Commerce Chamber in Position to Protect Men From Imposters

The announcement that businessmen of the city were swindled last summer through the alleged machinations of a man and woman who purported themselves to be collectors of advertisements for two local institutions actuated the Harrisburg Chamber of Commerce this morning to call the attention of merchants and businessmen of the city to the Chamber of Commerce ruling which when properly applied prevents dealings such as are said to have swindled the local merchants and afforded the accused pair a rich haul in the city.

The Harrisburg Chamber of Commerce makes a careful investigation of all solicitation schemes brought to its attention and refuses to issue a permit to the solicitors if the schemes do not prove to be worthwhile from an investment stand point for those who are likely to be solicited.

The Chamber of Commerce this morning also called the attention of charitably inclined merchants and businessmen to the recent act of assembly which forbids the soliciting of donations, subscriptions of money or other property, or offering for sale anything to raise money for any charitable, benevolent, patriotic or private purpose, unless the corporation or individual benefited holds a valid certificate of registration with the Public Board of Charities.

The provisions of the act do not apply to any fraternal organization incorporated under the laws of Pennsylvania, nor to any religious organization, school, college, university labor union, municipality or community organization. For all legitimate charitable or patriotic solicitations the State Board of Public Charities will issue a certificate of registration for a specified time. The association or individual benefited is required to file semi-annually before February 1 and August 1 an account of all receipts and expenditures. The solicitor must hold written authority from the association or individual for which the contribution is asked.

EXEMPLARY

Customer—But is he a good bird? I mean I hope he doesn't use dreadful language.

Dealer—'e's a saint lady. Sings 'yms beautiful. I 'ad some parrots wot used to swear something awful, but, if you'll believe me, this 'ere bird convert[illegible] the lot.—London Tit-Bits.

YOUNGSTERS OF STEELTON SCHOOL TO GIVE PLAYLET

Children of the Steele School Building will present "Mrs. Murphy's Mince Pies" in the school auditorium this evening at 7.45. The cast of characters includes:

Miss Green, teacher in the boarding school, Dora Kinderman; Dorothy Ann, a naughty pupil, Araminta Gully; Fairy Queen, Dorothy Pettibone; attendants, Myrtle Davis and Helen Buyer; Mince Pies, Cleo McArthur, Erma Swarr, Nola Faust, Geraldine Butts, Ruth Gastrock, Sara Mae Einzig; Unkind Words, Goblins, Paul McCauley, Donald Jenkins, Eldridge Zeigler, Roy Long, James Lotz, Mervin Hunk, Charles Black, Charles Yingst, Calvin Hurst; French Doll, Helen Moore; Butterfly, Elizabeth Jacoby; Summer Breezes, Helen Swartz, Mary Kitzmiller, Mildred Jacobs, Mildred Loban; Jack Frost, Kenneth, Tyson; Snowflakes, Marian Beatty, Evelyn Hoffman, Dorothy McCaslin, Grace Bisline, Edna Mae Buckwalter, Anna Margaret Loy, Mary Catherine Gourley, Mary Hanawalt; Sleigh Bells, Charles Reeser, Edgar Martin, Kelsey Robinson, Luther Righter, Harold Boldosser, Merle Bowman, Donald Deibler, Emerson Holtzman; Children of Long Ago, Irene Wagner, Helen McCurdy, Bennie Hofstat, Robert Albright; Flower Fairies, Margaret Moore, Mary Rathfon, Catherine Wert, Helen Gaverick, and Margaret Miller; Slumber Fairies, May Clark, Edna Scholbin, Elizabeth Black, and Ruth Peters.

WETS CONFIDENT SO ARE THE DRYS

Question of Constitutional Prohibition Causes an Outburst of Opinions and Counter-Opinions

JANUARY 16, 1920, is the date officially proclaimed by the Department of State upon which constitutional prohibition is scheduled to take effect.

Upon that date this nation "will" become bone dry, says the New York Anti-Saloon League through W. H. Anderson, its superintendent. Upon that date the United States "may" become bone dry, says Deputy United States Attorney Earl H. Barnes. Upon that date the United States "will not" become bone dry, says Theodore Bell, chief counsel for the Grape Growers Protective Association of California. Between these three opinions there is a wide latitude.

