

# \$12,833,980 IN ONE BATTLESHIP

## What Dreadnought New York Will Mean In Money.

### SEVEN OTHERS BUILDING.

Figures on Cost of Constructing, Arming, Equipping and Furnishing a Fighting Force Show Huge Sums Required to Maintain a Flock of "Peace Doves" For Uncle Sam.

What does the battleship New York mean? It means \$12,833,980 worth of steel, iron, wood and powder, all made into a first class or Dreadnought type of fighting vessel and named after the state of New York. It is 27,000 tons of destruction which will be put afloat in approximately two years to either maintain peace or enforce the mandates of war.

The battleship New York means the largest and latest fighting ship in the world. It is a "peace dove," according to advocates of a larger and greater navy.

The department has just completed or has under construction seven other battleships of the Dreadnought type. One of these, the Texas, a sister ship of the New York, will cost within \$1,500,000 as much as the New York, and the six others will cost between \$7,844,445 and \$10,954,231 apiece.

What a Battleship Means. Here is what a battleship means, figured out by naval experts:

The battleship New York, known to experts as battleship No. 34, is being constructed at the Brooklyn navy yard. Congress appropriated \$6,000,000 for the construction of the hull and the machinery. It was not enough, and work on the vessel had to be stopped. Secretary of the Navy Meyer is now appearing before the naval committee of the house and senate asking for an additional \$1,500,000 to complete the work.

If the battleship New York is constructed at the Brooklyn yard the hull alone will cost approximately \$4,600,000; the machinery, boilers and steam and electrical appliances \$2,633,000, making a total of \$7,233,000.

Then come armor and armament. The armor, which will protect the vital parts of the ship and the guns and magazines, will cost approximately \$3,000,000. The guns and other armament will cost \$2,540,980. This latter sum is divided as follows:

- Ten fourteen-inch guns at \$74,700 apiece, \$747,000.
- Twenty-one five-inch 51 caliber guns at \$9,200 apiece, \$193,200.

For the balance of the armament funds, \$1,600,780, comprising four three-pounders, two one-pounders, S. A.; two three-inch F. two 30-caliber M and four twenty-one-inch submerged torpedo tubes.

To this must be added the gun carriages, magazine machinery and hoists and all appliances necessary to the operation of the big and little guns.

This makes a total of \$2,540,980 for armament.

### Armor Cost Is Great.

The armor around these guns consists of armor plate several inches in thickness. It extends above, over and below the guns; there are secondary armors as well, all of which are charged to the amount for armor, making the total of \$5,540,980 for armor and armament.

Next come the crew of officers and men. There will be 1,009 enlisted men of both the navy and marine corps aboard and sixty-three officers. After the officers and men are taken aboard coal and ammunition (on a peace basis) are taken aboard. The amount of coal is tremendous. It is estimated that the New York will use under ordinary conditions 16,870 tons of coal annually.

This amount of coal will cost approximately \$4,208, or about \$2.09 1/2 per ton. The pay of the officers for one year will amount to \$84,589, the enlisted men of the navy \$301,433 and the enlisted men of the marine corps \$17,740 a year, making a total payroll for the personnel of the vessel of \$403,762.

The maintenance of the enlisted men of the vessel for a year amounts to—commuted rations, \$1,688, and cost of provisions, \$98,459, making a total of \$100,147.

### Heavy Ammunition Cost.

The ammunition the ship would use annually, projectiles and powder, would amount to approximately \$70,000, divided as follows: Projectiles, including torpedoes, \$16,500; powder, \$53,500.

The cost of the other Dreadnoughts constructed in the last ten years, including the Texas, is as follows:

- Texas, authorized 1910; building at Newport News, Va., cost \$11,000,000.
- Florida, authorized May 13, 1908; building at New York yard; cost \$10,954,231.
- Arkansas, authorized March 3, 1909; building at Camden, N. J.; cost \$10,010,812.
- Wyoming, authorized March 3, 1909; building at Philadelphia; cost \$9,785,812.
- North Dakota, authorized March 2, 1907; built at Quincy, Mass.; cost \$8,234,445.
- Delaware, authorized June 29, 1903; built at Newport News, Va.; cost \$7,844,445.
- Utah, authorized May 13, 1908; being built at Camden, N. J.; cost \$9,500,231.

