

MONEY RAISING SALE

This means that we would rather count the money in our inventory than be compelled to figure the merchandise. Therefore this sale offers unusual opportunities as we are compelled to close out small lots that accumulate throughout the season, and to do this we are prepared to give you prices that will compell your attention.

A SALE WHERE YOUR DOLLAR IS WORTH 200 CENTS OR MORE

Last Call on TRIMMED HATS At



98c, \$1.66, \$2.66, \$3.66, \$4.66

Hats worth from \$3.00 to \$12.00 must be sold at these ridiculous prices. We advise you to call as early as possible, as we can convince you at a glance—that we are not overestimating the values we offer for this final clearing.

We Start This Remarkable HAT SALE FRIDAY, JANUARY 15th

Naturally the best hats will be picked first. See our window display—and yellow tickets on second floor.

Slaughter Prices on Silk Velvet Turbans

Small and medium shapes and tricorne shapes. All the new close-fitting Tipperary and Tommy Atkins Turbans for girls—also the newest turban shapes for middle-aged women.

These goods were priced from \$2.98 to \$6.98; many of them made of finest Lyons' silk or Panne velvet—

Prices For This Sale Are

25c, 49c, 98c, \$1.66

Values up to \$2.98 Values up to \$3.98 Values up to \$4.98 Values up to \$6.98

Astrich's

ENTIRE COAT STOCK SACRIFICED

Choice of Any Coat in the House at

\$1.50--\$3.00--\$5.00--\$7.00--\$9.00--\$12.00

No woman who has ever heard of the Astrich's Famous Coat Sales will waste a minute in arriving at the scene of this, the greatest sale of the season. The early shopper tomorrow will be wonderfully rewarded and more than delighted with any coat offered in this sale. Think of being able to buy such a coat as here offered at a bonafide saving of from \$5 to \$15 on any coat in the house.

All \$3 to \$5 Coats, Choice \$1.50 **All \$6 to \$7.50 Coats, Choice . \$3.00**

Broken lots of good serviceable coats in all-wool materials.

All \$8 to \$10 Coats, Choice \$5.00 **All \$12 to \$15 Coats, Choice . \$7.00**

Chinchillas, Astrakhans and mixture cloths in all good styles.

All \$18 to \$20 Coats, Choice . \$9.00 **All \$22.50 to \$30 Coats, Choice . . . \$12**

Coats that have withstood the test of the season, at less than manufacturers' cost. The best in the house goes in this lot; many fine fur materials.

FINAL CLEAN-UP ON SUITS

Our entire suit stock will be divided into three lots for quick disposal. Space will not permit us to go into details, except to say that every suit in the house will be included in the sale. The suit you have wanted may still be here and at less than you expected to pay for it.

\$15 to \$18 SUITS \$7 **\$19 to \$22.50 SUITS \$9** **\$25 to \$35 SUITS \$12**

If you need a suit to fill in, here's your chance. 50 Suits from last season, were \$15 to \$35, choice \$2.98 & \$4.98

STATE FOOD HELD IN STORAGE LARGE

Interesting Summary Issued by Dairy and Food Commissioner Foust as of January 1

Figures compiled from the cold storage warehouses in Pennsylvania on the amount of food held in storage on January 1, 1915, show that the supply is about the same as it was on the first of last year, but that while the figures are impressive the amount carried would not last the State of Pennsylvania's 8,000,000 people very long. The storage reports show that 3,106,969 dozens of eggs are in cold storage and that in addition 50,440,405 pounds of butter are also stored. The amount of butter is 3,212,860 pounds and poultry 4,405,644 pounds. Fish in storage is reported as 3,684,265 pounds, with 14,444 pounds of game and 552 pounds of squab. The meat figures are as follows: Carcasses—Beef, 382,860 pounds; veal, 50,080 pounds; sheep, 474,175 pounds, and hogs, 127,549 pounds. Parts in Pounds—Beef, 841,331; livers, 16,627; rounds, 210; tenderloin, 427; sweetbreads, 270; liver, 34,382; sheep, 88,656. Hogs, rounds, 655,465; livers, 40,318; faces, 24,290; hearts, 900; pork, 176,799; loins, 78,688; butts, 29,886; cuts, 5,975; trimmings, 5,104; snouts, 2,500; shoulders, 657; veal, 34,382; calf heads and feet, 1,039 pounds. Mutton racks, 4,372 pounds. This is the first time the report has been issued in such detail and furnishes a complete statement of the storage food reported on under the new act.

