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217 South Tryon Street.

VOLUME OF OUR COTTON PRODUCTS EXPORT BUSINESS

Washington, D. C., June 28.—An export total of approximately \$75,000,000 is the indicated record of American manufactures of cotton goods in the fiscal year 1915, while imports of cotton manufactures will probably fall below \$50,000,000, making the balance of trade on the export side about \$25,000,000, as against an import balance in every earlier year in the country's history, save in 1905, when the excess of exports in this group was about \$1,000,000.

In the ten months of the current fiscal year down to May 1, the exports of cotton manufactures, amounting to \$57,900,000, have already exceeded by \$4,000,000 the largest record of any complete fiscal year prior thereto. The highest level previously recorded by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce, was \$53,700,000 in 1913, and the next highest level was \$52,900,000 in 1906, which was the culminating year of the big export movement when China was taking unusually large quantities of American cotton goods upon the reopening of her markets at the close of the Russo-Japanese war.

Up to the present the cotton manufacturing industry of the United States has been chiefly occupied in meeting the requirements of the home market. Thus while the production of cotton manufactures rose from \$268,000,000 in 1890 to \$628,400,000 in 1910, the last census year, exports of that class increased from \$10,050,000 to \$33,400,000. Imported cotton goods, however, did not fully participate in the increased consumption, since they only rose from \$29,900,000 in 1890 to \$66,500,000 in 1910, with a subsequent decline to about \$50,000,000 in the current year.

The following table illustrates the progress of the cotton manufacturing industry of the United States in foreign trade:

Fiscal Year	Exports (In millions of dollars)	Imports (In millions of dollars)	Balance
1890	10.0	29.9	19.9
1900	24.0	41.3	17.3
1910	33.4	66.5	33.1
1915 (10 mos.)	57.9	40.2	17.7

The decrease in imports of cotton goods in the ten months was \$21,600,000 and the increase in exports of that group was \$14,600,000 compared with a like period of the fiscal year 1914. Ten months' imports of European lace aggregated \$18,000,000, a decrease of \$12,000,000; of European cloths, \$6,000,000, a decrease of \$4,000,000; and wearing apparel, \$4,000,000, a decrease of \$1,000,000. Ten months' exports of wearing apparel amounted to \$25,000,000, a gain of \$16,000,000 for the period, chiefly in sales in Europe. Cotton cloths for the ten months showed a total of 305 million yards, a decrease of 48 million from last year's figure. We sent to China only 13 million yards, compared with 79 million in ten months of last year; to South America, 26 million, against 35 million last year; to Central America, 24 million, against 30 million, and to Haiti, 9 million, as against 22 million. Gains included shipments to the United Kingdom, 12 million yards, compared with 2 million in ten months of last year; to Cuba, 30 million, against 20 million; to the Philippines,

LINCOLN ITEMS OF PERSONAL AND SOCIAL INTEREST

Special to The News.
Lincolnton, June 28.—Mrs. J. T. Heavener is visiting friends and relatives in Hickory.

Mrs. J. F. Jay and children of Hickory are visiting relatives at Kidsville, Lincoln county.

Mrs. Anna BeBen of Fassiern school, Hendersonville, formerly of this city, spent several days here last week, the guest of Mrs. J. B. Rees and Mrs. Annie Hoke.

Mr. W. R. Johnstone and family left Wednesday morning for Atlanta, Ga., where they will make their home. The trip was made by automobile. Mr. and Mrs. Johnstone's daughter, Mrs. W. H. Childs, accompanied them for a visit of several weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Simmons and children of Rock Hill, S. C., are visiting Mrs. Simon's parents, Mr. and Mrs. M. C. Padgett.

Miss Irene Aderholt of Anniston, Ala., arrived in the city Wednesday to spend some time as the guest of friends and relatives.

Misses Ollie and Willie McAllister have returned from Lancaster, S. C., where they have been spending some time visiting relatives.

Mrs. Minnie Turner was a Charlotte visitor last week.

Mrs. J. A. Shuford is visiting relatives and friends in Newton.

Mr. and Mrs. M. H. Kuhn have returned from their wedding trip to Washington, D. C.

