

Anderson Dry Goods Company

Anderson Dry Goods Company

OUR SALE NOW MOVING ONWARD

More and Better Bargains in Each Department

Our store is packed with the market's best merchandise and we are offering to our customers greater values than ever in Dry Goods, Shoes, Clothing, Hats, Notions, Hosiery, Corsets, Ladies', Misses and Children's Dresses, Muslin Underwear, Laces, Embroideries.

A FEW SPECIALS MENTIONED HERE

Homespun

3,000 yards 7c white Homespun, special while it lasts, yard - 5c

Dresses for All

Big line Dresses, for Misses, Ladies and Children. The prettiest line we have shown.

Ladies' Dresses, 85c to \$1.98

Misses' Dresses, 75c to \$1.48

Children's Dresses, 35c to \$1.48

Tennis Oxfords

20 cases of Tennis Oxfords, white and black, sizes for men, women and children, 50c value 40c pair.

Walk Over Shoes

218 pair of Walk Over Oxfords, tan and black, \$4 and \$5 values, while they last \$1.98 pair.

Ladies' Slippers

183 pairs of Ladies' \$2 Slippers, special 50c pair.

Children's Slippers

294 pairs Children's \$1.25 and \$1 Slippers, while they last 50c pair.

Ginghams

2 bales checked Apron Ginghams, 8c value, this sale, special the yard - 5c

Another big shipment Ginghams, all new Spring patterns, specially priced, yard - 9c

Blouses and Rompers

Some great values in Boys' Blouses and Rompers. 50 doz. solid colors and stripes. New styles. 39c values, special each - 25c

Save your cash register receipts for premiums.

Assortments larger than ever.

ANDERSON DRY GOODS CO.

Main Street

NEWBERRY, S. C.

J. & P. Coats
Cotton 5c spool.

RAIDING SQUADS CONTINUE WORK

CHARLESTON "BLIND TIGERS" ON THE RUN.

War Goe on Against Illegal Sale of Whiskey and Operation of Gambling Places.

The State.

Charleston, April 1.—With two raiding squads, aided by the detective force, operating again today, and slot machines valued at \$7,600 reduced to punk in the stable yard of the police station, besides many gallons of booze stored in the station house ready to be turned over to the county dispensary, the opinion is generally prevalent that Charleston will be "dry as a bone" before the week is up.

While a crowd which had rapidly gathered looked on with awe, a strong arm squad of "blue coats" swung axes right and left in the stable yard of the police station this morning, reducing 38 slot machines to splinters. Bushels of trade checks, nickels and quarters rattled on the concrete pavement as the machines fell apart under the well directed blows of the axes, and were gathered up by the handful; the money to be counted in the office of the chief of police and turned over to the county treasurer.

In the lobby of the station bottles, kegs, barrels and cases of liquor and beer were neatly stacked, giving the place the appearance of a dispensary headquarters or a distiller's store room. The booze will be received for by the county dispenser. The results of the wholesale raiding yesterday and today included almost every class of strong drink from the finest wines down to the cheapest beer and rum.

Not only are the tigers demoralized, but it is stated on authority that the "crap joints" and roulette tables, as well as poker games and other gambling, have been closed down since the report spread that the police were out for the strictest enforcement of the law that many in Charleston have never known. The raiding squads found many doors padlocked in their rounds of yesterday and today, for the news of their coming had spread like wildfire. There were many, however, taken by surprise.

The squads are operating in two patrol wagons, and their movements have been kept as quiet as possible.

All hotel bars are known to be

closed, and complaints from the travelling public are already heard of. Chief of Police Cantwell was reticent in speaking of the wholesale raiding this morning and said that he did not care to state specifically what his orders from the mayor were. But evidently the orders call for a strict enforcement of the liquor and gambling laws.

The \$7,600 worth of slot machines which were destroyed at the station house this morning were sold to a local junk dealer after the axe, treatment, for \$1, and it wasn't much of a bargain, either.

"Did you expect the haul today to be as large as it was yesterday?" Chief Cantwell was asked. He replied that he could not say, that it might be larger, and that there was to be no "let up" in the enforcement of the law.

