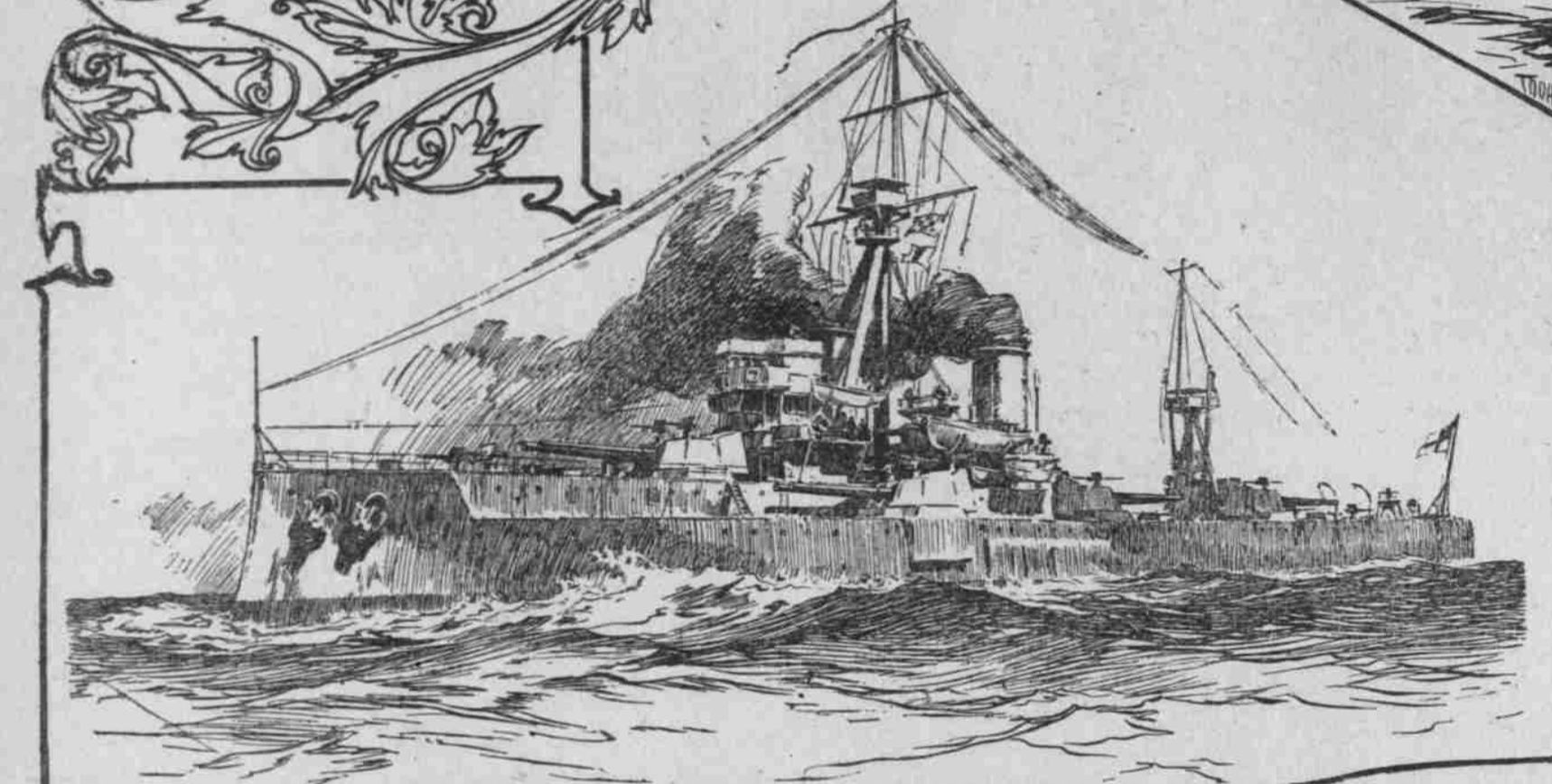


LEADING BUILDERS BUILDING FOR THE WORLD'S POWER

NINE NATIONS CREATING FLOATING FORTRESSES WHICH MAKE TODAY'S BEST BATTLESHIPS BACK NUMBERS



GREAT BRITAIN'S FLEET DREADNAUGHT EQUIPPED WITH WIRELESS

THE all-big-gun battleship, the real floating fortress, has arrived. She is as far ahead of the 16 fighting ships that Admiral Brans took around Cape Horn as they were ahead of the Monitor with its "cheese on a platter."

