

AMERICA'S NEW FLEET ON PACIFIC OCEAN EQUAL OR SUPERIOR TO WHOLE JAP NAVY

PANAMA CANAL RECEIVED IT'S GREATEST TEST IN ARMADA'S PASSAGE

Establishment of New Fleet Is Only First Step in Assertion of United States Naval Power in Pacific; We Can Meet on Equal Terms Any Squadron That Can Be Assembled.

BY F. M. KERBY AND A. E. GHELDOP

N. E. A. Washington Bureau
1128-1134 Munsey Bldg.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

America's Pacific coast is guarded as never before. When the fleet which went through the Panama Canal is assembled on the western ocean, Uncle Sam will have a Pacific armada equal to the entire Japanese navy. In some respects it will be superior.

This United States fleet can meet on equal terms any other naval force that can be assembled in Pacific waters.

From all parts of the Atlantic coast great iron-gray battleships have passed the Panama Canal. The big ditch was given its greatest test.

When the vessels from various parts of the Atlantic, and those already in Pacific ports, get together, Admiral Rodman will have 200 ships under his command.

The entire Japanese navy numbers 207.

Other comparisons of the two fleets follow:

PACIFIC FLEET	JAPANESE NAVY
EIGHT dreadnoughts.	FIVE dreadnoughts.
EIGHT pre-dreadnoughts.	TWELVE pre-dreadnoughts
(Making 16 battleships)	(Making 17 battleships)
ELEVEN cruisers.	FOUR battle cruisers.
	TWENTY-NINE cruisers.

But at this point the tabulation loses effectiveness because of the differences in classification between the two navies. The United States navy has no battle cruisers in commission, for instance, but the eleven cruisers are considered superior in fighting power to the Japanese vessels similarly classed. In addition, Admiral Rodman's fleet has a large number of "small cruisers" and gunboats which are useful as scouts or patrol boats against weak or uncivilized states, but which are not counted as modern fighting vessels.

But in destroyers the comparison is:

PACIFIC FLEET	JAPANESE NAVY
108 (all new)	90

The figures are up-to-date, from the navy department and the Japanese embassy.

The Pacific fleet's tonnage is 535,000; the Jap navy's 780,000.

But the Pacific fleet is superior in hitting power, equal in gun power and nearly equal in man power.

And in addition—

There's our Asiatic squadron!

That's the fleet in the Philippines and around Guam and our other farther islands.

Establishment of the Pacific fleet is only the beginning of the assertion of United States sea power in the Pacific. When congress in 1916 adopted the navy department's "three-year building program" it authorized a total addition to our navy of 156 vessels of all types, including 10 battleships and six battle cruisers. Every one of these ships is either now in commission or under construction.

The new three-year program (to be complete by 1923) calls for 156 more vessels and is a continuation of the previous program, including ten dreadnoughts and six battle cruisers. By 1923, therefore, the United States navy will include 61 first-line, heavy-gun vessels—dreadnoughts, pre-dreadnoughts, and battle cruisers—which will give about thirty of these ships to the Pacific coast.

The ultimate aim of the Japanese navy department is avowedly toward the eight-eight system: that is, eight battleships and eight battle cruisers to a squadron, and to have in time at least three such squadrons. Up to the present time, however, the state of Japanese finances has permitted only an eight-four system; but the program put forward for this year alters the plan to eight battleships and six battle cruisers by 1923. Thus Japan will aim to have 14 first-line ships in 1923, while our Pacific fleet will have at least 20 superdreadnoughts and battle cruisers in that year. At the same time both the Atlantic and Pacific fleets will be rounded out with the proper proportion of scout cruisers (of which ten were authorized in 1916 and a similar number will be built before 1923), of destroyers, in which branch the American navy leads the world, and of submarines and auxiliary craft of all kinds.

During the next six years Japan only proposes to build two new battle cruisers, three cruisers of medium type, eleven large destroyers, sixteen medium destroyers, forty-eight submarines and six special service boats—eighty ships in all. In the next three years alone, the United States will build 156 vessels and complete a large number now under construction.

NORTHWARD---HO!

LOOK OUT FOR JOHN BULL!

