MANY AMERICAN FREIGHT CARS NOW SOLD ABROAD

Exports of Railway Equipment and Material More Than Doubled Within Two Years.

The United States has supplied large quantities of railway materials and equipment to other parts of the world in the last year, according to figures compiled by Uncle Sam. The exports of this class of material during the last fiscal year were more than double those of 1914. The total value of the exports in the last fiscal year was \$74,-729,000, as compared with \$34,919,000 in 1914.

Until very recently Canada and Cuba have been the foremost foreign markets for our freight cars; Cuba, Canada and Brazil the largest markets for exported locomotives; and Canada, Australia, Japan, Brazil, Argentina and Cuba the leading markets for our steel rails. Recently the United States has been sending unusual quantitles of freight cars and other supplies to Russia, chiefly via her Pacific frontier, and important consignments have gone also to France and Spain, as well as to established markets in Cuba, Canada and Central America. The total exports of freight cars in one month were valued at \$1.613,000. of which \$1,086,000 worth went to Russia. Steel rails to the value of \$1,730,-000 were sold abroad during the month, the exports to France alone amounting to \$1,188,000. Of the \$721,-000 worth of steam locomotives sold abroad, \$272,000 worth went to Spain. The quantities of railway material exported during the last fiscal year as compared with the fiscal year 1914, were:

Railway cars	11,178,000	\$26,660,000
Rails for railways	10,250,000	17,687,000
Steam	3,692,000	12,666,000
Electric	437,000	455,000
Engine parts Switches and other track	3,357,000	7,274,000
materials	2,534,000	5,202,000
Ties	2,565,000	2,435,000
Railroad spikes	346,000	1,399,000
Car wheels	414,000	742,000
Telegraph instruments.	137,000	149,000
Total\$	31,919,000	\$74,729,000

Classes of material.

MUCH CANNED FISH IS SOLD

Value of Output in United States, Including Alaska, Increases 56.1 Per Cent in Five Years.

An increase of 56.1 per cent in the value of canned fish and oysters produced in the United States during 1914. over the amount for 1909, was reported by the bureau of the census. There was an increase of 15.2 per cent in the number of such cauning establish-

Returns were received from 538 establishments engaged in the canned and preserved fish and oyster industry in 1914, the products of which for that year were valued at \$55,283,404. For 1909 there were reported 467 establishments, with products valued at \$38,372,086.

The ouput of canned fish and oysters alone increased in value from \$26,470,-289 in 1909 to \$41,321,593 in 1914, and that of salted or pickled fish, from \$7,398,838 in the earlier year to \$9,-200,162 in the later, or by 24.3 per cent. The production of smoked or dried fish decreased in value from \$3,-900,417 in 1909 to \$2,759,341 in 1914.

The figures given include data for Alaska as well as for continental Unit-

STUDY AMERICAN METHODS

Russian Students Will Come to This Country to Learn How Business Is Conducted Here.

A number of Russian students may be sent to the United States to study American business methods and various features of commercial activity in this country. Uncle Sam has been advised by the United States consul general at Moscow. The Russian-American chamber of commerce is pushing the matter, asserting that Russian young men wishing to specialize in the technics of trade and industry would become acquainted in America with the best technical education, which in no other country is developed to such a degree as it is in America.

By visits of Russian students to America, it is declared, Russia will have the possibility of becoming closely acquainted with authoritative information on economic and commercial questions. The chamber will endeavor to have the government provide the funds for the trip of the students to this country.

-Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Wright, of Bessemer City, route two, were in the city shopping Saturday.

Don't Invite Serious Sickness

"A stitch in time saves nine," is an old and trite saying, but it is never-theless true. Common colds and a constipated condition are the foundation of much serious illness and dread disease that could be avoided if prompt attention were given to the erst so-called slight aliment.

st so-called slight aliment.
Every family can provide prompt atment for these first attacks of ill alth—and every family should be pared for an emergency by having hand that standard old family ugh syrup, Foley's Honey and Tarmpound, for the relief of cougha up, whooping cough, irritated and amed throat tight and sore chest, ppe and bronchial cougha.

aley Cathartic Tableta are just the magnetic transfer of the provided of the proping of the property well and all gripe or cause pauses or inventence and are particularly well—and the proping of the pro

J. H. KENNEDY & CO.

WOULD THE "CROOKS" OF 1912 LET HUGHES KEEP PLEDGES?

