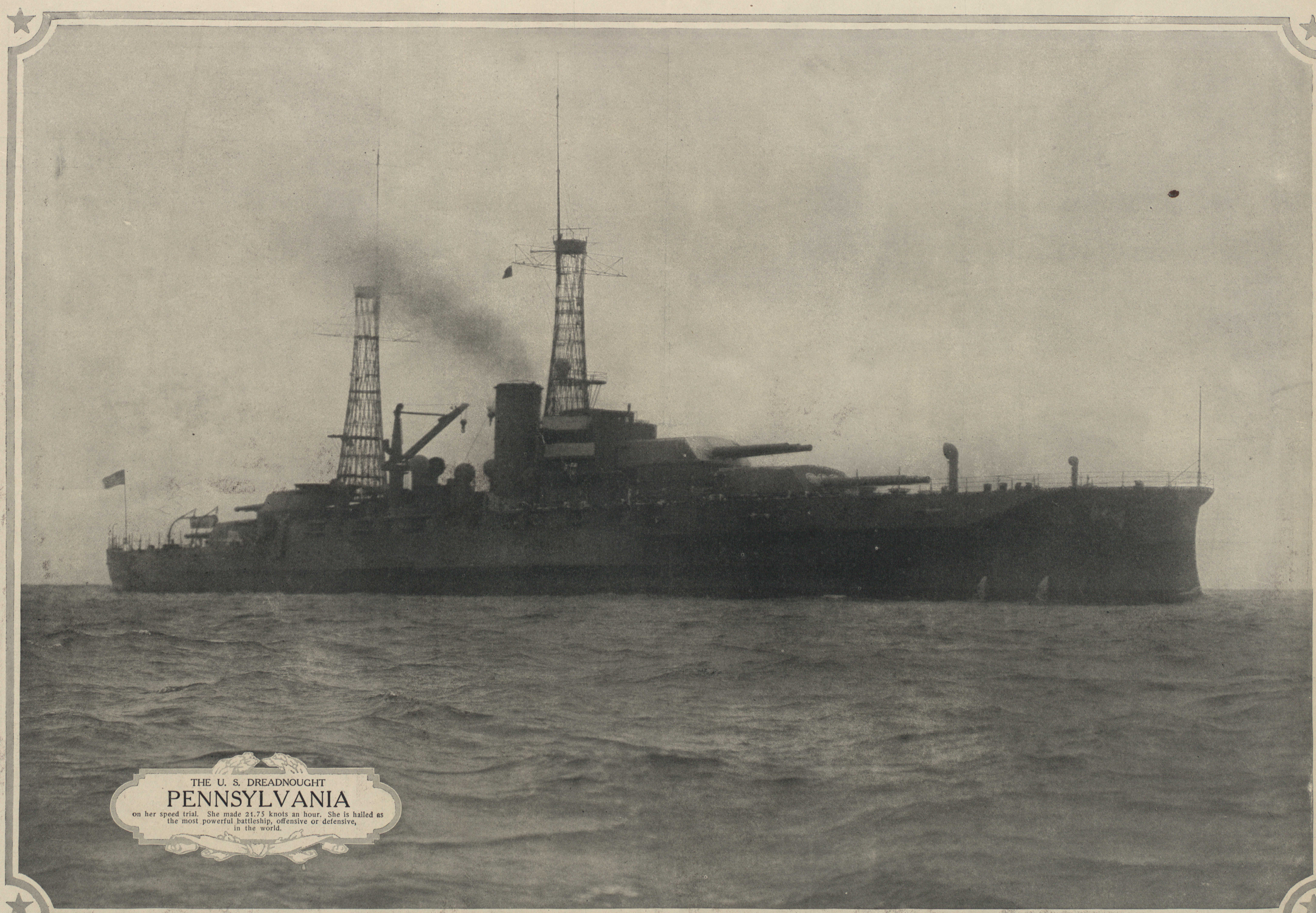

THE U. S. DREADNOUGHT

PENNSYLVANIA

on her speed trial. She made 21.75 knots an hour. She is hailed as the most powerful battleship, offensive or defensive, in the world.

The Pennsylvania's building contracts were signed in December, 1912. She was launched March 17, 1915. It took the United States nearly three years to build her. How long has it taken Great Britain, Germany and Japan to build battleships of equal power? How many fighters equal to the Pennsylvania have these nations on the sea or building? The Pennsylvania's superiority of fighting power is based on a main battery of twelve 14-inch rifles and a speed (estimated) of 21 knots. Five battleships are building or have been launched by the British navy to have a main battery of eight 15-inch guns and a speed of 22.5 knots an hour. Five battleships are building or have been launched by Japan to have a main battery of twelve 14-inch rifles and a speed of 22 knots. The 1914 estimates of the German navy called for three battleships carrying eight 15-inch rifles. The whole naval history of the present war has demonstrated that superiority and control of the seas do not lie in the building of one battleship and calling it the best on earth. Superiority lies in quantity and speed of any class. How many Pennsylvanias has the United States? One! How many battleships of practically equal power has Great Britain, Germany and Japan? We don't know. The answer to this question, so far as other nations are concerned, is a secret. But we do know that ONE Pennsylvania, ONE Oklahoma, ONE Nevada are not enough to offset three ships which are practically their equal with a fleet of battle-cruisers ahead of them. The United States HAS NO BATTLE-CRUISERS!

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