

BIGGEST WARSHIP NEARLY COMPLETE

Arizona, Just Launched, Has So Far Cost \$7,425,000.

TOTAL TO REACH \$16,000,000

Uncle Sam's Newest Dreadnought Carries Twelve Fourteen-inch Guns and Twenty-two Five-inch Rifles. Is the Thirty-ninth Warship Built for American Navy Since 1892.

Washington.—The thirty-ninth battleship built for the American navy since 1892 took the water when the super-dreadnought Arizona slipped from the ways of the New York navy yard. Compared to the first American battleship, the Indiana, launched in 1893, the Arizona is nearly twice as long, half again as wide and of three times as great displacement. Against the Indiana's four thirteen-inch guns and eight eight-inch the Arizona will carry twelve fourteen-inch and twenty-two five-inch rifles, the same armament as her sister ship, the Pennsylvania, that was recently launched at Newport News.

The Indiana's thirteen inch guns were identical with those aboard the famous old Oregon, which played their part in the battle of Santiago.

With the fourteens of the Arizona in her turrets, the Oregon could have halted any one of the fleeing Spanish ships almost without leaving her station. The Arizona's guns have a range, even at the low elevation of American navy mountings, of fifteen miles or more against eight or nine miles for the old thirteens.

The Arizona is the fourth battleship built by the United States in its own navy yard at New York. The others

her guns and armor and other equipment, and when she goes into commission her cost to the country will have reached the huge total of \$16,000,000 or more. This cost represents a reduction of nearly \$500,000 in guns and armor, according to the navy department, under the prices paid for the Pennsylvania's offensive and defensive equipment. It was in dealing with contracts for the Arizona's armor that secretary Daniels demanded competitive bidding and succeeded in effecting the saving.

TESTS NEW GAS BOMB.

American Inventor Tries Out His Chemicals on Condensed Cattle.

Chicago.—A series of exhaustive experiments are being conducted at Fort Sheridan, under the supervision of United States army officers, with the chemical bomb recently invented by Dr. L. R. Fowzer. Condensed cattle are the subjects. Dr. Fowzer declares their death will be instantaneous.

A representative of the war department conferred with Dr. Fowzer, and it developed that government chemists have been working for a year to perfect a bomb almost identical with Dr. Fowzer's.

"I would not be afraid to tell any one everything used in the bomb," said Dr. Fowzer, "and defy production of the bomb. The manufacturing process is the secret. I am glad the United States government is investigating my bomb. This country can have it for a tithe of what it would cost any foreign nation."

"My bomb will accomplish more toward eliminating war than your pleas for peace. When science succeeds in making war so deadly that men will recoil from it in horror then peace will have made gigantic strides."

While Dr. Fowzer's claim pertains only to the chemical properties of the bomb, the method of loading and shooting it from a cannon is something which he expects will require considerable experiment. This problem, however, seems to have already been solved by the government. The containers and a thin steel casing have been perfected.

FRANCE'S TRADE LOSS IS \$1,143,000,000

Suffers Greatly In Commercial Way Since Beginning of War.

Washington.—The war to date has cost France more than \$1,143,000,000 of her foreign trade, according to figures sent to the department of commerce by United States Consul General A. M. Thackara at Paris.

Of this vast amount over \$800,000,000 was sacrificed in the first four months of the conflict, up to Jan. 1, 1915. In that period the republic also was deprived of 900,000 tons of wheat grown on her own soil and seized by the German armies occupying her northern provinces. There was, too, a decrease in that time of 6,162 in the number of ships arriving at and 5,196 in the number of ships departing from French ports.

In the first three months of 1915 the loss in France's foreign trade was nearly \$344,000,000, being \$411,200,000 as against \$755,000,000 in the same period in 1914.

The imports since the first of this year have been \$286,000,000 as against \$442,300,000 and the exports have been \$125,100,000 as compared with \$312,000,000.

The imports of foods fell off \$3,500,000, those of industrial materials \$190,000,000, while those of manufactures, mostly war munitions, increased over \$7,000,000.

The exports of food products decreased nearly \$7,000,000, those of industrial materials over \$64,000,000 and manufactures \$96,000,000.

The imports into France in 1914 totaled \$1,225,397,000 as against \$1,025,317,000 in 1913, and the exports from France in 1914 were \$931,131,000 as compared with \$1,327,882,000 in 1913, a decrease of \$396,751,000.

The crushing extent of the blow dealt by the war is shown by the fact that in the first six months of 1914, before hostilities, France's foreign trade increased \$33,391,000.

