

THE SANFORD EXPRESS.

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Number 48

STEIN BROTHERS

Sanford's Biggest Store

SPECIAL BARGAINS
For Fast Selling!
Act Quick and Get Yours!



We MUST empty our cabinets of Summer Goods; Fall Goods are on the way.

All Palm Beach and Kool Kloth Suits, that formerly sold \$7.50 to \$10, choice, **\$5.00**

Straw Hats, your choice, at **\$1.00**

Panama Hats, \$5.00 and \$6.00 grade, **\$3.50**

Low cut Shoes, 20 per cent. off.

STEIN BROTHERS.
"THE HOUSE OF QUALITY"
CLOTHIERS, FURNISHERS and TAILORS
J. JOSEPHS, Manager.

Why It Pays

To do business with The Bank of Sanford. Your money is safe; every safeguard and protection for the depositor is furnished. Your valuable papers may be stored in our fire and burglar proof vaults

Free of Charge.

Our centrally located offices are always at your disposal. Our farmer friends are especially welcome; they will find our bank a handy place to write letters and transact their business. We want you to feel near enough to the officers of this bank that you will not hesitate to come and talk over any phase of your business with us. We want you to feel free to consult us on any subject at any time, and to feel that what advice we are able to give will be gladly given you.

THE BANK OF SANFORD,
S. P. HATCH, President, E. R. BUCHAN, Vice-President,
J. M. ROSS, Cashier.



Come Examine our Jewelry

AN EXAMINATION OF OUR JEWELRY WILL MEAN A PURCHASE. THE OUTWARD APPEARANCE WILL PLEASE YOU; THE "INWARD" HIGH QUALITY OUR NAME ASSURES.

JUDGES OF JEWELRY WILL BUY OUR JEWELRY WHEN THEY SEE IT; THOSE WHO ARE NOT JUDGES MUST TRUST TO ONE THING—THE "REPUTATION" OF THE ESTABLISHMENT WITH WHICH THEY DEAL.

WE REFER THOSE WHO ARE NOT OUR CUSTOMERS TO THOSE WHO ARE.

WE MAKE "QUALITY" RIGHT; THEN THE PRICE RIGHT.

W. F. CHEARS,
Phone 109.

ALLIES GAIN ON ALL BATTLE FRONTS.

Italians, Russians and French
All Make Important Advances
—Open Door to Trieste.

The vigorous offensive of the entente allies on the French, Gallician and Italian fronts is still being regarded with important successes. In Austria the Italians have captured the city of Gorizia, 22 miles northwest of Trieste; in Galicia the Russians in quest of Lemberg have further carried out their endeavors toward the capture of Stanislaw, while in France the French and British forces in the Somme region have attacked and won additional points of vantage from the Germans.

The capture of Gorizia seemingly is as important a gain by the entente allies as has yet been attained in their present synchronous offensive, the city being the door through which the Italians may now pass in and endeavor to carry out their long-cherished idea of capturing Trieste, Austria's big seaport at the head of the Adriatic Sea. In the fall of Gorizia, in which Rome says the Austrians were completely routed, the Italians inflicted heavy casualties on its defenders and captured much war material.

Russian General Letchitzky has driven his wedge further into the Austro-German line near Stanislaw, capturing eight miles east of that important city through which the railroad leads to Lemberg and the town of Tysmenitsa. Northeast of Tysmenitsa the Russians have crossed the right bank of the Koropice river and captured a number of important positions west of Veleznoiu and southward along the Niznif-Monasterzyka railroad, making the Russian menace against Halicz greater. To the south of Tysmenitsa the Russian advance has reached to Stokochia.

Berlin admits the retirement of the Austro-German behind the Niznif-Tysmenitsa-Otynia line but says that in the Carpathian region heights held by the Russians near Jablonitsa and Voroch and west of Tararov were captured by the Germans and that strong Russian attacks in the Delatyn district were repulsed.

North of the Somme river in France the Australians have pushed back the Germans near Pozieres 200 yards over a front of 600 yards, while the French have driven out the Germans from a trench recently captured from them north of the Wood and re-occupied it. In the Verdun sector heavy artillery activity is in progress at Thiaumont, Fleury, Vaux-Chapitre and Chenois.

Jonesboro News Items.

Miss Belle Avert, matron of the Methodist Orphanage, Raleigh, is at home for a month's vacation.

Mrs. W. G. Parrish and daughter, Mrs. W. S. Marchison, of Raleigh, spent several days in Jonesboro last week.

Mrs. Robt. McMillan, of Steadman, is visiting her parents in Jonesboro.

Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Whitley, of Conway, are visiting Mrs. Whitley's parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Waff.

