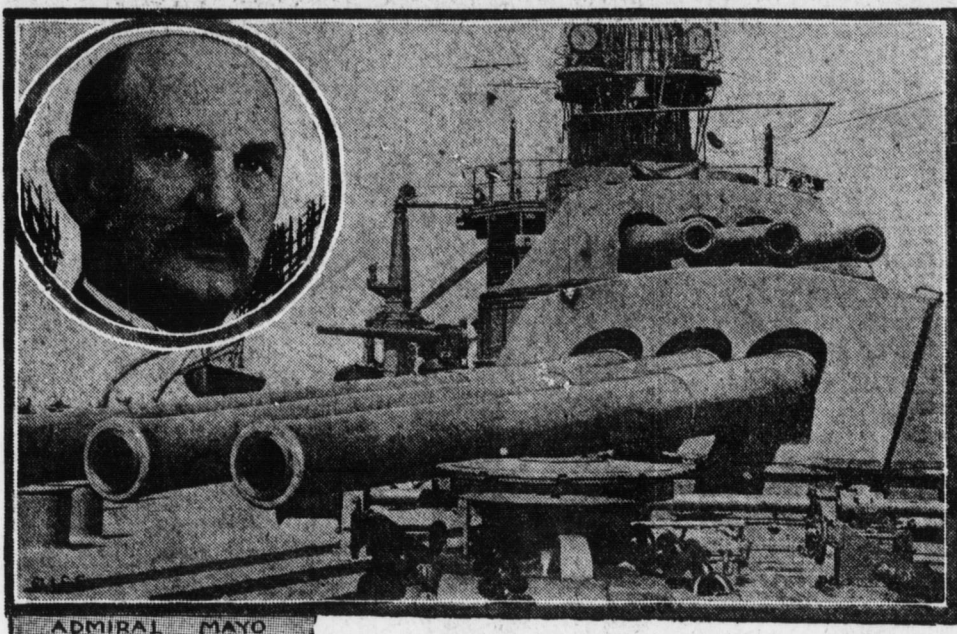


UNITED STATES ENTERS WAR AS FOURTH NAVAL POWER IN SHIPS AND FIFTH NAVAL POWER IN MEN

Our Existing Navy

Table with columns: Ships in Full Commission, Ships Not in Full Commission. Lists various ship classes like Battleships, Cruisers, Destroyers, etc., with counts.

THESE GUNS ARE SUPERIOR TO ANYTHING IN GERMAN NAVY



These mighty 14-inch rifles of the battleship Pennsylvania, flagship of Admiral Mayo, of the Atlantic fleet, are superior to anything in the German navy.

Authorized Ships

Large table listing authorized ships with columns: Name and Official Number, Year Authorized, Percentage of Completion, Probable Date of Commission. Lists various ship classes including Battleships, Battle Cruisers, Scout Cruisers, Destroyers, Coast Submarines, Fuel Ships, Transports, Supply Ships, Hospital Ship, Gun Boat, and Ammunition Ship.

MEN NEEDED TO PUT EXISTING SHIPS IN COMMISSION

The Secretary of the Navy states that to put all existing ships into commission, the navy would be short approximately 938 officers, 3,049 regulars and 23,330 reserves after using 9,000 militia and 465 fleet reserves.

PERSONNEL OF THE NAVY

Table showing personnel requirements: Authorized Strength, Present Strength, Required on Completion of Program. Lists Officers, Enlisted Men, and Enlisted Men Reserves.

MARINE CORPS

Table showing Marine Corps personnel: Present Strength, Authorized Increase. Lists Officers and Enlisted personnel.

NAVY AERONAUTICS

The appropriation for Navy aeronautics available under the acts of August 29 is \$3,500,000.

Personnel

Table showing personnel for Navy Aeronautics: Officers authorized, Present number of officers, Enlisted men authorized, Present number enlisted men.

Machines (In service)

Table showing machines in service: Scaplanes, Kite balloons, and their status.

Ordered

Table showing ordered machines: Scaplanes on order, Kite balloon awaiting survey, Kite balloon on order, Dirigible undergoing trials.

PLAN OF THE THREE-YEAR PROGRAM—1917, 1918, 1919

(Authorized by act of Congress of August 29, 1916)

Table showing the plan of the three-year program with columns: Type, Authorized in 3-year program, Appropriated for in 1917, Recommended to be appropriated for in 1918, Remaining to be provided for in 1919. Lists various ship types.

\*DELAY ON SEVEN SHIPS

The Secretary of the Navy on January 8 wrote to the Chairman of the House Naval Committee stating that four private companies made proposals for the construction of four battle cruisers and two scout cruisers at cost plus a percentage to cover indirect costs, plus another percentage for profit.

NITRATE PLANT

Preliminary to the establishment of a government Nitrate Plant for the manufacture of Nitrates, essential for ammunition a committee was appointed to investigate the various nitrate manufacturing processes.

ARMOR PLATE PLANT

An appropriation of \$11,000,000 included in the Navy Bill of August 29, 1916, provided for the establishment of a plant to manufacture armor plate for the Navy.

An appropriation of \$11,000,000 included in the Navy Bill of August 29, 1916, provided for the establishment of a plant to manufacture armor plate for the Navy. Coinciding with a military principle laid down by the Army War College the General Board of the Navy has advised that the plant shall not be located east of the Appalachian Mountains, west of the Cascade or Sierra Nevada Mountains, nor within two hundred miles of the Canadian or Mexican frontiers.

