

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart

Send the Children Back to School With New Shoes



The largest variety of good, comfortable school shoes for boys and girls of all ages we have ever had been gathered for this busy outfitting week. Well-shod feet is the ounce of protection worth the consideration of every thoughtful parent. School opens next week—buy the shoes for the boys and girls this week.

- Boys' tan Russian calf school shoes, button and lace styles with solid leather Goodyear welted soles. Sizes 8 1/2 to 13 1/2, \$2.00. Sizes 1 to 5 1/2, \$2.50.
- Boys' tan calf school shoes; button and lace styles made on full toe lasts with heavy stitched soles. Sizes 8 1/2 to 13 1/2, \$1.50. Sizes 1 to 5 1/2, \$2.00.
- Boys' gun metal calf school shoes, made on high toe lasts, button and lace styles with heavy stitched soles. Sizes 8 1/2 to 13 1/2, \$2.00. Sizes 1 to 5 1/2, \$2.50 and \$3.00.
- Boys' gun metal calf school shoes, button and lace styles; made on broad toe lasts with heavy stitched soles. Sizes 8 1/2 to 13 1/2, \$1.50. Sizes 1 to 5 1/2, \$1.50 and \$2.00.
- Boys' \$1.50 gun metal calf button shoes, made on broad toe lasts with solid leather stitched soles. Sizes 9 to 13 1/2, \$1.15.
- Boys' \$1.25 patent calf button shoes; made on full toe lasts with heavy stitched soles. Sizes 9 to 13. Special98c

Misses' and Children's School Shoes

- Misses' and children's gun metal calf school shoes; made on broad toe lasts with heavy leather stitched soles. Sizes 5 to 8, \$1.00 and \$1.25. Sizes 8 1/2 to 11, \$1.25 to \$1.50. Sizes 11 1/2 to 2, \$1.50 to \$2.00. Sizes 2 1/2 to 6, \$2.00 and \$2.50.
- Misses' and Children's E. C. Skuffer shoes in tan calf, gun metal calf and patent calf, button style with heavy Goodyear stitched oak leather soles. Sizes 5 to 8, \$1.50. Sizes 8 1/2 to 11, \$2.00. Sizes 11 1/2 to 2, \$2.25.
- Children's \$1.25 gun metal calf school shoes; made on broad toe lasts with heavy solid leather soles. Sizes 6 to 8, 8 1/2. Sizes 8 1/2 to 11, 98c.
- Misses' and children's brown and black kidskin school shoes; made on footform lasts; button style, with heavy stitched soles. Sizes 5 to 8, \$1.00. Sizes 8 1/2 to 11, \$1.25. Sizes 11 1/2 to 2, \$1.50.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart—Street Floor, Rear.

Imported and Domestic Black and Colored Dress Fabrics For Autumn Suits and Dresses

All the weaves ordered months ago from the local and foreign mills before the closed ports of Europe shut-off importations, and we are pleased to announce an incomparable display of latest styles and colorings. Beautiful qualities of Broadcloth, Serge, Ottoman, Poplin, Crepe, Granite Cloth, Gabardine, German and Domestic plaid coatings, Silk and Wool Poplins, Shepherd Checks, Mixed Suitings and many novelties await your inspection. It's a season of rich dark shades with these as prime favorites:

Navy	Plum	Tete de Negre	Green	Burgoyne	Black
Price range, yard39c to \$4.00					

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart—Street Floor.

New Trimmed Hats Are Arriving Daily



From last accounts and importations, the small hat holds sway with some of the best Paris houses—and the large hat with others. The honors must be divided this season over here, just as they are in Paris. Black velvet and dark colors are equally favored. Small hats of the prevailing lines unflinchingly give a snappy smartness and jaunty distinction, just as the large hats emphasize the grace and refinement of the lines of the new gowns.

