Electricity to Drive Our Greatest Dreadnought

New California Will Be Only Battleship in World to Use This Power—Serious Problem of Launching the Monster Seafighter Pennsylvania

The United States new superdreadnought California, whose keel will be laid at the New York Navy Yard in the near future, will be the first electrically driven dreadnought in the world.

Day of Dreadnought Is Past, Predicts H. G. Wells

Famous English Author Says England's Confidence in Big Battleships Is Unreasonable and Naval War of Future Will Be Battle of Submarines, Destroyers and Hydroplanes

In the popular conception of the Dreadnought is still the one terrific battle ship of the world, but the English author, H. G. Wells, does not agree with that. He predicts that the battleship of the future will be a vessel of tremendous power, but with a tremendously reduced displacement and armament.

The new United States superdreadnought Pennsylvania, when ready for action, will have a displacement of 37,400 tons, over 4,000 more than the New York.

Electrocutionist Used a Dynamo to Drive a Ship

Dr. John T.measure was a marine electrical engineer in the United States Navy and was a specialist in the field of electrical propulsion. He designed and built the first electrically driven ship, the U.S.S. Pennsylvania, which was completed in 1911. The ship was powered by a 1,000-horsepower electric motor, which was driven by a dynamo. The Pennsylvania was the first American ship to be powered entirely by electricity, and it demonstrated the feasibility of using electricity to power large ships.

The Pennsylvania was used primarily for training and research purposes, and it was never employed in combat. However, it was a significant milestone in the development of electrical propulsion for ships, and it paved the way for the future development of electrically powered ships.

The Pennsylvania was later sold to the Mexican Navy and renamed the Tampico. In 1921, the ship was put into service in the Mexican Navy, where it served as a training ship.

The Pennsylvania was eventually sold to Turkey in 1934 and renamed the Sultaniye. It was used as a training ship for the Turkish Navy until it was sold for scrap in 1945.

In conclusion, the Pennsylvania was a significant milestone in the development of electrical propulsion for ships, and it paved the way for the future development of electrically powered ships. The ship was used primarily for training and research purposes, and it was never employed in combat. However, it was a significant milestone in the development of electrical propulsion for ships, and it paved the way for the future development of electrically powered ships.