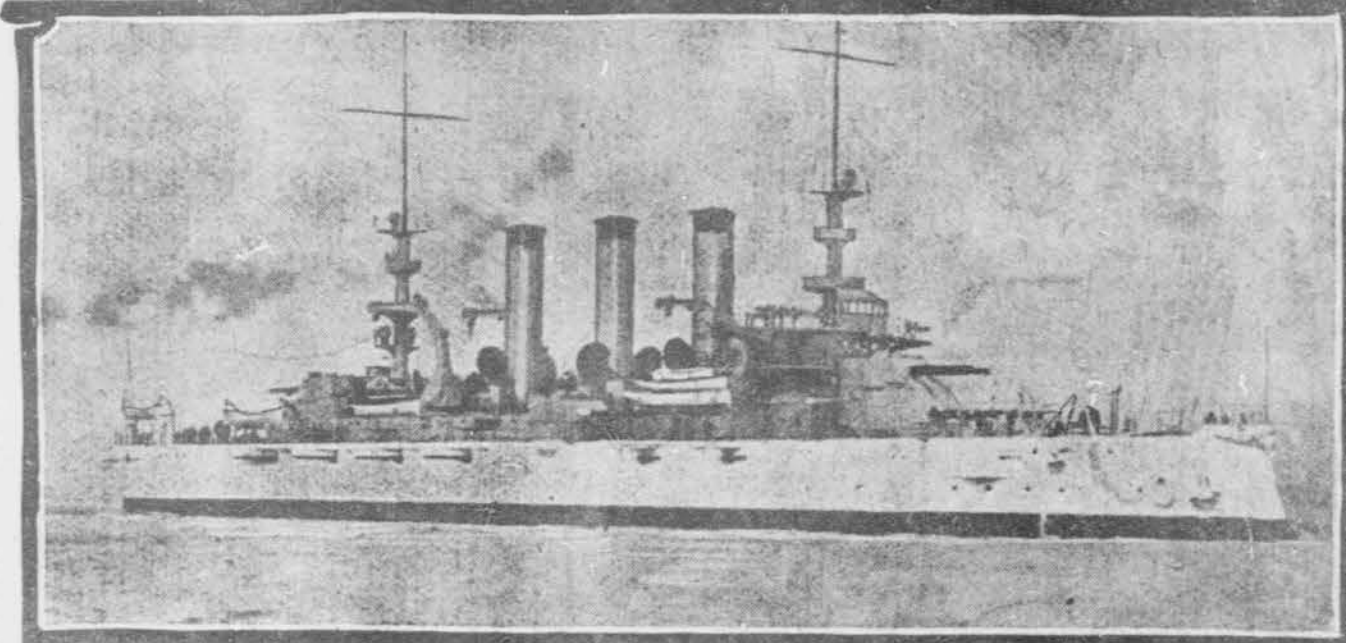
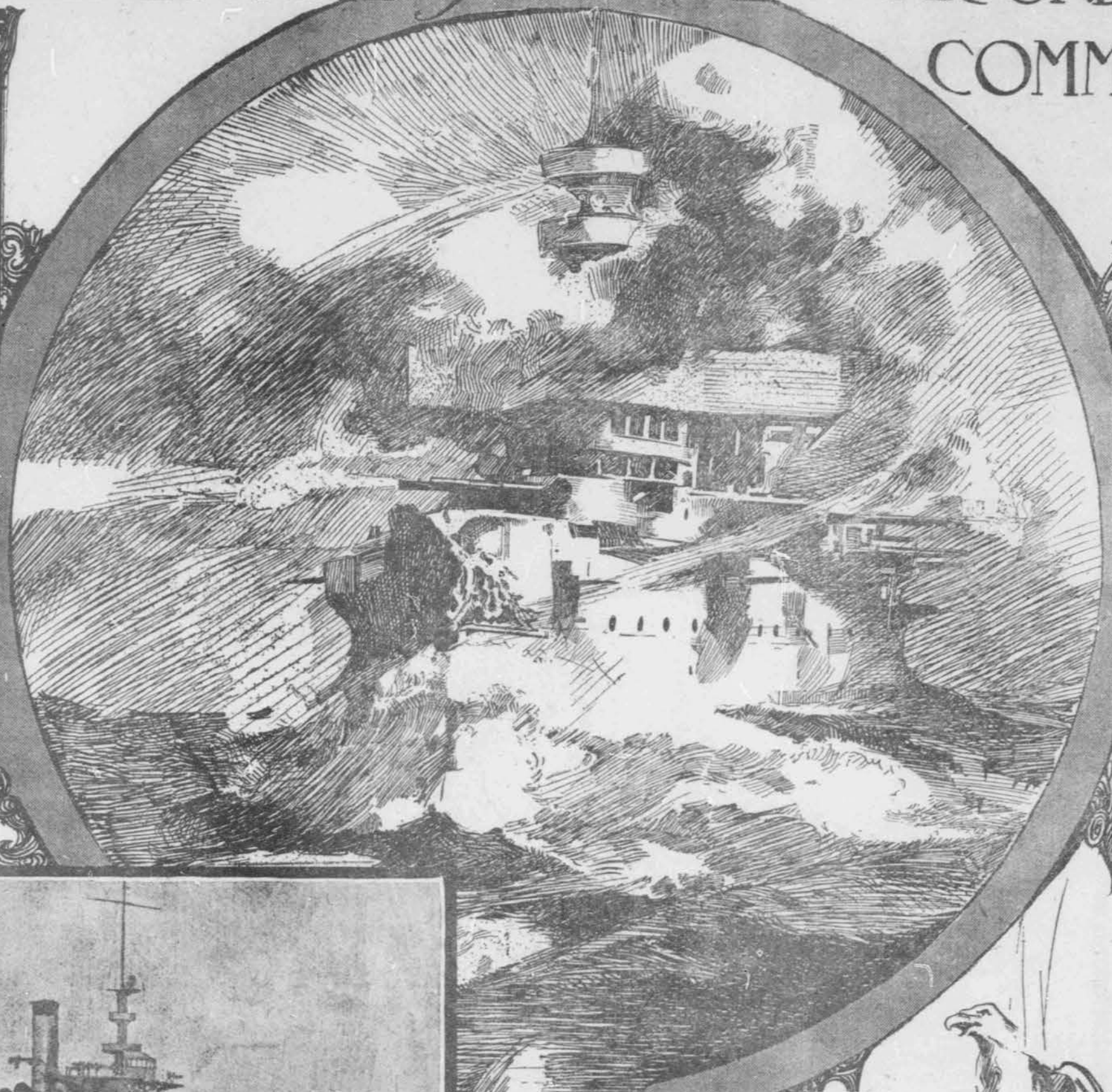


