Indiana Daily Times

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NOW the tax board has conceived a sort of a "pocket veto" to aid it in aiding Alfred Potts to back new school buildings!

IT IS the difference of opinion as to property valuations that makes a market for utilities as well as other things.

NEVERTHELESS, it must be apparent that a party chairman who requires an executive board O. K. as often as Mr. Meeker is not without faults!

ATTORNEY GENERAL DAUGHERTY appears to have taken upon himself a good sized burden in announcing that while he is in office the law will be enforced!

Some Obvious Facts

In the matter of the pending petition of the Indiana Electric corporation to take over a number of public utilities in Indiana, including one in Indianapolis, the public service commission must pass on two questions:

Is the proposed merger legal and proper?

Are the conditions under which it is to be consummated such as do not interfere with the rights or add to burdens of consumers who will be served by the amalgamation?

The legality of the proposed merger has not been successfully attacked by the parties appearing in opposition to it. The presumption of the commission doubtless is that the merger is legal and not without propriety.

Wherefore, the greatest interest centers in the conditions under which it is to be consummated and therein there is room for argument and differences of opinion.

First, it has been argued that for purposes of the merger the amount of securities permitted is immaterial as the commission may write into the order a disavowal of any intention to use the valuations thus established for rate making purposes. This, we believe, is a fallacy for it has been well demonstrated in Indiana's experiences with utilities that corporations may obtain increased rates in order to place themselves in a position to pay interest obligations which they must meet to avoid bankruptcy. In fact, the Indiana law specifically grants the commission emergency powers for the purpose of preserving the solvency of utilities and this power has not only been used, but abused in the past.

In the hearing which has been in progress for some time, wide differences of opinion have been expressed as to value of the properties to be merged and the preponderance of the evidence appears to be that the valuation on which the new company seeks to issue securities is far higher than the valuation on which the commission can reasonably allow it returns.

Accordingly, if the amalgamation of these properties is accomplished as petitioned and securities are issued as proposed, either the security buyers will be asked to accept securities that represent a valuation on which reasonable returns cannot be justly allowed or the consumers will be compelled to pay a reasonable return on securities in excess of the valuation of the property they represent.

The public service commission, in justice to security purchasers, should prevent such issues as are not based on sound values, and the commission should never authorize a capitalization in excess of a valuation on which it intends to allow reasonable returns.

If the proposal of the new company to establish a power plant at the mines and transmission lines to distant consumers is one that will react to the benefit of the people of the State it should be encouraged.

But the utmost care should be taken to see that the encouragement is not such as will saddle rates made possible by inflated valuations on the consumers of these or other utilities.

A Proper Ultimatum

The resolution of the school board calling on the State tax board to act, within seven days, on a petition for a school bond issue that has been before it since last June is indicative of a proper frame of mind on the part of the commissioners who voted for it.

It serves as due notice to the Dick Smiths, the Charles Barrys and the Alfred Potts of this city that they were not selected to manage the school affairs of Indianapolis by the voters of the city and that they are not to be permitted to assume the functions of school commissioners at will with the assistance of the subservient gentlemen from Rockport, Greenfield and Irvington who are so interested in telling other officials how to act that they have failed utterly in performing the duties prescribed for them by law.

The resolution carried with it the announced intention of going to court to enforce the law requiring the tax board to pass on petitions of this kind and the intention is exceedingly good.

The State tax board has had before it the duty of determining whether bonds shall be issued to pay for new school buildings, and in what amount these bonds shall be issued, for better than sixty days.

Instead of determining these two questions, which duty is imposed upon it by law, the State tax board has been playing with the reactionaries of Indianapolis who oppose all school buildings, has blocked the building program for the summer and has endeavored in a dictatorial and wholly irrelevant manner to force the school board to surrender control of its affairs to a self-constituted "committee" of interest-serving politicians.