The prohibition forces of the country say that the United States went on a prohibition basis the moment thirty-six States had certified their ratification of what is known as the Eighteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution. Thirty-eight States, through their respective legislatures, had ratified the proposed amendment up to Jan. 16, 1919, the prohibition forces assert. Throw out Ohio, they declare, and the result will not be changed; the amendment stands adopted as of Jan. 16, 1919, by three-fourths of the States of the Union.

The wet forces, represented by Levi Mayer, Chicago attorney, insist that the result of the referendum election in Ohio on Nov. 4, by which the legislative ratification of the amendment was disavowed by 542 popular votes, opens the door to similar referendum elections in twelve other States which have also ratified the amendment but whose constitutions provide for a referendum vote on any question demanded in a petition initiated by a qualified number of electors.

The twelve States are California, Oregon, Washington, Wyoming, Idaho, Nevada, Utah, Nebraska, Colorado, Kansas, Maine and Arizona.

Forty-five States in all have ratified through their respective Legislatures, the amendment, but in the case of seven the action was taken after Jan. 16.

Wets Need Ten States

The wets insist that prohibition cannot take effect until all of the referendum States shall have had an opportunity to vote upon the ratification of their legislatures, and that if ten of the referendum States vote rejection the amendment will be inoperative, because it would not be adopted.

The wets also assert that thirty-six States must be shown to have adopted the amendment by legislative ratification at the time when the Department of State proclaimed its adoption. None of the thirteen referendum States, the wets hold, can be construed to have adopted the amendment until the people themselves shall have voted upon the question, which has not been done except in Ohio.

In Washington a referendum has been petitioned for and denied by the Supreme Court of that State; in Colorado the Secretary of State has refused to accept a referendum petition, and is now being sued in mandamus proceedings; suits of a similar nature have been brought in other Western states.

Speaking of the matter as it now stands, the Anti-Saloon League says that any decision on war time prohibition and the Volstead act to enforce its provisions will have no bearing on national prohibition under the Eighteenth Amendment, since that amendment has already been read by the Department of State into the Federal Constitution.

The crux of the prohibition matter is: Will the United States go dry on Jan. 16, 1920, in accordance with the official proclamation?

There is no certainty that it will, and there is no certainty that it will not. The only certainty is that the interests opposing national prohibition will invoke the referendum in the states whose constitutions provide for a reference of legislation to the voters.

Drys Admit Possible Delays

The prohibition forces admit that there is possibility of delay in the enforcement of national prohibition if the courts of the referendum states order a referendum vote within their jurisdictions. The anti-prohibitionists contend that the enforcement of national prohibition is now a matter solely for the courts to decide.

In the matter of war time prohibition three cases are now pending in the Federal Supreme Court at Washington, to be argued Nov. 24. These cases attack the validity of war time prohibition, principally on the broad ground that the emergency under which the act was passed by Congress no longer exists, and that it was a military measure to aid in the mobilization and government of an army called into being for a specific purpose.

On the ground that there is no longer any purpose for the existence of war time prohibition, especially in view of President Wilson's recent utterance that the war was virtually at an end, the prohibitionists believe that the Federal Supreme Court will authorize pre-war liquor regulations in states that were wet when war time prohibition was enacted.

In the matter of constitutional prohibition it is the referendum upon which the anti-prohibitionists pin their hopes with respect to restoring former liquor regulations. But the drys insist that the referendum is immaterial because the Federal Constitution provides that an amendment "shall be valid to all intents and purposes when the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several States shall have ratified the amendment."

HEALTH CLOWN COMING TO HARRISBURG

Cho-Cho, the health clown secured by the Anti-Tuberculosis Society of Dauphin county, to come to Harrisburg during the opening week of the Red Cross Christmas Seal campaign, will make a number of addresses at public health meetings to be held beginning December 8. Cho-Cho is a real circus clown, and is shown above with a basket of fresh vegetables and fruit and a bottle of milk, his health hints are being followed now by thousands of residents of New York where the Child Health organization is conducting a successful fight against tuberculosis and malnutrition.

Reading Quiet After Citizens Halt a Mass Meeting of Radicals

By Associated Press.

Reading, Pa., Nov. 24. —After a night of excitement as the result of determination of citizens to prevent a mass meeting, Reading calmed down to-day and confidence was expressed that no more attempts would be made by alleged radicals to stir up unrest in this city.

