

Tomorrow I Will Start on the FINAL CRASH

To make a general clean-up of the Grocery Department and the way I have butchered prices for Saturday's selling, is an insult to the merchandise, but I should worry; its got to be sold, and I'm going to sell it, and I'm going to try awful hard to clean it all out by Saturday night; and now dear People, if you are awake to real value-giving event, you will be here bright and early; there is no joking or monkey business about it, its a case of have to sell it and remember the Millinery and Ready-to-Wear Departments, are blazing at full blast with prices that can't be duplicated in Salem.

49c Wash Boards to go at	15c Milk Strainers go at
24c	9c
15c Mop Sticks to go at	5c Cookies and Biscuit Cutters
7½c	1c
25c one-gallon Oil Can to go at	20c Set of 6 Table Spoons at
15c	10c
10c Vegetable Grater go at	20c 6-ply 50-foot Clothes Line, Wire
5c	10c
18c 2-qt. tin Tea Kettle at	10c Plain White Soup Plates at
9c	5c
15c Cuspidors to go at	10c Soup Ladels, at each
5c	5c



25c Bottle of O-Cedar Oil at	10c fancy Water Glass to go at
19c	5c
10c large size Tin Funnel	Tangle Foot Fly Paper, 2 sheets at
5c	1c
25c 1-gal. Tin Measure, at	5c large size Pie Tin at
15c	2c
10c Japanese Cup and Saucer at	One dozen Paper Pie Plates at
7c	2c
10c No. 1 Lamp Chimneys at	75c Galvanized Slop Pail at
5c	49c
10c Glass Sherbet Dishes go at	\$2.50 Wash Bowl and Pitcher
5c	\$1.19

STOP! PEOPLE! THINK! THEN BUY

One lot of Ladies' Black Silk Waists worth to \$4.50 at	75c Girls Middle Blouses at, each	Ladies' Shoes, worth to \$3.50 the pair, at	75c 72x81 inch Bleached Sheets, at each	75c Girls White Bedford Cord Sport Hats at	10c and 12 1-2c Huck Towels to go at each
98c	39c	\$1.49	35c	49c	5c
One lot of good sized Comforts worth to \$1.25 regular at	Groceries! Groceries! Groceries!				
69c	CLSOING OUT CLOSING OUT CLOSING OUT				
39c Ladies' Dressing Sacques to go at, each	10c can K. C. Baking Powder	23c Special Blend of Coffee pound	5c box Ohio Matches at	18c Strong Cloth, just the thing for Children's Rompers, yard	75c All Wool Serge Dress Goods, at this sale, yard
19c	18c jar of Sweet or Sauer Pickles at	30c Peaberry Coffee at the pound	10c can Monopole Lye at	12½c	39c
10c	85c half gallon Cane and Maple Syrup	10c Bar Armour's Toilet Soap at	15c Solid Pack Tomatoes at	4c	49c
Children's White Wool Serge Coats worth to \$4.50 at	50c 2 1-2 pound Diamond W Baking Powder	10c Rising Sun Stove Polish at	15c can Monopole Cut Beans at	49c	39c
\$1.49	25c can Asparagus T. at	35c Bottle Lemon Extract at	15c can Table Peaches at can	39c	4c
Children's Wash Dresses, sold to \$1.00, now marked at	18c can Hills-Dale Asparagus Tips at	25c can Dry Horse Radish at	Marion Butter, at the pound	4c	
39c	20c can Table Apricots at can	35c ground Ginger, at the pound	10c package of Pearl Barley at		
	50c Gun Powdered Tea at the pound	60c ground Cinnamon, at the pound	10c package of Tapioca at		

The Chicago Store

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Storm of War Threatens; Financial Effects Are Small

New York, April 22, 1916.—At last the storm which is ravaging Europe seems to be crossing the Atlantic and threatens to break upon these shores. President Wilson's note to Germany is in the nature of a polite ultimatum. Unless Germany modifies her submarine policy in a degree satisfactory to the United States, a severance of diplomatic relations is inevitable. We are possibly now on the verge of war with Germany, a catastrophe that only Germany can prevent. If war comes, which heaven forbid, its consequences to the United States cannot be very serious. Owing to our geographic position we are less exposed to harm than any of the belligerents and are relatively safe from attack. The German navy cannot reach our coasts, and our own navy can do little beyond aiding the allied navies. Our army has yet to be created and it would be months before we had a well-trained and equipped force to send across the Atlantic. Our most vulnerable point would be the relatively small American fleet of merchant ships, which would of course be subject to submarine attacks. A big bond issue would be one of the first accompaniments of war. Business relations between Germany and the United States, small as they are, would probably be placed under legal restrictions, if not prohibited. It is not likely, however, that hostilities would very seriously disturb our financial markets. War might cause a sharp temporary setback and shock; also a general mobilization of industry which it would necessitate. Some of the industries would unquestionably be affected adversely, while others, especially steel and munition concerns, would benefit through the placement of munitions and equipment orders. Otherwise domestic trade would not be very materially affected. The withdrawal of any large number of men from active employment would induce some embarrassment owing to the general scarcity of labor, and would further aggravate the present labor crisis. Foreign trade would be affected but little; commercial intercourse with Germany being already suspended. All happenings of this character are based upon the possibility of war. Yet, war may not come, and, if it does, it can scarcely be of long duration, while the end might arrive before we are actually ready with any important body of troops. It is premature to give up hope regarding the peaceful solution of the present crisis; and it seems incredible that Germany will deliberately invite further isolation and the loss of her only remaining influential friend.