In order to put a semblance of decency on their vicious grab at control of school affairs the tax board members misstated facts, distorted figures and resorted to charges against the school commissioners which they knew could not be substantiated when they made them and which investigation has proved to be wholly without basis.

Maligning the officials of the school city of Indianapolis, preventing school children from having comfortable quarters, lending their official positions to the selfish and vicious schemes of a discredited and disgruntled faction of peanut politicians without an ounce of progressiveness in their make-up, the tax board members have proved themselves all that they should not be.

The people of Indianapolis are to be congratulated on having elected school commissioners whom no amount of abuse can force to deliver into the hands of the opponents of good schools the power they have sought by such despicable methods as have been pursued by the State tax board.

What We Eat

When the time passes wherein the boarding house ceases to serve corn on the cob at least twice a day, it is comforting to know that meats will be abundant. Not only pork chops and occasional beef stew will appear, but, if reports are true, buffalo, zebu, reindeer and elk meat may also grace the table. Chicken, too, a staple all the year around article—should be served.

It is not to be supposed that the various other meats will permanently crowd off the round steak, but it is nevertheless of interest to see how the world is supplying itself with this class of food.

After over twenty years, the herd of reindeer started in Alaska by the Government has so grown that many may be sent to market as meat yearly, and still the natives of that northern country may have them for subsistence. Recently a San Francisco firm shipped 30,000 pounds of dressed meat from Cape Nome. This initial shipment is to be followed regularly, with more.

In Canada the buffalo herds have grown so numerous that the sale of bison is soon to be commercialized. The hides, properly tanned, are in demand, and the flesh is used throughout the Northwest in ever growing amount.

Several shiploads of zebu, or Indian bullock, have been sold in Paris, to take the place of beef. So many cattle were destroyed during the war that these animals are shipped in from Madagascar and the demand is great. They are sold cheaper than American or Australian meat. The animals are raised in that French possession, and the use as meat by France contributes to the wealth of the colony, at the same time it supplies food.

Numerous herds of elk in the Western mountains have so grown that they furnish food for a goodly number of hunters at all seasons.

The world rejoices in novelty of food. A few years ago the flesh of a frozen mastadon was found in Russia. It was preserved in ice, where it had been perhaps for many generations. A meal of it was served in Paris, just for the sensation of eating so old and such rare food.

Only a few years ago such a diversity of food was impossible. Now it is common.

The STORY *of* NINETTE

By RUBY M. AYRES

Synopsis of Preceding Chapters.

Ninette, a tiny waif who first saw the light of day in cheap lodgings in a dull road in the worst part of Balham, is adopted by "Josh" Wheeler, who shares his meager earnings as a scribe on a London paper, with the friendless babe. Under his tender care Ninette grew to girlhood and together they planned for the future. Josh contracts pneumonia. Ninette pawned everything they had and finally, in desperation, tries her hand at writing, signing her name "Wheeler." Her efforts brought a curt note from Peter Northard, an editor. She calls at his office, but he does not accept the article. Hopelessly, Ninette turns into the street and after a long, long walk finds herself in a far better class neighborhood than that in which she and Josh live. Two men come from one of the houses. They have left the latchkey in the door. She finds it easy to enter and her only thought is to help Josh. Just as she picks up a costly watch she is confronted by Peter Northard. Ninette explains everything to him. He decides to help Wheeler, but when they reach him he is dead. Ninette faints. Nothard takes her to his home. Ninette gets brain fever. When she recovers preparation is made to send her to Nothard's sister in the country for complete recuperation. Margaret's husband, Arthur Delay, is introduced to Ninette. Dorothy Manyers, a former sweetheart of Nothard's, is a guest at Margaret's house. In a perfectly lovely old place near Margaret's lives the wealthy William Felsted, whose only son, Dick, frequently visits the Delay home. Dick Felsted becomes Ninette's devoted slave. Mr. Cavanagh, one of the richest men in or out of England, is a dinner guest at the Delay home. He is very attentive to Ninette and invites her to lunch with him in London. Arthur Delay disapproves of Ninette having an appointment with Cavanagh, but as she thinks it is none of Arthur Delay's affairs, she sends a note of acceptance. She meets Peter Nothard in the hall just as she is ready to leave the house. He asks her to go to the theater with him and cancel the engagement with Cavanagh. Ninette refuses to accept Nothard's invitation. Nothard thinks Cavanagh is not a suitable escort for Ninette, but she insists on going. Dorothy Manyers serves as substitutional company for Nothard.