This early display is liberally representative of both the small and large hats. On the one hand, the neat, narrow brim sailors, high crowned turbans tricorns in scores of newly designed lines—on the other are the larger styles, particularly the sailor variety. Scores of styles already here at \$3.95, \$4.95, \$5.95, \$6.50 to \$20.00.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart—Second Floor, Front.

Still Many Interesting Items to Announce in Dress Cottons

- Fall arrivals keep the display as attractive as ever.
- 25c crepe suiting, choice shades for house and school dresses, yard, 12 1/2c
- 25c costume crepe; 30 inches wide; neat figures on white and colored grounds, yard20c
- French satine, 36 inches wide, black and navy grounds with neat figures and stripes, silk finish, yard35c
- Imported satine; 30 inches wide; extra fine quality; navy and black grounds with neat styles, yard25c
- Cotton foulards; black and navy grounds with neat styles, yard, 19c
- Roman stripes, silk and cotton, 36 inches wide, yard, 19c
- China silk; half silk, white ground, neat figure of rosebuds, yard, 50c
- Irish poplin, the best poplin on the market, all the new shades, yard, 25c

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart—Street Floor.

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LETTERS-TO-THE EDITOR

PIERCE MAKES REPLY

To the Editor of the Telegraph:
In your paper last night I notice an article on front page, titled "Trainman Takes Whack at Pierce." Always believing you to be fair to all concerned, I am asking you to print the following in answer thereto.

In the first place there isn't a word of truth in the entire statement supposed to have emanated from Mr. Lee's office, outside of that part of his letter wherein he quotes a letter sent out by myself to the men who joined this organization informing them of the action of the transportation employees.

This is a true statement that was made by W. G. Lee, in the Board of Trade Hall on Sunday afternoon, November 30, 1913, and repeated in White's Hall by him on the same evening to the shopmen and trainmen and others who attended the said meetings.

(Lee's Statement.) "We have 135,000 members and \$3,000,000 in our treasury and we will spend every cent of it if the Pennsylvania Railroad discharge any man for joining a union, and while I cannot speak for my associate grand lodge officers, I am sure I voice their sentiments."
Now, Mr. Editor, I am this date posting \$25 with C. G. Shelly, and will post \$25 more within thirty days, making \$50, and I hereby challenge W. G. Lee, president of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, to a joint debate in the city of Harrisburg, and if I do not prove every statement I have made in this article then he is to have my \$50, and I will make this provision, that I will give three months' salary to any charitable institution if he will do the same, that the editor of this paper may name. And leave the decision to the men who attend the meetings who is correct in their statements and who is entitled to the money. Understand, as soon as Mr. Lee or his representatives signify their intention of accepting this challenge, the entire amount to be debated for must be placed in the hands of the editor of the Telegraph.

These are the subjects I will prove or lose the money:
First, That Lee lied to the men about what the trainmen would do if the company discharged them for belonging to a union when he was in Harrisburg on November 30, 1913.

Second, That there isn't a word of truth in his statement as published in the official organ of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen for September about me, excepting that part where he reprints a letter sent out by me to the men.
Third, That Lee was only elected at the last convention of the B. of R. T. by only 27 majority, and would have been defeated if he had not applied strong-arm tactics.

Fourth, That he never dared to post another \$50 that Lee will be defeated at the next convention if he allows his name to be presented to the convention.
Fifth, That he is afraid to allow a convention to be called at this time, for he well knows he would be defeated should there be one called.

Sixth, That Lee is the most unpopular labor leader in the United States.
Seventh, That the article printed in September issue of the B. of R. T. Journal pertaining to the reason why the trainmen and conductors are not now in a Western wage movement is not correct and is misleading to the men.
Eighth, That Mr. Lee is a misrepresentative of the men and a traitor to all classes of railroadmen; that he is a strikebreaker.

Ninth, That he never dared to print what he knows about J. K. Turner, of Cleveland, for fear that Lee (Turner) would print what he knows about Lee, and what Lee was doing when Lee was vice-president, and who furnished the money to pay Lee's expenses to the convention.

