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

Our Existing Navy

Ships in Full Commission	Ships Not in Full Commission
Battleships 1	(In Commission in Reserve)
(13 Dreadnaughts; 1 predreadnaught)	
Armored Cruisers	Cruisers, first class 4
	Cruiser, second class
Cruisers, second class	Destroyers 11
Cruisers, third class	Torpedo Boats 1
Destroyers 35	Monitors
Monitors	
Submarines 38	Unscrviceable for war purposes, but serving as receiving ships
	and station ship
transports	
Sunboats 18	Cruiser third class 1
Supply Ships 4	Destroyers 2
Fuel Ships 20	Monitor
onverted Yachts	Submarines
onverted raches	Unserviceable for war purposes
ugs	(Operating with reduced com-
Cenders to torpedo vessels	Destroyers
dine Training Ship	
Surveying Ship	(Out of Commission*) Battleships
Ammunition Ship	Cruiser, first class 1
Repair Ship	Cruiser, second class 1
tepair omp	Cruisers, third class
line Depot Ships	Torpedo Boats 4
Hospital Ship 1	
Unserviceable for war purposes,	Gunboats
but acting as station ships,	Fuel Ship 1
training ships and receiving	Tenders to Torpedo Vessels 2 Converted Yachts 9
ships	Unserviceable for war purposes 9
Ships	Total not in full commission 127

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, 8,049 regulars and 23,330 reserves after using 9,000 militia and 468 fleet reserves. The shortage will increase for each Lew ship commission in 1917 and 1918 and the three-year program alone will require 29,127."

PERSONNEL OF THE NAVY

Officers	Authorized Strength 3,200 (*Estimated)	Present Strength 2,111	Required on Completion of 3-year Program 4,487
Enlisted Men	81,322	55,445	99,809

Estimated present shortage—Officers 1,099; Men 25,877 *4 per cent. of Authorized Enlisted Strength.

MARINE CORPS

PRE	ENT STRENGTH—
,	Officers
AUTI	ORIZED INCREASE— Officers
	NAVY AERONAUTICS

The appropriation for August 29 is, \$3,500,000.	or Navy	aeronautios	available	under	the	acts	(
		Personnel					

	Lers	Solitici	
Officers authorized	150	Present number of officers	1
Enlisted men authorized	350	Present number enlisted men	

Officers authorized Enlisted men authorized				of office enlisted	16
Macl	hines	(In service	ce)		

Enlisted men authorized 330 Fresent number emisted men
Machines (In service)
Scaplanes
Ordered
Scapianes on order or awaiting acceptance

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

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

	-/		1918	bill, 1919
Battleships Battle cruisers Scout cruisers Destroyers Fleet submarines Coast submarines Fuel ships Repair ships Transports Hospital ships Destroyers' tenders Submarine tenders Ammunition ships Gunboats	10 6 10 50 9 58 3 1 1 1 2 2	4 4 20 30 1 1	3 1 3 15 4 14	3 1 3 15 5 14 2 1 1 1

*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, amounting in all to about 35 per cent. The Navy Department considered all bids high and, as the cost would exceed the limit authorized, did not accept the proposals. For one scout cruiser no proposal was received.

The time required by the bidders on these seven ships did not in the opinion of the Department conform to the Congressional requirement for speedy construction. In two cases constructon was offered within 48 monhs; in one case within 51 months and in the other case no time was named.

The naval construction program therefore faces a setback of the gravest nature. The enlargement of government navy yards is suggested by the Secretary of the Navy as the best way to solve the difficulty.

On August 29, 1916 the sum of \$6,000,000 was authorized for the improvement of government navy yards so that increased efficiency and capacity might be attained in the upbuilding of the navy. Ships already assigned to government yards fully engage all the facilities of these yards. To meet the new conditions the Secretary of the Navy recommended on January 8, 1917, to the House Naval Committee that \$12,000,000 be appropriated to be immediately available for further increasing the yards.

NITRATE PLANT

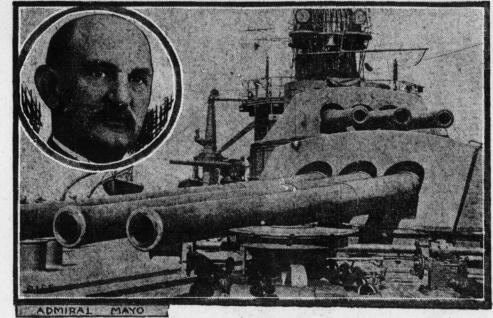
NITRATE PLANT

Preliminary to the establishment of a government Nitrate Plant for the manufacture of Nitrates, essential for ammuniion a committee was appointed to investigate the various nitrate manufacturning processes. The committee has not yet reported.

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. 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. A board of three officers, Rear Admiral Frank F. Fletcher,

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. No single battleship of the kaiser could cope with this vesse In fact, only the five great warships of the type of the Queen Elizabeth, finished since the beginning of the war by Great Britain, are the equal of the Pennsylvania.

Commander Frank H. Clark and Civil Engineer Rueben E. Backenhaus is HARRISBURG AS now canvassing the many site, proposed within the approved zone.

