Our Great August Furniture Sale

is far surpassing any Sale we have ever held

SATURDAY SAW THE BIGGEST DAY'S BUSINESS IN THE HISTORY OF OUR STORE

There was a crowd from morning until night, and practically every person who came to look, BOUGHT.

THE DESIGNS ARE SO ARTISTIC AND PRICES SO REASONABLE, YOU JUST CAN'T HELP BUYING.

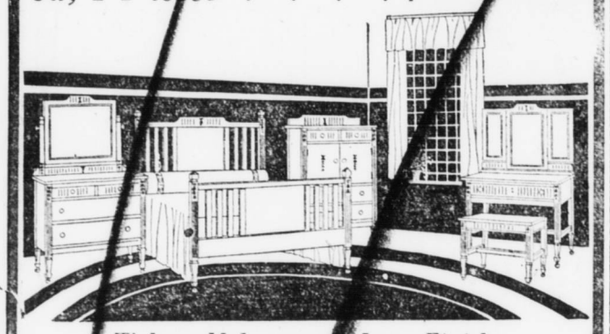
ONE CALL HERE WILL CONVINCE YOU.

OPEN EVERY EVENING

LIBERTY BONDS ACCEPTED

WE WILL RESERVE YOUR PURCHASE FOR LATER DELIVERY. A DEPOSIT OF ONE-FOURTH IS REQUIRED

Adam Suite as Pictured, 4 Pieces **$125.00**



Walnut, Mahogany, Ivory Finish.

Sheraton Dining Suite 8 Pieces **$165.00**

Antique Mahogany Finish. Beautiful plain, straight lines

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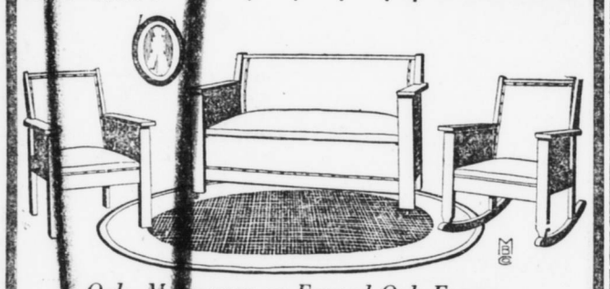

Oak, Mahogany or Fumed Oak Frames. Upholstered with Muleskin or Tapestry

Tapestry Over-Covered Suites, 3 Pieces . . **$250.00**

Loose Spring-Cushions, Spring Edges, Seats and Backs. Very deep, comfortable seats. High-grade silk finished Tapestry

HOOVER FURNITURE CO.

Harrisburg 1415-19 N. 2nd St.

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NATION FACING GREAT CRISIS IN LABOR PROBLEM

Washington, Aug. 6.—Threats of hundreds of thousands of railroad employes to go on strike to force higher wages to meet the high cost of living are being reiterated. From many parts of the country came reports that striking shopmen refused to return to work, despite the fact that their action was denounced as illegal by the executive council of the six shop crafts. Strike ballots were mailed from the American Federation of Labor, for taking an official vote as to whether the 500,000 shopmen shall walk out to obtain their demands and express their disapproval of President Wilson's reference to the railroad wage question to Congress. Demands also are being made by 450,000 clerks, freight handlers and station employes. Director Hines was to have discussed their problems yesterday with J. J. Forrester, grand president of the union, but other business interfered and the conference will be held sometime to-day.

The Senate Commerce Committee referred to a subcommittee the question whether an investigation should be made of the new wage demands. This subcommittee is to report to-day. Director General Hines was the object of attacks by Senators Kellogg and Pomerene, who argued that he should make the decision as to increases in wages. Mr. Pomerene and Senator Cummins asserted the President and Mr. Hines had ample authority to settle the present crisis without reference to Congress.

Criticism of the employes for their demands came from Senator Smith, of Georgia, who declared there was profiteering in wages, and from Senator Thomas, of Colorado, who asserted the strike threats of the employes was only "short of treason."

