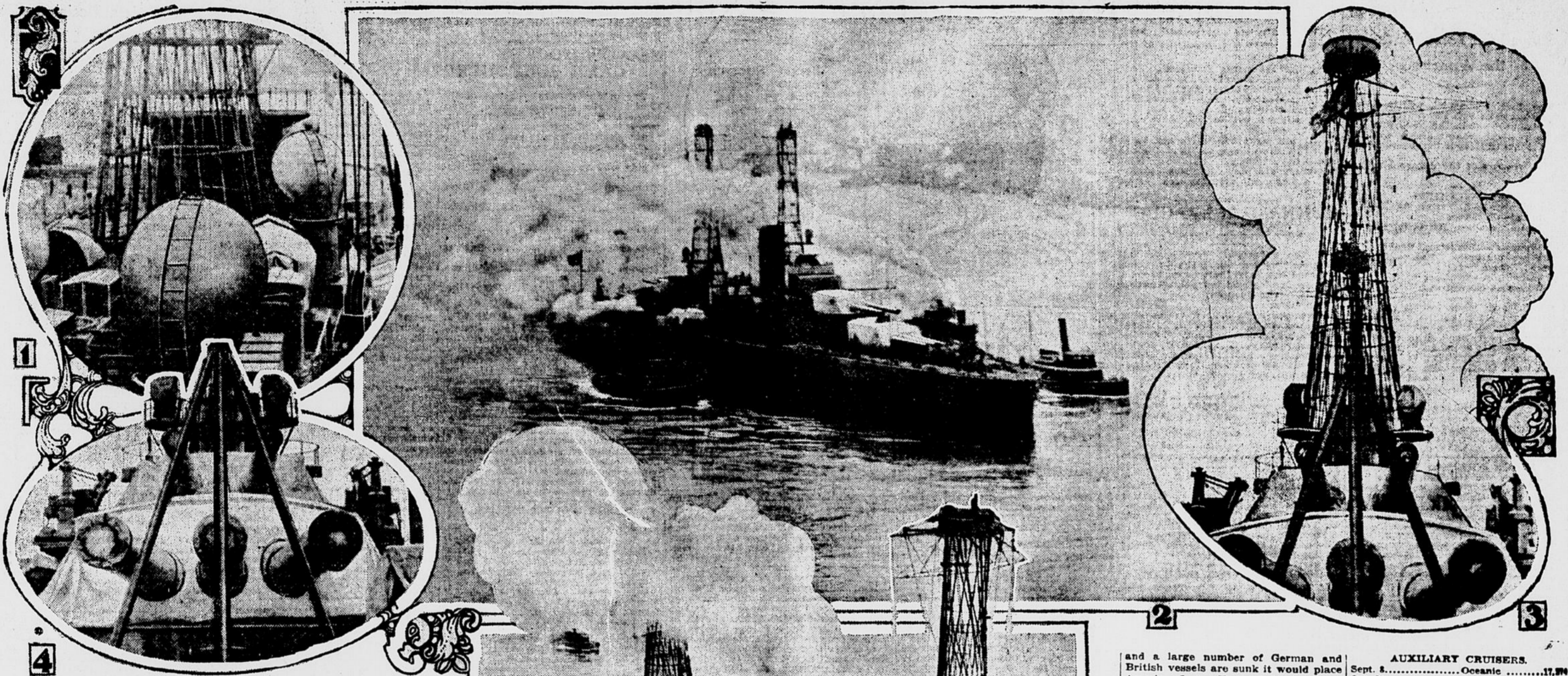


THE OKLAHOMA GREATEST BATTLESHIP IN UNITED STATES NAVY

First Superdreadnaught That Burns Oil Exclusively Is Armed With Ten 14-Inch and Twenty-one 5-Inch Guns—She Is 575 Feet Long and Carries a Crew of 1000 Men—With Only One Smokestack She Forms Striking Contrast to Other United States Battleships



Photos by American Press Association.