## IN THE WORLD OF SPORT

### Sheridan Training For All Around Championship.



Martin J. Sheridan announces that he will be a candidate for the all around championship next summer. He says he will train as never before, as he believes it will be the last time he will enter the contest, and he wants to establish a record that will stand for some time.

With enough good men competing Sheridan believes that he will be able to score 8,000 points. With only one man against him in 1909 and having practically no competition from this one man in many of the events, he scored the record total, 7,385 points. He figures that a man must be able to score 8,000 or more points to beat him.

Sheridan is already shaping himself for the event. He has outlined a system of training and will continue at it throughout the winter and in the early spring will take part in many competitions outdoors.

### Donaldson's Record Breaking Stunt.

Jack Donaldson, the South African professional sprinter, in Kimberley, Cape Colony, recently ran 150 yards in 14 seconds. This is a new world's record, bettering both the amateur and professional records.

The amateur record for 150 yards was made by R. E. Walker of South Africa in April, 1909. He covered the distance in 14 1/5 seconds. Walker since then has turned professional. Harry Hutchins ran 150 yards in 14 1/4 seconds in 1887. This has stood as the professional record since that time.

### First Sacker Tom Jones a Stayer.

Tom Jones, the veteran guardian of the first sack for the Detroit Tigers, has been relegated to the minors so often that all records have been broken, but he still holds down that position at first. Every year he was with the St. Louis Browns he was to be succeeded by some youngster, but the Welshman has sent twenty-two aspirants for his place back to the minors, and his friends say that he will do so again this year.

### Missouri Schools May Limit Sports.

Missouri valley high schools and small colleges are discussing the idea of limiting the number of sports in which a student can take part in one year. The argument of those who wish for reform is that with the many and varied college sports of the present time the student who is given to athletics gives up his whole time to them for the honor of his school and to the detriment of his personal interest in his studies.

### Minnesota Will Have Crew.

It is expected that the University of Minnesota will have a crew next fall. The proposed dam in the Mississippi river at Fort Snelling has received favorable congressional action, and the best of rowing coaches are inquiring about the chances of a position. Letters have been received from Ten Eyck of Syracuse, Stevenson, an assistant coach at Harvard, and George Van Vliet of New York city.

### Morris, New Heavyweight, In Soft.

For a new beginner Carl Morris, the heavyweight of Oklahoma, is certainly getting in soft. Morris was formerly a fireman on a railroad in the west, and after he knocked out Marvin Hart in three rounds the citizens of Sapulpa, Okla., his home town, came to the conclusion that they owed him a debt of gratitude and have presented him a house and lot.

### Canadian Lacrosse Players as Coaches.

Many well known Canadian lacrosse experts will coach eastern college squads this year. Charles Querrie of the Tecumseh club will instruct Columbia; Lawson Whitehead will go to Swarthmore college, near Philadelphia; Ernie Menary to Harvard, Jack Grimes to Mount Washington, Md., and James Byrne to Johns Hopkins of Baltimore.

Dode Paskert Keeping In Trim. Dode Paskert lives in Cleveland and has the reputation of being the longest thrower in the National league. His winter pastime is shoveling snow and carrying coal for his big stove and chopping a little wood. He intends to keep his arm in trim by that kind of work all winter.

## FORTUNE IN A STAMP.

A Windfall That Came to a Poor Black Forest Family.

Generation after generation the family of Hofrau fought for a meagre living in the Black Forest of Germany.

One day—it was only a few years ago—relates the Detroit Journal—Frau Hofrau took down the small box that contained the few poor relics of a long line of struggling ancestors. There was an envelope containing a lock of her dead mother's hair, and on the envelope, although she paid no attention to it, was a stamp.

A knock on the door interrupted her reverie over the relics, and she laid the letter on the table and went to the door. A stranger, well dressed, stood at the threshold. He pleaded fatigue and the privilege of resting for a few minutes. The good dame willingly assented, and the man came in and sat down. The conversation drifted to the poverty of the Hofraus, a subject that was always before Mrs. Hofrau.