This new giant of the seas carries ten 12-inch guns in a broadside and the most of the world are now building not a few, but squadrons and fleets of them. The powers that sleep with a muffled hand have built, are building, or have authorized a total of 48 of these monsters of steel. And these Hercules of the sea will not only strike a blow that will make a 20,000-ton enemy reel, but they will fly into action with the speed of a trans-Atlantic liner after a record. When the Monitor and the Merrimack had it out in Hampton Roads it marked the passing of the wooden ship. When Great Britain launched the Dreadnought last year it was the signal to abandon the battleship of many different sizes for the all-big-gun leviathan. The United States replied with the North Dakota of 21 knots speed, two more 12-inch guns than the Dreadnought and 300 more tons displacement. Great Britain retorted by authorizing a whole fleet of 12 Dreadnoughts, four of which are to make 30 geographical miles an hour, and Germany proposed plans for a fleet of 23 big fighters to cost over \$1,000,000,000. Japan, Italy, France, Russia and Brazil have joined in the race to build these monsters costing from \$8,000,000 to \$10,000,000 each. They are 500-foot long masses of steel, with walls of metal a foot thick and crammed as full of machinery as a watch. Yet they travel a mile in three minutes and less, and each ship will have a complement of 800 men. The United States is building the North Dakota and Delaware. They will be followed by the Utah and Florida, and the proposition to mount 12-inch guns on them, the biggest yet, is being considered by the Naval authorities.

Terrific Speed of Shells.

The 12-inch gun has a mouth a foot wide and a length of 50 feet. It will fire a shell through ten inches six miles distant from the gun. The projectile weighs 850 pounds and the charge of explosives 250 pounds. The muzzles weigh 30 tons and cost \$50,000. It takes a year's time to construct them. When a gun of this size is fired the recoil is as great as if a trans-Atlantic liner were stopped almost instantaneously. The explosive force at the mouth of the gun is sufficient to move the weight of two battleships one foot. With these guns a battleship may lay out at sea and fire into and beyond New York City. With such monsters as these in a broadside the life of a battleship depends on which one shoots the straightest and begins first.

Ten Big Guns in Broadside.

While both the North Dakota and Delaware have been commonly called Dreadnoughts, that appellation is not altogether correct. These two American ships not only have greater displacement than the Dreadnought, but their design is thoroughly distinctive from the chief feature of the big British battleship. The great feature of these two 20,000-ton American battleships is found in the arrangement of the five turrets which they will carry. In both the North Dakota and Delaware these turrets will be arranged in a line, one in front and one behind, so that a broadside of 10 12-inch guns may be fired.

The British Dreadnought also has five turrets, but they are arranged entirely different from the improvement designed for the North Dakota class. The Dreadnought is capable of firing only eight 12-inch guns on each broadside, or two guns less on a broadside than the new American type of ship will be able to fire. The original Dreadnought has a 12-inch turret on the stern deck and one 12-inch turret on each side farthest forward, but none on the stern turret, and the bow side turrets are on a deck that is lower than the bow turret. Each of the Dreadnought's turrets has two guns, but the original plan of the turret arrangement is such that when a broadside is fired on the Dreadnought one of the side turrets cannot be included in the broadside fire to the opposite side of the vessel, and this reduces the Dreadnought's broadside fire to eight guns, as against the North Dakota's 10 guns.

Germany's Billion-Dollar Fleet.

Germany stands committed to an average annual expenditure on her navy of \$100,000,000, four years ago the annual outlay was less than half this sum, which strikingly represents the naval ambitions of the country. The ten-year building programme sanctioned by the Reichstag this year calls for a total expenditure of \$1,045,000,000. The scheme originated in 1906, but was delayed, owing to the advent of the British Dreadnought. The result is that the original sum of \$750,000,000 has been swollen to the above amount, and of the \$285,000,000 added, practically \$180,000,000 is for new construction.

Germany has this proclaimed in plain language before the world the extent of her martial ambition. That she will do her utmost to realize this ambition is as certain as anything in this mutable world may be. Speaking at Bremen a few years ago, the Kaiser uttered those words which have since assumed a greater significance than was at first attributed to them. "Our German interests and German honor must be protected in distant seas, and to this end Germany must be powerful on the sea."

