

ARIZONA, LARGEST OF ALL WARSHIPS, TO BE LAUNCHED THIS WEEK

Carries More Guns Than the Queen Elizabeth, Pride of English Navy.

ARMOR IS MUCH THICKER

Naval Experts Figure Uncle Sam's New Boat Could Whip "Lizzie" Inside of 14,000 Yards.

Queen Elizabeth vs. Arizona.
 Tonnage, 51,500 tons.
 Length, 600 feet.
 Main armament, twelve 14 inch guns.
 Weight of projectile, 1400 pounds.
 Broadside, 16,800 pounds.
 Speed, 21 knots.
 Horsepower, 35,000.
 Belt armor, 16 inches.
 Gun armor, 18 inches.
QUEEN ELIZABETH.
 Tonnage, 27,500 tons.
 Length, 520 feet.
 Main armament, eight 15 inch guns.
 Weight of projectile, 19,200 pounds.
 Broadside, 15,350 pounds.
 Speed, 25 knots.
 Horsepower, 55,000.
 Belt armor, 13 1/2 inches.
 Gun armor, eight inches.

New York, June 12.—The United States will launch the largest battleship in the world, the Arizona, at the New York navy yard next Saturday.

Since the Arizona, which is a few tons lighter, are matchless, but in several other desirable points the Queen Elizabeth and others of her class excel them.

The British monster, which has been battering the Turkish forts at the Dardanelles, mounts larger guns, which fire a heavier shell, and has a greater range, compared with Uncle Sam's "drag boat," "Lizzie," as the English tars call her, can also outshoot our new floating fortresses.

Wherever naval men gather today the question is sure to arise: What would happen if the Queen Elizabeth met the Arizona in battle? This much is admitted: If the Queen Elizabeth tried to close in with the Arizona, she would be sunk before she could cripple the American ship, provided, of course, that both were equally well handled.

Arizona Has More Guns.
 The Arizona has twelve 14 inch guns. The Queen Elizabeth mounts eight 15 inch guns. At ordinary ranges, naval experts figure the half again greater volume of fire of the Arizona and the greater probability of hitting due to the flatter trajectory of the 14 inch gun could mean that Arizona could make 70 per cent more hits in a given time than the Queen Elizabeth.

The 1920 pound projectile of the British boat would have a greater destruction effect than our 1400 pound shell; but the smaller missile, if it hit, would produce sufficient devastation.

Again, a larger number of the Arizona's guns could be put out of action and leave the vessel still fighting; for she starts with half again more than the Queen Elizabeth.

But perhaps most important of all in a stand up and fight encounter, the American ship is better protected than the Britisher. The Arizona is short and armored to an exceptional degree.

Foreign Boat Faster.
 The Queen Elizabeth's shell making a hit on a vital part of the Arizona would meet belt armor 16 inches thick. The turret armor of the latter is only 13 1/2 inches, and she is frail compared to the American gladiator. She could not "take punishment" like the Arizona.

From these considerations it is admitted that the Arizona is the superior vessel at close range. The latter, if yards or under. But would the Queen Elizabeth come this close? Would she find an irresistible advantage at a greater range than 14,000 yards?

In considering this question it should be brought to notice in the first place that the Arizona could never sink the Queen Elizabeth if the latter did not want to fight. With her 25 knots, she could easily evade the American.

But assuming she desires to give battle, there is a big chance that the American vessel could detect the presence of the Britisher first and start away before being seen herself, for the American has a better observation platform on top is many feet higher than the observation platform of the Britisher.

Speed Great Advantage.
 At about 15 miles the American lookouts would identify the fighting tops of the Queen Elizabeth as an enemy's war ship. Let us suppose both ships keep coming. The Queen Elizabeth would open fire at 16,000 yards or more, it is probable. The American 14-inch gun is not considered an effective weapon much beyond 14,000 yards. Below 14,000 yards the advantage would lie with the American.

It is this zone between 14,000 and 16,000 yards which the Americans would have to fear. With her superior speed could not the Queen Elizabeth keep the American boat just where she wished her—between 14,000 and 16,000 yards? This is what worries American naval men.

At 16,000 yards the gunners aboard the Queen Elizabeth would not make good target practice. Moreover, her shells would not land with great force and probably would be turned aside by the Arizona's heavy belt armor.

But the Queen Elizabeth could keep her range and now and then smash the less protected parts of the Arizona while her own gunners could do nothing to injure her.