The tendency of the war toward economic exhaustion is indicated by the fact that the decrease in imports and exports was almost entirely in material for the industries and in manufactures.

The United Kingdom suffered less than any other nation by reason of the decrease in French trade, and the United States came next. The Belgian trade was almost entirely destroyed through the occupancy of that kingdom by the German armies. The shipments from Belgium to France in 1914, before the war, were valued at \$90,405,000, while the shipments after the war began, up to Jan. 1, 1915, were only \$677,000.

HARVEST FIELDS OVER-RUN

The Government employment office is sending out calls for harvest hands for Kansas and Oklahoma, estimating that Kansas is in need of 35,000 and Oklahoma 16,000 to 18,000 men. Reliable reports from the wheat fields of Oklahoma says that there are thousands of men unable to obtain employment. It is criminal for reports to be sent that will cause men to flock where there is no work. The probabilities are that Oklahoma can supply her own harvest hands besides furnish a few for other States. It is an old trick to flood the country with men in order to reduce wages.

MESSIAH'S KINGDOM.

Glorious Day of Divine Favor Near. The period in which sin is permitted has been a dark night to humanity, never to be forgotten; but the glorious day of righteousness and divine favor is soon to be ushered in by Messiah. He, as the Sun of Righteousness, shall arise and shine fully and clearly into and upon all, bringing healing and blessing, which will more than counterbalance the dreadful night of weeping, sighing, pain, sickness and death, in which the groaning creation has been so long. "Weeping may endure for a night, but joy cometh in the morning." For further Light on the coming Kingdom send thirty-five cents for the Helping Hand for Bible Students, entitled, "Thy Kingdom Come." Bible and Tract Society, 17 Hicks Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Correspondents wanted in every neighborhood in this section of the country.

For Rent—Dwelling house. Apply at News office.

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Bargain Agents of the Daily Statesman, Salem, Ore.

Bills Allowed by the City Council For May

Walter L. Torze salary	\$30.00
L. T. Murphy, salary and fees as city marshal	30.00
L. T. Murphy, salary as water superintendent	27.00
W. P. Lewis, labor	1.25
C. E. McPherron, salary	22.55
Portland Wood Pipe Co.	7.25
J. J. Sammons, surveying bridge	2.50
F. K. Hubbard, labor	.50
E. R. Lewis, auto trip to Dallas	4.00
Electric Light Co., city lights	85.65
C. H. Mix, time check	2.40
A. Wertzberger, time check	6.40
Oscar Sampson, time check	4.00
I. G. Singleton, time check	11.20
F. C. Mer. Co. time check	1.40
" " " " "	1.70
" " " " "	3.50
Falls City Lumber Co. lumber	42.48
W. D. Bancroft, use of jackscrews and labor	8.00
J. C. Talbot, supplies	46.55

Post Office Time Card

Office hours: Daily, except Sunday, 8 a.m. to 6.30 p.m.

Mail arrives, from
Salem 9:00 a.m., 5:45 p.m.
Dallas, 9:00 A. M., 5:45 P. M.
Portland and Dallas train No. 351, 1:55 A. M.
Black Rock, 1:30 P. M.
Mail closes for:
Salem, 8:50 A.M., 1 P. M. and 5 P. M.
Dallas, 8:50 A. M. and 5 P. M.
Portland-Dallas train, 353, 1 P. M.
Black Rock, 11 A. M.

SUNDAY ONLY
Office hours: 9:30 to 10:30 a.m.
Mail arrives from Salem, 9:00 a. m.
Mail closes for Salem, 8:50 a. m.
Effective May 13, 1915.
IRA C. MEHLING, Postmaster

Mr. Home Seeker—
COME TO FALLS CITY, OREGON
and Buy Orchard Land

Notice to News Subscribers
A blue-pencil cross mark on this notice means that your subscription to The News has expired and needs fixing. Do it now.

Business Man Praises Dr. Miles' Heart Remedy

Successful Merchant After Investigation Found a Remedy That Restored His Health.

"This is Thanksgiving day in the state of Pennsylvania, and I want to devote a part of it in writing a letter to you. On the 26th day of November, 1910, I was stricken with heart trouble. My family physician called it Angina Pectoris. I had from one to five attacks in 24 hours, in the latter part of December, 1910. I wrote to the Miles Medical Co., for information concerning my case, and in reply I received a very kind and instructive letter, which I handed to my family doctor, and he told me to use your Remedies in connection with the medicine he gave me, so I did. I used five bottles of Dr. Miles' Heart Remedy and seven bottles of Dr. Miles' Nervine. I was confined to the house for about four months. The action of my heart is now, and has been normal for the last six months. I can truly recommend Dr. Miles' Nervine and Heart Remedy to do what they are intended for, if used according to directions. I thank you kindly for your advice in answer to my monthly reports. I am now sixty-seven years of age, have been in the mercantile business for thirty-five years and lived retired for the last thirteen years."
A. B. HOLLINGER,
Lincoln, Penna.