Candidate Hughes is running on a personal platform of promises. The safest-the only trustworthy-method of judging the future is by assessing the past. Candidate Hughes' promises should be weighed in the light of his past performances as an executive. Here are some of his promises made when he was a candidate for governor of New York, and set opposite them are his performances to correspond with them:

CANDIDATE HUGHES SAID:

"I believe in labor legislation and the great benefits that have flowed railroad man to the state public from the wise conduct of labor or- service commission, although urged ganizations.

"I want to see fair fustice done to everybody who works."

"Every practical measure for the real benefit of labor will have my

support."

"I promise the enforcement of the law with equal severity and in equal justice to all-corporations and individuals."

"The conditions of transportation in New York city are a shame, and I purpose to find out the proper method of procedure and whether legislation or administrative action is necessary."

"I shall devote myself with renewed zeal to the people's service. My administration shall be an unbossed administration."

ly and to authorize the tax board to equalize special franchise tax Vetoed Coney Island five cent fare bill, which would have saved the people of New York city

\$1,500,600 a year. Accomplished

nothing to correct street car over

GOVERNOR HUGHES DID:

to do so by organized labor.

for equal work.

Refused to appoint a practical

Vetoed the bill giving women

schoolteachers equal pay with men

Vetoed the full crew railroad bill.

Vetoed bills urged by state tax

commission to compel corporations

to pay their franchise taxes prompt-

Blocked in his efforts by the bosses of his party, Governor Hughes resigned in his second term to accept appointment to the United States supreme court.

Mr. Hughes is not the Republican party. He would be no more able to make good his promises as president than he was as governor of New York If he were elected president he would be able to deliver only so much as the Republican bosses-the "crooks" denounced by Roosevelt in 1912-would permit him to deliver.

SUFFRAGISTS CERTAIN OF DEMOCRATS' HELP

Them Support Hughes.

WON BY WILSON'S SPEECH.

"I Have Come Here to Fight WITH You," He Tells National Convention. "Wilson Voted For Suffrage; Has Hughes?' Mrs. Graham of Idaho

Western women who have had the ballot equally with the men for several years resent the interference of one of the factions of suffragists and the at tempt to turn the suffrage cause into an adjunct of the Republican party They believe they know how to vote. ind they refuse to turn against the Democrats, who have done so much for their cause in their respective states.

This attitude is brought out clearly in an interview by Nixola Greeley-Smith, nationally prominent as a writer on the staff of the New York World. with Mrs. Alexander Thompson, Dem ocratic national committeeman from Oregon, and Mrs. Theresa M. Graham of Coeur d'Alene, Ida.

"One would think," observed Mrs Thompson to Miss Greeley-Smith. 'that if any instruction in suffrage matters had to be given it would come from the women who have won the vote and do vote rather than from suffra gists in the east, who are still disfranchised. I am a young woman, but I have been through three campaigns for the vote in Oregon. In the final cam paign we won through the co-opera tion and help and belief in us of the men of Oregon

Aided by Democrats.

"We have been voting only five years, and we are still grateful to our men. So when the Congressional Un ion sent speakers to Oregon to tell us to vote against all Democrats we laugh ed at them. Why, at the last election they campatened against George E. Chamberlain, who introduced the first suffrage bill in Oregon and who had been the friend of the women all through their fifteen years' fight."

"I agree with every word that Mrs Thompson has spoken." declared Mrs Graham, proxy member of the notifi cation committee from Idaho. "The conditions in my state are the same as in Oregon, except that we have had the vote for twenty years, and it was given to us without our having to fight for it. The Congressional Union has speakers in Idaho now urging us to slaughter the Democrats and free our sisters in the east. How silly that is! Are women in the east so foolish as to be led away by the mere declaration of a candidate, unsupported by his party, that he's personally in favor of a federal amendment?