Ninette tells Cavanagh her life story. She tells him she does not love Nothard and she is sure Nothard does not care for her; that she intends going to work and will pay Nothard for looking after her—probably will go on the stage. Cavanagh says he once knew a woman who threw away all her happiness for her ambition—the stage. Cavanagh asks Ninette if she likes him just a little.

Ninette tells Cavanagh she likes him very much. Before they part he asks her to have dinner and go to a theater with him one night after he returns from Paris and tells her that if she ever needs assistance he will help her. On her return home Arthur Delay forces his attentions on Ninette and his wife appears on the scene. Ninette pleads innocence but Margaret tells her to go away. She flees to Cavanagh in response to his offer to help her.

Ninette explains to Cavanagh.

Peter Nothard, greatly excited, comes to take her away. During the debate that follows Cavanagh confesses that he is Ninette's father, but he consents to her going away to remain under the charge of Nothard's housekeeper, until Nothard has obtained sufficient proof that Cavanagh's statement is true.

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CHAPTER XXVI—Continued

"Have made all arrangements for you—I can go to an hotel tonight, and will come back about midday tomorrow."

"Yes, thank you."

They stood looking at one another awkwardly for a moment, then he turned to the door.

"Well—good-night."

"Good-night," he was out in the hall before she spoke again. "This is different to the first time I came here," she said hysterically.

"Yes." He came back, looked at her for a moment with hard eyes, then said again: "Well, good-night—I shall see you tomorrow."

Ninette did not reply for aminute.

"What are you thinking of, Ninette?" asked Peter.

"I think," she said slowly. "I think I shall go back to your sister's house tomorrow to pack up my things and bring them here."

Nothard was surprised.

"Surely you've no wish to go there again—after what happened," he said. Margaret, or one of the maids can see that your things are packed up all right surely."

"Nevertheless," said Ninette firmly. "I think I shall go."

CHAPTER XXVII.
Another Meeting With Delay.

Nothard knew better than to argue with Ninette.

"Do as you like," he said carelessly, "only I should have thought it was the last place on earth you would want to go to after the sudden way in which you left."

"That's exactly why I want to go," said Ninette, simply, thereby adding to Nothard's perplexity. But as she did not appear to be going to explain further, he dismissed the question as merely one more of Ninette's unaccountable whims.

Then he turned away, and this time she heard him cross the hall, and the slam of the front door behind him.

She stood listening while the taxi drove away down the road, then for some unaccountable reason, she burst into tears, and sobbed for some moments, her face hidden in her hands; then she turned out the light, and crept upstairs in the dark, wondering what this new phase of life held in store to offer her.

She awoke in the morning with a queer sense of depression, which increased as she ate her breakfast alone, and listened to the vague attempts at conversation made by Nothard's housekeeper.

Ninette was up early, for she wished to be back before Peter called after luncheon. Telling the housekeeper she would be back before one, she slipped out of the house and caught the first suitable train. She chose the morning because then Arthur Delay would probably be at business and Margaret at home. It was to see Margaret Delay again that she was going.

It was just before ten that she arrived at the house, and she knocked at the door with a beating heart.

Then, when she heard the maid's step in the hall, she wondered what explanation she should give.

"Is Mrs. Delay—" she began, and then stopped. It sounded too formal. After all, the chances were the servants knew little or nothing of the break-up, so she ended up simply:

"I've come to pack up my things."