Mrs. J. Frank Anderson of Waterloo, S. C., is visiting relatives in the city.

Miss Elizabeth Mullen has returned from Monroe where she has been visiting her sister, Mrs. W. S. Baskerville.

Miss Mary Louise Crowell of Charlotte and Esther Suttle of Shelby are the guests at the home of Misses Mary B. and Corinne Crowell.

Miss Ruth Robinson is visiting relatives in Charlotte.

Miss Eunice Flow, who attended the Lander-Kugn wedding last week has returned to her home.

Mrs. W. L. Kistler entertained the Ladies' Air Society of the Methodist church last Tuesday afternoon.

Mildred Allen, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. O. Allen, celebrated her twelfth birthday last Tuesday by giving a birthday party to which many of her little friends were invited.

At the country home of Mrs. Tenynso Smith, Mrs. Smith entertained the Embroidery Club on Friday afternoon.

The Bachelor Maids were entertained last Thursday afternoon by Miss Myrtle Padgett, at the North State hotel.

A Casualty.
"All the neighbors are laughing over what happened to Miss Seresum."
"And what was that?"
"There was a panic at a sale of antiques she attended and she was knocked down.—Birmingham Age-Herald."

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

A NEW CAMPAIGN ISSUE BETWEEN WETS AND DRYS

By Associated Press.
Springfield, Ill., June 28.—A new campaign issue between "wets" and "drys" in Illinois which may be used in other states, took life during the closing days of the Illinois legislature. It was embodied in a bill that proposed that saloonists who are put out of business by popular vote should be recompensed to the full value of their stocks and fixtures and compensated for the "good will" attached to their places of business. This expense was to come out of the public funds of any community voting out the saloons.

The bill was introduced into both branches of the state assembly. It was buried in a hostile committee in the senate. In the house it was reported favorably and advanced to second reading where it died in the closing days of the session without coming to a vote.

Proponents of the measure have indicated, however, that while circumstances gave them no hope of success in the 1915 legislature the bill would be re-introduced in 1917 and that meanwhile its provisions would be used as campaign material elsewhere. Opponents of the proposal assert that the sole object of the liquor interests in introducing the bill is to provide a "club to hold over towns and cities." They point out that should the measure become law, communities voting "dry" would not only lose revenue but be mulcted of the cost of the saloons in solid cash. The anti-saloon people also said that they saw in the bill chances for illegitimate private gain in that saloonists who visioned the "handwriting on the wall" could lay in large stocks of liquor previous to elections, lose little or nothing if the vote resulted in their favor but gain a considerable cash sum if the anti-saloon forces won. The bill provided that the saloon keepers should receive a refund of the exact price paid to the wholesaler for his stock and fixtures.

The history of the bill in the house began late in the session. There were two committees dealing with saloon questions, one called the "temperance committee" being composed of "drys" and the other, denominated the "liberals' committee" being composed of "wets." It was to this latter committee that the bill was referred. A public hearing was announced on the bill and a special train load of liquor dealers and manufacturers came to Springfield from Chicago and other parts of the state. Levy Mayer, a Chicago attorney, was announced as the spokesman for the allied liquor organizations and delivered an argument in favor of the bill. No opponents of the measure were heard.

Mr. Mayer argued that the supreme court of the United States had recognized the saloon as a legitimate business enterprise. He said that it necessarily followed that the saloon keeper was entitled to recompense if his business were abolished by law. He pointed out that millions of dollars have been invested in the manufacturing and dispensing of liquor and that hundreds of thousands of persons gain their livelihood through employment in the business.

U.S. CITIZENSHIP NOT VITIATED BY FOREIGN SERVICE

Washington, June 28.—If an American citizen who was an alien, goes to Europe to fight for any one of the warring nations, will he be allowed to land again in the United States in case he is crippled?

Judson C. Welliver, investigator of many subjects, has looked into this question and he answered it as follows:

"A citizen of the United States continues no matter what happens to him, so long as he does not renounce his citizenship and swear allegiance to another government. He is entirely at liberty to do that if he likes and the United States is largely responsible for the fact that most countries now permit their citizens to expatriate themselves.