Mr. T. H. Mansfield has the contract to paint the Methodist church here. Scaffolds are being built now and the work will be finished in a few days.

Mr. J. B. Benton, editor of the Lee County Journal, has sold out his paper and left this week for Benson, where he will become editor of the Weekly Review. We have not yet learned who will publish the Journal in the future.

Mr. Vander Liles, of Greensboro, spent Sunday with his parents here.

Miss Mame Gibbons is visiting her sister, Mrs. L. B. Sasser, of Wilmington.

Miss Mabel Watson is visiting relatives in Odessdale, Ga.

Miss Jessie Waff has returned home from Conway where she has spent the summer.

A party of ten or twelve young people chaperoned by Miss Mary Lee Seawell are spending the week at Lakeview.

Mrs. Watts, of Raleigh, is visiting her sister, Mrs. G. W. Temple.

Miss Lillian Wyche left Thursday for Bailey to accept a position in a millinery store.

The Sunbeam Society of the Baptist church went to Cameron last Sunday to take part in exercises given at Cameron by several Sunbeam societies of different places. Mrs. Fisher is the capable leader of the little band of young people and is doing excellent work in training them.

It has been the custom with many tobacco farmers to prime off the lower leaves of tobacco and throw them away because of their small value. Reports from the markets in the South and East where they have commenced to sell tobacco are so encouraging that buyers are advising the farmers to save these priming leaves and market them this year. The indications now are that tobacco will sell well this fall and that every leaf should be saved.

FIGHT FOR DECENT LIVING

Eight Hours a Day or Strike of 400,000 Threat to Railroads—Charges Railroad Peonage.

More than four hundred thousand railroad men in the United States will strike if an eight hour day is not put into effect and time and a half allowed for overtime. This was the statement of the president of the Big Four railroad brotherhoods at a mass meeting in the Amsterdam Opera House in New York, Monday night. The labor union officers said that the report had been circulated that they were "bluffing" and that the country would not permit such a gigantic strike. That attitude will surely result in a strike, it was said by L. E. Sheppard, vice-president of the Order of Railroad Conductors, because it will give the railroad managers confidence. He added that the public should be willing to be inconvenienced for a short period, for the victory of the workers in this cause would be the victory of all the labor unions in the country.

Other speakers were Dudley Field Malone, Collector of the Port of New York, and Warren S. Stone, grand chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. Mr. Malone attacked the propaganda of the railroad managers, which, he said, was erroneous in many respects. He said that last Sunday on a dining car menu he read the statement that the present prosperity of the railroads was due to the war and that after the European conflict financial depression would come.

"A FIGHT FOR DECENT LIVING."

"Statistics of the Port of New York do not show that prosperity is due to the war," Mr. Malone said.

"Most of the munitions shipped to Europe go through our port here and figures show that last year only two-fifths of the exports could be used for war purposes. The other three-fifths were composed of commodities shipped to neutral countries. Those who will take the trouble to investigate the question at issue will find it is not only a fight for more wages but what is more, a battle for decent living conditions.

"Railroad men work under a peculiar hazard and sacrifice of time, and the railroads should be held responsible for it."

Malone ridiculed the railroad statement that to grant the demands of the men would cost \$100,000,000. "They always say that and singularly enough, always quote that figure," he said.

CHARGES RAILROAD PEONAGE.

Mr. Stone said that sixty-five directors controlled 148 railroads; that fifteen banks controlled those directors and that three interests controlled the fifteen banks. He said that all the railroad men in this country were controlled by twelve Wall street groups.

"We have organized just as they have, and now they call us dangerous," he said. "The federal records show 69,000 violations last year of the sixteen hour law; it is common to work men twenty and thirty hours, not unusual to work them forty and fifty, and cases are on record of working them sixty and seventy without rest. It doesn't take a wise man to see that this is dangerous.

"The magnates talk of the cost of \$100,000,000. Why, that's no more than they spend each year on worthless sons-in-law." Mr. Stone said his records showed the average life of an engine driver after achieving that position was eleven years and seven days. He said in connection with the street car strike here that motormen of the Interborough were required to make a report of every person who called on them, even at home, and give the caller's address so that it could be verified. "And they talk of peonage in Mexico," he said.

Couldn't Happen Again in 100 Years.

"Not in another hundred years could a like disaster happen to the Bat Cave region, no matter how heavy the rains," said W. S. Fallis, chief engineer of the State Highway Commission, to the Asheville Citizen, after walking 25 miles through the heart of the Blue Ridge devastated by the floods of July 16.