"Woodrow Wilson voted for suffrage. Has Charles E. Hughes ever voted for suffrage? Wilson has done everything consistent with a belief in state rights, one of the fundamental principles of Democracy. Suffrage can never win as a partisan issue. Alienate the Democrats en masse and you have killed every chance suffrage has."

Won by Wilson's Speech.

It is admitted by suffragists that their cause has been helped greatly by the speech President Wilson made before the convention of the National Woman Suffrage association at Atlantic City on Sept. 8. When the president told them he had "come here to fight with you" the 4,000 suffragists gathered in Nixon's theater arose and cheered him enthusiastically,

This pledge by the president led Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the association, to say:

"You touched our hearts and won

movement." said President Wilson, "is not that it has grown so slowly, but that it has grown so rapidly. . . . I get a little impatient sometimes about Leaders Resent Efforts to Have the discussion of the channels and methods by which it is to prevail. It is going to prevail, and that it is a very superficial and ignorant view of it which attributes it to mere social unrest. It is not merely because the women are discontented; it is because the women have seen visions of duty. and that is something which we not only cannot resist, but if we be true Americans we do not wish to resist. . . .

> "I have felt as ! sat here tonight the wholesome contagion of the occasion. Almost every other time that I ever visited Atlantic City I came to fight somebody. I hardly know how to conduct myself when I have not come to fight anybody, but with some-

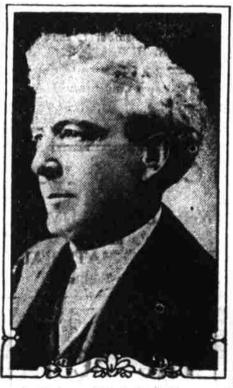
> "I have come to suggest, among other things, that when the forces of nature are steadily working and the tide is rising to meet the moon you need not be afraid that it will not come to Its flood. We feel the tide; we rejoice in the strengt' of it."

BURBANK OUT FOR WILSON.

Announcing his support of President Wilson, Luther Burbank, the horticulturist wizard of California, said:

"I believe him to be the greatest statesman we have ever had."

Mr. Burbank, the Edison of scientific horticulture, declared that without reserve he indorsed the position announced a week earlier by Thomas A Edison. Both Burbank and Edison have



been lifelong Republicans. Edison put it this way:

"Times are too serious to talk in terms of Republicanism or Democracy. When it's America that is at stake men have got to vote as Americans. A fool or a coward would have had the United States in all sorts of trouble. As it is, we are at peace, the country was never more prosperous, and we have the strength that comes with hon-

Greatest Benefit to Farmers. the statute books a measure of greater direct benefit to the farmers of the acted since the creation of the depart-

our fealty when you said you had come here to fight with us." "The astonishing thing about this

"THE GREATEST STATESMAN"



o by Underwood & Underwood. LUTHER BURBANK.

or and integrity of purpose."

When congress passed the rural credits bill a few weeks ago it placed upon United States than any legislation enment of agriculture, now nearly a generation ago.—The National Monthly.

the one essential of Cole's air-tight construction, which is the underlying necessity upon which all gas

by the many attempts to imitate Cole's

Hot Blast Economy, such as ring drafts,

slotted firepots, etc., which fail in

We are going to close up shop when

the time comes that we cannot look you

in the face and say, "There's Honest

Values and Honest Prices." Our large

line of Cole's Heating Stoves is not only

attractive but will save you one-third

Don't Be Confused

YOUR MONEY

GONE UP IN SMOKE

burning economy is dependent. The test that proves economy is the even, steady gas burning heat given off day and night by

your fuel bill.

Cole's Original Hot Blast Heater

10,000 feet of illuminating gas saved by Cole's Fuel-Saving, Hot Blast combustion from every ton of soft coal—wasted by all other stoves.