1—Deck view of the battleship Oklahoma. 2—The dreadnaught steaming toward the Brooklyn navy yard immediately after her completion. 3—One of the fighting towers. 4—Battery of five fourteen-inch guns. 5—Another deck view.

It is not possible at this time to get a line on the comparative strength of the navies of the world, as neither England, Germany, France nor Russia has made known the number of vessels that have been added to its fleet since the outbreak of the war. There is no doubt that the strength of the different navies has been greatly increased, and it is said that this is especially true in England's case.

There is little possibility, however, that any foreign nation has built a battleship that equals in size and equipment the new United States superdreadnaught Oklahoma. This battleship cost approximately \$15,000,000. She has a displacement of 27,500 tons and an armament of ten 14-inch guns, twenty-one 5-inch guns, four 8-pounders, two machine guns and 21-inch torpedo tubes. Her length is 575 feet, with a beam of 95 feet, the portion below the water level being 28 feet 6 inches. The battleship is manned by 63 officers and 1,000 men. The contract called for a speed of 20½ knots an hour.

The Oklahoma is fitted only for the burning of oil fuel, and for this reason

there is a vast saving in the space usually required for coal bunkers. For this reason also only one smokestack is required, and she forms a striking contrast in appearance with the other dreadnaughts now in service in the United States navy.

The Oklahoma represents a greater degree than any of her predecessors the united experience and thought of the various branches of the naval service, and the officers of both line and staff unite in the belief that she is the most powerful vessel yet completed.

The following table, covering the Oklahoma with the other modern American battleships in commission, shows the steady progression in battleship construction in this country:

Ship	Tonnage	Guns	down
South Carolina	16,000	8 12-inch	1906
Delaware and North Dakota	20,000	10 12-inch	1907
Utah and Florida	22,000	10 12-inch	1909
Arkansas and Wyoming	26,000	12 12-inch	1910
New York and Texas	27,000	10 14-inch	1911
Oklahoma and Nevada	27,500	10 14-inch	1912

The weight of the projectiles fired in a broadside from these twelve ships

would be 124,000 pounds, of which the forty 14-inch guns would hurl 56,000 and the eight 12-inch guns 68,000 pounds.

The principal interest of the new ship lies in her great defensive power. Not only does she carry a much greater weight of armor than has been carried by any ship built, but the armor has been disposed to greater advantage. The chief duty of a warship is to maintain her stability and her mobility and at all times present a completely protected emplacement for her guns. In other words, she must not only carry her guns into the fight, but she must nurse them through all its savage

hammering so effectively that they shall be able to pour shells into the enemy until they have silenced or sent him to the bottom.

In the case of the Oklahoma the armor belt is thirteen and one-half inches thick and the casing of the barbettes thirteen inches. In the turret the armor varies from nine to eighteen inches in thickness, and the armor of the conning tower and tube is sixteen inches. The covering of the gun deck is three inches thick and that of the protective deck two inches. An important feature of the side armor of the Oklahoma is the way in which the plates are attached to the

ships. In the older ships the armor is arranged horizontally in two strips, with a continuous horizontal seam, which is slightly above the water line, between the upper and lower strips. This arrangement presents a continuous point of weakness near the water line at a most vulnerable point. In the new ship the armor plates are laid vertically and extend the whole depth of the belt.

America May Have Greatest Navy.

It is not impossible that America will have the greatest navy in the world after the present war. Should there be several decisive sea battles

and a large number of German and British vessels are sunk it would place America first. England has suffered more naval losses than any other country, having lost a total of forty-four warships, with a total tonnage of 284,504. Germany has lost sixty-nine vessels, having a total tonnage of 238,804. Principal losses of British naval vessels to date are as follows:

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BATTLESHIPS.		
Oct. 25.....	Audacious	24,000
Nov. 2.....	Bulwark	15,000
Jan. 1.....	Formidable	15,000
March 18.....	Irresistible	15,000
March 18.....	Ocean	12,500
May 12.....	Goliath	12,500
May 25.....	Triumph	11,800
May 27.....	Majestic	14,900
Dec. 20.....	Natal	18,800
Jan. 9.....	King Edw. VII.	18,300