A formal statement is expected to-day from the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee, replying to letters to Chairman Cummins from President Wilson and Mr. Hines, requesting legislation to establish a wage board. The statement, it is understood, will advise the President that in the committee's opinion such legislation is unnecessary and that the committee believes he and the Director General have all powers necessary to fix wages and rates.

The Chamber's Statement

The statement issued by the National Chamber of Commerce was as follows:

"Complete returns tabulated of the referendum submitted by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States to its member organizations show that 99 per cent. of the votes cast were opposed to government ownership of railroads. The national chamber is a federation of 1,120 commercial and trade organizations with a membership of 670,000 businessmen.

"The national chamber therefore goes on record against government ownership for the following reasons:

"First. Under government ownership the development of railroad facilities would depend upon Congressional appropriations which would prevent the anticipation of the transportation needs of the country. Appropriations would not be made in the amount and at the time needed to insure adequate development of the railroads. Political considerations might also control the amount of appropriations and the objects for which they were made.

"Second. To acquire the railroads the government would have to pledge its credit for eighteen to twenty billions of dollars, at a time when other large financiering must be done. It would be difficult for the government to dispose of the securities required to purchase the railroads, and it would be necessary for the government to secure from five hundred million to one billion dollars of new capital each year. If the government were to assume the burden of financing the railroads at the present time when the war debt is so large, its interest rate would necessarily be as high as, if not higher than, the rate at which corporation could secure capital.

"Third. Government operation is seldom if ever, as efficient as corporate management. Competition, the incentive to efficiency and progress in private enterprises, is absent from the government administration of affairs. Individual initiative is less, bureaucratic methods are more characteristic, and the services rendered are less progressively efficient.

"Fourth. While the government would presumably select officers and employes by means of efficiency test, political influences would almost certainly be given weight in selecting men for official positions.

Rates Would Be Higher

"Fifth. Unless the government adopted the policy of fixing low rates and fares with the intention that any resulting deficit from operations should be placed as an increased burden of taxes upon the general public, rates and fares would be higher under government than under private operation. Under government operation expenses rise in relation to income, and the charges imposed by the government, if a deficit is to be avoided, must be higher than those which it would be necessary to permit railroad corporations to make.

"Sixth. The political effect of government ownership and operation of railroads in the United States might be serious. There are now about 500,000 civil employes of the government. The addition to the public service of 2,000,000 railroad employes, the majority of whom are voters, would constitute a force of about 2,500,000 government employes interested in controlling the policy of the government as regards wages, hours and conditions of service. Such a body of employes might easily exercise a controlling interest upon State and national politics."

N. & W. Strike To-day

Chicago, Aug. 6. — Further spread of the railway shopmen's strike was reported last night by union officials who declared some 15,000 additional workers in the middle west went out yesterday and that a strike of 10,000 men on the Norfolk and Western line had been set for to-day.

While these were the chief developments in the fifth day of the strike, it was also announced that the bars had been let down for the boilermakers to join the strike.

The shopmen's strike has been declared illegal by railroad executives who have made the charge before the local bureau of the Department of Justice.

Tackmakers Out, Too

Brockton, Mass., Aug. 6. — Members of the recently organized Tackmakers' Union voted to go on strike to-day in an effort to enforce wage demands of nine dollars a day for men operating more than fifteen machines and of sixty cents a machine for less than that number. The strike will affect more than twenty factories in New England, Pennsylvania and Canada. The men claim that the United Shoe Machinery Corporation, which controls most of the factories, has refused to submit their demands to arbitration.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE TO ENFORCE FOOD CONTROL ACT

THE country to-day is facing the biggest labor problem in its history. From many of the big industrial centers come reports of strikes, due to the demand for an increased wage to meen the continued soaring of clothing and food stuffs. The threat of the railroad strike continues to spread throughout the Nation. Shopmen everywhere are throwing down their tools in premature strike, according to reports. With the crop moving season near at hand and the brotherhoods threatening to quit work, the whole industrial fabric of the Nation is menaced.