NAVAL CONSULTING BOARD

The Naval Consulting Board of 24 civilians, headed by Thomas A. Edison

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 meny problems entailed in the upbuilding of the Navy. The Board held its first meeting on October 5, 1915. The Secretary of the Navy states that of the many problems presented to this Board "some have been solved and others are in process of investigation."

The Committee of Production, Organization, Manufacture and Standardization, of the Naval Consulting Board, popularly known as the Committee on Industrial Preparedness, has completed a confidential industrial inventory of the manufacturing resources of the country. Twenty-seven thousand reports covering the leading manufacturing concerns in this country have been secured by this committee. They are completely indexed for the use of the Army and Navy and have been turned over to the Council of National Defense.

The Board has passed upon the value of many inventions offered to the Navy Department. Congress it, the Navy bill approved August 29, 1916, appropriated \$1,500,000 for the establishment of a laboratory for the Naval Consulting Board. On September 19, 1916, the Board was requested to investigate and report upon a site and plans. A Committee of the Board has since made extensive study and investigations which were made the basis of a recommendation as to the best site for the construction of this labratory.

AUTHORIZED STRENGTH ON JULY 1, 1920

Under the five-year increment plan the strength of the Regular (, 1920 should be: e Strength Officers Enlisted Men Non-combatant troops, including unassigned recruits Philippine Scouts	11,45 175,00 42,75
Approximate Total in 1920	.223,58
mum War Strength Officers Enlisted Men, including Philippine Scouts	.298,00
main and the second	210.02

AGGREGATE STRENGTH OF NATIONAL GUARD TROOPS

1	N THE SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES	*
June 30 1		otal
July 31, 1	916: On border duty	1,09
Aug. 31, 1	916: On border duty	8,59
Sept. 30, 1	916: On border dut	3,70
Oct. 31, 1	916: On border duty	2,23
	strength of National Guard organizations not into the service of the United States	0,02
mb a	The amounted Militial as colled to the entire climble male and	1.

The "Unorganized Militia' so-called, is the entire eligible male population of the country, being all those male citizens between the ages of 18 and 45, and not disqualified, physically or otherwise, from performing military service in time of war.

PRESENT STATUS OF ORDNANCE

Procurement of Gauges, Dies and Jigs necessary for the manufacture of and Muntions of War. (Appropriation \$200,00.) The War Depart-

ment says:—
In addition to placing orders for small-arms ammunition through private manufacturers, which necessarily results in these establishments being equipment of said small-arms amed with gauges, dies and jigs for the manufacture of said small-arms am-unition, steps are being taken to manufacture master gauges, inspection luges, and working gauges sufficient to equip five small-arms ammunition

gauges, and working gauges sufficient to equip five small-arms ammunition plants.

The procurement of gauges, etc., for the manufacture of .30 caliber rifles has not yet reached the point where orders for these have been given. Specifications governing the manufacture of rifles by private manufactures have, however, been prepared and final action along these lines is awaiting detailed information from the most important plants in this country.

Small-arms ammunition on hand or provided for up to June 30, 1916—327,000,000 rounds, on hand, or provided for up to June 30, 1917—337,000,000 rounds. U. S. rifles, caliber .30, model of 1903, on hand or provided for up to June 30, 1916—725,000; on hand or provided for up to June 30, 1916—725,000; on hand or provided for up to June 30, 1917—836,000.

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. In addition, large orders have been placed for the various components of ammunition with many of the private manufacturers in the county equipped for this work.

Batteries of 3-inch and 4.7-inch guns and 6-inch howitzers have been ordered, either to be manufactured at the arsenals or to be procured under contract, and awards for additional material heavier than 6-inch will be made in a few days. The Department hopes that in addition to the American designs representatives in this country of foreign companies may be able to submit designs of material now used in the European war.

ARMY AERONAUTICS

Personnel

Officers aut	thorized			 			 	 	 	
Enlisted M	en autno	orized		 			 	 	 	
Present nu										
officers o	n active	duty		 			 	 	 	4
Present nu	mber of	enlisted	men		1410	DOM:				199

Machines

July 1

Machines

In Service:

HOSPITAL BASE

Humane Work

Harrisburg as a hospital base cou take care of 3,000 wounded soldier United States and Germany, it was

burg from the Atlantic; the city churches and several public building could accommodate at least 3,00

ed soldiers and sailors. City official ministers, doctors and members the Red Cross Society and other of ganizations declared that Harrisbur

ganizations declared that Harrisburg would throw open its doors wide and go the limit in looking after the wounded.

Churches to Do Share

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 add: "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 2,000 wounded and that this city has many arguments it could advance for the establishment of a base hospital.