Dr. Miles' Heart Remedy is sold and guaranteed by all druggists.
MILES MEDICAL CO., Elkhart, Ind.



MISS ESTHER ROSS, SPONSOR FOR THE ARIZONA.

were the Connecticut, the Dreadnought Florida and the super-Dreadnought New York, at present one of the largest, swiftest and most powerful of American fighting craft. Against the New York's displacement of 27,000 tons, however, the Arizona displaces 31,400 tons and measures 600 feet in length and ninety-seven feet six inches in width. She will mount twelve fourteen-inch guns to the ten fourteens carried by the Texas, and they will be carried three to a turret, as aboard the Pennsylvania. Immediately the keel of the navy department's greatest experiment in naval construction, the electrically driven super-Dreadnought California, will be laid at the New York navy yard. She will be nearly 1,000 tons heavier than the Arizona, although carrying the same equipment and arrangement of guns, but is expected to develop a greater speed than the twenty-one knots desired of the Arizona. Comparing the most recent government built battleship to the first turned out, navy officials point to the fact that although the Arizona has twelve guns to the Connecticut's four and displaces 15,400 tons more water, being nearly twice as large, she will carry only 915 men as against the 1,012 men who are needed to handle the smaller ship. This is due to the improvement in mechanical appliances for battleships in the last decade and also to the fact that oil has been substituted for coal as fuel, decreasing the necessary fire room force and that only two sizes of guns compose her armament against the four sizes aboard the Connecticut. The Arizona was sponsored by Miss Esther Ross of Prescott, Ariz., nominated by Governor Hunt of Arizona. As she lies in the water today the ship has cost the government \$7,425,000. An even greater sum will go for

RELIGIO-SCIENTIFIC SKETCHES ON HUMAN PROGRESS

PRIDE—JEALOUSY—ANGER—MURDER

No children were born to Adam and Eve in Eden. They labored with sweat of face for quite a time before their first-born came. Doubtless he was birth-marked with a jealous, unhappy disposition. Toll conducted to fretfulness in those who knew a happier lot in Eden. Fault-finding with each other, resentment against the Creator, discontent with their lot, probably marked their offspring—Cain. The world has since been under a "reign of Sin and Death."

Daughters also were born to them, and later another son, Abel, of a very different disposition from their first-born. The experience of a life may have mellowed their hearts. They remembered an intimation of hope connected with their sentence; namely, that the Seed of the woman should bruise the serpent's head. Abel's disposition indicates that he had a contrite heart, and desired to please God. If parents realized to what extent mental conditions affect their offspring, all would strive to bestow favorable birth-traits on their children.

Years passed. Cain and Abel were inspired by the promise respecting the Seed of the woman, and the hope for recovery by Divine favor. They approached the Lord with offerings to receive a blessing. Abel's sacrifice of animal life God accepted, because it typified the necessity for Jesus' death as the basis for forgiveness of sin. God's rejection of Cain's offering teaches that without shedding of blood there can be no remission of sins. Cain should have procured an animal for acceptable sacrifice, in obedience to the Divine will. Instead, he allowed anger, malice, hatred, and strife to burn in his heart, and became a murderer.—Genesis 4:5-8.

St. Paul says that Abel's blood cried to God for justice against Cain. But Jesus' blood cried to God for mercy on the sinner. Every injustice cries to God for justice. By a special covenant, Jesus and His Elect Church lay down their lives sacrificially for Adam and his race. (Romans 12:1) "The 'better sacrifices' completed. Restitution follows.

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No. 12. Send this coupon with eleven others from this paper, each bearing a different number, and 15 cents in stamps for packing and postage, to the INTERNATIONAL BIBLE STUDENTS ASSOCIATION, Dept. C, 124 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, N. Y., and receive FREE a copy of "BIRTH-DAYS OF MY FRIENDS," price 75 cents. This beautiful book is published to do good—not for profit. It contains an appropriate Scripture text and comment for every day in the year, with spaces for autographs opposite, etc. Handsomely bound; gilt edges. Sample on display at the office of this paper.