It is stated that about a score of tigers were raided yesterday. The raiding squads are not taking them as they come, but are jumping from one part of the city to another, the idea being to prevent warning being sent ahead of them. There has been no resistance offered, and the coming of the squad was said to have been unexpected.

May Oust German Potash.

Columbia Record.

A great deal of consternation was created in this country about three years ago when it was announced that the German government had decided to limit the amount of potash or kainit. The cotton farmers of this country were, at that time, absolutely dependent upon the kali salts of Germany.

The United States government sent out a regiment of geologists to find potash deposits in this country. There was a "find" in Virginia, but evidently it has not amounted. The German government was persuaded to raise its arbitrary embargo.

The supply in Germany is inexhaustible, but the German government was far-seeing and realized that to let its potash be shipped without restrictions would mean to cheapen the commodity. The United States government has never been paternalistic enough to protect its cotton farmers in the same manner.

But now comes the announcement that Yankee ingenuity has circumvented the necessity of depending upon Germany. Thomas A. Edison has invented a method for making synthetic dyes to replace the artificial anilines of Germany, and the New York Times

of last Friday told of sales in that city of 10,000 tons of "American potash," at a price about equivalent to what is paid for the German natural product during normal periods. The "American potash" was furnished by a concern on the Pacific coast which is manufacturing it from the seaweed known as kelp, which contains a large percentage of potash salts. The kelp is secured by dredging it from the bottom of the sea along the coast and it is said to be there in inexhaustible quantities.

Fifty tons of kelp will produce five tons of fertilizing material, of which one tone is potash. Fertilizer manufacturers have been hoarding their supply of German potash, which ordinarily has been bringing about \$45 per ton, but might have gone to \$100 but for this discovery.

Tight Times and Full Skirts.

New York Times.

Man so easily adjusts himself to immediate conditions and there is so much sheer perversity in events that fluctuations are always unexpected and untimely. That is true of fluctuations in all manner of things, especially wheat, shares, railroad earnings and the quantity of material required to make a fashionable skirt. It is possible at times to say that a maximum or minimum has been touched, and so to determine the direction in which the next change will occur, but the time itself is then uncertain, for there is also an inertia in things. It was long ago apparent that the skirt has found its irreducible proportions. Any change at all would have to be toward greater fullness.

Indeed, when walking in it up and down steps became hazardous and sometimes fatal, one might have been reasonably certain that the diminishing tendency had gone already too far, that the reaction would be violent, and that the beginning of change was imminent. But even so probable an event as that was strangely retarded. The skirt, instead of growing wider, appeared with a slit, and manufacturers of fabrics continued to complain of ruin. Now, suddenly, unexpectedly, and at an awkward time the change comes. The world being all upset by war, and everybody, on that account, feeling poor and frugal, fashion decrees that a skirt shall be wide again.

Fixing the Responsibility.

New York Evening Post.

It may seem a vain thing to attempt

at this day to fix the responsibility for the European war, but Sir Edward Grey did well, in his address in London a short time ago, to fasten attention upon one point. To prevent the outbreak of war last August, he affirmed, there could have been "a European conference when and where Germany desired." This statement can be amply verified from the official dispatches at the time. Indeed, the Germans do not deny it. They simply pass over it. It is not even mentioned, for example, in the controversial article recently published by Dr. Karl Helfferich, the German minister of finance. This is skillful and plausible, but begins with the Russian mobilization, passing over entirely the fact that, if Germany had agreed to England's proposals, steps could easily have been taken to prevent further mobilization in any of the countries involved. The German government, to be sure, declared that Sir Edward Grey's plan was not feasible, but has never explained why. If the thing had to be done over again, we doubt if Germany would dismiss so cavalierly the suggestion of England that a conference of the powers be held, "when and where Germany desired."

DESTROYER WORST FOE THAT SUBMARINE HAS

Berlin, April 1.—Count Reventlow, in the Tages Zeitung, describes a "submarine hunt" by British destroyers.

The light-footed torpedo boats either cruise at definite distances from each other or they lie still, preserving the same distances. Each of them, however, exercises all the time an extremely careful control of that section of the sea appointed for it. The moment that the periscope of a submarine or perhaps the conning tower, appears above the surface, it is gored at, or else a torpedo boat which happens to be favorably placed for the manoeuvre leaps at top speed toward the point where the submarine has appeared, its object being to ram the submarine before the adversary has seen it or has time to dive deep enough to enable the vessel to glide over it.