U. S. Boat 600 Feet Long.
 The slow succession of weak hits—if any blow from a 1950 pound projectile could be called weak—might finally wear the American down and give the victory to the smaller Britisher.

The Queen Elizabeth is an adaptation of the battle cruiser idea to the dreadnaught. It is certain that the coming session of congress there will be a determined demand that the United States have a few fast boats like her.

FORMER PORTLAND ACTRESS IS DEAD

Miss Alice Patek.

Portland friends of Miss Alice Patek have been shocked to learn of her passing away at the family residence in Chicago through asphyxiation.

No cause has been assigned for the occurrence. The young woman was the daughter of Alfred Patek, former Denver newspaperman, and a sister of Miss Florence Patek, special writer on the Chicago American.

Miss Patek had chosen the stage for her career and had been exceptionally successful. The season of 1913-14 she was engaged with the Baker company at the Eleventh Street playhouse when Alice Fleming and Robert Conner played the leads. Her Portland work was an engagement with Leo Dittichstein in "The Concert Master" and later in a new play. Her last engagement was with "Help Wanted."

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Man Makes Queer Bet; Lands in Jail

Case of Ostrich to Animals Results and Man Is Given a Fine of \$5 by Court.

Joseph Lawrence, saloon porter, claimed he possessed supernatural powers, in talking to a junk dealer Friday at First and Main streets.

"Now, see that horse of yours," Lawrence went on, "I can make that animal sick by merely laying my hands on its back."

Lawrence bet you a keg of beer that you can't do anything of the kind," said the junk man, whose last name was Simon.

"You're on. Come into the saloon and we'll clinch that bet," said Lawrence, before trying it, went to the drug store across the street.

"Give me a nickel's worth of turpentine," he said to the drug clerk. "Then in front of that worthy, he liberally smeared his hands with the sticky fluid, and had the druggist pour a quantity of it into his cupped hands."

"Now, watch!" he yelled, running across the street. Clapping his hands on the astonished clerk, he rubbed the turpentine along his back.

The effect was electrical. The horse reared up and snorted with pain. Then it tried to run away. Patrolman Morelock happened along about that time. Lawrence, alarmed at the turn of things, tried to run, but was stopped by the officer.

It was half an hour before the animal was quiet enough that an examination could be made. Then its back was found to be covered with blisters. "I'll never pay that bet," the enraged Simon declared, and the gallery admitted that bets were off. Lawrence was charged with cruelty to animals, and the Queen Elizabeth was warning him to keep his hands off the animal.

31 ARE PRESENTED WITH DIPLOMAS AND PRIZES ARE GIVEN

Exercises Conducted at Columbia University Last Friday Afternoon.

FATHER THOMPSON TALKS

Archbishop Christie Awards the Prizes and Diplomas; Names of Graduates.

Thirty-one young men finished their high school course at the annual commencement exercises at Columbia university Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

The diplomas were awarded and the prizes which the young men had won for various activities during the year were distributed. Willis O'Brien opened the exercises with the class poem, followed by a violin solo, "Stimulus Song" (Sequenza), given by Hugh Williams.

Willard Wells gave the valedictory. After a baritone solo by Joseph P. Brown, Father George Thompson gave the address to the graduates. He spoke of the necessity of preserving a sound mind and body, and the value of winning respect and confidence.

In closing, he said: "Preserve, then, with increasing care, the God-given endowments which are yours today. Your alma mater has fulfilled her duty to you, your regard, and now she bids you go forth with her blessing upon you."

With some closing remarks, Archbishop Christie awarded the prizes and diplomas. Those who were given diplomas were: English department—

Ira Bowen, Baker, Or.; Leonard Larson, Boise, Idaho; Stanley Bacon and Linus McCusker, Portland; and Willis O'Brien, Vancouver, B. C. Engineering department—John Sarsfield, Centerville, Wash.; Jay Fox, Thomas, Wash.; and John Master, Portland. Science department—

Vincent Collins, Portland. General high school department—Frederic Burke, Hubert Jacobberger, Edmund Murnane, Eugene McEntee, Gilbert Shea and Leland Seufert, Portland; Robert Bennett, Vancouver, Wash.; Henry Delaney, Havre, Mont.; William Lee, Rainier, Wash.; John Master, Port Orford, Or.; George Nixon, Seattle, Wash.; Claude Riggs, Salmon, Idaho; Eugene Schmitt, St. Paul, Minn.; and Lester Schwagerl, Selah, Wash.

Those who received certificates from the commercial department were: Hugh McKenna, Eugene Murtcornell, Murphy, Hugh Williams, Perry Johnston