Germany's Fleet of Dreadnoughts.

Every naval power worth while is building Dreadnoughts. The British navy will have 12 of them 1909, 25 for battle in two years while Germany is building a billion-dollar fleet. England will have three divisions of these giants out on the first line of battle by the fall of 1909, and twice the size of anything Germany will be able to get together in that time, but four German Dreadnoughts will be added on his voyage from the Pacific Coast of the United States. The 16 battleships in the Atlantic fleet making that voyage had an aggregate displacement of 23,436 tons. In other words, the 12 ships of the proposed Dreadnought fleet displacement in the aggregate 2238 tons less than the 16 ships of the Atlantic fleet which made the voyage around South America. Another way of putting it would be to say that four ships less in number displace the same number of tons.

Broadside of 12 Big Guns.

The 12 vessels mentioned carry a total of 112 big guns, all of the same caliber—12 inches. All except 16 of these guns represent a broadside fire. If the 12 Dreadnoughts were stretched out in single column formation, with the greatest possible number of their heavy guns trained on the beam, they would present to the enemy a total broadside fire of 96 big guns, each of 12-inch caliber. Compare this with the 16 battleships which Rear Admiral Evans took to the Pacific Ocean. If they were stretched out in single column formation they would be able to present a broadside fire of 48 12-inch and 16 10-inch guns. The total number of guns that can be trained on a single broadside in the 16 American ships is 22, but 23 of them are of eight-inch caliber, 30 are of seven-inch, 53 are of six-inch and 14 are of five-inch caliber. The total of guns of over four-inch caliber in the main battery of the 16 American vessels is 358.

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Four fleet colliers	4	7,000,000
Total		\$68,250,000
The total amount recommended by the House committee was approximately \$3,000,000 less than the Administration asked for the four battleships alone, to say nothing of the rest of the programme recommended by Secretary Metcalf and the President.		

DREADNAUGHTS BUILDING

Country	Ship Name	Caliber	Speed	Tons	Length
GREAT BRITAIN	Battleships and battery				
	Dreadnought, ten 12-in.	21	17,500	490	
	Bellerophon, ten 12-in.	21	18,000	490	
	St. Vincent, ten 12-in.	21	18,000	490	
	Superb, ten 12-in.	21	18,250	490	
	Vanguard, ten 12-in.	21	19,250	500	
	Ansou, ten 12-in.	21	17,250	500	
	Indefatigable, eight 12-in.	23	17,250	500	
	Indomitable, eight 12-in.	23	17,250	500	
	New Invincible, eight 12-in.	23	18,000	500	
	GERMANY	Nassau, 12 11-in.	21	18,000	472
		Sachsen, 12 11-in.	21	18,000	472
Baden, 12 11-in.		21	18,000	472	
Oderland, 12 11-in.		21	18,000	472	
Stieglitz, 12 11-in.		21	18,000	472	
Wurttemberg, 12 11-in.		21	18,000	472	
Preuss, 12 11-in.		21	18,000	472	
Blecher, 12 11-in.		21	18,000	472	
23 others of the above class unnamed.					
JAPAN		Satsuna, four 12-in.	20	19,500	482
		Aki, 12 10-in.	20	19,500	482
		Huku, 12 10-in.	21	21,500	537
	Unnamed, 12 10-in.	21	21,500	537	
UNITED STATES	North Dakota, ten 12-in.	20	20,000	518	
	Delaware, ten 12-in.	20	20,000	518	
	Utah, ten 12-in.	21	21,500	537	
	Florida, ten 12-in.	21	21,500	537	
FRANCE	Danton, four 12-in. and 12 9-in.	20	18,000	475	
	Nirabeau, four 12-in. and 12 9-in.	20	18,000	475	
	Condorcet, four 12-in. and 12 9-in.	20	18,000	475	
	Diderot, four 12-in. and 12 9-in.	20	18,000	475	
RUSSIA	Unnamed, ten 12-in.	20	21,000	500	
	Unnamed, ten 12-in.	20	21,000	500	
	Unnamed, ten 12-in.	20	21,000	500	
	Unnamed, ten 12-in.	20	21,000	500	
ITALY	Unnamed, 12 12-in.	24	19,000	500	
	Unnamed, 12 12-in.	24	19,000	500	
	Unnamed, 12 12-in.	24	19,000	500	
	Unnamed, 12 12-in.	24	19,000	500	
BRAZIL	Mina Geraes, 12 12-in.	21	20,000	500	
	Sao Paulo, 12 12-in.	21	20,000	500	
	Rio de Janeiro, 12 12-in.	21	20,000	500	
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC	Unnamed, 12 12-in.	21	20,000	500	
	And five others unnamed of the same class as above.				