"Mrs. Delay is out, miss," said the girl as Ninette passed inside, "but if you will ring, if you want any help, I can arrange anything that's necessary."

Ninette went upstairs to her bedroom. Everything was as she had left it, except that the counterpane had been folded back and the sheets turned down—in readiness for her to sleep the night before. Evidently the servants had known nothing of the reason of Ninette's sudden departure, and were expecting her to sleep there again.

She was in the middle of her packing when a man's step in the corridor outside startled her. She guessed quite rightly it was Arthur Delay's, but none the less she had not expected to see him, as he usually was absent at business at this hour.

She had left the door open and there was nothing to prevent him entering, which he did without ceremony.

"Ninette," he said hoarsely, standing in the open door. "I'm glad you've come back. I was just off to business, but I heard you talking to the maid and I followed you up. I've something I want to say to you."

He waited for her to reply, but she did not speak. There seemed to be nothing to say.

"I wanted to tell you I'm sorry for—for what happened yesterday."

"Don't you think you had better catch your train?" said Ninette calmly; she was not afraid of him now. "Besides, your wife might return at any moment, and it wouldn't do you any good, would it, to be found in here alone with me?"

"I can catch a later train," he said, "and my wife won't be back for half an hour. I want you to say that you forgive me before I go."

"It's not me who ought to forgive you," said Ninette quietly. "It's Margaret you should ask for forgiveness."

"Yes—yes—of course," said Delay "but I can't bear that you should think wrong of me somehow. I suppose it's because I love you—you knew I shall always love you, whether its right or wrong. Since yesterday I've been in agony—wondering what you were thinking of me—wondering if you despised me——"

"Yes," said Ninette, simply, "I do."

Delay was slightly taken aback.

"You see," Ninette went on, "I despise every man who takes advantage of a friendless girl to make love to her. It's beasts like you that make girls go wrong.

He was disconcerted by her sudden vehemence and candor.

"I was coming to that," he said suddenly. "I was going to say that if through any fault of mine you are in any difficulty—money or anything else—I should be only too glad to help you."

"Your help would be worth a lot, I should think," said Ninette with quiet scorn.

"I'll help you to any extent," he replied, "if you are short of money and want some to go on with, to pay for your rooms or hotel, or wherever you are staying. I shall be pleased to write you a check for any amount you care to name.

"Do you think I would accept help from you?" Ninette said proudly.

"Just as you like," Delay replied. "You can look upon it as a loan if you like. It doesn't seem anything outrageous to me. After all, it was through me that you have been put to such inconvenience, and I am merely offering to compensate you."

"I see," said Ninette proudly. "Having discredited me in the eyes of your servants, turned the esteem of one of the best friends I've ever had into bitter hatred, you estimate the damage in money! Peter will be interested."

"Peter!" he said sharply, "so you went to him last night, did you?"

"No, replied Ninette, "I went to Cavanagh."

Delay reddened angrily.

"Cavanagh! So I was right when I suspected him, was I?" he cried. "So after all your wounded pride amounts to nothing really. I needn't have wasted my pity on you!"

CHAPTER XXVIII.
Cavanagh Takes His Rightful Place.

Ninette left off her packing abruptly. Nothing any one had ever said, had angered her so much as the suggestion in the words which the ma ncontrived to convey.

"How dare you!" she cried, "how dare you stand there and sneer at me after the caddish way you've behaved. Mr. Cavanagh is not a beast like you!"

Delay shifted uneasily.

"All right," he said, "there's nothing to be gained by being abusive. Only you see I happen to know the man and naturally I thought—"

"You are not fit to do up his boots!" flashed Ninette, her anger by no means appeased by this last remark, "he is a gentleman—he is my—my—friend." She was going to say father, but somehow she didn't wish him to know that just then.

