Mid Summer Clearance Sale

Closing Out Our Entire Stock of Men's and Boys' Clothing, Shoes, Hats and Furnishings at Reduced Prices Now in Spite of the Big Advances in the Cost of Goods.



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BUY NOW! SAVE MONEY!

DRICES of every kind of wearing apparel are mounting rapidly. These are war times; labor is scarce; materials are in big demand; costs are advancing. In some European countries today, men are wearing paper shirts, paper-soled shoes, anything they can get! Here we still have good goods, but they are getting scarce, getting steadily higher. The best thing any one can do is to stock up for their needs for the next two or three years, --- especially when they can get pricereductions like these here. For we're clearing out stock again, according to our usual plan,---taking our chance of the markets next year. We're merchants, -- we have to, -- but for you, the individual buyer, would be wise to take advantage of present opportunities, the present quality of goods, the present bargain prices.

THE most friendly advice we, as clothing merchants can give you now, is to buy all the clothing and furnishings you'll need for the next couple of years-TODAY.

Prices are kiting! Flying up! Labor is hard to get. Materials are scarce and in big demand. Millions of men are now non-producers. There's only one answer.

• Our remaining stock is marked down now. Take advantage of it. Lay in supplies! Do it now.



America's Part in the War.

great accession of German confidence based upon the submarine and the Russian revolution; there has been a new hope that Germany might win the war, after all. But these hopes have gone glimmering with the return of the Russians to the attack, the unsatisfactory harvest of the submarine, which discloses the fact that it cannot win the war this year or next, at the present rate, and, finally, the entrance of the United States into the war and the arrival of American troops in France.

The echo of all this we hear in the present crisis in Berlin. It is no part of the task of the military reviewer to discuss political events. We have not yet any satisfactory evidence as to the true meaning of the passing of Bethmann-Hollweg and the pending changes in the German government or system, but it is plain that these changes are the fruit of military disappointments and are manifestly consequences af a growing recognition in Germany of the fact that the war cannot be won and may be lost.

We shall have a real measure of the German spirit when there emerges from the fog some definite statement of German peace proposals. Unless these proposals accept unequivocally the Russian view of no annexations and no indemnities, it is safe to conclude that they will be thrust aside by the nations now fighting Germany. Eyen if they do make such proposals, the Allies will infallibly demand a German agreement to a settlement of the Alsace-Lorraine question in favor of France, of the Italian Irredenta in favor of Italy and the reconstitution of the Balkans in/favor of Serbia, insuring that state a seaboard on the Adriatic and an increase of Serb lands at the expense of Austria.

That an evidence on the part of Germany, and of her allies, of willingness to open these questions might lead to an agreement to settle colonial questions about the green table and to negotiate on the question of German interests in central Africa, seems to me quite likely. But this is mere speculation. Germany must first renounce conquest, second consent to sacrifices; until these things happen there can be no peace conference this year, or before a campaign of 1918.

Yet recognizing all this it seems to me plain that we are entering the last year of the war. For my own part I am convinced that if the war lasts until the fourth anniversary,



we shall then be within two steps of peace and my conviction is that peace will come before that anniversary. The temper in Austria, the In recent months there has been a change wrought in the near East by Russian renunciation of annexations in Turkey, the growing clearness of perception in Germany that victory is impossible and that disaster lies in future prolongation of the struggle are to me clear indications that we are on the edge of a change in the whole situation, a change which will make military events from now on of less importance than political.

In all this it seems to me the United States has a very clear mission. We must first of all continue to send men and supplies and munitions to Europe, because I believe that the arrival of American troops in France has alreads been an unmistakably powerful influence in bringing a change in Germany. The more troops we send to France the less chance there will be that we shall have heavy losses and long casualty lists. The fact that we mean to go on will I believe, be a great force for peace, the first sign that we were slowing down might act as did the Russian revolution to arouse a German hope that the war might be won.

A few weeks ago, when Russian soldiers were quitting the front and there was still no suggestion of an American army in France, Germany believed she could win the war and adopted a policy of extreme rigor. Her statesmen and publicists proclaimed victory in sight and asserted that this victory would mean the real world domination of Germany. But the Russian soldiers returned to the battle and an American army arrived in Europe with results that are plain. There has been a profound change in German expectation, and this ceange has shown itself in unmistakable ways.

The submarine, the separate peace with Russia, the impotence of America-these have all proved illusions. But, on the other hand, if Russia again pauses, if the United States contents itself wilh sending only a first expedition to France, German hope may revive and German determination to fight on may return. Then we shall lose many lives, both of soldiers now in France and soldiers who will ultimately have to be sent from this country, if the war takes on a new and bitter phase .---Frank H Simonds in the American Review of Reviews for August, 1917.

Save Every Leaf.

Reports from the South Carolina markets are that tobacco is selling there at 50 to 100 per cent higher than last year and indications are that even the bumper crop of 1913 will be surpassed this year. Local buyers who have been down there report that the commonest grades of primings are bringing unheard of prices and urge that every planter

doubtless bring high prices. There is a greater shortage of tobacco today than has ever been known in the history of the market aud there is a wonderful opportunity before the farmer. Let us hope that he will take proper advantage of it in every respect, especially as regards the aftermath. This promises to a be a fat year; let's for once in our lives lay up something against the lean years, for they are coming just as sure as there's a Kaiser in It seems nothing but the working of a kind Providence to give us a good year just when we need it most. Let's not ignore it, but let's all conserve and economize to our fullest extent, remembering that, no matter how prosperous we may be now, the whole country has got to face a period of acute depression in every channel and nobody is goting to be hit harder than the shortsighted farmer.-South Boston (Va) Fourth Payment Due Aug. 15. The fourth payment of thirty per

centum on Liberty Loan Bonds purchased on installments is due on Aug 15. The payments must be made on or before that date according to the official statement of terms and conditions of the sale of Liberty Loan Bonds issued by Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo at the time subscriptions to the bonds were invited. Whether the bonds were purchased from the Treasury or from the Federal Reserve Banks or through other banks or agencies it is important that these and succeeding installments be paid promptly.

No. 666

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