One result of the war would be that the country would have to face an important increase in taxation. The preparedness movement alone will prove very costly and may require an additional expenditure of \$200,000,000 to \$300,000,000 a year. What actual war would cost cannot be foretold, but it would certainly be several times the cost of preparedness. Various means of raising further taxation are already being discussed; such as an increase in the rate of the income tax, its extension to smaller salaries, an increase in the inheritance tax, and also a rise in the tariff. Not much additional revenue could be obtained through the latter source, for the reason that when the tariff reaches the prohibitive standpoint, it automatically ceases to be a revenue producer. States and municipalities are also adding to the burdens of the taxpayers; the general disposition being to tax property wherever feasible, and not infrequently with a flavor of vindictiveness. Thus far there is no wide public opposition to increased taxes, simply because the average man is ignorant of the fact that all taxes have a tendency to distribute themselves and in time are ultimately passed on and paid by the consumer, who blissfully sleeps in the delusion that his more prosperous neighbor pays the tax. Taxation is one of the most pressing problems of the day, and will soon become more so, especially abroad.

One of the most disturbing features of the present situation is the labor crisis, which is really a sequence of the war or the intense industrial activity which it has been the means of promoting in spots. Wages in many industries have already risen, and in some instances still further advances are being demanded following those recently given. Occasionally the rise has been as much as 20 per cent since the first of January, but this is exceptional and largely in the nature of bonuses; the majority of advances having been 5 per cent to 10 per cent. This is the season when human unrest is usually at its height, the stimulus of spring and the outlook for plenty of work after the slack of winter being universal incentives to labor. The rise in commodity prices and the inflation of profits are also factors in the movement. It is not without significance that many great movements begin in April, history showing that several of the great wars began in that month. The concessions to labor are being made with a full apprehension of what must be expected when the war is over. Their renouncing tendencies are surely assert themselves. Our manufacturers will find that they are elevated to a high cost level compared with foreign manufacturers, who will be so much the better able to keep us out of foreign markets, and also better able to compete with us in our own markets. For the next few weeks we must be prepared for more or less labor agitation. Labor at present is securing an advantage from the purely ephemeral rush of activity caused by war. When this is over, will labor be willing to accept its share of the downward readjustment? Unless prices and wages are allowed to fall back to more normal and natural levels, it will be impossible for our manufacturers to escape some very serious difficulties. Prices will probably adjust themselves automatically when supply and demand conditions recover their natural sway, but no reduction in wages will be possible without strong opposition. These tendencies, though some distance ahead, are occupying the thoughtful attention of industrial managers.

Home conditions affecting the market are generally encouraging. Trade and industry are active and the monetary situation remains satisfactory. Railroads are reporting large earnings. The steel trade shows no abatement of activity. Railroads are still placing

GLASS OF WATER BEFORE YOU EAT ANY BREAKFAST

Wash Poison From System Each Morning and Feel Fresh As A Daisy

Every day you clean the house you live in to get rid of the dust and dirt which collected through the previous day. Your body, the house your soul lives in, also becomes foul up each twenty-four hours with all manner of filth and poison. If only every man and woman could realize the wonders of drinking phosphated hot water, what a gratifying change would take place. Instead of the thousands of sickly, anemic-looking men, women and girls with pasty or muddy complexions; instead of the multitudes of "nervous wrecks", "headaches", "brain fags" and pessimists we should see a virile, optimistic throng of rosy checked people everywhere.

Everyone, whether sick or well, should drink each morning before breakfast, a glass of real hot water with a teaspoonful of limestone phosphate in it to wash from the stomach, liver, kidneys and ten yards of bowels the previous day's indigestible waste, sour fermentations and poisons, thus cleansing, sweetening and freshening the entire alimentary canal before putting more food into the stomach.

Those subject to sick headaches, biliousness, rusty breath, rheumatism, colds; and particularly those who have a pallid, sallow complexion and who are constipated very often, are urged to obtain a quarter pound of limestone phosphate at the drug store which will cost but a trifle but is sufficient to demonstrate the quick and remarkable change in both health and appearance awaiting those who practice internal sanitation. We must remember that inside cleanliness is more important than outside, because the skin does not absorb impurities to contaminate the blood, while the pores in the thirty feet of bowels do.

Bernard Shaw, or some one of equal prominence once said that he would not be a mother for \$10,000. Possibly he couldn't find anyone willing to have him for a mother at that price.

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