Tenth, That Lee reinstated Robinson, Huber and Erick because they had the goods on him.

Eleventh, That Lee knows a lot about misrepresentation and nothing about veracity.
Now, if I fail to make good in any statement that is contained in this challenge, I will forfeit everything.
Yours truly
W. H. PIERCE.

Don't Let a Cold Settle on Your Lungs

If you have a persistent cough or cold, take warning before it is too late. Eckman's Alternative has restored to health many persons who had serious lung trouble. Read of this case:
Pleasantville, N. J.
"Gentlemen—During the winter of 1911 I contracted a severe cold, which settled on my lungs. Eckman's Alternative was recommended to me and commenced using it as a household remedy. The first bottle seemed to give no relief, in fact, I seemed to feel worse, but I kept on using the medicine and found out the first bottle had really started me on the road to recovery by loosening the mucus and making me expectorate freely. After using the medicine for some time, my cough ceased. I gained flesh and to-day, am a well man."
(Signed) GEO. M. BATES.
Eckman's Alternative is most efficacious in bronchial catarrh and severe throat and lung affections and upbuilding. It is a safe, reliable, non-harmful or habit-forming drug. Accept no substitutes. Sold by leading druggists. Write Eckman Laboratory, Philadelphia, Pa., for booklet of recoveries.—Advertisement.

WHAT DYSPEPTICS SHOULD EAT

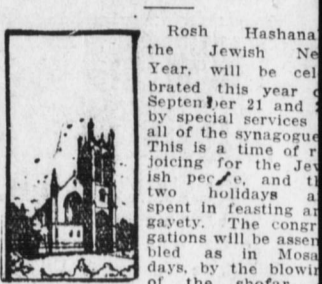
A PHYSICIAN'S ADVICE
"Indigestion and practically all forms of stomach trouble, most of which are due to ten, due to acidity; therefore stomach sufferers should, whenever possible, avoid eating food that is acid in its nature, or which by chemical action in the stomach develops acidity. Unfortunately, such a rule eliminates most of the foods which are pleasant to the taste as well as those which are rich in blood, flesh and nerve building properties. This is the reason why dyspeptics and stomach sufferers are usually so thin, emaciated and lacking in that vital energy which can only come from a well fed body. For the benefit of those who are suffering from indigestion, sweet or fatty food, and are trying to keep up a miserable existence on gluten products, I would suggest that you should try a meal of any food or foods which you may like, in moderate amounts, taking immediately afterwards a teaspoonful of bisurated magnesia in a little hot or cold water. This will neutralize any acid which may be present, or which may be formed, and instead of the usual feeling of uneasiness and fullness, you will find that your food agrees with you perfectly. Bisurated magnesia is doubtless the best food corrective and antacid known. It has no direct action on the stomach; but by neutralizing the acidity of the stomach contents, it removes the source of the acid irritation which inflames the delicate stomach lining. It does more than could possibly be done by any drug or medicine. As a physician, I believe in the use of medicine whenever necessary, but I must admit that I cannot see the sense of dosing an inflamed and irritated stomach with drugs instead of getting rid of the acid—the cause of all the trouble. Get a little bisurated magnesia from your druggist, eat what you want at your next meal, take some of the bisurated magnesia as directed above, and see if I'm not right.—Advertisement.

Yes, men actually wonder why the quality of King Oscar Cigars never varies.

It seems most unusual for a cigar to be regularly good for 23 years when so many brands come and go (emphasis on go) in half the time and less. Well—
King Oscar 5c Cigars are unusual--the longer you smoke them the more you will appreciate their superior quality for the money.
Standard Nickel Quality For 23 Years

JEWISH NEW YEAR FAST APPROACHES

Rosh Hashanah Will Be Celebrated This Year September 21 and 22



Rosh Hashanah the Jewish New Year, will be celebrated this year on September 21 and 22 by special services at all of the synagogues. This is a time of rejoicing for the Jewish people, and two holidays are spent in feasting and gaiety. The congregations will be assembled as in Moses' days, by the blowing of the shofar, ram's horn. The following ten days will be a meditative period, and every Jew will think over his sin and on the tenth day, Yom Kippur, or day of atonement, he will repent for any wrongdoings. This day is spent in fasting and marked with all solemnity.