IF BILIOUS, SICK OR CONSTIPATED TAKE CASCARETS

No headache, bad cold, sour stomach or costive bowels by morning.

Get a 10-cent box now. You're bilious! You have a throbbing sensation in your head, a bad taste in your mouth, your eyes burn, your skin is yellow, with dark rings under your eyes; your lips are parched. No wonder you feel ugly, mean and ill-tempered. Your system is full of bile not properly passed off, and what you need is a cleaning up inside. Don't continue being a bilious nuisance to yourself and those who love you, and don't resort to harsh physics that irritate and injure. Remember that most disorders of the stomach, liver and bowels are cured by morning with gentle, thorough Cascarets—they work while you sleep. A 10-cent box from your druggist will keep your liver and bowels clean, stomach sweet, and your head clear for months. Children love to take Cascarets because they taste good and never grip or sicken.—Advertisement.

UNDERTAKERS
RUDOLPH K. SPICER
Funeral Director and Embalmer
213 Walnut St. **Uell Phone**

Captain of Police Is Able Assistant to Chief Hutchison

"Joe" Thompson, While Not in Much Evidence in Daily Police Reports, Is Big Factor On the Force, Nevertheless; Was Private Detective Before Appointment



JOSEPH P. THOMPSON, Harrisburg's First Captain of Police, Who Holds Position Because of His Capacity

By "Welly" Jones

All well-regulated police departments have a captain. That is one reason why Harrisburg boasts of something real, all wool and a yard wide, in a police captain. His name is Joseph Porter Thompson. If popularity was mentioned in connection with the name it would be preceded by the word "Prince". The addition of "Joe" Thompson to the local force last year was a step on the part of Council for higher police efficiency. "Joe" had a job, and a good one. There was need, however, for an assistant to Colonel Joseph B. Hutchison. The duties of the office of chief of police were increasing rapidly. A man with experience was necessary. There was but one man to choose when ability was considered. That is why it is now Joseph P. Thompson, Captain of Police.

Born in Norristown Joseph P. Thompson is a native of Norristown, Montgomery county. When eight weeks old his parents moved to Harrisburg. It was within sight of the Capitol buildings that "Joe" Thompson grew up to boyhood. Then he went to school. He did not like long school

hours. When old enough he quit his studies and learned the baking trade. From that time until the present time "dough" was the one thing Joseph Thompson worked for, and there were many times he worked hard, often all day and far into the night. He was an industrious lad. Tired of baking, Joseph Thompson took up boiler firing, and later ran a stationary engine. After fourteen years with the Harrisburg Foundry and Machine Works Joseph Thompson took up iron molding at Steelton. He held that position until he was made sergeant of police under the late Mayor John D. Patterson. This was in 1896. After three years he returned to work at Steelton. Mayor Vance C. McCormick made him a police sergeant, and three years later he was promoted to lieutenant of police by Mayor E. Z. Gross.

Was Private Detective "Joseph P. Thompson, Private Detective," was the next card displayed by this popular guardian of the law and terror to fugitives. This business brought out stronger Mr. Thompson's ability, and when it was decided to have a captain of police but one opinion prevailed throughout the city—that he was the one and only person for the position.

A cleaner cut or more whole-souled fellow cannot be found. He is business in every sense the word implies. He has a record back of him for good police work, and the long trips he has taken to Oklahoma, St. Louis, Chicago and other points is further evidence that he knows his business. Outside of police duties "Joe" Thompson is the same good fellow. He is president of the Sherlock Holmes Club, an organization that is made up of folks of "Joe" Thompson's type; Harrisburg Lodge of Elks, Red Men and Brotherhood of America.

PROGRAM FOR CANAL OPENING WAITS APPROVAL OF CONGRESS

By Associated Press

Washington, D. C., Jan. 14.—Approval by Congress of a change in plans for the cruise of the Atlantic fleet and visiting foreign war vessels to San Francisco to celebrate the opening of the Panama canal was all that was needed today to make the program of the event complete. When Congress authorized the cruise it was expressly provided that the United States should invite the maritime nations of the world to send naval vessels to Hampton Roads in connection with the celebration. The European war has made this impossible and the plan has been abandoned. In announcing the program Secretary Daniels said that instead of the international rendezvous at Hampton Roads the vessels would proceed directly to Cristobal, at the entrance to the canal, and pass through to the Pacific side at stated intervals.