At the same time President Wilson and his cabinet have taken up the questions of wage and high cost of living. It is said he will prepare a message to Congress just as soon as he can have it prepared. Food hoarders are to be ferretted out, according to orders issued yesterday by Attorney General Palmer.. Not only will all existing law be used, the Attorney General said, but serious consideration is being given to possible additional law considered necessary to meet the situation. Enforcement of the food control act, hitherto lodged with the legal department of the food administration, will be taken over by the Department of Justice, Mr. Palmer said. Prosecutions will be ordered in all cases of hoarding, profiteering and other unfair practices punishable under the act.

COMBINED WAGE DEMAND IS MADE

[Continued from First Page.]

tive operation of the railroads proved successful, they proposed to have it applied to other industries.

Labor, he said, would not be disappointed if it failed to have its railroad plan adopted immediately. It simply would gird itself for the education of its workers to the point where Congress would be sufficiently impressed.

War Camp Community Organization Ordered to Pittsburgh Field

Joseph L. Garvin, the War Camp Community organizer for this city, has been called to the Pittsburgh field on a special assignment. Mr. Garvin made many friends during his stay of a few months here and has been responsible for placing the service which he represents in a favorable light before the community. His successor, Charles H. Jackson, will be given a warm welcome and the co-operation of all who are interested in continuing the service.

service. Mr. Garvin, writing to the editor-in-chief of the Telegraph, says:

"Charles H. Jackson will take charge of the work. I am leaving Harrisburg, after spending five pleasant months and having enjoyed your fellowship in this important service. I want at this time to express to you my appreciation and kindly feeling for all you have done and all you have been to this work.

"I earnestly desire to lay it upon your mind and heart to continue to be of the same interested, co-operating friend to the program of service, we are giving to the city and vicinity that you have been. I bespeak for Mr. Jackson, who is one of our strong leaders in this work and comes from his last assignment in the important industrial center of Youngstown, Ohio, the same friendly, interested and sympathetic attitude that you have given to me.

"The work will continue with unabated interest and the program we have mapped out for August is to be completed as planned. Other interesting features will be mentioned from time to time.

"My prayerful wish s that lasting benefits may come to the city of Harrisburg and vicinity through the channel of community service."

TO DRAW JURIES

Grand petit jurors for the Criminal Court sessions September 22, and traverse jurors for Common Pleas sessions, September 29, will be drawn at the office of Sheriff W. W. Caldwell on Friday morning.

Other Developments in Food and Wage Situation on Page 7.

BITES—STINGS

Wash the affected surface with household ammonia or warm salt water, then apply—

VICKS VAPORUB

"YOUR BODYGUARD"—30¢, 60¢, $1.20

STONE DECLARES AMERICAN DEMOCRACY CONTROLLED BY AUTOCRACY IN INDUSTRY

Engineers' Chief Supports Labor's Plans For Public Ownership and Private Operation of the Railroads Before Interstate Committee; "Labor Now Demands That America Become Home of Industrial Freedom, as it Has Become the Land of Political Freedom," He Says

By Associated Press.

Washington, Aug. 6.—Labor now demands that America become the home of industrial freedom as it has become a land of political freedom, Warren S. Stone, grand chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, said to-day in appearing before the House Interstate Commerce Committee in support of organized labor's plans for public ownership and private operation of the railroads.

Declaring that American democracy was controlled by an autocracy in industry, Mr. Stone argued that there could be no solution and no lowering of the cost of living as long as consumers had to pay extortionate profits on their own earnings in purchasing the necessaries of life.

Advance to New Crusade

Labor's belief in the Sims bill, embodying the railroad employes' plan for the solution of the railroad problem, was declared by Mr. Stone to be profound. In this plan, he said, the workers raised the banner of democracy in control of industry and advanced "to a new crusade with the faith of the Pilgrims."

"At the request of these organizations (the railroad brotherhoods) the Sims bill is now before you," said Mr. Stone. "I speak as the voice of these 2,000,000 men, delegated by them to announce to this committee and to the people of this country that they are supporting this measure with all the strength and all the unity of purpose that can move so large a body of citizens.

"Joined with us and represented by Mr. Morrison is the American Federation of Labor, adding three million and a half men to that body of railway employes who instituted this movement.