"The greater part of the damage," continued Mr. Fallis, "was caused by the mountain slides. I suppose I saw the effects of more than 300 of these slides. They appeared to have started close to the top of the mountains, for a distance of possibly from 75 to 200 feet, in which they removed everything clear and clean in their paths. It would be quite impossible to convey any idea of the terrible force of these slides. Everything movable in their path was swept to the river below. Trees were denuded absolutely of every vestige of bark. Rocks were ground smooth. Buildings were carried away in the irresistible rush. Nature had been long preparing the mountains for the catastrophe, and not for a hundred years could such another disaster happen to the mountains here, no matter how hard, or how long, it might rain."

SPOTSYLVANIA WAS ONLY A NONE BLEED.

That is the Way It Compares With Fighting Between British and Germans—It Keeps Up Both Sides Will be Exterminated.

Berlin Special to New York World.

There is no sign of weakness in the German wall of iron and blood, cemented as it is by a spirit of courage and determination to hold or die. There is no crack in the German anvil upon which are falling the most terrific blows which ever fell upon an army. And there is steam and punch enough behind that wall to swing Hercules sledge hammer blows in return with frightful effect.

After twenty centuries of so-called civilization, a human epic which only a Homer could do justice to is being acted between the Somme and the Ancre. From 1,500,000 to 1,500,000 men, between 7,000 to 10,000 cannon, ranging from 3-inch field pieces up to the giant 38-centimeters, wage the mortal combat from north of the Ancre to south of the Somme.

GREATEST BATTLE IN HISTORY.

It is not only the greatest battle of the world war, it is the greatest in the history of the world. For numbers, for Spartan heroism, for bravery and endurance, for desperate charges and counter-charges in the face of certain death, for fierceness in hand-to-hand fighting, there is nothing comparable in the annals of history. The battle of Somme is of super-Napoleonic proportions. It is Thermopylae, Marathon, the Tuetoberger Forest, Estings, Joan d'Arc at Orleans, Saragosa, Waterloo, Gettysburg, Sedan and Mulden rolled into one. From the steady roll and rumble, the thunder, the vivid flashes and smoke clouds, one might think the gods of the ancient world were battling.

If the German estimate of the allies' losses—about 250,000—is somewhere near right, then the losses on all sides must be well over 200,000. Waterloo with 62,000 and Gettysburg with 53,000 seem almost like skirmishes in comparison. And still the battle rages unabated, such fighting as never was before. The "Bloody Angle" at Spotsylvania was but a speck in comparison. There may be the same sort of a fighting in the trenches, and the peach orchard at Gettysburg, a hundred times worse, is being re-staged here daily in a score of places.

EVERY SORT OF FIGHTING.

Between the Ancre and the Somme there is every sort of fighting, with every variety of weapon, from Stone Age clubs and pikes and shovels, axes, catapults like those of medieval times but throwing terrible mines instead of rocks, to the steel of the pre-gun-powder era and to the machine guns and high explosives of this modern day.

With these weapons is all the elemental savagery that goes with them. There are ferocious hand-to-hand encounters with no quarter given or taken. Semi-civilized Senegal negroes are considered "animals" and seldom get quarter, but once captured, they are safe and well treated. I have seen them as prisoners again on this trip. The Hindus from India, the Senegal negroes, the Turcos, Algerians, South Africans, Australians, New Zealanders and Canadians, together with the English, Irish, Scotch and French, are here battling with the German army.

There has been a "last charge" for many a battalion and regiment on both sides. The historic last charge of Napoleon's Old Guard to certain death at Waterloo has lived again and again in the charges of Gen. Foch's Frenchmen at Estrees, Belleu, Barleaux, La Maisonette and Biaches. The spirit and the courage of annihilation of the Wars of the Roses animated the British.

There is nothing in British history to compare with the ferocity of the British assaults against the German lines. No Greek phalanx ever stood ground more firmly, with more death-defying endurance and fearlessness, than the Germans are doing between the Arce and the Somme. The courage and the blows which the ancient Germans under Arminius showed against the overwhelming Roman legions, but for which, the historian Arnold wrote, there would be no English nation today, were no greater than the German counter-blows against the allies' assaults today.

MANY "LAST STANDS"

It is impossible to give an adequate picture of the great battle and the indescribable desperate character, the fierceness, ferocity and at times the savagery of its fighting. Thermopylae has been repeated again by the Germans. The number of "last stands" on both sides would fill columns of heroic verse.