GREATEST AMERICAN FLEET

EVER ASSEMBLED IN TIME OF PEACE OR WAR UNDER ONE COMMANDER.



REAR ADMIRAL EVANS,
Commander of Gigantic Fleet.



THE BATTLESHIP VIRGINIA.

Great Fighting Sea Monsters Anchor in Hampton Roads for Spectacular Contrast of U. S. Engines of War With Foreign Countries' Death-Dealing Machines, and for Most Powerful and Terrible Peace Plea.

NEVER in the history of the United States Navy has there been such a formidable array of warships as that which will gather in Hampton Roads this month to participate in the Jamestown Exposition.

The largest fleet ever previously assembled under the command of one United States naval officer was that which was reviewed by President Roosevelt in Long Island, September 3, 1906.

While the Jamestown aggregation of fighting sea monsters will not quite equal that of Oyster Bay in numerical strength, it will surpass it in fighting power, and counting the foreign vessels of war which will form a part of the naval display, the Jamestown fleet will be superior to the review of last fall.

Visitors to Jamestown, however, will be given the opportunity to see both fleets, for the Navy Department has decided to place in the Government building an exact reproduction by model of the Long Island fleet. These models are actual reproductions of the vessels which participated in the review, complete in

essential details; and the relative position of each model will indicate the location of the corresponding vessel on the day of the grand review. The models will be placed on a large table covered with canvas, painted in a very artistic manner in imitation of water, and will give a very realistic representation of the strength of the largest fleet which

had, up to that time, ever been assembled under the command of one American naval officer.

Admiral Evans to Command.
Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans will be in command of the Jamestown fleet, which will consist of thirty-six war vessels. There will be sixteen first class and one second class bat-

tleships, whereas the Oyster Bay fleet contained only twelve battleships. As battleships are still considered the backbone of a navy, in spite of the vaunted fighting power of torpedo boats and torpedo boat destroyers, five extra battleships will make a great difference in the strength of a fleet. The present fleet will have only six cruisers, as against eight in the former, and two monitors, as against

four. The former fleet had twelve torpedo boats and destroyers; the present fleet will have only one less. There were three submarines at Oyster Bay; it is not known yet whether there will be any at Jamestown, although the probabilities are that there will be several. Foreign countries will be represented by at least seventeen war vessels, mostly armored and protected cruisers. England will have four cruisers

under the command of a rear admiral, and France will have two cruisers under the command of an officer of similar rank. Japan's two cruisers, the *Tsubaka* and the *Chitose*, will be commanded by a vice admiral. Germany, Italy, Chile, Portugal, Austria,

and the Argentine Republic will each be represented by one or more vessels. The American and foreign war vessels together will make a grand display of over fifty monsters of war; and will be a sight that may not be duplicated for many years. Patriotic Americans, who are interested in the growth of our Navy, will be permitted at Jamestown to see many displays in addition to that of the fleet which will show them how the United States Navy has progressed.

