

Indiana Daily Times

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MEMBERS OF AUDIT BUREAU OF CIRCULATIONS.

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WHERE was that West Virginia constabulary last week?

THOSE CITIZENS who advocated the Delaware street bridge should go a step forward and call on our omnipotent tax board for some school buildings.

TAX COMMISSIONER HOUGH says the school board has set up a straw man and knocked it down. It might be difficult to determine who the straw man is, but the public will have no trouble in finding who was knocked down by the board's ultimatum!

A Tiresome Campaign?

With the municipal campaign scheduled to start Sept. 15, or thereabouts, leaders of both parties are displaying some concern as to the lines along which it will be conducted.

As usual, the Democrats are being implored by the astute Republican propagandists to limit their campaign to discussion of those things that will not prove offensive to the Republicans, and strange as it may seem this pica continues to carry almost as much weight in the Democratic ranks as it did in the last State election. Then, Democrats were asked not to criticize the Goodrich administration and the results in the various counties disclosed that wherever the request was refused the Democrats profited. Now, Democrats are being advised that if they refrain from criticising the Jewett administration the Jewett Republicans will help them elect their ticket. The scheme is so old and has been played so successfully that it is a wonder any Democrat will listen to it.

The Republican ranks there is almost as much hesitation as to methods, although the hesitation is not prompted by the enemy. Samuel Lewis Shank repudiated the Jewett administration in his primary campaign and won on that repudiation. Naturally he does not see any need of continuing the attack. Nor does Mr. Shank appear to be very much impressed with the idea that support of his candidacy is support of the national administration. Eliminating these two fields, the Republican campaign managers have only the personality of their candidate on which to base a campaign and many of them are not enamored of that personality.

The truth about the situation is that neither party has been successful in framing an issue that makes any great appeal to the voters.

Efforts to make a campaign against Shank because of the unfortunate things that transpired at the end of his previous administration are losing weight because of the apparent effort to garble facts in the effort to discredit Shank. Efforts to get the Democratic candidates to make an issue out of the Jewett administration are weakened by the advice of those Democrats who believe the way to win Republican voters is to refrain from criticism of anything that bears the sacred Republican label.

Boyd M. Ralston is not vulnerable in any spot that the Republicans have been able to find and they are have almost abandoned hope of making an issue of him.

All of which indicates that the campaign will resolve itself into a repetition of time-tried exploitations of such dead issues as law enforcement and such innocuous promises as a "business-like administration."

Therefore, it is going to require a lot of red fire or mud-slinging to let the old town know there is a municipal campaign under way.

Commercial Alcohol

To the person who always wondered what the world would do for fuel when the woods were gone and who cannot profess to solve the heating problem from the electric standpoint, the announcement by an Indiana inventor of the adoption of industrial alcohol for heating is most reassuring.

The inventor asserts that by a certain device he is able to burn the alcohol, making a heat cheaper than petroleum and without odor or smoke. The invention is patented but not on the market. It is further asserted that the fuel may be made from practically all kinds of vegetable matter, "zining the waste materials to as good advantage as first class produce."

In the warmer climates alcohol is made more extensively than farther north. Waste from sugar mills is used. This product is burnt, but the method of combustion is so crude that only a very limited heat value is developed. What is used, however, takes the place of gasoline and petroleum.

This winter there will be a superabundance of corn in some parts of the country, while no coal will be available. The low price of corn and the high cost of coal and of transportation are blamed. If this corn could be converted into denatured alcohol and properly burned, a great economy would be effected.

The use of commercial alcohol holds another inducement, besides taking the surplus crops. Should there be a failure to mature certain grains, more particularly corn, the loss need not be complete. That which grew may be distilled and utilized. The waste from canning factories, garbage plants and unsalable products and fruits can all be stopped.

It is the general impression that some of the larger oil companies will purchase all methods of producing commercial alcohol, to keep them from competing in price with gasoline. Whatever the fact may be, it seems only a matter of time until many waste products heretofore regarded as useless will be utilized to the advantage of mankind.