"Well, I would have been your friend if you'd let me," sneered Delay. "I'm not a millionaire certainly, but if it is a question of writing a check—"

The mention of the word "check" reminded Ninette that she still held his in her hand. She tore it into tiny pieces and tossed them contemptuously in his face.

Then the front door banged and they heard Margaret's voice answering the maid who had evidently been speaking about Ninette. Next they heard Margaret ascending the stairs and Arthur Delay glanced round uneasily.

"Well, good-bye," he said with comical haste and mumbling something else Ninette couldn't catch. He slipped out of the room and along the passage to his room. In another instant Margaret herself was facing Ninette with the same expression Ninette had seen once before.

"I came to pack up," she faltered. "I shall not be long now."

Margaret did not reply, though by the way she stood nervously fingering her purse it was evident she had something she wished to say.

"Where did you go last night?" she began at last, fingering her muff nervously.

"I went to a—a friend," said Ninette quietly. "I don't think it matters much if I don't mention his name, does it?"

"Of course not," said Margaret dully. There was another awkward silence.

"Of course, nothing can alter what has happened," Margaret began again, "but I don't wish to be hard on you. If you care to stay here another night or until you can find suitable accommodation, I have no objection."

This was the moment Ninette was waiting for. It was for this opportunity she had risked another scene.

She was a very different girl from the one who had trembled and shrank from Margaret Delay less than twenty-four hours ago.

"I know you only took me in out of kindness," she began steadily enough.

"I know I'm only a charity girl and the moment you think I don't behave, I can be sent packing like a naughty girl. But I'd rather die than stay here a minute longer than I need. But everybody doesn't think me a wicked girl. Peter——"

Margaret started at the mention of her brother's name.

"We will leave Peter out of it," she began stiffly.

"Because he's on my side!" flung out Ninette. "No, we won't leave Peter out of it. Peter doesn't think me a wicked girl! And he's your own brother, too. He's given up his house to me. He believes in me still, any way. I wanted you to know that—that's all I came down here for, and as for all my things, I don't care if I ever have them or not."

She had begun calmly enough, but at the end of her little speech she felt she could not stand the strained atmosphere any longer.

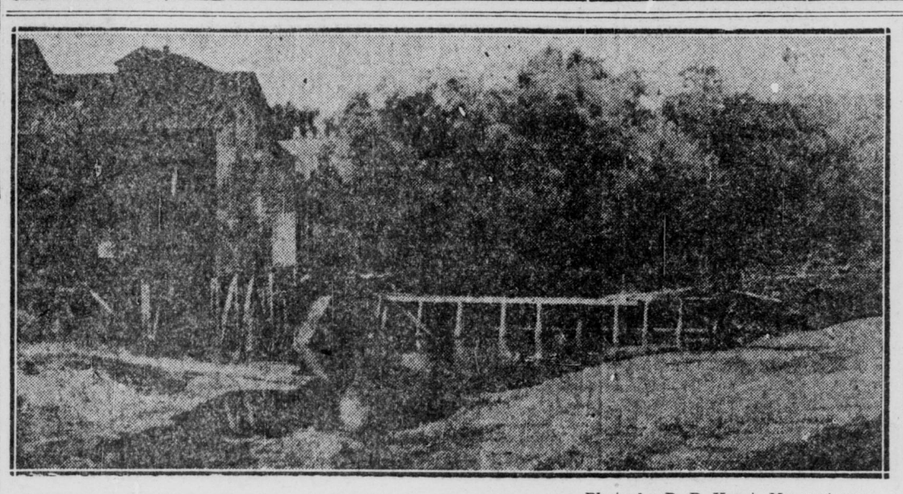
"Please have my things sent to your brother's address," she flung out as a parting shot and then ran out of the room, out of the house and back to the station.

When she got back to Northard's house it was nearer one than twelve.

But she had not to wait long before she heard his key turn in the door and his step in the hall. She ran to meet him.

(To Be Continued.)

Right Here In Indiana



—Photo by R. B. Karst, Morgantown.

