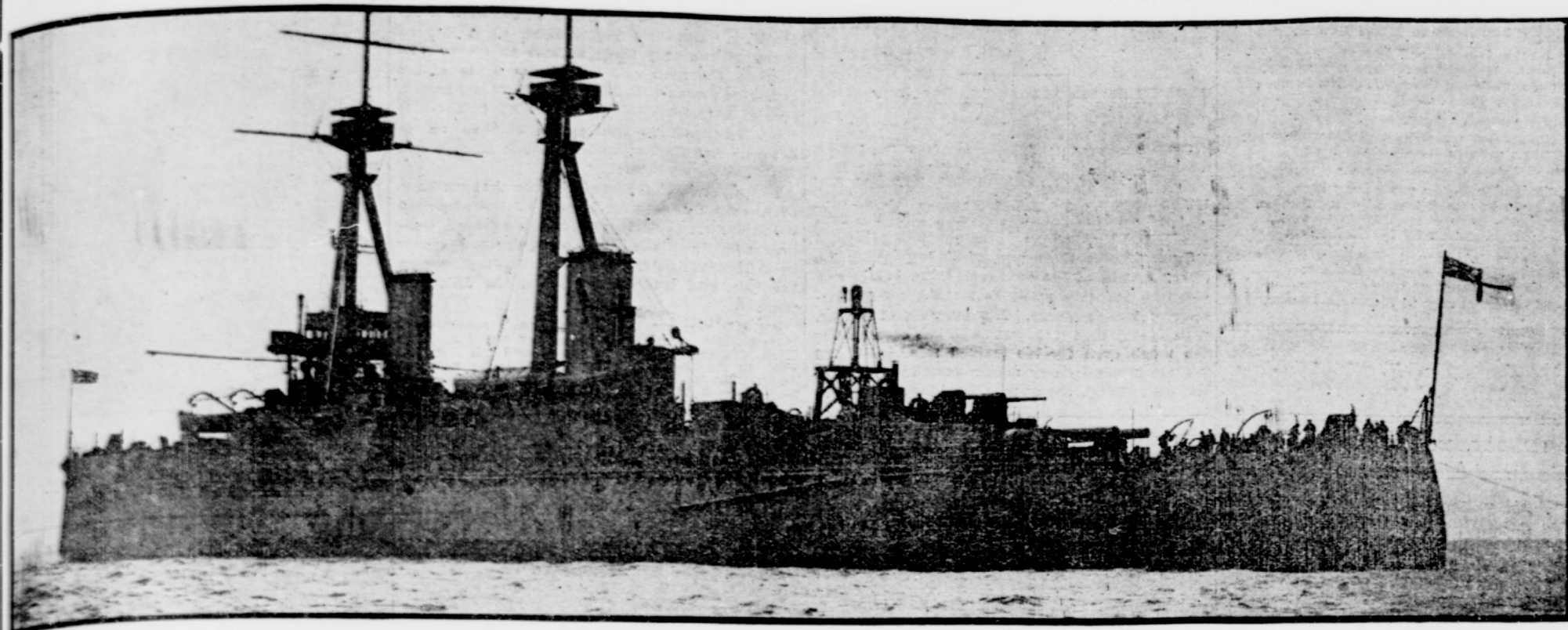
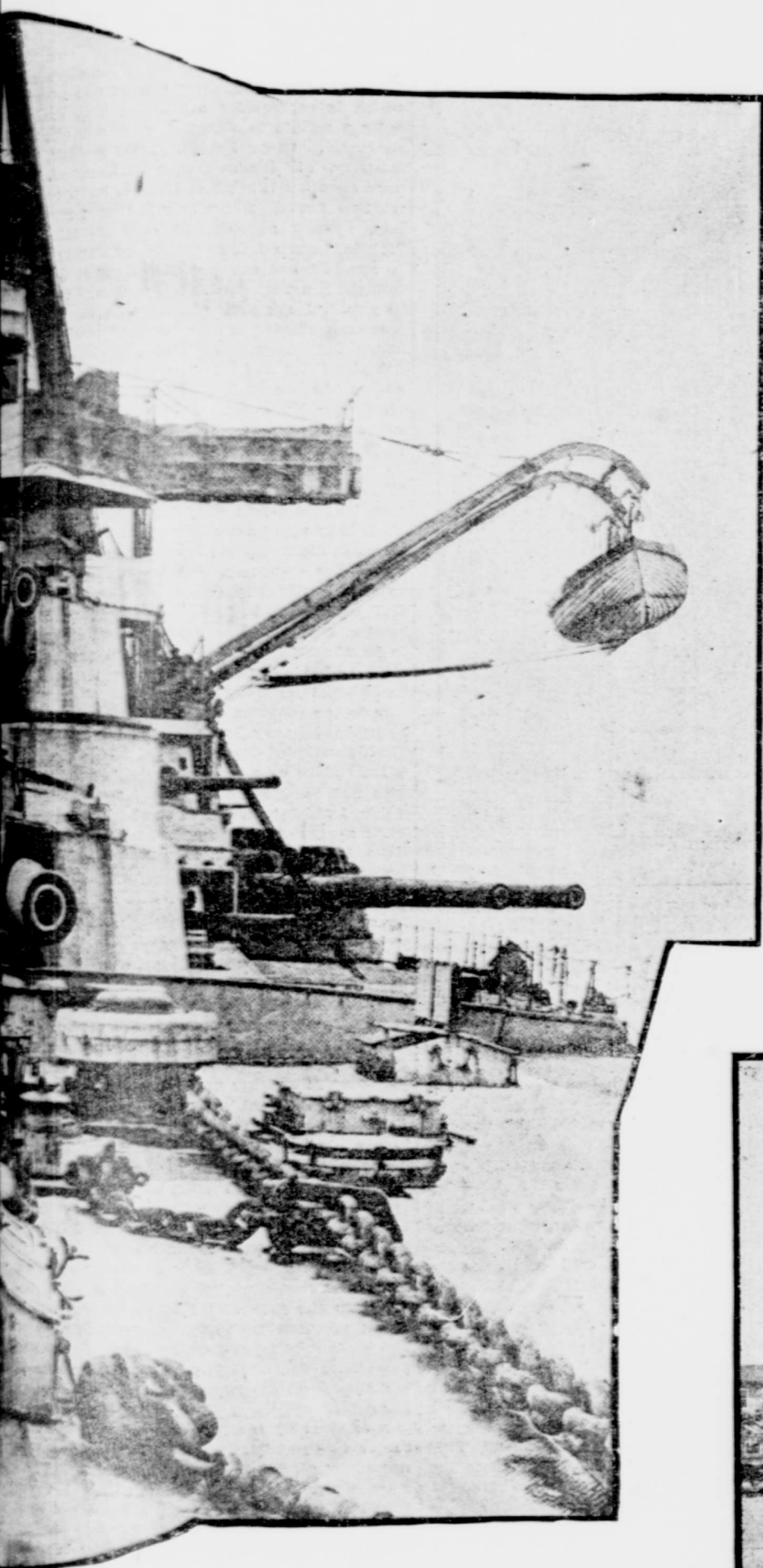