"The time was not so very long ago that some European countries would not admit that their citizens could divest themselves of the citizenship with which they were born. It needs no especially accurate recollection of the war of 1812 to bring to mind that at that time England insisted on the doctrine "once an Englishman, always an Englishman," and assumed the right to take sailors of American vessels and impress them in the British navy, despite that they might have become citizens of the United States.

"The United States objected to that doctrine and fought a war in no small part to emphasize its objections. The peace which ended that war did not bring any guarantees of the very thing involved, because as a matter of plain fact the United States, high school text books to the contrary notwithstanding came out of the war with small credit and excellent reason to be thankful to its diplomatic agents at Ghent who secured a peace on terms not positively humiliating to this nation.

"Some day the public will learn how great a service was performed by Mr. Adams, Mr. Clay, and their associates on the peace commission; they did for the United States precisely what the Russian emissaries at the Portsmouth conference did for Russia, won honorable terms at the end of a most disastrous war by dint of superior diplomacy.

"Many years after that war England resigned, formally and definitely, her claim that an Englishman once was an Englishman always. Today most of the world recognizes the privileges of changing citizenship.

"Now concerning the case of an American citizen who goes back to Europe to fight in the army of any of the countries. He does not divest himself of his rights as an American citizen by that fact. The only way he can divest himself of those rights is by foreshadowing his allegiance to America and becoming a citizen of the alien state. Even if he commits a felony, which costs him his rights as a citizen, he does not lose his character as such. Though the crime may cost him, for instance, the right to vote, it does not make him any less a citizen.

"An American citizen who goes to the war zone to fight, whether for the country of his birth or for any other, will be readmitted to the United States on proof of his citizenship here; and that, whether or not he may have been maimed in his service abroad.

"For the purpose of getting into the country at least, the rule of "once an American, always an American," applies. This country does not make it a crime or an offense to fight for another country so long as it does not involve disloyalty to this country.

"But the case of a person of alien birth, resident in the United States, who goes away to fight and then tries to re-enter the states, is different. The immigration laws must decide it.

"When he first came in, with good health and reasonable assurance of not becoming a public charge, he was welcome. Perhaps he may have lost a leg or two in the war, and come back in such condition that he threatens to become a public charge. In that event the immigration laws leave discretion under which he may be excluded.

"If before going away he shall have declared his intention to become a citizen here, the chances are that he will get in; likewise, if on his return substantial relatives or friends can give satisfactory assurance that he will not become a public charge, he will probably get in.

"There is, however, a considerable range of discretionary authority in the immigration officials.

"The best advice to give an unnaturalized alien is to declare his intention of becoming an American citizen before going away; after that he is likely to be able to get in again; and above all things, every alien-born American who goes abroad to war should equip himself with proper papers to demonstrate his allegiance or the fact that he has made the declaration of his intention."

Modern Voucher System to Be Introduced Into Durham's City Book-Keeping

Special to The News.
Durham, June 28.—The board of aldermen of this city have decided to replace the "cash book" system of bookkeeping, which is now employed in keeping the accounts of the city, with a modern voucher system. The new system will be installed by Mr. George G. Scott, of Charlotte and will be audited by him once each year. He will be paid a salary of \$125 for the first quarter and \$80 for each following quarter.

English Quakers and the War.
The Springfield Republican.
The English Quakers appear to have acknowledged the right of members of their society to enlist for the present war. A document signed by leading Quakers conveys a message to "all fellow-members of the society of Friends who in this present crisis have deemed it their highest duty to enlist in the army and navy." The message says: "Not all who sign

this letter would have seen fit to do as you have done, though many of us are in complete sympathy with your action. We all, however, believe that great diversity of personal opinion and conduct is necessarily found in our society." J. A. Pease, former president of the Board of Education, who retired from the Cabinet when the coalition was formed, has also written a letter, in which he, as a Friend, and president of the Peace Society, commends Friends who have gone to the front, and says that while he did his utmost for principle, he could not "cowardly allow principle, honor, good faith, freedom and right to be crushed under militarism and German despotism." The Quakers for their society has usually shown the practical wisdom to do what was necessary in a crisis. William Penn wore a sword with George Cox's sanction.

The fortune of war is always doubtful.—Seneca.

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