale of the Palisades, that a prehistoric "zoo" has been opened on the outskirts of Hamburg, Germany, many of the animals of which were modeled after rare specimens in the museum here.

The prehistoric zoo has been described to the curators as a place where, if a fellow happens to stumble into a night after a Christmas celebration, would probably induce him to sit up on the front seat of the water wagon for the rest of his days.

Some thirty or more "beasts" have been erected in this park, which is conducted by an enterprising German named Carl Hagenbeck. Not one of the "beasts" lived on earth within the last 5,000,000 years, and some knew it at a much earlier date than that.

The weird creatures are built of cement, around a little lake, the purpose being to show just how such a lake and landscape might have appeared some 10,000,000 years ago if any one had chanced to come along that way.

There are dinosaurs of various kinds, including a big flesh-eating brute forty-eight feet long, a diplopus sixty-six feet long, and an iguanodon, the great herbivorous dinosaur which won its living by nipping off the tops of trees twenty-five feet or more above the ground.

There are also the triceratops, with three horns on its huge, rough face, and a variety of fierce reptiles about its size. Of course, there are the sloth, and the dodo and the mammoth, and flying reptiles, with a vast spread of wings; birds with teeth which resemble railroad spikes, and giant lizards, tortoises, and toads which suggest the present animals of those names, but are some thousands of times larger.

For example, the diplopus in the Hagenbeck park is an exact copy of the skeleton of the same animal in the museum here, with the addition of having the flesh on. This skeleton is the most perfect of its kind in the world. It was obtained eleven years ago from the Bone Cabin quarry, in central Wyoming, and is built up of seven-tenths of the animal's own bones.

Perhaps the most remarkable looking animals in the park besides the giant diplopus and the iguanodon are the bats. They are in reality dragons, with great wings, the very membranes of which have been preserved in the rocks through millions of years.—New York Times.

HOW ELECTRICITY IS MEASURED

An Explanation of the Dial Heads and Wheels Figured in the Bills.

Few of us outside of engineering circles, know how that mysterious servant, electricity, is measured. We only know that the regular monthly bill calls for "1567 minus 145 equals 24 kw-hr. for which please remit \$2.40." Many of us have no down cellar, or up in the attic, with a lighted candle to stare with mystified wonder and profound awe at the little mechanical meter with its incomprehensible dials and unreadable figures only to wonder what it was all about.

The fact is that electricity, or strictly speaking, electric energy, is measured in kilowatt hours. A kilowatt hour is practically the same as one and one-third horse-power hours since 746 watts equal one horse-power. The watt is a rate of work just as a horse-power is a rate of work. One tells how hard the dynamo has to work, while the other tells how hard a horse or engine has to work to produce the required energy.

The measurement of electric power may be simply explained thus: The current enters the house and a certain fraction passes through a small motor contained in what is called a "meter." The moving part of the motor, or armature, is connected to an ordinary counter, such as used on bicycles, gas meters and automobiles. This system of toothed wheels is arranged to count the number of watt hours of electricity. A thousand watt hours is called a kilowatt-hour. The prefix "kilo" always means 1,000. A kilowatt-hour costs about 19 cents. If the result is desired in horse-power hours, it is only necessary to remember that a kilowatt hour is the same as one and one-third horse-power hours.

The wattmeter is peculiar in that it measures power consumed. An instrument which measures the quantity of electricity or "juice" is known as an ammeter, because quantity of electricity is always measured in amperes. An instrument which measures the pressure which drives the electricity is called a voltmeter, since electric pressure is measured in volts just as water pressure is measured in pounds. The wattmeter, however, takes account of both pressure and quantity; that is, it multiplies the volts by the amperes and gives the result in watts. Volts multiplied by amperes give watts, just as pounds-times-feet give horse-power, provided we assume that the work was done in a certain time—that is, so much work in a second, or minute, or hour.

The dynamo or "generator" furnishes a certain quantity of energy in kilowatts, but this amount of energy must be used for one hour before one kilowatt-hour can be charged. Two kilowatts for half an hour would amount to the same thing.

Thus it is necessary not only to state the rate of work in kilowatts, but also to state the time in hours, hence the bill states that the cost has been so much for such and such kilowatt-hours—that is, so many kilowatts furnished light or power for so many hours. For example 16,000 watts energy supplied for five hours would amount to 80,000 watt-hours or fifty kilowatt-hours.