(Grantland Rice in New York Tribune)
Will Great Britain ever born in again at any soon date upon the heavyweight championship of the world?

There is at least one bet you can cash in this direction—viz., Great Britain will launch the effort of her career to turn this particular trick and resume where she left off over forty years ago.

IT MUST HAVE BEEN

(Kansas City Star)
It probably was a man paying \$200 a month alimony who said two could live as cheaply as one.

A NON-STOP FLIGHT

(Cleveland Plain Dealer)
A young woman in London is dead as a result of having been bitten on the nose by a mosquito. Some of the New Jersey variety must have succeeded in making non-stop flights.

San Diego is the only place in Southern California where you can see in its entirety the

Pacific Fleet

Consisting of Battleships, Dreadnaughts, Cruisers, Submarines, Destroyers, Colliers, Hospital, Radio, Supply Ships, Etc.

178 Vessels of All Types

Stand on one of the many vantage points and watch the Pacific Fleet steam into San Diego Harbor—the first port of call after leaving the Panama Canal.

Help to welcome the thousands of men and officers—be one of the hosts. Enjoyment twenty-four hours a day awaits you because San Diego is right on the water; obviating the necessity of long interurban or railroad trips back and forth each day.

Plan to be in San Diego.

AUGUST 7 and 8

Aeronautical Exhibit and Exhibition Flying

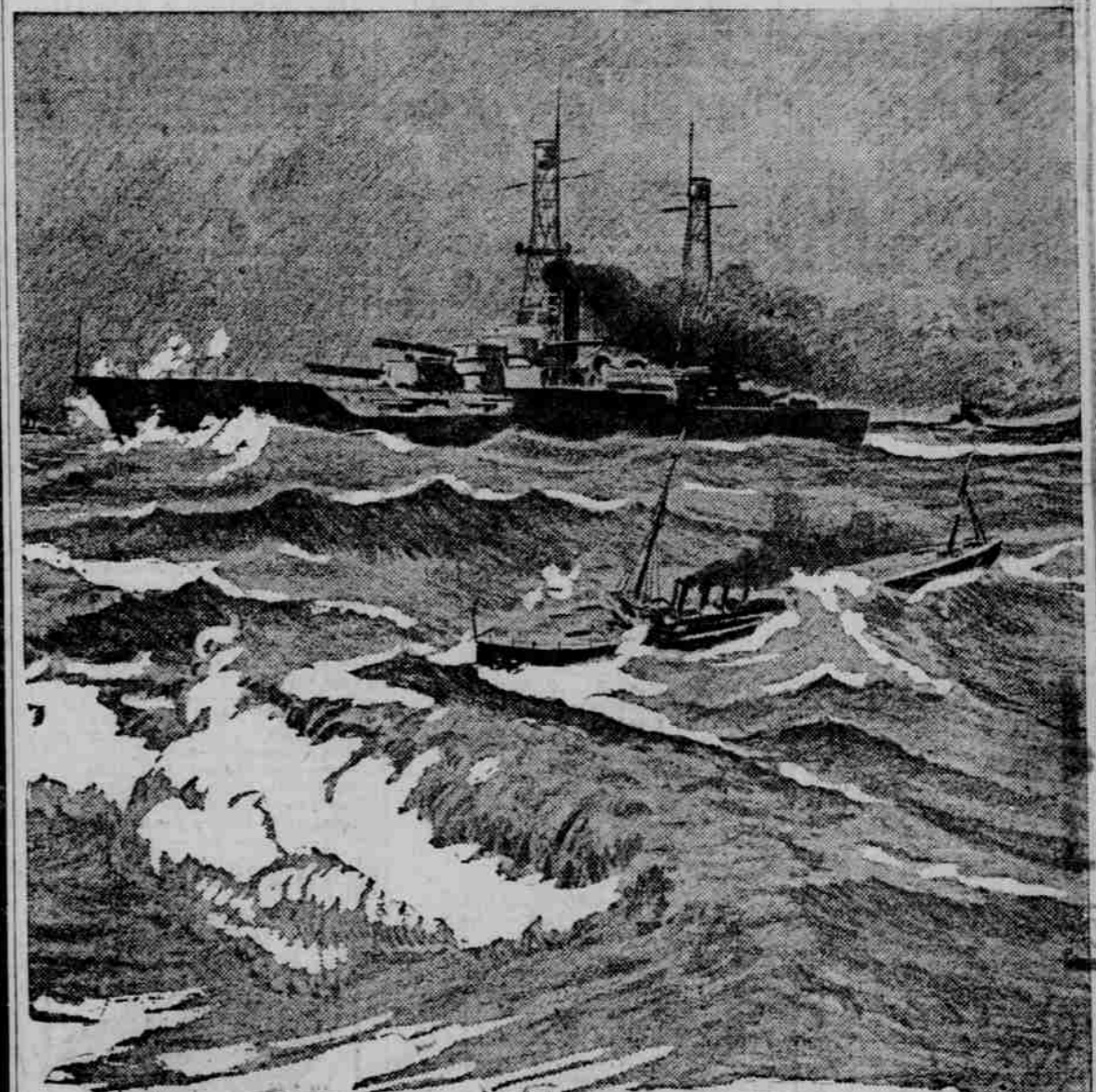
One of the biggest exhibits of Aeroplanes in this country will be a feature at San Diego. Every type of aircraft will be on exhibition—the value of the exhibits running into millions of dollars.