An old watermill still in operation at Mahalasville.

POWER PLANTS AT COAL MINES

From Power, Aug. 23.

Much has been said within the last few years regarding the location of power plants at coal mines and transmitting the power to distant points, the impression being that this will be the method employed in the future, thus relieving our large cities to a degree of the smoke and cinder nuisance to which they are now subjected. From the hygienic standpoint this is very desirable and little can be said against the proposition. But when examined from the economic angle there are many factors that operate against the complete realization of this project. It is now generally realized that the locations at the mines where large power stations can be constructed such as would be required in any superpower scheme are limited. There are many sites where such plants can be built on the large rivers, but these are some distance away from the mines, which means that coal must be transported over mainline railways. After coal has been loaded on standard railway cars the difference in freight charge for transportation all the way to where large demands for power are required and part way make it desirable to use the long haul, at least as a dollar and cents proposition. Long high-voltage transmission systems are expensive to construct and maintain, also transmission and transforming losses average around 10 to 15 per cent and in some cases even higher. Furthermore, overhead transmission systems have not reached the high degree of reliability that underground transmission and distributions have.

The leading article in this issue describes the Seward power-plat of the Pennsylvania Public Service Corporation. This plant is located only about six hundred feet from the mouth of a coal mine. In this installation to obtain sufficient condensing water to develop one hundred thousand kilowatts it will be necessary to build a dam across the river below the plant and recirculate the water. On account of the sulphuric acid in the water, which is typical of conditions found around the mines, it was decided to use jet condensers. Although this type of plant may be the most economical for the locality it serves, nevertheless, it is far from meeting the standard established for a superpower station from which energy is to be transmitted long distances. If the territory to be served by Seward station had been located on some river that could supply abundance of good circulating water, forty or fifty miles away from the mine, it would undoubtedly have been found more economical to build the plant in that location and transport the coal, than to build the plant at the mine and transmit the power electrically.

When demands for the electrification of the railways throughout the mining districts such as are found in Pennsylvania and the increase in power requirements by industries in these regions are taken care of by mine-mouth stations there probably will be few available sites left on which to construct superpower stations for long distance transmission of power to large sea-coast cities. However, this does not prevent the power sysetm in these regions being tied in with those of other districts to obtain a more economical distribution and to enable one system to give assistance to another in case of trouble, which, after all, is one of the most important factors in favor of interconnected power systems.

Ye TOWNE GOSSIP

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—By K. C. B.—

I HAVE a problem.
* * *
AND I can't solve it.
* * *
AND IT'S up to you.
* * *
TO FIGURE it out.
* * *
AND IT all began.
* * *
WHEN JOHN E. Hazzard.
* * *
THE ACTOR man.
* * *
IN "TANGERINE,"
* * *
WAS SITTING with me.
* * *
IN AN automobile.
* * *
BESIDE THE curb.
* * *
OF A city street.
* * *
AND TWO street youths.
* * *
WERE PLAYING handball.
* * *
AGAINST THE wall.
* * *
OF A red brick store.
* * *
AND ONE of the youths.
* * *
WAS IN his bare feet.
* * *
AND THE other youth.
* * *
WORE A pair of shoes.
* * *
THAT HAD no heels.
* * *
AND THE soles of them.
* * *
WERE WORN through.
* * *
AND ALTOGETHER.
* * *
THEY WERE so bad.
* * *
THEY MADE hardly more.
* * *
THAN A covering.
* * *
FOR HALF his feet.
* * *
AND SO we sat.
* * *
AND WATCHED them play.
* * *
TILL THEY were through.
* * *
AND ABOUT to leave.
* * *
AND THEN it was.
* * *
JACK CALLED the boy.
* * *
WITH THE wornout shoes.
* * *
AND ASKED of him.
* * *
WHERE A shoe store was.
* * *
AND THE boy was proud.
* * *
AND STAMMERED a little.
* * *
AND BLUSHED a bit.
* * *
BUT HE wasn't too proud.
* * *
TO GO along.
* * *
WITH THE actor man.
* * *
AND GET new shoes.
* * *
AND THE last we saw.
* * *
OF THE new shod boy.
* * *
HE WAS hurrying home.
* * *
AND JACK and I.
* * *
WERE BACK in the car.
* * *
AND WONDERING.
* * *
WHY IT hadn't occurred.
* * *
TO EITHER of us.
* * *
THAT MAYBE the boy.
* * *
WHO WAS in his bare feet.
* * *
WAS IN need of shoes.
* * *
I THANK you.