Courts Must Function

The conviction, by court martial, recently of the fifth slacker, at Ft. Benjamin Harrison, in a small measure begins to restore confidence in the old saying about the mills of the gods grinding slowly, but exceedingly fine, in Federal law enforcement. A continuation of such activities will eventually restore confidence in the machinery of the Government.

There was a time when the mere fact that a law was to be enforced by Federal authority was a sufficient assurance that the law would be enforced and observed.

The multiplication of Federal statutes without a corresponding increase in the legal machinery to require obedience may present some excuse for the apparent inability and slowness of the Government. The war's interruption upset many well organized institutions. Recently the United States Attorney General asked for the appointment of a score more Federal judges, so heavy has the work become.

In the punishment of slackers by military court a very tardy retribution is visited upon those who well deserve it. The American people love fair play and they resent a writer. It was so manifestly unfair to dodge military service when everyone was making such sacrifices that the public is thoroughly gratified when it sees an attempt at punishment honestly made.

The universal draft was constructed so impartially that no one could rightfully find fault with it. It fell upon rich and poor alike. Its enforcement was in the hands of each community and almost invariably was very able and effective. Backing of Government and of courts in war measures was necessary, however, and it did not always appear.

The Federal Government and its court must function if they expect to retain the wholesome respect which was once accorded them.

Congratulations

The vicious effort to remodel the constitution of the State of Indiana so as to make it possible to tamper with our tax laws through control of each successive General Assembly has been very properly defeated.

This effort was a part of the Goodrich scheme for "centralizing" the government of Indiana in the hands of a few men whose motives were not above suspicion and whose participation in the affairs of the State during the last administration proved them unworthy of trust.

These amendments were conceived and started toward consummation during the Goodrich administration. They were overwhelmingly defeated by a citizenry that has been undivided as to the plans and the policies of a former Governor.

Other amendments submitted to the people at the same time have suffered a like fate, although they were not nearly so deserving of rejection. It is still an open question as to whether amendment No. 1, limiting suffrage to citizens, has been accepted. Of course it should have had the support of all residents of Indiana, and the most significant thing about its course in the election is the fact that it was voted down in the city of Ft. Wayne, where a large German element controls elections.

Whether amendment No. 1 was passed or not, the people of Indiana have occasion to congratulate themselves on the results of the election. They prove that Indiana is not at all inclined to radicalism, that it has had its fill of paternalism and that it is at last alive to the menaces of Goodrichism.

The STORY of NINETTE

By RUBY M. AYRES

Who's Who in the Story

NINETTE, a tiny waif who first saw the light of day in cheap lodgings in a dirty room, the worst part of Balmoral, is adopted by "JOSH" WHEELER, who shared his meager earnings as a scribe on a London paper with the "friendless babe." Ninette is the title character.

PETER NOTHARD, an editor, who rescues her from sickness and poverty and takes her as his sister. MARGARET DELAY, with a home in the country. Ninette is introduced to ARTHUR DELAY, Margaret's husband. DOROTHY MANVERS, a former sweethearts of Peter, now a guest at Margaret's house. In a lonely old place near by lives the wealthy

WILLIAM FELSTED, whose only son, David, frequently visits the Delay's home.

RANDALL CAVANAGH, a wealthy man of London, who confesses that he is her father. Margaret tells Ninette that his son has left her. Ninette overhears some one telling Peter that Ninette is a "babe." Peter, to keep her ears them, tells her extravaganza and hints that her father had done something which would leave a mark on her. Much to Peter's distress, Ninette angrily tells him that she overheard his conversation.

Upon learning that Peter Nothard is to marry Dorothy Manvers, Ninette and David realize that if they remain in the country, they will take her to America with him. In vain she waits for him and finally hears that a man and a woman are to be married. The scheme is so old and has been played so successfully that it is a wonder any Democrat will listen to it.

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BRINGING UP FATHER

NINETTE did not answer; nothing seemed to matter much at the moment. Even later on in the day when newsboys were shouting the latest sensation in the streets, and the name of Cavanagh was on everyone's lips, Ninette hardly cared. Her heart was like stone.

Disgrace and suicide. They were two words that struck the girl and stolen in such sinister fashion into her life, and dealt her a blow from which she felt she would never recover.

She knew that by Peter's orders Mrs. Cranford had, carefully kept the newspapers from her, but in the morning she crept out of the house and bought some for herself.

