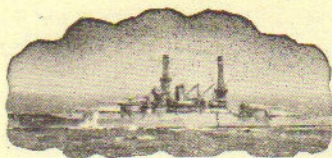


SOUVENIR
OF YOUR VISIT TO
THE UNITED STATES SHIP
NEW MEXICO



NAVY DAY

27—OCTOBER—1924

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

NEWS ABOUT THE U. S. S. NEW MEXICO

The U. S. S. New Mexico was commissioned in New York Navy Yard on 20 May, 1918. She is the first electric driven battleship launched. Her length over all is 624 feet, beam 97 feet 6 inches, and she has a draft of 30 feet. She displaces 32,000 tons and her armament consists of 12 14 inch, 12 5 inch guns, 8 3 inch anti-aircraft and 2 21 inch torpedo tubes.

This vessel has 9 boilers and 2 turbo generators, capable of developing 26,400 horsepower which energy is capable of propelling the ship at 21 knots. There are six dynamos, two of which are connected with the main drive and the other four are used to operate the various machinery aboard ship, such as lighting, heat, pumps, printing machinery, ventilators, turrets, windlasses, wash and dough kneading machines, lathes, drill-presses, saws etc. The total power developed at full speed on board the New Mexico is sufficient to operate all the surface electric cars of a city the size of San Francisco.

The New Mexico is capable of distilling 55,000 gallons of fresh water per day and makes between 6,000 and 7,000 pounds of ice per day.

The ship has a capacity of 1,032,203 gallons of fuel oil. This amount of oil will enable the ship to steam for 80 days, at the rate of 8 knots per hour without refueling.

It takes 470 pounds of powder to fire one 14 inch shell weighing 1,400 pounds. The maximum range of a 14 inch gun is 24,000 yards or 14 land miles. A 5 inch shell weighs 50 pounds, requires 24½ pounds of powder and has a range of about 15,000 yards or about 9 land miles. Each torpedo costs about \$8,000, and has a range of about 12,000 yards.

The complement of the New Mexico is 1,475 officers and men.

The average daily food consumption consists of:

| | |
|------------------------|---------------------------|
| 125 lbs. milk | 220 lbs butter |
| 140 lbs. coffee | 1400 lbs bread |
| 400 lbs. jam | 300 lbs tinned vegetables |
| 80 lbs rolled oats | 1600 lbs. potatoes |
| 100 lbs. onions | 700 lbs. pork loins |
| 300 lbs. luncheon meat | 100 lbs. macaroni |
| 300 lbs. cake | 240 dozen eggs |
| 400 lbs. sugar | |

Enough food can be stored on board to provide subsistence for the personnel of the ship for 90 days at sea.

The payroll of the ship's complement averages about \$110,000.00 per month.

Some interesting features of the equipment and the operation of a Man-o-War.

Main engines (electrically driven)

Oil burning boilers.

Steering engine.

Ice machines and evaporators.

Central station and plotting room.

Torpedo room.

Powder magazines.

Foundry, carpenter and ship fitter shops.

Machine shop.

Storerooms and ship's store.

Refrigerator.

Living spaces and galley.

Turrets and handling rooms.

Broadside battery and anti-aircraft guns.

Defense and spotting stations.

Navigation bridge.

Flag bridge.

Signal stations and equipment,

Catapult and seaplane.
Optical shop.
Conning tower.
Powder testing room.
Sick Bay and operating room.
Dentist's equipment.
Print shop and Post Office.
Library and reading room.
Laundry.
Barber shop.
Clothes presser.
Tailor and cobbler shop.
Brig-(jail).

Since the New Mexico was commissioned, six years ago last May, she has traveled approximately 300,000 miles, or a distance equal to over 12 times around the world. The places visited include, England, Ireland, Scotland, France, Panama, Chile, Peru, Hawaiian Islands and all the larger cities of the east and west coasts of the United States.

The New Mexico is known as the "Wonder Ship" of the U. S. Navy, having won the Engineering Efficiency Trophy twice and the Gunnery Trophy once in the last six years.

Navy Day was instituted in 1922 and October 27 was selected because it is the birthday of Theodore Roosevelt, who was recognized as one of the greatest advocates of an adequate Navy. A cordial invitation is extended to our civilian population to visit and become better acquainted with our "Nation's First Line of Defense."

In time of peace, our statesmen, chosen from civil life, run our Government and determine its policies. When they are no longer able to maintain peace, Congress declares war. The Navy then steps in and restores the peace, returning the reins of government to the civil officials. An adequate Navy makes peace, not war.