ONE OR MORE WARSHIPS OF THE DREADNOUGHT CLASS, WHICH COST ABOUT TEN MILLIONS APIECE.



THE BRITISH BATTLESHIP BELLEROPHON.

One of Great Britain's latest Dreadnoughts. Of this type the British navy, since the launching of the Colossus a few days ago, has nine afloat, more than twice as many as any other nation.



SHIP IN COMMISSION.  
The 12-inch guns. The combined energy of its projectiles  
the ship bodily twenty-six feet into the air.  
Scientific American."

faster. She will carry as many 12-inch guns as the Dreadnoughts.

Including the Inflexible, the Invincible, the Indomitable and the Indefatigable, armored cruisers only a few hundreds of tons smaller than the Dreadnoughts, carrying eight 12-inch guns each and travelling at 26 knots, Great Britain expects to be the possessor two years from now of sixteen Dreadnoughts and cruisers of the Inflexible type. The shipyards of Great Britain have demonstrated that they can turn out battleships at a high rate of speed, for the Colossus was on the ways only nine months.

The reason for England's haste in the construction of Dreadnoughts is understood when it is pointed out that Germany expects to have seventeen vessels of the Dreadnought and the Inflexible classes in 1912. Emperor William's shipyards last year demonstrated what they could do. It was reckoned a record year in naval construction. Germany is the possessor of four available Dreadnoughts, the sister ships Nassau, Westfalen, Rheinland and Posen, all of 18,500 tons displacement and armed with twelve 11-inch guns. Five large battleships took the water last year. Among these were the 20,000-ton battleships Ostfriesland, Thuringen and Helgoland. These will be the first of the German Dreadnoughts to be armed with 12-inch guns. They will each carry twelve of these mighty dogs of war, and in armament, therefore, will be superior to any of the fighting craft of Great Britain.

The armored cruiser Von der Tann, a vessel of 18,700 tons, or 800 tons larger than the first Dreadnought, and a sister ship known as "G" were also put overboard by Germany last year. These vessels will be able to travel at 25 knots, one knot slower than the Inflexibles, and will carry ten 11-inch guns in place of the Inflexibles' eight 12-inch ones. Germany also completed last year two small cruisers of 3,000 tons, capable of travelling at 27 to 28 knots, and twelve destroyers. Three more battleships of the style of the Helgoland, except that they will have turbine engines, were laid down last year. They will be known as the Ersatz Frithjof, the Ersatz Hildebrand and the Ersatz Heimdall. An armored cruiser styled "H," probably similar to the Von der Tann and the "G"; two more small cruisers, twelve destroyers and some sub-

marines are also on the ways of German yards for Emperor William's fleet.