Her father's portrait was on the front

to hear from me, or I would write and congratulate her, too."

Nothard paced away and came back. "Nobody blames you for that—for what took place at my sister's house," he said almost angrily. "Delay has told us himself."

She broke in with a hard little laugh.

"So you had to wait to believe in me until he told you I was not to blame!"

"I always believed in you," he answered harshly.

There was a burring splash of color in either of her cheeks.

"When you first knew me I tried to steal your waist," he said, with a touch of hysteria in his voice, "and then I think I tried to steal your sister's husband! I wonder what the next thing will be?"

He made no answer, and quite suddenly Ninette began to cry—the low, dreary sobbing of utter despair.

"If only I could go to sleep and never wake up any more! What is the good of living in the world? Nobody wants me; nobody even loves me."

"Promise me not to read them any more, Ninette. Will you promise me?"

Ninette did not answer, and he went on.

"Promise me not to pray to me?"

She looked away from him, and asked in a hard voice:

"Do you think there is any other sort of trouble that can happen to me? I think I have had everything, surely?"

He answered gently that the sun would set when the clouds seemed dark and that happiness must be waiting for her now, close at hand. The girl shook her head.

"Happiness—when you are going to be married!" she thought bitterly; and a queer sort of hatred rose in her heart.

"You will stay here with my aunt," he said after a moment. "She will take care of you; she is kindness itself."

He paused and added with a touch of constraint: "And I hope that you will not forget that, whatever happens, I am your friend."

Ninette said "Thank you" without a smile.

"I have realized that he might have faced me," he said.

"I have suffered much."

"I don't expect Dorothy would care

about me."

She felt as if her heart were breaking.

A share of happiness. What happiness could there be for her when Peter Nothard was to marry Dorothy Manvers?

Peter Nothard came back to the house late that night, and had an interview with Mrs. Cranford.

He looked white and worried, and he paced up and down the room restlessly the whole time he was there.

"It's impossible to keep him from her. The papers have got hold of it, and are extracting every word out of it all. You know what they are," he said. "I have never thought he would make an end of things like this. For his daughter's sake he might have faced me out. He turned round and looked at his aunt. "I've been up in the city all the afternoon, making inquiries, and they say by the time the whole story is out and everything cleared up as well as it can be, there won't be a whiffing for Ninette."

Mrs. Cranford gave a stifled cry.

"And—for me—Peter."

"For you?" He shrugged his shoulders.

"Well, you can't expect to get particular consideration. The thing is—what is to become of her?"

"I have told her she can have a home with me, but there is no money."

Mrs. Cranford began to cry. Peter, you know how poor we are!"

"I know how poor we are!" You know how much I was counting on this money, and now—Oh, it's a bitter disappointment!"

(To Be Continued.)

BUSY WITH PLANS FOR EXPOSITION

Officials to Wind-up Exhibit Space Allotments.

The wind-up of the exhibit space for the Industrial Exposition is bringing in scores of applications for space which have been held up by different Indianapolis concerns.

The exposition organization and the allotment committee have been busy in adjusting space and making changes which will allow the greatest number of exhibitors to show their products in the exposition.

Officials hope that the final space allotments will be completed by Friday noon.

Following are the Indianapolis concerns whose applications for space have not been acknowledged heretofore:

Mellott Printing Company, Inc., Printing Arts Company, Hayes Wheel Company, Red Food Company, Climax Manufacturing Company, L. H. Hinckley Manufacturing Company, J. D. Hunt Manufacturing Company and the Hoosier Veneer Company.

SETTLE 1922 TAX LEVY.

NOBLESVILLE, Ind., Sept. 8.—The county council at its annual session Wednesday fixed the tax levy for next year at 5 cents, an increase of 25 cents over the levy which is in effect. The council set requisitions to the amount of \$20,000. Among other things it reduced the salary of the county superintendent of schools \$500 and also the salary of the court reporter \$100. Many of the requisitions for money for improvements over the county were stricken off the list.

We have now gotten as far as Gauvin, who appears to have been more or less a scoundrel, for he makes his characters definite as to location, putting them in place where one has never been.</