Commander Frank H. Clark and Civil Engineer Rubeen E. Backenhaus is now canvassing the many sites proposed within the approved zone.

NAVAL CONSULTING BOARD

The Naval Consulting Board of 24 civilians, headed by Thomas A. Edison and whose members were selected because of eminence in science, was organized for the purpose of obtaining from men of industrial achievement expert advice in the many problems entailed in the upbuilding of the Navy.

AUTHORIZED STRENGTH ON JULY 1, 1920

Under the five-year increment plan the strength of the Regular Army of July 1, 1920 should be:

Table showing authorized strength on July 1, 1920: Officers, Enlisted Men, Non-combatant troops, Philippine Scouts, and Approximate Total in 1920.

AGGREGATE STRENGTH OF NATIONAL GUARD TROOPS IN THE SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES

Table showing aggregate strength of National Guard troops: June 30 1916, July 31 1916, Aug. 31 1916, Sept. 30 1916, Oct. 31 1916.

PRESENT STATUS OF ORDNANCE

Procurement of Gauges, Dies and Jigs necessary for the manufacture of Arms and Munitions of War. (Appropriation \$200,000.) The War Department says: In addition to placing orders for small-arms ammunition through private manufacturers, which necessarily results in these establishments being equipped with gauges, dies and jigs for the manufacture of said small-arms ammunition, orders are being taken to manufacture master gauges, inspection gauges, and working gauges sufficient to equip five small-arms ammunition plants.

Field Artillery Ammunition

The Department states that the manufacture of ammunition for both mobile and seacoast artillery has been inaugurated on a scale that will furnish the prescribed allowances of ammunition within the time allotted for the completion of the program. The increases in the capacity of the various Government arsenals manufacturing ammunition which were authorized by the last Congress are well under way, so that their capacity will be greatly increased in the near future.

ARMY AERONAUTICS

Table showing Army Aeronautics personnel: Personnel (Officers authorized, Enlisted Men authorized, Present number of officers, officers on active duty, Present number of enlisted men) and Machines (In Service, Ordered).

In addition, 5 captive balloons for field artillery fire control have been ordered. ONE ZEPPELIN TO BE CONSTRUCTED—A large dirigible of the Zepplin type is to be constructed by a joint board of Army and Navy officers. They are not ready to say what it will cost or to give its dimensions.

HARRISBURG AS HOSPITAL BASE COULD DO MUCH

City Has Means to Care For 3,000 Wounded Soldiers and Sailors

LOCATION IN ITS FAVOR

Churches Plan to Do Their Share of Patriotic and Humane Work

Harrisburg as a hospital base could take care of 3,000 wounded soldiers and sailors in the event of a clash between the armed forces of the United States and Germany, it was said to-day.

The opinion has been expressed that on account of the location, railroad facilities, and commodious buildings, this city would make an ideal base for a military hospital. No enemy shells could be dropped into Harrisburg from the Atlantic; the city is only a short distance from Philadelphia and Baltimore; hospitals, churches and several public buildings could accommodate at least 3,000 wounded, and the river front could be used for convalescent purposes.

A survey of the situation made to-day by the Telegraph showed that ample provision could be made here to take the proper care of the wounded soldiers and sailors. City officials, ministers, doctors and members of the Red Cross Society and other organizations declared that Harrisburg would throw open its doors wide and the limit in looking after the wounded.

That the local churches could be counted upon to do their share in caring for wounded men was made plain by the expressions of many of the ministers of the city. Bishop James H. Darlington, of the Episcopal church, in discussing the matter said: "That is a bright idea. It would be an excellent thing for the people of Harrisburg to put their hands to such work. This is an ideal location for a base hospital and Harrisburg churches would be loyal and liberal in their support of the work."

The Rev. Dr. John D. Fox, pastor of Grace Methodist church, said that the people would be found in the forefront in carrying on this humanitarian work. "I am sure the churches of Harrisburg would give as much space as they possibly could in such an emergency," declared the Rev. Joseph Daugherty, pastor of the Sixth Street United Brethren church.

Police Chief J. Edward Wetzel said that Harrisburg could easily take care of 3,000 wounded and that this city has many arguments it could advance for the establishment of a base hospital. Best Site Possible E. Z. Gross, president of the local Red Cross chapter, thought that because of its accessibility Harrisburg was the best inland point for a base hospital. "We can erect temporary buildings on the grounds of Polytechnic hospital to accommodate 1,000 patients," said Dr. Samuel Z. Shope, "and we would welcome the opportunity to be of service in this work, in the event of war. Polytechnic is ideally situated for just such an emergency. It has the very finest outlook in the world. It is away from the noise and smoke, and convalescents would greatly enjoy the breezes from the river." Besides the Harrisburg and Polytechnic hospitals these buildings could be utilized for the caring of the wounded: Chestnut street hall, the Armory, Board of Trade building, Harrisburg club, Engineers' club, Cameron hall, Russ hall and Whites hall. The State Capitol would in all probability be offered to the Federal government for hospital purposes in case more room was needed and at least 1,000 men could be cared for there.

The Regular Army

The following statement shows the authorized strength of the Army and, the actual strength and the number of vacancies on December 31, 1916. Complete returns for December have not been received, but the figures given are based on the best data obtainable.

Table showing authorized strength of the Regular Army with columns: Arm or Corps, Authorized Strength, Actual Strength, Vacancies. Lists various corps including Engineers, Cavalry, Field Artillery, Infantry, Coast Artillery, etc.