"Why," said the stranger, suddenly picking up the envelope containing the lock of hair, "you have a fortune right here."

Frau Hofrau was startled, fearing her caller had gone insane. But he explained. The stamp on the envelope was an old one and there were only five like it in the world. On the spot he offered her \$1,000 for it and wrote out a check and gave it to her. With this windfall the fortunes of the Hofrau family took a brace and now the Hofraus no longer fear the wolf's howling.

## Egyptian Notes.

The Alexandria station of the Egyptian State Railways is about to be torn down and a modern depot erected.

During the first nine months of 1910 the imports into Egypt amounted to \$83,022,000, and the exports to \$71,048,170, as against \$78,764,655 and \$73,017,135, respectively, for the corresponding period of 1909.

According to the report of the public health department, in 1909 there were 319 pharmacies in Egypt, of which 159 were managed by chemists with diplomas; against 300 in 1908, 264 in 1907 and 136 in 1906. Out of 307 medical preparations examined, 75 were impure.—Consul D. R. Birch, Alexandria, in the Daily Consular Reports.

## Girl Takes Up Claim in New Mexico.

Miss Ivy Losey of this city, a frail girl, 22 years old and weighing less than 100 pounds, set out to win her fortune on a lonely claim six miles from any town in New Mexico. The girl was formerly a nurse at the Deaconess Hospital. She left there to visit her sister in Knowles, N. M., where the latter is married to a physician.

With her brother-in-law's aid the Indianapolis girl took out a claim of 160 acres six miles from Knowles, the nearest town. She will live for at least fourteen months in the heart of the plains until she has a title to the claim. After that she may still remain in New Mexico cultivating the land.—Indianapolis Star.

## Demand Pure Milk.

Dairymen going business in Chicago, after a vigorous prodding by Dr. Evans, the health commissioner, have voted to submit to the city's requirements, tuberculin test and all. Dr. Evans simply said to the dairymen: "Chicago intends to have pure milk and milk free from disease if it is possible to have it." And Chicago is going to get it, according to the Tribune, which says, confidently, "Henceforth there will be no tuberculosis germs in the milk consumed in Chicago."

## Inferiority of Reason.

While a teacher is supposed to instruct others, he not infrequently picks up some curious information himself.

A New Jersey teacher asked a boy to explain, if he could, the difference between animal instinct and human intelligence. It was a pretty hard question, but the lad was equal to it.

"If we had instinct," said he, "we should know everything we needed to without learning it; but as we've only got reason, we have to work like the deuce to learn anything."

## New British Coins.

The British mint continued to issue the coins of King Edward VII, until the new issue. A die will have to be prepared and submitted to George V. for approval. If precedence should be followed the face of the new king will be on the left-hand side in the profile, as the custom hitherto has been to alter the position of the head in each succeeding reign. Thus Queen Victoria was looking toward the left rim of the coins; King Edward toward the right.

## One Thing.

Visitor—What does that college son of yours take to?  
Mr. Wayback: His bed, most of the time.

## Doesn't Have To.

Kris—Do you give your wife her own?  
Kross—No, she helps herself to it.

We little knew what we were giving. Methinks, when we gave play for strife

And for the land where we are living, The country where we played at life.

## For the Children

Dorothy Schwartz at the Wheel of Her Runabout.



The ranks of experienced chauffeurs have recently been increased by the addition of Miss Dorothy Schwartz of Edwardsville, Ill., who was presented with a twenty horsepower runabout on her fifth birthday and is a familiar sight in the city in which she lives driving her car. She began to learn the automobile when but three years old, her father allowing her to hold the steering wheel of his machine during their trips together.

## United States Mail.

An enjoyable game is United States mail. Place the chairs at equal distances and in each a player. These players choose the names of cities of the United States, and the leader, who must have a good memory, will begin the game by calling out, for instance, "Buffalo and San Francisco." These two cities will now change places, and if the leader can possess himself of either vacant seat in the course of the exchange the person thus ousted must be leader in his turn. When the leader calls "General delivery" every one must move to some new seat, and the person that is left without a seat is the new leader.