With unprecedented slaughter the battle rages on. If long continued, England, France and Germany may well come to the despairing cry of Augustus Caesar, "Give me back my legions." My friend Capt. X, writes:

"We are of the fullest confidence, as always, and our incomparable boys are fighting with bravery and heroism that cannot be expressed in words. They have withstood a fortnight of the heaviest calibre of gunfire and of gas and every other sort of attack. There are no trenches left, but only craters, and then the colonial blacks and yellows, the French and British—yes, that is more than even an American may imagine. No one can conceive it who has not been in it. This sort of bitter fighting cannot possibly go on much longer. It means extermination on both sides."

Hughes Speech of Acceptance a Disappointment.

The Democratic National Committee has found that the Hughes speech of acceptance did not take well; it even disappointed Republican editors.

In a statement issued this week the committee said:

"That Mr. Hughes' speech accepting the Republican nomination for President has not been well received by the American people, regardless of party affiliations, is pretty generally reflected by the editorial opinions of the country's representative newspapers.

"Some newspapers of Mr. Hughes' own party faith have expressed their disappointment. Others have gone further and disavowed it as an utterance of their party. Democratic newspapers have received it with glee, for the reason that it offers no alternatives better than the policies of Mr. Wilson's administration which Candidate Hughes attacked with such partisan vindictiveness.

"When such a newspaper as the New York Tribune, the paper of Whitelaw Reid, the acknowledged organ of Republican administrations for years, frankly says it is not pleased with Mr. Hughes' failure to disclaim the flaunted support of the German-American Alliance, there is little wonder that the apathy is settling over the Republican campaign. Indeed, many persons have been turned away from the Republican party by Mr. Hughes' utter failure to specify wherein he would have acted differently from the course of President Wilson, or to offer a future remedy for the door of Democracy.

The committee quotes Mr. Bryan.

"Mr. Hughes is not fully informed as to the Mexican situation," said William Jennings Bryan here today. "In his advocacy of the recognition of Huerta he is taking a position he cannot maintain throughout the campaign. He evidently does not know of a telegram now in the archives in Washington, sent by Huerta, reading: 'I have overthrown the government.'

"If we had recognized Huerta we would have been able to borrow money and to kill every person in Mexico working for the betterment of the country. I believe one of the great acts of the President was his refusal to recognize Huerta.

"I believe Wilson's chances are improving. There is no criticism of the things the Democrats have done. They cannot criticize our anti-trust laws or the currency measure. There has been no panic. I notice the Republicans can find no place to attack.

"The Hughes discussion of the railroad situation indicates that he is on the defensive, for he avoids any specific endorsement of the Republican platform favoring exclusive Federal control. The tone of the speech is anything but judicial."

North Carolina's Birth and Death Rate.

According to preliminary statistics compiled August 1st by the Bureau of Vital Statistics, there were 75,912 babies born in North Carolina in 1915. This is equivalent to a birth rate of approximately 31 per thousand of population. This birth rate is considerably above the average birth rate reported in the United States and is particularly gratifying when we note that during the same period, 1915, there were only 6,807 deaths reported from babies less than one year of age, or approximately 9 per cent. of the babies born during the year. While ordinarily this is a much lower percentage of deaths than would be expected in a State with a mixed population, and while it is much lower than that reported by the average in the registration area, we believe that the greater number of these deaths were preventable, and health conditions improve in North Carolina we may confidently expect a corresponding reduction in the percentage of baby deaths reported.

Some interesting facts about the baby death rate are that the counties having the highest death rates were in general those counties known to have one or more of the following conditions: First, a low percentage of white population; second, a low per capita wealth; third, a high percentage of illiteracy and, conversely, those counties having the lowest baby death rate in general have the greatest per capita wealth, the best schools and the largest percentage of white population.



Come to US for Hardware and Sporting Goods

We play the game fair and square with our customers. Whether it is hardware or sporting goods you want, we have it—the right kind—and our prices are just what our goods are worth—no more.

We will not abuse the confidence of a customer. We make good on every deal. Certain-tyed guaranteed roofing a specialty.

EVERYTHING IN HARDWARE.

Lee Hardware Co.,

Only Exclusive Hardware Store in Lee County. SANFORD, N. C.

THE BANKING LOAN & TRUST CO.

The conduct of this Bank has been marked by adherence to sound banking principles, and its deserved reputation for conservatism and strength has won for it the confidence of the public to an unusual degree.

Banking Loan & Trust Co.,

Sanford N. C. Jonesboro, N. C.

Capital \$25,000.00



mr. and miss homelover:-
if you are engaged, don't let not having furniture stop you from marrying, because we can furnish that home for you very, very reasonably and as easily as you can wish. whether you wish a luxurious, costly home, or one easily furnished more reasonably, come to us.

LEE FURNITURE COMPANY,
"We Make Homes Happy."