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 Polyclinic nospital 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. Polyclinic 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 Poly-

n Service:

67 Land machines
4 Hydroaeroplanes
206 Land machines
4 Hydroaeroplanes
2 Flying boats
16 Flying boats
16 Flying boats
173 Total
207 Total
208 Total
208 Land machines
308 Hydroaeroplanes
309 Total
300 Tota

Authorized Ships

Name and Official Number	Year Authorized	P'rcentage of Com- pletion	Probable Date of Commission
BATTLESHIPS (Dreadnaughts) New Mexico (40) Mississippi (41) Idaho (42) Tennessee (43) California (44) Maryland (46) West Virginia (48) Colorado (45) Washington (47) BATTLE CRUISERS	1914 1914 1914 1915 1915 1916 1916 1916	52.0 59.6 65.5 1.4 6.1	June 1, 1918 April 1, 1918 May 1, 1918 January 9, 1919 January 9, 1919 March 5, 1920 September 5, 1920 May 5, 1920 November 5, 1920
Number (1)	1916 1916 1916 1916		
Number (4)	1916		June 26, 1919
DESTROYERS Allen (66) Shaw (68) Caldwell (69) Craven (70) Gwin (71) Conner (72) Stockton (73 Manley (74) Number (76) Number (76) Number (77) Number (78) Number (78) Number (79) Number (81) Number (81) Number (82) Number (83) Number (84) Number (84) Number (85) Number (86) Number (87) Number (89) Number (90) Number (91) Number (92) Number (93) Number (93) Number (94)	1914 1914 1915 1915 1915 1915 1915 1916 1916 1916	91.4 89.0 27.8 9.1 10.7 16.1 35.4	January 30, 1917 January 1, 1917 December 1, 1917 September 1, 1918 November 1, 1917 August 20, 1917 August 20, 1917 September 5, 1917 August 30, 1917 September 30, 1918 November 30, 1918 December 30, 1918 December 26, 1919 June 26, 1918 Foctor 30, 1918 November 30, 1918 November 30, 1918 February 28, 1918 February 28, 1918
(800 tons) L-5 (44) L-6 (45) L-7 (46) M-1 (47) L-8 (48) Schley (52) N-1 (53) N-2 (54) N-3 (55) N-7 (55) N-7 (55) N-7 (55) N-7 (59) Number (60) 800 tons. Number (61) 800 tons. O-1 (62) O-2 (63) O-3 (64) O-4 (65) O-5 (66) O-6 (67) O-7 (68) O-9 (70) O-10 (71) O-11 (72) O-12 (74) O-14 (75) O-15 (76) Number (79) Number (79) Number (81) Number (82) Number (83) Number (84) Number (84) Number (85) Number (84) Number (85) Number (86) Number (87) Number (87) Number (88) Number (89) Number (89) Number (89) Number (81) Number (81) Number (82) Number (83) Number (84) Number (85) Number (86) Number (87) Number (89) Number (99) Number (100)	1912 1912 1912 1912 1913 1914 1914 1914 1914 1915 1915 1915 1915	88.2 85.3 85.0 99.4 91.8 29.3 73.8 68.9 73.8 72.4 72.1 72.1 5.3 5.3 5.3 23.8 23.8 23.7 23.7 23.7 23.7 23.3 23.3 23.3 23.3	February 1, 1917 April 1, 1917 May 1, 1917 April 1, 1917 April 1, 1917 April 1, 1917 September 15, 1918 May 19, 1917 June 19, 1917 June 19, 1917 June 19, 1917 August 1, 1917 September 1, 1917 October 1, 1917 October 2, 1918 October 2, 1918 October 2, 1918 January 3, 1918 January 18, 1918 January 18, 1918 February 12, 1918 March 1, 1918 April 1, 1918 March 1, 1918 April 2, 1919 January 23, 1919 February 22, 1919 March 8, 1919 January 23, 1919 February 22, 1919 March 23, 1919 April 23, 1919 April 24, 1919 April 25, 1919 April 27, 1919 April 28, 1919 June 23, 1919 June 23, 1919 April 23, 1919 April 24, 1919 September 8, 1919 September 8, 1919 September 28, 1919 February 7, 1919 February 7, 1919 February 7, 1919 February 7, 1919 February 1, 1919 February 1, 1919 February 1, 1919 February 7, 1919 February 1, 1919 February 28, 1919 May 8, 1919 April 30, 1919
FUEL SHIPS Cuyama (15) Number (16) TRANSPORTS	1915 1916	84.3 0.0	April 1, 1917 No Estimate
Henderson (1) Number (2)	1913 1916	86.7	April 1, 1917
SUPPLY SHIPS Bridge (1)	1913	87.3	June 1, 1917
HOSPITAL SHIP Number (1)		1	June 12, 1919
GUN BOAT Number (21)		0.0	No Estimate
AMMUNITION SHIP			No Estimate
Number (1)	1916	lar A	1 *

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.

Arm or Corps	Authorized Strength	Actual Strength	Vacancies
Engineers Cavalry Field Artillery Infantry Coast Artillery	2,198 17,357 7,881 51,224 21,423	2,089 17,556 7,090 39,288 18,748	109 199* 791 11,936 2,675
Total line	100,083	84,771	15,312
Rct. parties and unassigned recruits Quartermaster Corps Ordnance Signal Corps Medical Dept. Miscellaneous organs. (service school detachments, prison guards, In- dian Scouts, etc.)	11,539 8,000 1,241 3,369 6,614	8,866 5,863 741 1,757 6,203	2,673 2,137 500 1,612 411
Total	133,166	109,959	23,207