Jan. 5.....	King	Edw VII, 16, 35
ARMORED CRUISERS.		
Sept. 2.....	Aboukir12,00
Sept. 2.....	Cressy12,00
Sept. 2.....	Hogue12,00

CRUISERS.		
Oct. 15.....	Hawke	7,350
Nov. 1.....	Good Hope	14,100
Nov. 1.....	Monmouth	9,800

LIGHT CRUISERS.		
Aug. 6.....	Amphion	3,360
Sept. 5.....	Pathfinder	2,940
Sept. 20	Pegasus	2,130

Oct. 31.....	Hermes	5,00
SUBMARINES.		
Sept. 14.....	AE-1	72
Oct. 18.....	E-3	72

AUXILIARY CRUISERS.		
Sept. 2.....	Oceanic	17,370
Oct. 30.....	Robillo	7,000
Jan. 25.....	Vikno	5,300
Feb. 3.....	Cian M'N'gton	4,965
March 12.....	Bayano	5,943

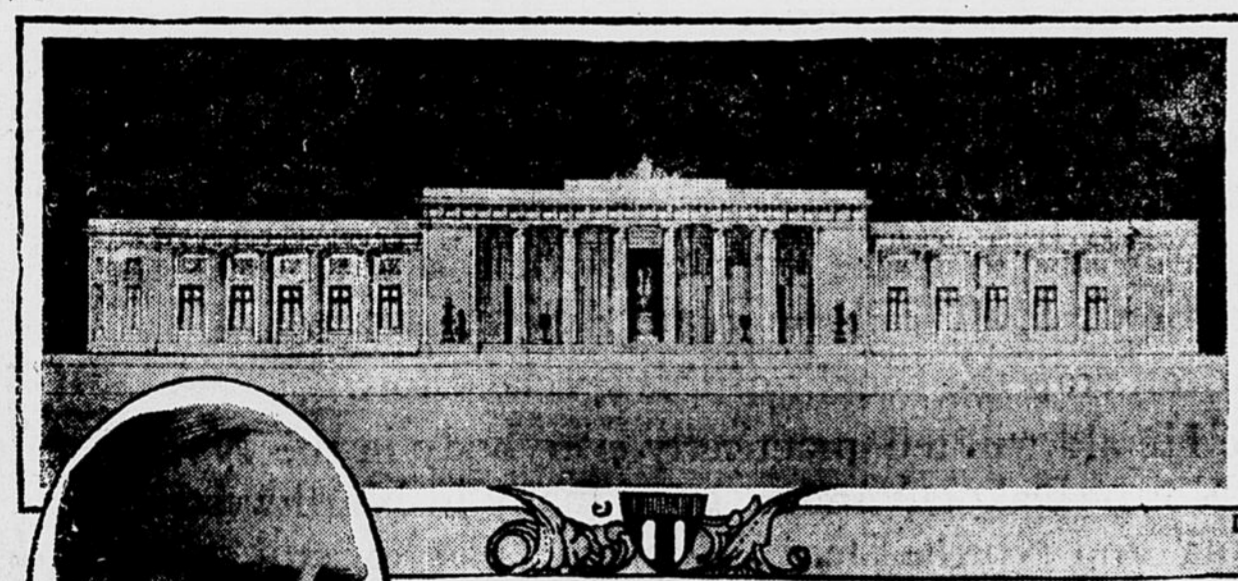
In addition to the foregoing list, according to press reports, possibly five or six more English submarines have been lost. Many tugs permanently or temporarily in the British navy service have been sunk, either while engaged in laying or sweeping for mines.