Corn Cutting Starts in Bartholomew Co.

Special to The Times.

COLUMBUS, Ind., Sept. 1.—The cutting of corn has begun in Bartholomew County and corn shocks are appearing in a number of fields. It is said the corn cutting will be in full swing by the end of the week.

The greater part of the crop that is to be cut will be in the shock by the middle of September, according to farmers.

Electrical Company in Hands of Receiver

Special to The Times.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Sept. 1.—The Mercantile Commercial Bank of this city has been named receiver for the Swanson Electric Company by Judge Robert J. Tracewell of Superior Court, following the filing of a suit against the company on a note. The Swanson company operates one of the largest electrical stores in the city.

The store will not go out of business, but will be operated by the receiver until business improves.

Chinese Students to Confer at Purdue

Special to The Times.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Sept. 1.—A conference of Mid-West Chinese Students is to be held at Purdue University beginning today and lasting through the week. More than 250 students are expected at the conference many of whom are already here.

The object of the meeting is to discuss affairs of the Chinese nation and will include debates by the students. Governor Warren T. McCray is expected to address the conference and Dr. Alfred Soa-Ki Sze, Chinese minister to the United States, will deliver an address during the week.

Lafayette Plans Big Events for Labor Day

Special to The Times.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Sept. 1.—The amusement committee for the Labor day celebration to be held at Columbia Park here Monday is making every effort to make it the greatest labor event in northwestern Indiana.

An interesting program has been arranged, which includes speaking, athletics, swimming, boating, boxing and dancing. T. N. Taylor, president of the State Federation of Labor, and J. G. Brown, president of the State Federation of Farmers, will deliver the principal addresses. There will be a wrestling match between Paulson of Lafayette and Pappas of Ft. Thomas, Ky. The Central Labor Council invites all the people of the community to join in the celebration.

State R. F. D. Carriers Will Meet at Kokomo

Special to The Times.

KOKOMO, Ind., Sept. 1.—The State convention of the Rural Carriers Association will be held here beginning Saturday, Sept. 3, and continuing three days. On Monday afternoon Congressman Fred Purnell will address the convention upon pending legislation affecting the carriers.

HAS BIGGEST SUNFLOWER.

KOKOMO, Ind., Sept. 1.—Jerry Jeroleman of the United States Revenue Department, residing in South Kokomo, claims to have growing in his back yard the largest sunflower in the State. The stalk is eleven feet and seven inches high and the flower is eleven inches across its face.

Body of Lieut. Colter Is Homeward Bound

Special to The Times.

COLUMBUS, Ind., Sept. 1.—Word has been received by Mrs. Kate Newsom, widow of the Rev. J. G. Colter of this city, that the body of her son, Lieut. Earl G. Coulter, who died in Italy during the World War, has arrived in this country.

The body will be sent to Laurel, Ind., where it will be buried with military honors by the American Legion posts of Laurel and Brookville.

FORMER STATE OFFICER NAMED

Regional Director of Veterans' Bureau.

The appointment of John H. Ale, former State food and drug inspector, as regional director of the United States Veterans' Bureau, has been announced by officials of the "clean up squad" of the bureau. T. Edward McNamara, formerly with the bureau at Washington, also has been named to take charge of the claims of former service men in this territory. He will succeed Frank H. H. Nolte, who came to Indianapolis when the bureau offices were opened here several weeks ago.