United States Battleship North Dakota

2000 and 3500 tons. The total tonnage of the fleet would amount to more than twice the present figure.

There are now 20 German battleships classed as effective in commission. The Baden, Wurttemberg, Bayern and Sachsen are to be ready in 1910. In 1920, under the proposed project, the high sea fleet would consist of 24 battleships of the Dreadnought class, ranging from 19,000 tons to over 20,000 tons; ten of the Deutschland and Braunschweig classes of 12,300 tons each, and four ships of the Wittelsbach classes of 11,800 tons, all fit to fight.

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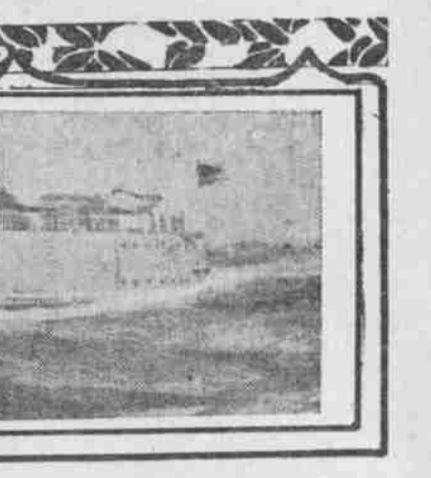
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for acceptance, and, if she fulfills the test, will go into commission about September, 1909. The building of the North Dakota does not closely approach the record held by the British navy in the construction of the first Dreadnought. The keel of that vessel was laid in July, 1905, and on October 2, of the same year, the vessel was launched, and exactly a year later the ship had its standardization trial.

Four shipbuilding companies completed the contract for the construction of the battleship Utah, bids for which were opened in Washington November 11. The lowest bidder was the New York Shipbuilding Company of Camden, N. J., at \$3,940,000, for a 20,000-ton ship, and the contract has been awarded to that company. The Utah is to be a sister ship of the Florida, to be constructed at the New York yard, and is to be of about 21,500 tons displacement. Bids also were opened for supplying machinery for the Florida, and for armor for both vessels. The Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydock Company was the lowest bidder, at \$1,517,000.

It has been said that the battleship of many-caliber guns would another an



UNITED STATES BATTLESHIP NORTH DAKOTA

enemy in a rain of shot and shell and noxious gases. It is the theory of the all-big-gun ship that she will smash and sink an adversary in short order. When England built the Dreadnought, immediately after the Russo-Japanese war, she made it a single-caliber, Lieutenant Domville, of the French Navy, in a study of the lessons to be drawn from the Russo-Japanese war, declared himself in opposition to the all-big-gun ship, and argued for an intermediate battery of moderate range. At Tsushima, he declared, the Japanese were able to cover the Russian and Japanese fleets, but the Japanese had many 6-inch guns, which did much to obtain the victory. Some French officers of high reputation agree with Lieutenant Domville that nothing is equal to a dense sheaf of gun fire enveloping a hostile ship in a blanketing rain of shells. The rapidity of fire of the intermediate battery allows this result.

But disregarding these conditions, the French navy experts resolutely excluded the intermediate battery. They chose a double-caliber of 12 and 9-inch guns, arguing out from the principle that he who is joined at long range—say 8000 yards—would be necessary at that distance to use armor piercing shell. In that case the 12-inch gun in order to cover the 9-inch gun must be able to pierce a very high temperature. However, most navies and experts are for the big 12-inch gun. The "settling" of the enemy's ship by piercing her armor, or to disable her by enveloping her in a storm of shot, flames and noxious gases. It is argued that shells with large explosive charges will, bursting on the target, will loosen armor plates, asphyxiate the gun crews and even the stokers in the depths of the ship.

FIRST AID FOR FRISBE

CONTINUED FROM PAGE FIVE

until he's led Frisbe over to our table and we're planted around it.

"You turned in those securities all right, did you?" says he.

"Securities?" says Frisbe, with a kind of a foolish nervous laugh. "Oh, yes, I turned them in. My, they was 'most a good lot."