Even if the attempt to ram is a failure, the enemy's destroyers only increase their watchfulness, on the ground that the submarine must sooner or later come somewhere to the surface to get its bearings. That is particularly the case in waters where there is a great deal of merchant shipping.

Owing to the narrow range of vis-

ion of the submarine through its periscope, compared to the range of its own visibility from the bridge of a destroyer, it is quite possible for a destroyer to receive it and reach the spot traveling at full speed before the submarine in turn can sight the destroyer and dive for safety.

It follows necessarily that submarines should show themselves as little as possible on the surface of the water. Recently, it has been repeatedly stated that German submarines have summoned British or French steamers to stop and ordered the crew to leave the vessel by signal or megaphone. That is exceedingly humane, but it is exceedingly dangerous and may be even suicidal.

Destroyers so far off, or in such a light as to be invisible from a submarine, may be lurking or may note the meeting of submarine and steamer, and may rapidly approach the spot, hidden perhaps behind the merchant ship. The delay in sinking the merchantman may then easily prove fatal to the submarine.

"The torpedo boat is the submarine's worst enemy. They can be used in all waters. There are large numbers of them available. They are exceedingly mobile, and can rise from passivity to maximum speed at a moment's notice. They carry guns with very rapid fire and capable of mortally injuring at a considerable distance any submarine showing itself on the surface."

LIMIT ON VICTUALS BUT NONE ON BEER

Eitel Friedrich Can Carry as Much as Much "Suds" Back as Her Crew Can Afford.

Washington, April 1.—Secretary Daniels announced tonight that the naval board appointed to determine the amount of coal, food and other supplies allowed to the Prinz Eitel Friedrich had completed its task. No information was vouchsafed as to the extent to which the Eitel will be permitted to provision or as to how much longer she will be permitted to stay at Newport News.

Secretary Daniels admitted, however, that the naval board limited the amount of every commodity to be taken aboard, with one exception—

As a rule a good man can become a bad man, a bad man can become good.—New York American.

Silverstreet School.

Silverstreet, April 5.—The Tennessean Literary society held its regular election of officers Friday, March 26, 1915.

The following is the result of the election:

President, Mr. Henry Havird; recording secretary, Miss Rosa Hamm; corresponding secretary, Mr. Thomas Fant; first reporting critic, Miss Elmira Long; second reporting critic, Mr. Daniel Berry; prosecuting critic, Miss Gladys Eitelwell; chaplain, Mr. Otto Nichols; executive committee, Messrs. Raymond Blair, Moffett Fant and Miss Rosa Hamm, with Mr. Raymond Blair as chairman.

The society has progressed well. Some very interesting questions have been discussed by the pupils. The question for debate next Friday is, "Resolved, That the author has been more benefit than the inventor." Affirmative, Miss Pearly Hamm and Mr. Otto Nichols. Negative, Miss Looie Berry and Mr. John Vernon Havird. This is considered a very important question.

The town is enriched by a new residence, that of Dr. H. B. Senn.

Miss Willie Mae Wise, of Prosperity, visited her club girls last Wednesday. Miss Minnie Mae Sheppard, of Saluda, spent the week-end with her brothers, Messrs. M. D. and Moite Sheppard.

Mrs. Rosa Lester, from Prosperity, spent last week with relatives and friend in Silverstreet and Saluda.

The Rev. S. P. Koon attended holy week services at Grace Lutheran church, Prosperity, Thursday night. He discussed the topic, "The Mercy Seat."

Mr. O. W. Long carried a crowd from Silverstreet down to Newberry Thursday in his auto. He did some very skillful driving.

April has brought forth snow and showers, but little sunshine. Most of our right winter seems to be in the spring.

Cheer up! Don't despair, for behind the darkest cloud shines the brightest sun.

An Atlanta couple married an hour after they first met. They are getting so these days that they marry almost as quickly as they divorce.—Nashville Banner.

Let's stop trying to apologize for any of the shortcomings of the nations at war. They all seem to have gone beyond the limits of civilized warfare.—Montgomery Journal.