Display of Large Guns.

One of these will show, historically, the advances made in the largest type of guns carried by men-of-war at different periods from 1776 up to the present date. This exhibition will contain full-sized models, longitudinal sections, commencing with the old 32-pounder, smooth bore, of 1776 and running up to the 12-inch breech loading rifle weighing 42 1/2 tons which uses a projectile of 1,100 pounds and a charge of 230 pounds of smokeless powder.

The 12-inch breech loading rifle is of a later date, being somewhat longer, the projectile used weighs 320 pounds and the smokeless powder charge from 50 to 80 pounds. These models were manufactured at the Washington naval gun factory, and are exact reproductions of the originals. Various models of original guns, offensive and defensive arms and apparatus, including torpedoes, ammunition, war explosives, and the machinery for use with them, will also be shown.

There will also be full-sized models of the largest anchors used by vessels of war from the commencement of the wooden stock, the standard navy type, and the steelless anchors, exhibits of electrical appliances, chains and ropes manufactured at the Boston Navy Yard, galley, cooking utensils, washing machines, bake ovens, steam boxes, soap tables and gear, navigating and surveying instruments, compasses of various sizes, signal apparatus, athletic outfit issued to the naval service, athletic trophies, searchlights, and numerous articles of equipment used in preparing food on board ship, etc.

Models Showing Navy's Growth.

There will also be about thirty models of vessels of the navy on a scale of one forty-eighth of the full size, complete in every detail, and half-models of vessels, showing representative types from the "Benjamin Richard" up to the "Connecticut" and "Louisiana" type.

Another interesting feature of the exhibit will be a working model of a graving or dry dock built to scale, illustrating the type and size of docks at various navy yards. The model of the dock and basin occupies a square 30 by 8 feet. In connection with the dock is a tank filled with water representing a basin or harbor, in which a model of the U. S. S. Illinois will be floated each day and the process of docking a ship will be shown in detail.

The flood gates of the dock will be opened, filling the dock with water, the caisson floated out of position, the ship hauled into its berth, the caisson replaced and the dock drained, allowing the ship to settle quietly and safely upon the keel blocks. While settling, the shoring will be put in place. The whole will illustrate graphically the process by which a battleship is placed in position for repairs on her hull below the water line and for the removal of barnacles.

Reproduction of Floating Docks.

There will also be exhibited a working model of a steel floating drydock, illustrating the type installed at the New Orleans naval station and the Pensacola navy yard, and the Dewey, which was recently towed to the naval station, Olongapo, P. I., and there installed. The model will be afloat in a tank of water which will also contain a model of a battleship built to the same scale, one forty-eighth of actual size.

All operations incident to the docking of a vessel in a floating drydock will be performed, including the sinking of the drydock to the required depth by the admission of water into pontoons, the hauling of the ship into the dock and its centering over the deck of the drydock as submerged; the raising of the dock by pumping the water from the pontoons until the blocking, previously arranged upon their decks, has a resting place for the ship, engage her, and, continuing to rise, lift her above the water level, ready for such examination and repairs as may be necessary, such side shoring as may be necessary being adjusted in the meantime. The undocking of the ship will be illustrated, the preceding operations being reversed for the purpose.

Naval Academy in Miniature.

The United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md., where our future officers of the navy—the midshipmen—pursue their studies and receive their naval and military training, and for which Congress appropriated \$10,000,000, is reproduced in miniature at the scale of one thirty-second of an inch to the foot. This model is 128 feet and shows the entire layout of the grounds, buildings, roads, paths, water front, and gives a careful expression of the general character of the buildings.

An immense eagle, weighing about a ton, representing the stem ornament of the United States steamer *Niagara*, which vessel was used in laying the first cable across the Atlantic, will also be exhibited. In addition the Marine Corps contributes to the Navy Department's exhibit a sample of uniforms, arms, and accoutrements artfully arranged in large glass show cases.

The Medical School, Too.

The Naval Medical School, Twenty-second and E streets, is reproduced in miniature on the scale of one thirty-second of an inch to the foot.

An exhibit will also be made of the handiwork of the Artificers' School, located at the navy yard at Norfolk, Va., where they are trained to perform repair work on small boats, fittings, auxiliary machinery, and plumbing.

There will be hundreds of other exhibits installed to give visitors a general idea of the work being done by the navy, and observers will find a large store of information on the most important features of naval progress, past and present.



REAR ADMIRAL DAVIS AND THE BATTLESHIP MINNESOTA.