The old game of stagecoach is played in much the same way except that different parts of the stagecoach and its various passengers, the horses and so on are selected by the players, and the leader must improvise a story introducing as many of these names as possible. As the name of each player is introduced he must rise and whirl around, resuming his seat. When the leader says "Stagecoach" the whole company must go through this performance, and when the climax of a breakdown is reached all change places, and in the melee the story teller finds a chair, thus forcing a new story teller to the front.

## Conundrums.

When are two apples alike? When paired.

Why is a bedcover like a mustard plaster? Because it is a counter-pane.

Why does tying a slow horse to a post improve his pace? It makes him fast.

Why are gloves unsalable articles? Because they are made to be kept on hand.

Why is life like this riddle? Because you must give it up.

Why does a boy sneeze three times? Because he can't help it.

Why are some women like facts? Because they are stubborn things.

## Power of Nature's Beauty.

Have you never felt the marvelous power of beauty in nature? If not you have missed one of the most exquisite joys in life, says Orison Sweet Marden in Success Magazine. I was once going through the Yosemite valley, and after riding 100 miles in a stagecoach over rough mountain roads I was so completely exhausted that it did not seem as though I could keep my seat while we traveled over the ten more miles which would bring us to our destination. But on looking down from the top of the mountain I caught a glimpse of the celebrated Yosemite falls and the surrounding scenery just as the sun broke through the clouds, and there was revealed a picture of such rare beauty and marvelous picture-ness that every particle of fatigue, brain fog and muscle weariness departed in an instant. My whole soul thrilled with a winged sense of sublimity, grandeur and beauty which I had never experienced before and which I can never forget. I felt a spiritual uplift which brought tears of joy to my eyes.

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## Hints For Good Housekeeping.

Apply a drop of oil to the door hinges to keep them from creaking.

A cork soaked in oil makes a good substitute for a glass stopper.

Try a little baking soda and hot water when cleaning kitchen utensils.

Flowerpot stains may be removed from window sills with fine wood ashes.

Rub ivory knife handles that have become yellow with age or use with No. 00 sandpaper or fine emery.

Green blinds that have become faded may be renewed by rubbing them with a rag saturated with linseed oil.

The most effectual remedy for slugs and greasy drainpipes is copperas dissolved and left to work gradually through the pipes.

Kitchen tables may be made "white as snow" if washed with soap and wood ashes. Floors look best scrubbed with cold water, soap and wood ashes.

The mica windows of coal stoves can easily be cleaned with a soft cloth dipped in vinegar and water. This should be done when putting the stove up.

## Best Asleep.

"I don't feel well," said one clerk to another as he took off his coat in the office. "The trouble with me is that I haven't slept as I ought. I don't feel well unless I've slept."

"That's the same way with me," said his colleague. "In fact, I think I feel best of all when I'm sound asleep!"

## SMALL COLLEGES THAT COUNT.

Age and Number of Students They Serve Make Them Important.

Of the eight institutions to which the general education board granted appropriations amounting in the aggregate to \$638,000 not one takes rank among the leading colleges of the country. Yet by their age and in the number of students all of them prove their importance to the sections they serve.

The youngest of the eight, Cornell college, at Mt. Vernon, Ia., was organized in 1853 and has 698 students, more students than Amherst, DePauw university at Greencastle, Ind., dates from 1837 and has over one thousand students. Marietta college, at Marietta, Ohio, was founded in 1835 and has 422 students. Central university, at Danville, Ky., was organized in 1819, and Allegheny college, at Meadville, Pa., in 1815. The former has 406 students, the latter 330.

When it comes to Middlebury college, in Vermont, with 252 students, the smallest of the eight endowed by the general education board, it can lay claim to 110 years of continuous usefulness as a seat of learning. But in point of age the honors belong to Transylvania university, at Lexington, Ky., which has 560 students. It was founded in 1798, six years after the first legislature of Kentucky met at Lexington and only four years after the organization of Bowdoin college in Maine, and nine years after that of Georgetown university, at Washington.

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