ODORS BY TELEPHONE
[From Everybody's Magazine.]
A young lady took down the receiver of the telephone one day and discovered that the line was in use.
"I just put on a can of beans for dinner," she heard one woman inform another.
She hung up the receiver and waited for the conversation to end. Return to the telephone, she found the woman still talking and broke into the conversation.
"Madam, I smell your beans burning," she announced.
A scream greeted the remark, and the young lady was able to put in her call.

Remove the Cause of INSOMNIA

When you feel weak, tired out, or unrefreshed by sleep or when your appetite and digestion are poor, you will find an invaluable tonic in
Horsford's Acid Phosphate
(Non-Alcoholic)

TIRES!

Extra Heavy Firsts

Double Cured - Wrenped Tread
These tires are giving wonderful service.

OLD PRICES	
28x3	\$7.67
30x3	\$7.50
32x3	\$8.50
30x3 1/2	\$10.25
31x3 1/2	\$10.50
32x3 1/2	\$11.18
34x3 1/2	\$12.72
31x4	\$14.58
32x4	\$15.12
33x4	\$15.73
34x4	\$16.83
35x4	\$17.88
36x4	\$19.45

SPECIAL PRICES ON ALL SIZE TUBES

EXTRA SPECIAL
30x4 1/2 U. S. Wrenped Tread \$20.75
37x4 1/2 " " " 21.60
37x5 " " " 24.25
Electric operated Horns . . . 2.28
Hand operated Horns . . . 4.88
Limousine and Coupe Demountable Bodies for Ford Counts.

J. A. Plank

1017 Market St.
Phone 3350
Next to Keystone Motor Co.
OPEN EVENINGS

GENL HARTMAN'S 5c CIGAR



SOUTH AMERICA'S TRADE; HOW CANAL HELPS THE UNITED STATES

This table shows the rich prize offered by trade opportunities in South America. But, large as the imports are, exporters are now beginning to realize that they are as nothing in comparison to what they will be:

IMPORTS INTO SOUTH AMERICA

Country.	United Kingdom.	Germany.	United States.
Argentina	\$114,515,500	\$61,703,550	\$57,057,505
Bolivia	3,559,041	5,423,502	7,757,231
Brazil	75,519,726	52,952,625	48,049,222
Chile	38,599,283	35,159,070	16,806,341
Colombia	7,358,878	2,011,836	7,612,037
Ecuador	3,211,238	2,166,021	2,764,109
Guiana (British)	4,268,168	1,900,558	2,172,337
Paraguay	1,138,248	1,500,658	304,858
Peru	6,800,708	4,557,698	5,762,423
Uruguay	12,648,000	7,895,000	5,671,000
Venezuela	5,116,000	2,450,000	6,236,000
Totals	\$218,552,000	\$175,549,610	\$154,225,083

How the Panama Canal is destined to aid in the development of South America is indicated in the comparative distances shown in this table:

From	Callao, Valparaiso.	Via Panama to—	Callao, Valparaiso.
New York	3,263	4,632	9,613
Liverpool	5,927	1,297	9,850
Hamburg	6,458	7,728	10,361
Antwerp	6,194	2,464	10,059
Bordeaux	5,987	2,257	9,740
Gibraltar	5,722	6,992	9,949

Farmers Are Not Blind to the Effects of the Democratic Tariff

Tremendous Losses to the Agricultural Interests Have Followed the Free Trade Experiment

THOSE thousands of farmers who will attend the great picnic of the Grangers at Williams Grove this week are not likely to listen with patience to the Democratic orators who will strive to explain away their parts broken promises and the serious results of free trade under the Wilson administration. The Democratic administration has been in power for a little over a year. Its first important legislative act, the tariff, has been in effect a little more than six months. This is a comparatively short period. It would have seemed almost incredible, at the time this act was passed, that in six months thereafter its great feature would stand out clearly as a great national blunder. Yet this has come to pass. And now this blunder is practically admitted by the leading authority in the Democratic party in the matter with regard to which the blunder was made.