The up and down heat of all other heaters disproves all their claims of economy.

Cole's Original Hot Blast

steady heat day and night.

It burns any fuel-soft coal, hard coal or wood.

Come in and see this is guaranteed to give even, heater today.

on feed door. None genuine without it

"Cole's Hot Blast Makes Your Coal Pile Last"

Rankin-Armstrong Company

123 West Main Ave.

Gastonia, N. C.



NOTICE OF SALE OF VALUABLE NOTICE OF SALE OF VALUABLE by estimation eighteen (18) acres REAL ESTATE.

Under and by virtue of an order of the Superior Court of Gaston County, made in a Special Proceeding entitled "R. G. Cherry, Administrator vs. H. O. Lineberger, et als." the same being No. -upon the Special Proceeding docket of said Court, the undersigned Commissioner will, on

Wednesday, October 25, 1916, at 12 o'clock M., at the Court House door in Gastonia, North Carolina, offer for sale to the highest bidder upon the terms of one-half of the purchase money cash on day of sale and residue upon a credit of six months. purchaser to give his note bearing interest at rate of 6 per cent per annum on deferred, payments, all those certain tracts of land in Gastonia township, Gaston county, State of North Carolina, descrived as fol-

FIRST: 13 vacant town lots lying to the northwest and within the incorporate limits of the City of Gastonia, and adjoining the lands of B. G. Bradley, W. M. Boyce and others, and being lots number 17, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 39, 42, 59, 32, 33, 34, and 35 upon a plot made by A. W. Hoffman in June, 1910, and which is duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Gaston County, State of North Carolina, to which reference is hereby made for further description, and all of said lots being a part of the lands of I. N. Davis. deceased, and sold to H. Lineberger, deceased, by Boyce, Executor.

SECOND: A certain tract farm land situate in Gaston county State of North Carolina, and lying on the waters of Big Long Creek, and adjoining the lands now owned by Craig & Wilson, John C. Puett. and Mrs. Franklin Holland, more particularly described as follows: Beginning on the south side of Big Long Creek, on old line, and runs S. 31 1-4 E. 94 poles to a dead black oak, the old beginning corner; thence S. 70 W. 132 poles to a rock, formerly a pine; thence S. 30 W. 148 poles, more or less, to main channel of Big Long Creek; thence down the creek as it meanders to the beginning. Containing by estimation 100 acres, more or less.

This the 25th day of Sept., 1916. R. G. CHERRY, Commissioner.

REAL ESTATE.

Under and by virtue of an order of the Superior Court of Gaston County, made in a Special Proceeding, entitled: "James Suggs, et als, heirs-at-law, and Laura Suggs, widow, vs. William Neely, et als," the undersigned commissioner will, on

Wednesday, October 4th, 1916 at 12 o'clock M., at the Court House door in Gastonia, North Carolina, orfer for sale, to the highest bidder. the following described tract of land, lying and being in South Point township, Gaston county, State of North Carolina, adjoining the lands of A. M. Suggs, D. R. Horsley and others; more particularly described as fol-

Beginning at a stone. D. R. Horslev's corner, and runs thence N. 71 W. 4 1-2 poles to a stake in edge of road; thence S. 17 1-2 E. 32 poles with said road to a stake; thence with said road S. 4 1-2 E. 18 poles to a stake; thence with said road S. 18 W. 15 1-2 poles to a stone, corner of A. M. Suggs; thence S. 68 1-2 E. 60 poles to a stone on J. Edward Dameron's line; thence with his line N. 42 E. 25 poles to a stake; thence with Horsley's line N. 47 3-4 W. 99 poles to the beginning. Containing

more or less, and being the same lands which were allotted to Laura Suggs as dower in the lands of her husband, Emanuel Suggs, deceased. Terms of Sale: Cash, and by order of Court the bidding shall start at the sum of \$1,900.

This the 4th day of Sept., 1916. R. G. CHERRY, Commissioner. T-26 c4

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