Mr. Ale was recommended for the position by Senators Harry S. New and James E. Watson it is understood. He will open offices here as soon as the squad leaves for Terre Haute Saturday.

The first work will be to take up the claims of men living in Marion, Hancock, Hamilton, Hendricks, Boone, Johnson, Shelby and Morgan counties. Later this territory will be extended.

Legion Members Plan for State Convention

Special to The Times.

GREENSBURG, Ind., Sept. 1.—About forty members of the local post of the American Legion who will attend the State convention of the legion which opens at Wabash, Oct. 11, are making arrangements to charter one of the famous French "Forty Hommes, Eight Chevaux" the name applied to the boxcars which were used to transport troops in France.

Greensburg to Have Religious Pageant

Special to The Times.

GREENSBURG, Ind., Sept. 1.—Eight hundred persons will participate in a great religious pageant which will be presented here on the evening of Sept. 9.

The pageant will portray the opening of the gates of Jerusalem during the time of David and the advance of Christianity from the time of the birth of Christ to the present. Each township in the county will represent certain periods of time in the advancement.

New Postoffice Head at Greenwood Today

Special to The Times.

GREENWOOD, Ind., Sept. 1.—Kent Brewer, Republican county committeeman, will take over temporarily today the Greenwood postoffice from W. W. Drake, resigned.

Drake is serving his second term, which does not expire until July, 1922. Brewer, who is a candidate for the office, will serve until Sept. 10, when a civil service examination will be held for all candidates.

Annual Convention of State Auditors

Special to The Times.

MARTINSVILLE, Ind., Sept. 1.—The County Auditors' Association of Indiana will meet in annual conventoin here Oct. 12.

Speakers who have promised to be present include Governor Warren T. McCray, Lieutenant Governor Branch, W. G. Oliver, State Auditor Ed Jackson, State Secretary Ora J. Davies, State Treasurer Jesse Eschbach, of the State board of accounts and J. M. Williams of Martinsville. All plans are in charge of a committee headed by H. H. Nutter.

Brookside Minister Gets Appointment

Special to The Times.

ANDERSON, Ind., Sept. 1.—Rev. J. P. Parsons, of Indianapolis, was elected superintendent of the White River Conference district of the United Brethren Church at a special session of the delegates at 5 o'clock last night.

Rev. Parsons succeeds Dr. J. E. Shannon of Marion, who has served as superintended for eight years. Rev. Parsons was chosen on the first ballot. He has been pastor of the Brookside Park United Brethren Church for the last eight years.

Frankfort Man Held on Murder Charge

Special to The Times.

FRANKFORT, Ind., Sept. 1.—John Yearling, 35, of this city, is under arrest here today on information of Crawfordsville authorities, who want him in connection with the murder of Winnie Rariden, 38, also of Frankfort. Rariden was killed at the Crawfordsville fairground last Monday.

Three negroes are held at Crawfordsville in connection with the murder. One of them told the officers Yearling stabbed Rariden to death while engaged in a craps game. All of the men were intoxicated, it is said, and a fight started. Yearing, who has served two prison terms, declares he is innocent.

Goshen Banks Unite

Special to The Times.

GOSHEN, Ind., Sept. 1.—Announcement is made here today of the consolidation of the Salem Bank and Elkhart County Trust Company of this city to take effect Jan. 1, 1922.

The Salem Bank is the oldest financial institution in the city. It was organized in 1854. The consolidated bank will have a capital stock of $250,000 and will reduce the number of banks to three.

KILLED BY PENNSY TRAIN.

CAMBRIDGE CITY, Ind., Sept. 1.—Clifford Cromis, 46, was killed near here late Wednesday, when he stepped in front of a Pennsylvania passenger train. He was a member of the section crew.

BRINGING UP FATHER.

REGISTERED U. S. PATENT OFFICE