Traces Development

"In the industrial development of this country great organizations of capital first appeared as employers. Individual workers, following the example set by capital, organized as employes. Their purpose was to secure better working conditions and a larger measure of return for their labors. The full force of the capitalistic organizations has been set against labor to hold and to keep all the profits of industry. The strength of the labor unions has been exerted to wrest from capital some share of the profits for the wage-earners.

Perpetual Struggle

"There has been a perpetual struggle by the workers to maintain a tolerable standard of existance; on the part of capital, to amass greater profits. At times both sides could ignore the needs of the public. But now the very growth of the labor organizations has brought into their ranks a great mass of the consumers. The large number of the wage-earners now constitute a large percentage of the people. The extension of industry has changed the nature of the previous struggle.

"For whatever the worker receives in wages he must spend for the necessaries of life. In addition, he is always compelled to pay the employer an excessive profit on his own wages. The cost of living is determined by the sum he earns plus the profit he is charged on his own labor. And, as a group, labor is forever prevented from bettering its lot because of the profits exacted by the employer. The hope of a finer life is never realized. So long as consumers are forced to pay extortionate profits on their own earnings to a third interest there is no solution of the industrial problem.

Dominates Industry

"We find that this third interest absolutely controls and dominates the management of industry. It fixes wages and controls working conditions. It fixes the prices of commodities without regard to the needs of society or the necessities of producers and consumers.

"We exist under government, but by industry we live. Under such a system the majority of a democracy can through their government enjoy only such rights and privileges as an autocracy in industry permits them to receive. This country was peopled by a race who sought within its boundaries religious freedom. It was established by their descendants through revolution as a land of political freedom. We now demand that it become the home of industrial freedom.

Individual Freedom

"This can only be accomplished by extending to industry the same right of individual freedom recognized by the founders of our government in establishing this democracy. The need of mankind for the products of industry must be accepted as the basic interest in all industry. The right of the worker who supplies that need demands like acceptance. This can only be accomplished by permitting producers and consumers to share in control of the management of their means of existence. The machinery for attaining this result, we believe, is embodied in the plan outlined in the Sims bill.

"Our belief in the efficacy of this plan is profound. We embrace this plan with all the ardor of those who sought political freedom. In this plan we raise the banner of democracy in control of industry, we advance to a new crusade with the faith of the Pilgrims, with the convictions of the framers of the Constitution and with the hope of America for economic independence."

IF YOU SUFFER

From any FOOT TROUBLE, do not delay. See Demonstration at Gorgas' Pharmacy, 16 N. Third St. —Adv.

Get Rid of That Persistent Cough

Stop that weakening, persistent cough or cold, threatening bronchitis or lung affections, with Eckman's Alterative, the tonic and upbuilder of 20 years' successful use. 80c and $1.50 bottles from druggists, or from ECKMAN LABORATORY, Philadelphia

HAVE YOUR LAWN MOWER PUT IN FIRST CLASS SHAPE

Hedge Clippers—Grass Shears—Sicles and Edge Tools Sharpened

All Kinds of Machinery Repaired

FEDERAL MACHINE SHOP

Court and Cranberry Streets

LOOK HERE

WE REPAIR RADIATORS FENDERS Wreck Bodies Auto Lamps, Etc. Guaranteed Work

Auto Radiator Co.

125 S. Cameron St.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart

Specials for Thursday Morning

Store Closes at Noon

Final Clearance of

Summer Hats

Beginning Thursday Morning

Trimmed hats, outing hats, panamas, straw sailors, girls' and boys' straw hats all reduced regardless of price for instant dismissal from stock.

One lot of hats at **50¢**

One lot of novelty sailors at **$1.95**

Several tables of trimmed hats at **$1.95**

Two lots o fthe best summer hats at **$5.00** and **$6.50**

Lot of untrimmed straw hats at . . . . . **25¢**

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Second Floor, Front.

Sheets and Pillow Cases

Thursday Morning

Bleached pillow cases, 42x38½ . . . . . **40¢**

Bleached pillow cases, 45x38½ . . . . . **42¢**

Bleached sheets, seam in center **$1.29**

Bleached sheets, 81x90, **$1.59**

Bleached sheeting, 2¼ yards wide. Yd. . . . . **65¢**

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Basement.