The progress which Germany is making in naval strength is illustrated when it is pointed out that one year ago that country had no Dreadnoughts afloat and could muster only fourteen battleships capable of fighting effectively at modern ranges, as against twenty-five flying the United States flag and forty-nine British ships. When all of the warships now under construction are completed Germany will wrest from the United States the second place in tonnage. With the addition of the two battleships which may be voted this year by Congress, that place, however, may be regained.

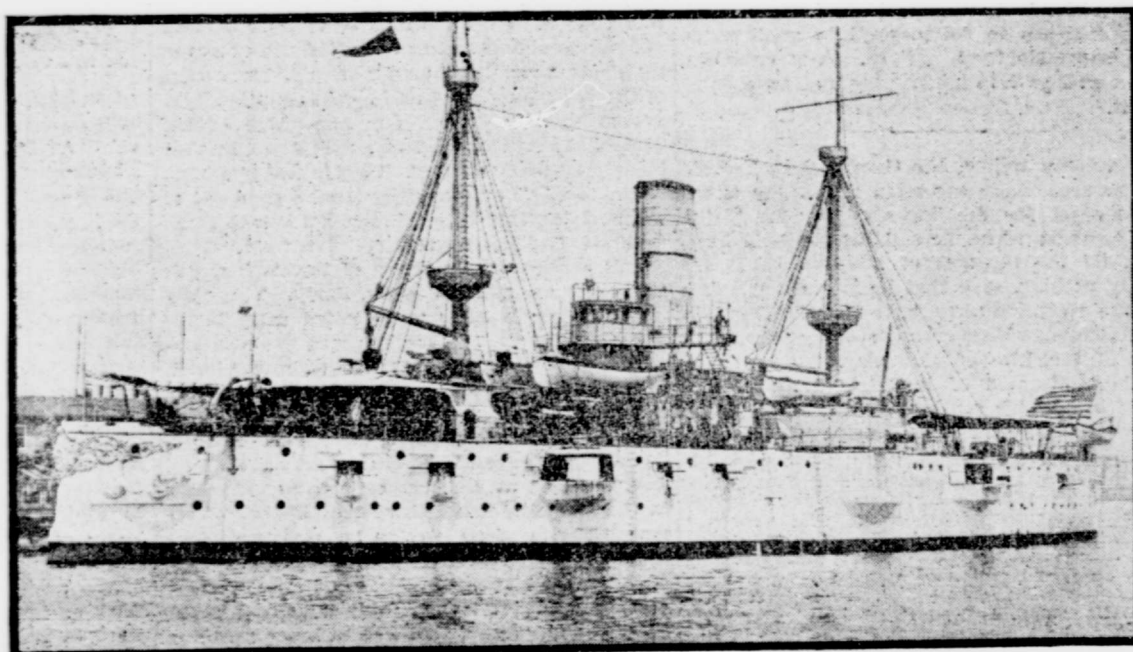
France, while active in launching big ships, having six new vessels of 18,400 tons each, has been slow in respect to the building of Dreadnoughts. These vessels are not classed as Dreadnoughts, as they carry only four 12-inch guns, their main batteries being of guns of only 9.4 inches. The Gallic republic, however, intends to get on the band wagon and plans to start two 23,000-ton Dreadnoughts at once. They will go to the present limit in number of 12-inch guns, being equipped with twelve each.

Russia is also coming to after the knockout blow in the Strait of Tsushima, and has begun the building of four Dreadnoughts. They are to be known as the Gangut, the Petropavlovsk, the Sevastopol and the Poltava. It is expected that they will be 23,000-ton ships and carry their twelve 12-inch guns at a speed of 23 knots. Within the year Russia also has completed the two Black Sea battleships, the Andrei Pervozvanni and the Imperator Pavel I, vessels of 17,250 tons each, but not Dreadnoughts.

Japan is not going to be in the rear in respect to these big craft. The Japs have laid down the frames of the Kawachi and the Settsu, vessels of 20,800 tons, armed with twelve 12-inch guns. The Chrysanthemum Kingdom is also building two cruisers of 18,650 tons, which will carry six 12-inch guns each and travel at a speed of 25 knots. The Satsunai, a battleship of 19,250 tons, has also been added to the Japanese fleet recently.

Italy is not to fall hopelessly behind, for that country has begun the construction of four

Continued on eighth page.



AN ANTIQUATED BATTLESHIP.

The Texas, which cost the United States \$4,202,000 and which was one of the victorious fleet at Santiago, is so far behind the times that with twenty-five other well known vessels of the navy it is to be discarded from the line. It is only two-sevenths the size of the Florida.