CRUISER IN OLD POSITION

By Associated Press

New York, Jan. 14.—The converted British cruiser Caronia, which has been absent from nearby waters for nearly a month, took up again to-day her old position east of the Ambrose channel lightship, relieving the cruiser Lancaster.



SCENE FROM "THE GHOST OF SMILING JIM" TWO-REEL GOLD SEAL DRAMA

Scene from "The Ghost of Smiling Linn," featuring Grace Cunard and Francis Ford, at the Palace to-day.—Advertisement.

HUNDREDS SEE THREE DIE AT PITTSBURGH

Nephew of Senator Oliver Victim of Tragedy in Swollen Monongahela

Special to The Telegraph

Pittsburgh, Jan. 14.—In the presence of hundreds of spectators, powerless to help, three men drowned and one was rescued from the Monongahela river yesterday afternoon. Two of the men drowned when they attempted to rescue two others who had been thrown into the river by the capsizing of their boat under the Smithfield street bridge, in the heart of the city. The drowned: Robert Oliver, 26 years old, son of D. B. Oliver, president of the Pittsburgh board of public education and nephew of United States Senator George T. Oliver. William Niehaus, 73 years old, Evansville, Ind. Thomas Mooney, 33 years old, Duquesne, Pa. Edward Hetzel, 25 years old, was rescued.

Oliver and Hetzel were in a skiff and near the Smithfield street bridge were caught in a swift current and their boat was swirled around in the flooded waters. The boat capsized, throwing both men into the water. Hetzel attempted to swim to shore, but Oliver sank all most immediately. The cries of Hetzel were heard by several men at the Monongahela River Consolidated Coal and Coke Company's landing. John O'Donnell, a watchman, and two other men cast ropes into the stream and Hetzel managed to grasp one of the lines. William Niehaus and Thomas Mooney got a boat and started across the river to the rescue. About halfway

across an oarlock broke and with much difficulty they managed to guide their boat to the place where Oliver and Hetzel were thrown into the water. Their boat was caught in the swirl and capsized and both men sank before aid could reach them. Robert Oliver was superintendent of the Oliver Iron and Steel Company and a member of the corporation.

Renting an Underwood Typewriter a sound investment, certain to increase your income. "The Machine You Will Eventually Buy." 25 N. Third St.

What Can Be Done With the Pocket Electric Flash

"Flashlights are thicker" "dreadful," remarked the country visitor, "Everybody carries one." Exaggerated a bit, perhaps, but it is a fact that pocket flashlights have come into common use within the last few years until it would seem as though almost everyone owns one. And they carry them with very good reason, for the tiny flashlight is really the only pocket light which can be carried without danger of leakage, bad odors or fire. It is ready at the pressure of a finger and throws a strong beam of light where it is most needed. The lamp does not have to be lit with matches, requires no dangerous chemicals and the batteries can, when worn out, be replaced instantly by the merest novice, at trifling cost.

Flashlights can be purchased all the way from twenty-five cents to several dollars each, depending upon size, finish and the life of the batteries. They are made in sizes small enough to be carried in the vest pocket and these little fellows are very serviceable, giving plenty of light for nearly three hours steadily burning, if required, without replacing the batteries. The large sizes of pocket lamps will burn ten hours continuously or will last for a long time when only used for short intervals, now and then, as required.

LEGAL NOTICES

THE following safety standards have been adopted by the Industrial Board, subject to the provisions of the law (Act 257, Section 15, P. L., 1913), which provides that persons affected may petition the Board for changes in the regulations. Upon the receipt of such petition, it will be reviewed by the

Board and if considered necessary a public hearing will be called in regard thereto.

NOTE.—A "BAKESHOP" shall be defined as a place used for the purpose of making, preparing, or baking bread, biscuits, pastry, cakes, doughnuts, crackers, pretzels, noodles, macaroni or spaghetti to be sold on or off of the premises. Any person, firm or corporation owning or having a building intended for use as a bakeshop shall communicate with the Department of Labor and Industry and shall demonstrate to the satisfaction of that Department, through the submission of plans and other information, that the premises in question are properly suited to such purpose. The opening of bakeshops in cellars at locations not so occupied before is forbidden after February 15th, 1915. If at any time hereafter it becomes necessary for the Department to close any bakeshop now in operation in a cellar, such premises may not be re-opened for bakeshop purposes.