Much credit was given to the energetic measures taken by Mayor E. H. Filbert, not only in calming the big crowd that surrounded the headquarters of the Socialists last night, but in having the meeting called off.

Socialists including James H. Maurer, president of the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor, had advertised a meeting at which the Rev. Irvin St. John Tucker, of Chicago, was expected to speak on the amnesty of political prisoners in defiance of the city authorities who had forbidden the gathering. This defiance resulted in an open air mass meeting in the after noon at which the determination was reached to prevent the Socialists' meeting.

Five thousand persons gathered at the Socialist headquarters in the evening, and the threatening attitude of the big crowd caused the meeting to be called off. Mayor Filbert addressed the crowd from a balcony of the headquarters and counseled calmness. Several hundred ex-service men then marched past the building, the Socialists hung an American flag from the window and the crowd slowly dispersed.

FINE ROADS

"How are the roads in this section?"

"Fine," replied Farmer Corntassel. "We've abolished bad roads".

"Big job, wasn't it?"

"Not at all. Wherever the going is 'specially hard, we don't call it a 'road.' We call it a 'detour.' "—Washington Star.

TO HOLD PIE SOCIAL

The Ladies' Aid Society of the Camp Hill Methodist Church will hold a pie social at the Fellowship building of the church to-morrow afternoon. Lunch will be served at the building between 4 and 8 o'clock. All sorts of pies and soup by the quart will be sold.

MANY REASONS

Mr. Lovelost—Is there any sense of reason for your marrying old Mr. Mu'tirex?

Miss Mainchance—There are a million reasons and each one worth a hundred cents.—Houston Post.

Honor "Suicide Club" For Removing Mines

By Associated Press.

New York, Nov. 24.— The United States navy's "suicide club"—3600 officers and men of 59 sweepers just returned from the perilous task of clearing the North sea of mines—was honored to-day by high officials of the navy and city.

Secretary of the Navy Daniels and Rear Admiral Joseph Strauss, commander of the flotilla, reviewed the craft in the Hudson this morning. The flagship Black Hawk, fired the secretary's salute as the reviewing destroyer passed.

Reports of the officering of the flotilla showed that the sweepers, subchasers and trawlers succeeded in removing 50,000 mines planted in an area of 250 square miles of the North sea. The work began on April 29, 1919, and did not end until September. The officers and men risked death every minute during their work. Some of the little craft were injured by explosives and many of the men were injured.

The well known "Farmerette" spontaneously produced through the necessities of war, has by no means passed out of existence, at least so far the enrollment figures in the School of Agriculture at the Pennsylvania State College are concerned, Miss Margaret A. Knight, Dean of Women at the college, has just made the announcement that no less than twenty-four enthusiastic young women are enrolled in the various agricultural courses there, preparing themselves to go "back to the farm" and manage it according to the most aproved and up-to-date scientific methods.

But not all of these some-day real "farmerettes" hail from the native soil, for about half of them live in large towns and cities, and doubtless received the incentive to study scientific agriculture through "doing their bit" on the farms near their homes during the war. The girls enrolled in agriculture are:

Landscape Gardening—Miss Elsie F. Claire, Philadelphia; Miss Olga Yerger, Patton.

Agricultural Education — Miss Anna E. Morgan, Philadelphia.

Horticulture — Miss Katherine Baer, North Wales; Miss Mary Mumford, Philadelphia; Miss Agnes Newman, Waynesboro.

Agronomy—Miss Emily Gray, Philadelphia; Miss Virginia Percy, Prospect.

Agriculture, including those girls in the two lower classes who have not yet chosen their special branches: Miss Josephine Hollingsworth, Ardmore; Miss Margaret L. Still, Elizabeth, N. J.; Miss Marie Atkinson, Highland Park; Miss Evelyn Bond, Collegeville; Miss Hattie Creighton, Hammersley Park; Miss Aileen M. Fell, Beaver; Miss Gertrude Rheinheimer, Germania, and Miss Marguerite Houser, Meadville.

Two Year Course—Miss Marion D. Snyder, Wilkinsburg; Miss Marjorie Graf, Cynwyd; Miss Marion Illingsworth, State College; Miss Ruth Miller, Waynesboro.