Too Impressionistic. An artist, as his trunk was being examined on the Cunard pier in New York, talked about John S. Sargent.

"Yes," he said, "Sargent is a great painter. Rather impressionistic, rather sketchy, you know—still a great painter for all that."

Here the artist paused to remove his left shoe, in order that the customs officers might search it for concealed gems. After regaining the shoe he went on: "But Sargent's rough, impressionistic

On the Toboggan

We are placing our ENTIRE STOCK—no reservations—at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES for the remainder of the month, previous to our February inventory. Our new stock will soon begin to arrive, and we must make room. As we state, there will be no reservations—any article in the store will be handed to you at practically YOUR OWN PRICE.

MESH BAGS. High grade German Silver, Sterling, Silver Plated Mesh Bags, kid lined, regular prices \$6.25 to \$10.00; January Sale Prices: \$3.15 to \$5.00

CUT GLASS. Extra Brilliant Perfect Cut Glass. Eight-inch Berry Bowls, regular price \$8.00 to \$21.50, January Sale Prices \$4.00 to \$10.75. All other pieces in same proportion.

SILVER CHESTS. Twenty-six pieces of silver, beautiful Hly design, set includes six knives, six forks, six tablespoons, six teaspoons, a butter knife and sugar shell, in a golden oak, fine satin lined chest, silver warranted to wear 15 years; regular price \$13.50, January Sale Price \$5.98

ROGERS BROS.' 1847 SILVERWARE. Our Entire Line of This Famous Silverware at Exceptional Bargains. Six Teaspoons, regular price \$2.00, January Sale Price \$1.00. Six Desert Spoons, regular price \$3.50, January Sale Price \$1.75. Six Tablespoons, regular price \$4.00, January Sale Price \$2.00. These are Vintage and Charter Oak patterns. Only six (6) spoons to each customer of any pattern.

As usual, we are purchasing an entirely new stock for the Spring and Summer trade. But even now, there is not an article in the store over six months old. QUICK SALES, LOW PRICES, is our motto, and we find that it satisfies our customers as well as ourselves. We like to be active. GO TO BRODEGAARD'S FIRST.

AT THE SIGN OF THE CROWN Brodegaard & Co. JEWELERS. 115 South 16th St. Opposite the Boston Store.

OMAHA'S FAVORITE Metz BOTTLED BEER FOR FAMILY TRADE. PHONES: BELL, DOUGLAS 119, IND. A, 219. W. J. BOEKHOFF, RETAIL DEALER, 803-SO. 7TH ST.

Illustration of a woman's shoe with text: This beautiful black velvet top with patent kid boxing, on the new stage last, with that extra high arch and heel and Milo buttons. They give the foot that short, high instep effect so much desired.

CLARK'S CRUISE OF THE "ARABIC" 16,000 tons, fine, large, unusually speedy. TO THE ORIENT February 4 to April 16, 1911. Sorosis Shoe Store, FRANK WILCOX, Mgr., 203 South 15th St.

Hotel Royal, Opposite the Post Office, OMAHA. Fire-Proof European Rates. Rooms without Bath \$1.50 and \$1.75. With Bath \$2.00 and up.

Have You Tried This? Simple Prescription Said to Work Wonders for Rheumatism. Bilioussness. "I have used your valuable Cascarets and I find them perfect. Couldn't do without them. I have used them for some time for indigestion and bilioussness and am now completely cured. Recommend them to everyone. Once tried, you will never be without them in the family."—Edward A. Marx, Albany, N.Y.

Women's Anti-Bunion Shoes. Nothing can be more painful than a bunion. DREXEL 1419 Farnam Street. Turned Soles . . \$3.50 Welt Soles . . . \$4.50

HAYDEN'S THE RELIABLE STORE. OUR FIRST Great Waist Event For the Year 1911. These Waists Go on Sale Wednesday Morning, January 18. Silk Waists Net Waists \$1.95 Velvet Waists. Usually retailed at from \$6 to \$6.50, choice of the lot for . . . 1

Illustration of a woman holding several magazines including 'The Twentieth Century Farmer', 'Woman's Home Companion', and 'The Cosmopolitan'.

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