The following definitions of "cellar" and "basement" shall apply to above section: Sections 16 and 17 of Act 428, approved July 22, 1912: A "cellar" is a story more than one-half below the level of the ground surrounding the building. A "basement" is a story partly, but not more than one-half, below the level of the ground surrounding the building, and shall be considered the first story of such building. All bakeshops newly opened after February 1, 1915, must have a height of at least nine feet and windows half or more above the ground level. After January 1, 1915, no bakeshops of less than seven feet in height shall be permitted.

Persons using cellars for the purpose of a private house as a bakeshop may be granted when the conditions laid down by the Department are met. OPERATION. Any person, firm or corporation intending to engage in the baking business shall communicate with the Department of Labor and Industry, and shall submit to that Department a certificate of permission, to cover a period of six months.

If, at the end of that time, the plant has been actually operated in accordance with such regulations, the Department shall issue a certificate of approval, good for one year only, and renewable at the time for any further period. If, at the end of that time, the plant has been actually operated in accordance with such regulations, the Department shall issue a certificate of approval, good for one year only, and renewable at the time for any further period. If, at the end of that time, the plant has been actually operated in accordance with such regulations, the Department shall issue a certificate of approval, good for one year only, and renewable at the time for any further period.

PERSONAL SANITATION. No person suffering from a communicable disease shall be employed. Persons working in bakeshops shall be subject to medical inspection under the supervision of the Department of Labor and Industry. Outer clothing used by bakeshop workers when on duty shall be of washable material (preferably white) and shall be kept clean at all times. The smoking, snuffing, or chewing of tobacco, snuff, or the scraping of hands and arms with a knife to remove the dough, the open blowing of the nose, the spitting, wetting the finger in the mouth, and all other insanitary personal practices shall be forbidden, and plain notice to that effect shall be conspicuously posted. DRESSING ROOMS. Dressing rooms shall be provided separate and apart from all work rooms, or rooms where materials are stored, and shall be provided with lockers, lockers and benches. The hanging of unused clothing in either bakeshops or store rooms is prohibited. Lockers and benches shall be fireproof and sanitary. Proper washing facilities, including hot water, clean towels, and soap shall be provided; also an abundance of clean, pure and cool drinking water. UTENSILS. Utensils shall be connected by a pipe to the flue and must be placed upon fireproof material. Ovens and stoves shall be so ventilated as to carry off fumes to the outer air. Ash receptacles shall be of fireproof construction and no ashes shall be sifted in the bakeshop. Sinks large enough to permit the washing of irons, pans, bowls and other utensils shall be provided in all bakeshops. They shall not be of wood and the wall around them shall be finished with a waterproof substance, that it may be properly cleaned. Sinks shall not be used as cuspidors or urinals. Moulding pans shall not be laid upon the floor. Clean and sanitary paper shall be used for all bakeshop purposes; all utensils, including cloths, must be kept clean and sanitary. All buildings occupied as bakeshops shall conform to the building and fire risk requirements of the State and city. Sky-lights, floor openings, hoists, stairs, elevators and other special features of the building; boilers, engines, and electrical equipment; power transmitting shafts and other workable machines having cutting shearing, pressing, or squaring action, shall be locked, operated, guarded, and maintained in accordance with standards approved by the Department of Labor and Industry. FLOUR and other supplies shall be kept in closed containers and in a sanitary manner. DISTRIBUTION. Baked goods stored, or on display in sales rooms, shall be protected from flies, dust and dirt. All trays, containers, baskets, hampers and vehicles used in the handling and distribution of baked goods shall be kept clean and sanitary at all times, and shall be covered so as to exclude flies, dust, or other sources of contamination. Drivers shall not sleep in vehicles used for the distribution of bread or other bakeshop products. All yards, entrances, and vehicles shall be inspected, and shall conform to the standards established for the whole business. JOHN PRICE JACKSON, Chairman; GEORGE S. COMSTOCK, JAMES C. CONNIN, JOHN P. WOOD, MRS. SAMUEL SEMPLE, Industrial Board.