England, France, Russia, Japan, Italy, Germany, Austria and Turkey have lost a total of 618,650 tons of war vessels, including battleships, cruisers, gunboats, submarines, and other types of naval craft. The large tonnage of warships lost by England, France, Russia, Japan, and Italy during the first year of the war was 326,855, while in the same period Germany, Austria, and Turkey lost an aggregate of 252,781 tons. The recapitulation by countries follows:

ENTENTE ALLIES.		
Ships	Tonnage	
England	44	284,504
France	12	28,327
Russia	6	21,775
Japan	7	4,901
Italy	4	17,758
Total	73	356,965

TEUTONIC ALLIES.		
Ships	Tonnage	
Germany	69	238,804
Austria	7	7,337
Turkey	12	16,690
Total	88	262,731
Grand total both sides	163	619,696

All the Nation Joins In Honoring Memory of William McKinley on Anniversary of His Birth



William McKinley and Memorial That Is Being Erected in Honor of His Memory.



ON Jan. 29, 1842, William McKinley was born in the little village of Niles, O. He died in Buffalo on Sept. 14, 1901, as a result of a wound inflicted by an assassin. McKinley was the twenty-fifth president of the United States and at the time of his death had just started his second term. All the nation joins in honoring his memory on the anniversary of his birth. His native state has made the day somewhat of a holiday, and memorial services are held in many cities.

McKinley is remembered as one of the most popular and loved presidents that the United States ever had. The Republican national convention nominated him for president in 1896, and he

was elected over William J. Bryan in the November election. During his term the United States engaged in war with Spain and at its close entered on a new era of expansion. In 1900 McKinley was re-nominated and re-elected, he taking the oath for the second time on March 4, 1901.

Accompanied by Mrs. McKinley and a group of near relatives and friends, President McKinley, after spending a vacation at his home in Canton, went to Buffalo on Sept. 4 to visit the Pan-American exposition. While holding a public reception in the Temple of Music on Sept. 6 the president was twice shot by Leon Czolgosz, a Polish anarchist. He lingered for a week, retaining consciousness to the last. Advised that the end was near, he responded: "Goodbye, all; goodbye. It is God's way; his will be done, not ours."

William McKinley was married to Ida Saxton, daughter of James and Katherine Saxton, in Canton on Jan. 25, 1871. They were the parents of two daughters, Katherine and Ida, both of whom died in infancy. Mrs. McKinley died on May 26, 1907.

Now in process of construction near his birthplace at Niles there is one of the most magnificent memorials to be found anywhere in the country. The memorial was provided for by an act of congress signed by President Taft March 4, 1909, and was the first act that he signed as president. An association was formed to carry out the work, and Colonel Joseph G. Butler, Jr., of Youngstown, the boyhood friend and companion of Mr. McKinley, was chosen to take active charge as president.

The memorial building when completed will be valued at more than \$200,000 and will stand in a beautiful park donated by the town of Niles, valued at \$50,000 additional. The personal relics associated with the career of Mr. McKinley will be here assembled. There will be a library, a relic room, a public auditorium and headquarters for the Grand Army of the Republic and Spanish War veterans. The cornerstone of this memorial was laid on Nov. 20, 1915.

Concerning the memorial former President Taft said: "William McKinley was a man whom I was a great pleasure and inspiration to know. His high patriotism, his steadfastness of purpose and devotion to duty, his gentleness, his cheering optimism, all endeared him to those who came into personal touch with him as well as to the general public, who

Andrew Carnegie, Who Will Die a Poor Man, Enjoying Vacation on Houseboat Off Florida Coast