This blunder concerns the great industry of agriculture. As to Pennsylvania, the manufacturers of the State are so much in evidence that many of our people do not realize that Pennsylvania is a great agricultural State also. But it is noted for the number, good management and general excellence of its farmers, and for its large agricultural production. A recent report of the Department of Agriculture of the United States practically admits that in our country to-day the incentive to more farming and better farming is wanting. This report from the Department Bureau of Statistics says:

However desirable increased production of farms may be from the commercial standpoint, it does not follow that such increased production would result in any increase in the cash income per farm, or per capita of farm population, or that prices paid by consumers would be any lower.

In Pennsylvania the greatest crop is corn, as in so many of our great agricultural States. In 1911 Pennsylvania had 1,435,000 acres in corn and the yield was 62,858,000 bushels. The State has steadily increased its acreage and yield of corn since 1909. And to-day it would like to and could go on to produce much more corn, as could also our other States. But the Republican duty of 15 cents per bushel has been swept away, and list, and corn is being brought in in enormous quantities, principally through the Atlantic ports, from Argentina and other distant countries.

Without a comparison of the actual figures it is hard to realize what this new competition means. We have now at hand the government statistics of imports for the first four months under the new tariff, from October 4, 1913, to the end of January of this year. During the corresponding four months one year ago, the imports of corn into the United States amounted to 258,554 bushels, valued at \$139,766, and yielded some revenue to the United States Treasury. During the corresponding four months one year later, the first four months under the new tariff, the imports of corn amounted to the enormous total of 7,004,159 bushels, valued at \$4,656,216, and yielded no revenue whatever to the United States Treasury but entered without toll into the American market. The farmers of Pennsylvania will

realize before long what this new competition means. And they will understand the extent of it when they consider that this importation during only one-third of a year is about 11 per cent of the entire production of corn in the great State of Pennsylvania throughout an entire year. If these imports continue at the present rate throughout the year, they will amount to about a third of the entire production of Pennsylvania in that period.

Of course, with an agricultural product, it cannot be predicted with certainty that the imports of one period of four months will continue at the same rate throughout the whole year. There are certain seasons for crops, and conditions vary. And yet, as corn can come in from all markets free of any duty from all countries where corn can be grown, and as additional importations will naturally be made with every passing month, it is improbable, since far greater importations are indicated by the statistics at hand, that the imports of corn for the year 1914 will exceed the average annual crop of Pennsylvania.

It is reported that the recently harvested corn crop of Argentina will be much greater than any crop heretofore produced in that country. As the greater part of the Argentine crop is exported, it is practically certain that much larger quantities of Argentine corn will come to the United States in the near future, and that the free access of our markets will encourage a still larger production in Argentina next year. And now it is reported that Russia will make a government monopoly of the sale and export of grain produced in that country and develop by special efforts the greatest possible amount of exports. The free access to our markets in development of this great foreign crop in South America, and all this must be at the expense of our own agricultural development.

The flood of importations of foreign products can accustomations of foreign toward the solution of this problem, but has the effect of discouraging our own farmers, diminishing their output, and withdrawing from them the practical and necessary inducements to produce and establish the proper method of distribution. And under this discouragement and in the lack of an effective marketing system, the younger people will continue to leave the farms and enter the cities, there to enter into the intense competition for employment and to add to the wage troubles and unemployment that are so heart-breaking to the workers of the cities.