Women's Pumps

Special Thursday Morning

White Nubuck pumps with covered wooden Louis heels **$5.95**

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Market Street.

Boys' Military Caps

Special Thursday Morning

Boys' 50c military caps with eagle emblem . . **27¢**

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Men's Store.

Boys' Outing Shoes

Special Thursday Morning

$2.25 brown canvas shoes with heavy grey rubber soles and heels, **$1.90**

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Street Floor, Rear.

Hosiery and Underwear

Special Thursday Morning

Women's 50c white lisle ribbed vests, sleeveless, regular and extra sizes, **35¢**

Men's $2.00 white Porosknit union suits; short sleeves, knee and ankle length **$1.50**

Children's $1.25 black silk hose, ribbed, seamless; sizes 6 to 8½, slight imperfections . . . . . **59¢**

Men's 65c fibre silk half hose, seamless, black and colors . . . . . **50¢**

Women's $2.00 and $2.25 thread silk hose, fashioned feet; black, white and colors **$1.50**

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Street Floor.

Groceries

Special Thursday Morning

White Dove Flour, 12 lb. bag . . . . . **77¢**

Dried beef, machine sliced, ¼ lb. . . . . **15¢**

Olives filled with pimentos, ½ pt. . . . . **35¢**

Vanilla flavoring, 15¢ size . . . . . **9¢**

Pillsbury's Health Bran pkg . . . . . **12½¢**

Junket tablets, 10c package . . . . . **7¢**

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Basement.

Men's Shirts

Special Thursday Morning

Men's $1.45 percale shirts, novelty stripe; sizes 14 to 17 . . . . . **68¢**

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Men's Store.

Cotton Dress Goods

Special Thursday Morning

50c voile, neat styles; 36 inches wide. Yd. . . . **35¢**

39c plain pongee; 30 inches wide. Yd. . **18¢**

59c voiles, neat and fancy styles. Yd. . . **49¢**

25c plain gingham. Yd., **15¢**

75c tissue, woven colors; 36 inches wide. Yd. . **59¢**

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Street Floor.

Girls' Sport Oxfords

$2.00 white canvas sport oxfords with white rubber stitched soles and low heels; sizes 2 and 3, **$1.25**

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Street Floor, Rear.

Men's and Boys' Pajamas

Special Thursday Morning

Boys' $1.35 two-piece pajamas, frog loop; sizes 6 to 12 . . . . . **95¢**

Men's $1.85 novelty stripe two-piece pajamas, silk frogs . . . . . **95¢**

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Men's Store.

Young Men's Suits

Special Thursday Morning

$10.00

Formerly $25.00

Just 24 suits in this lot for clearance Thursday morning — medium light and dark grey cheviots, cassimeres and Scotch mixtures; sizes 33 to 36 only.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Second Floor, Rear.

Women's Gloves

Special Thursday Morning

Women's 85c white chamoisette gloves . . . **49¢**

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Street Floor.

Women's White Pumps

Special Thursday Morning

$2.00 white canvas pumps and oxfords, all more or less counter soiled, **$1.30**

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Street Floor, Rear.

Colored and Black Dress Goods

Special Thursday Morning

$4.50 plaid skirting; 48 inches wide. Yd. . . **$2.95**

$4.50 men's serge; 56 inches wide, shade dark navy. Yd. **$3.95**

$2.00 black mohair; 44 inches wide. Yd. . **$1.69**

89c granite cloth; 36 inches wide, plenty of navy. Yd. . . . . **69¢**

$1.25 navy mohair; 50 inches wide, for bathing suits. Yd. . . . . **98¢**

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Street Floor.

Girls' Bathing Suits

Special Thursday Morning

Girls' $1.65 one-piece bathing suits, sizes 6 to 10 years . . . . . **68¢**

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Men's Store.

Silks and Satins

Special Thursday Morning

$4.50 white Armidillo and Countess satin, the satin with the high lustre, 39 inches wide. Yd., **$2.25**

$4.50 fancy Baronet (self colored design) in white only; 39 inches wide. Yd., **$2.25**

$3.50 fancy white fibre silk; 39 inches wide. Yd., **$1.95**

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Street Floor.