The Exhibition Flying will be by some of the world's greatest aces direct from the battlefields of Europe.

Thrills! Surprises!! Astounding Feats!!!

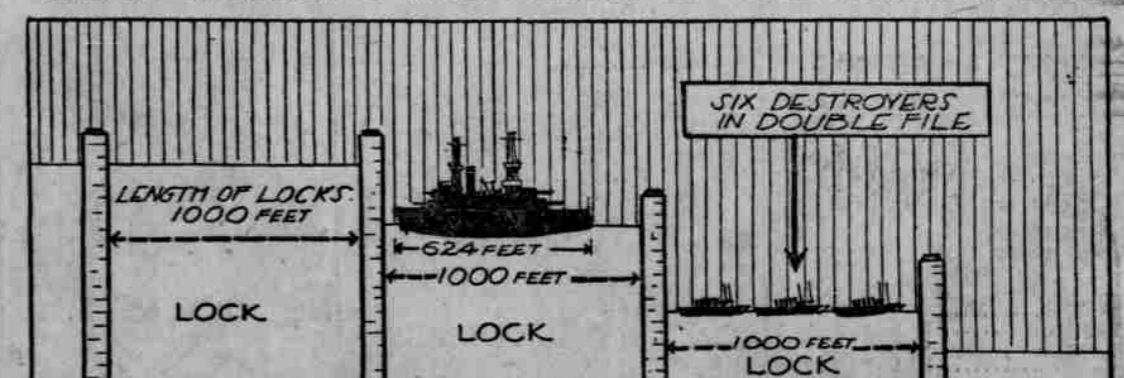
The Pacific Fleet is scheduled to reach San Diego August 7th. To avoid disappointment plan to reach San Diego not later than August 6th.

Ample Hotel Accommodations at Reasonable Prices at San Diego



The greatest naval fleet ever assembled in Pacific waters having passed through the Panama Canal, is now ploughing its way up the Pacific to San Diego where it will arrive on August 7. It will remain there two days. Here's the famous Cartoonist Satterfield's conception of the fleet under steam, with the flagship New Mexico in the center of the picture, other dreadnoughts scattered to the horizon, and one of the new destroyers wallowing in the heavy swells in the foreground.

HOW THE VESSELS OF THE GREAT PACIFIC FLEET WENT THROUGH THE LOCKS OF THE PANAMA CANAL



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The Panama Canal locks are each 1000 feet long and 110 feet wide; the dreadnought New Mexico is 624 feet long over all and 97 feet 4 1/2 inches wide at the water line, with a mean draft of 30 feet.

Officials of the Panama canal in the other battleships had to go through Washington said it would be possible one at a time.

The navy made no estimate of the time it would require to send the fleet through. Canal officials said a single ship can cross from ocean to ocean in desired to make a test. The destroyers, being smaller, were sent through first, six in a single lock hour and a half for a ship to go at a time, but the New Mexico and through the three locks at Gatun.