Only that which helps the producers can help the consumers. If we really want to reduce the cost of living, we must turn away from the destructive policy of the Democratic party. We must repeal the present tariff and establish one that will fairly recognize the American farmer and the American laborer. The American farmer is entitled to special consideration in our tariff. His industry is the basis of our life and prosperity. He should be the last to be deprived of protection. He should receive constant and liberal encouragement, not by words alone but by the positive effect of the economic situation, to raise more and better crops, to adopt the successful methods of more intensive and more diversified farming,

to install machinery wherever possible, to study and experiment for marketing, and to supply his home environment with more conveniences and attractions for himself and his family.

Everything of this sort will repay the American people. The protection and encouragement of the farmer will be the real relief and welfare of all the people of the cities. It will, in fact, be the salvation of the cities and the nation from evils of socialistic ideas and perils of revolutionary discontent which if allowed to run on will threaten the very existence of the republic. Only upon the foundation of the large and lasting welfare of the American farmer can the strength of the nation continue. The great and powerful interests in the cities, the merchants, the manufacturers, the bankers, and all who have prospered greatly, owe it to their country, as well as to themselves, to devote their best thought and attention, even to the point of sacrifice if it were necessary, to secure for the American farmer every opportunity to devote their efforts and a generous prosperity for them and theirs.

PARTICULAR ABOUT AILMENT
A colored lawyer in a Southern town was arguing a case which had to do with the breaking of a will made by an old negro man. The attorney contended that the old dary, in addition to many physical ailments, had been weak-minded when he had made the will.

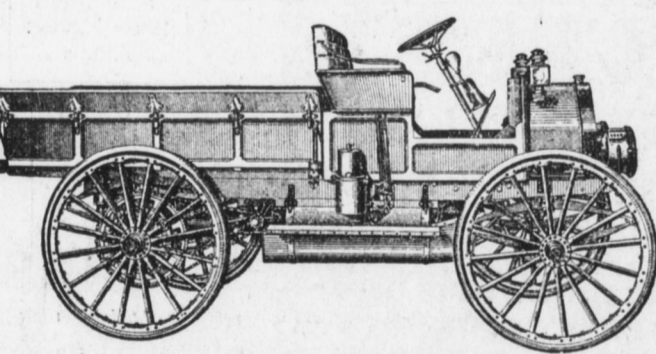
The court asked the lawyer several questions about the physical troubles and mental condition of the dead man, and to all these questions the lawyer answered briskly:

"Now," asked the court finally, "did this old man have any lucid intervals?"

"Well, as to that, Judge," replied the colored lawyer after a considerable pause, "my opinion seems to be that it was mostly a case of ankilosed knee."

—The Popular Magazine.

Pays to Buy the I. H. C.



Every concern that makes deliveries takes into consideration the cost of its delivery system and its efficiency. The cost is figured as a necessary expense and the efficiency determines to a great extent the firm's standing among its customers.

The merchant who is prompt in his deliveries and uses the most modern means always has the advantage over the one who does not.

The I. H. C. Truck has gained a reputation for serviceability, and no expense is being spared to make it THE BEST CAR ON THE MARKET. It has but one lever control, easy to operate and no danger of stripping gears. Carburetor, magnet, spark plugs are all easily accessible. Has two complete systems of ignition, each independent of the other, and can be used jointly.

International Motor Trucks deliver the goods on time; that is the reason there are MORE I. H. C. CARS IN USE THAN ANY OTHER MAKE OF COMMERCIAL CAR. Repeat orders are the result of satisfactory service. For light hauling they have the advantage from the standpoint of economy and speed.

CALL AT THE
Harvester Building, 813-815 Market St.
and see the fine display now on exhibit. Inspect this wonderful line of trucks, see the stock carried for your future protection, and if you do not make sure of this one essential feature it will be remembered as one of the big mistakes made before purchase.