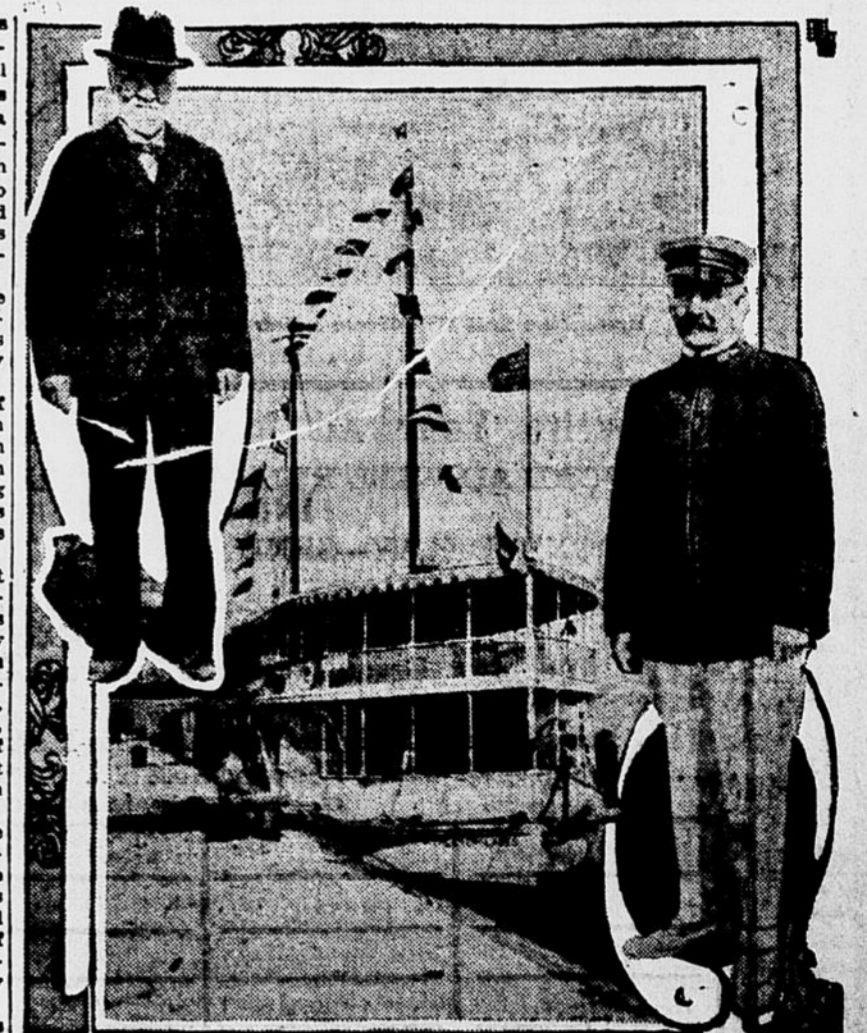
ANDREW CARNEGIE, who has been trying for the past several years to give away all of his money and who has often expressed the wish to die a poor man, is greatly enjoying his winter vacation, which is being spent on a houseboat in the waters adjacent to Florida. Mr. and Mrs. Carnegie and a small party compose the inhabitants of the Everglades, which is under command of Captain A. S. Wallace.

Several weeks will be spent on the waters of the southland, where it is always warm and where the sun always shines. The boat is new and has every convenience.

Mr. Carnegie has a fortune today of only \$20,000,000. Of the vast wealth which the ironmaster possessed when he started giving away his money in conformity with his principle of dying poor, that is all he has left. He is now far down on the list of America's rich men.

Mr. Carnegie has given away about \$850,000,000. If interest were to be included on some of the funds he has set aside the total would reach nearly \$400,000,000. This sum he has given away in pursuance of his belief, as expressed by Dr. Henry S. Pritchett, president of the Carnegie foundation, that the man who dies possessed of great wealth and who devotes no part of it to the public use has failed in life.

The \$20,000,000 which Mr. Carnegie has left he has devised in his will almost entirely to charity. Very little will go to his family. Thus, when his will is made public, it will be found that he really made good his boast of dying poor. There is, strictly speaking, no record like his in this or any other country.



Photos by American Press Association.

Andrew Carnegie, His Houseboat, the Everglades, and Captain A. S. Wallace.

Mr. Carnegie owns considerable real estate. Besides the place on Fifth avenue, he owns the famous Shill castle with its large estate in Scotland and a place at Bar Harbor. The income on his present fortune of \$20,000,000 is \$1,000,000 a year, enough, he has found, to live on and maintain some place, but small in comparison with the income of more than \$10,000,000 which he received at one time from the steel bonds alone.