"And you—went through, eh?" says Pyramid.

"With a rush," says Frisbe. "We were a little too busy down at our place this afternoon to look into things very sharp. Couldn't stop to check up every package that came in."

"You opened that one on your own hook, though?" says Pyramid.

"Gordon, shovin' his jaw out."

"I—I only thought—," begins Frisbe, going to add under the third degree, "this being the situation, the President and Navy Department have urged upon the House committee on naval affairs the pending bill for four new battleships of the highest class. Five members of the committee voted to recommend to the House the four new battleships asked for by the Administration. The majority of the committee voted to curtail the recommendation down to two battleships."

"The House would certainly vote billions if the country should be some of the richest in the world. It takes several years to build a first-class battleship. A crisis has to be met with the ships on hand. It is simple logic, therefore, that we must prepare for the future."

"You borrowed that package," says he.

"Borrowed, eh?" sneers Pyramid. "Huh! You borrowed! On what kind of security?"

"The same kind that you gave, Mr. Gordon—cigarette coupons," says he.

"Say, for a minute I thought Pyramid was going to blow out a fuse. His jaw shuts with a click like a spring lock, and his eyes narrows down to pin points, and he glares at Frisbe like he was going to jump down his throat. But it all ends in one of them out granite grins of his.

"There's this difference in it, though, my boy," says he, slow and quiet: "By tomorrow night you will probably be making up your bed in the 'Fombs."

"That rings the bell. Frisbe hadn't looked ahead so far as that, and the mention of it crumples him up like a pin's a steel order on a peach basket. His head goes down into his hands and his elbows hit the table.

"About then it begins to filter through my mind what Sadie's been tellin' me of him and Ethel. Seems the girl had been good and gone on him for a couple of years, and he has—just as he did—been cash on hand wouldn't finance a wedding trip to Hawaii and back. Their decision was that when Frisbe could save up enough to do a two weeks' honeymoon in style he could have Ethel, and then come home to live. But they'd put a time limit on, and it was most up. Rememberin' some of this, and callin' up the picture of Little Ethel over there, and how admiring she had looked at Frisbe, I can't help makin' a noise like a goat.

"Excuse me for buttin' in on this game, Mr. Gordon," says I. "But I want to say right here that if—"

"Shorty, will you please shut up until I'm through here!" says he. "Now, Fris-

be, keepin' that Tombs engagement in mind, what amount did you—borrow, or how?"

"With that Frisbe gives up. He'd slipped a bunch of gold bonds or some siffly paper or other junk, in some of them cigarette premium papers that's got up to look almost like a real thing, and hooked the genuine stuff for a thousand."

"Could you manage to put 'em back in the morning?" says Pyramid.

"Easy," says Frisbe.

"And if it should be you keep what- ever you may have left," goes on Mr. Gordon, "would you promise to quit—'I'd resign the day after,'" says Frisbe, "Gordon look over here for a minute."

"Frisbe," says he, "you know too much for a messenger, and too little for any thing else. In going over just about a thousand to get you out of the banking business, is it a go?"

"It was."

"If this gentleman's agreement is all settled," says I, "suppose we go back to the ladies. They're gettin' lonesome."

"Which we do, and winds up with a night's sleep, and a good one, and a private interview with the old folks, Sadie will be a million dollars richer, and Frisbe will be a million dollars poorer and more satisfied and comfortable after the spread and the interview he'd had with Frisbe."

"The one time that seems much worried is Swiftly Joe. Every day for the next week—until they come back by special messenger, all wrapped in a \$75 bill—kept pesterin' me about them cigarette coupons."

"Ah, say, Swiftly," says I, "you're enough to start a panic, all by yourself. Them coupons is safe. Let 'em lay. You don't want to disturb the whole financial system, do you. Just for the sake of gettin' a satisfactory 'Lovers' Temper' from the Associated Sunday Magazine, Incorporated."

A Vagary.

Cleveland Leader.

Mary, Mary, quite contrary,
Tell me, Mary, tell me true—
Tom's a dashing boy, but dare he
Plans with Mary, Mary, Mary,
Dick's a loving lad, but warty,
And you'll find that thind, warty,
Harry, very warty, too,
Mary, Mary, quite contrary,
Tell me, Mary, tell me true—
Do you think your beaux will do?
Think now—youth's but temporary
Lovers' tempers often vary—
Often long for something new.

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