

# MOTORISTS SEEK GREATER SAFETY ON HIGHWAYS

Organization Protects Life by Education and Warnings.

By Todd Stoops.  
Manager Hoosier Motor Club  
Safety on the public highways and the streets of Indianapolis has always been a problem which assumed major proportions in the work of the Hoosier Motor Club and the year 1926 has been marked by increased activities along that line.

The club is always striving to work with other bodies and branches of municipal, township, and county agencies whose work embodies safety on the streets, says Mr. Stoops, "and thousands of persons in the city and State were impressed with the work of Art B. Hickox, that apostle of safety who worked in Indianapolis for one whole week, preaching safety in a rather spectacular manner. On Saturday, Oct. 30, he sacrificed his life as a Jay Walker in monument circle and came to life again reaching the news of safety to the thousands who had witnessed the hoax."

It takes more than preaching, however, to bring about safety on the streets and the club has erected more than eight thousand danger signs in Marion County to give the motorist some visual means of protecting himself against hidden dangers. These signs are placed at dangerous street intersections, dead-end streets, streets which jog, railroad and inter-urban crossings and other places where the motorist should drive with care.

The danger or caution signs are in several designs and types. For especially dangerous places red mirror signs have been placed rendering the danger spot visible day or night. Many red flicker signs have been erected at railroad crossings which are very effective. These types of signs are expensive but the saving of human lives is a matter which requires the outlay of considerable money.

**Many Signs Erected**  
Wooden signs erected by the club apprising the motorist of dangerous intersections, curves, and school houses are placed at the proper height and position to make them visible day or night. These signs are the most numerous and no one can drive many miles without seeing several of them.

Dead-end streets offered a more serious problem for the club. With the progress of the town and its rapid expansion many streets were paved to the canal or Fall Creek. There the paving stopped, but the motorist who was unfamiliar with the street did not. He would plunge into the canal or creek and have to be fished out. To protect the motorist from such deadly traps the club has erected large signboards and placed them exactly in the center of the street so that any motorist who desires to proceed must first knock down the sign, and some have.

During the summer months when weeds and brush grew high and motorists would crash at street intersections the club hired a crew of men with scythes to cut down the weeds and brush in order to give the motorist a clear view ahead.

Such work as this costs money, and more money than the average person might think. Some of the work is done because some officer or director of the club has reported some place of danger but most of the work is done after some member has reported or some newspaper has announced some terrible accident at a particular spot. When this is done, the club sends out some one to view the place and make a report. If, from the report, the place is regarded as sufficiently dangerous to warrant a sign, it is then up to the club to decide the best type of sign desirable to furnish adequate warning to the motorist.

**Children's Safety Important**  
Making the streets safe for school children has been a serious problem for the club, but with the cooperation of the accident prevention bureau and the Indianapolis police department and the various school authorities, the school children seem to be safer on the streets than grown-ups, according to statistics.

Monthly bulletins are sent to each school showing pictures along the line of safety and talks on the subject have been given in every school in the county. Police boys, armed with badges presented by the Hoosier Motor Club, and encouragement from members of the accident prevention bureau, guard hundreds of corners in the city to see that the little tots get to school safely and back home again. The cooperation of school No. 60 at Thirty-Third and Pennsylvania Sts. is a revelation in safety work and any one interested should make a trip to the locality during the opening and closing sessions. This school even prepared a pamphlet on safety and printed it in their own print shop.

The erection of danger signs requires considerable thought. Too many signs, or signs placed where there is no danger, will cause the motorist to disregard all of them. It has been the thought of the club to place signs only where they are badly needed in order to make the motorist respect them and this has been done without exception so that, whenever a danger sign is seen bearing the insignia of the Hoosier Motor Club, the motorist may well use caution.

We have had many requests for signs from members and non-members who thought that a danger sign should be placed after an accident. Following the spot, if it was a real danger, a sign was erected.

For every danger sign erected by the club must mean danger.

# Witnesses Against 'King Ben'



"King Ben" Purnell maintained a regular harem at Benton Harbor, Mich., according to Michigan authorities—and these girls are the State witnesses who will tell about it when the cult leader comes up for trial. In the picture, left to right, are Prosecuting Attorney Walter Brookweiler, Hazel Wuerth, Bessie Woodworth, Gladys Rubel, and Gladys' sister, Ruth Reed.

Common Senses Needed  
Our danger signs are erected for motorists who believe in signs and who use care in driving. Nothing will take the place of common sense in the operation of a motor car.

During the present driving season when fog obscures the vision and slippery streets makes stopping a work of art, there is nothing which will protect the careless motorist from the result of his own careless driving. A speed limit of twenty-five miles an hour in the residential section means nothing to the careful driver when the streets are slick. He will not try to make the legal speed limit, but will slow down to the rule of common sense.

After all, safety on the streets and highways is a matter of education. The careful driver will avoid all but the unusual dangers and that is the province of the Hoosier Motor Club to protect the careful driver from the unusual.

Making the streets safe for the motorist and pedestrians means a lot of restrictions but not too many. It has been a problem with the club to fight irksome restrictions and to advocate reasonable limitations, which would promote safety. Sometimes, the club has been ahead of the motorist and has advocated restrictions which caused it to be condemned. At other times it has fought certain rules and regulations and has likewise been condemned. During its entire history of twenty-five years in making the streets and highways safe for motorists and pedestrians, the club has been praised and condemned but always has forged ahead in volume of membership and has generally been right in the final analysis.

## Births

John and Frankie Krause, 976 Udeli.  
Philip and Marie Hawkins, Methodist Hospital.  
Elizabeth and Elizabeth Wilson, Methodist Hospital.  
Walter and Mary Lange, Methodist Hospital.  
George and Nettie Tutrow, Methodist Hospital.  
Louis and Emma Klymen, Methodist Hospital.  
Dwight and Mae Lackey, Methodist Hospital.  
William and Iris Donlan, 616 Oxford.  
George and Josephine Stone, Methodist Hospital.  
Harold and Lucile Crowe, 1637 E. Raymond.  
John and Estella Bright, 103 E. Tennessee.  
Charles and Susie Twigg, 918 E. Twenty.  
Maurice and Edith Conley, 3210 Hovey.  
Frank and Anna Schaffer, 708 Haugh.

## Deaths

Violet Williams, 13, city hospital, appendicitis.  
Lester Merriek, 14 days, 3827 Hoyt, broncho pneumonia.  
Henry R. Lewis, 73, 523 N. Central St., arteriosclerosis.  
Harriet Ann Gardner, 5 days, Christian Hospital, eclampsia.  
John A. Louis, 63, Methodist Hospital, toxic gastritis.  
William Albert Ferrell, 65, 1134 Udeli, chronic myocarditis.  
Aimet Wilson, 79, 1716 Brookside, carcinoma.  
Jennie Perry, 66, 2243 Wheeler, cerebral hemorrhage.  
Elizabeth Bryce Armstrong, 72, 1115 Madison, uremia.  
Elizabeth Wheeler, 60, 1321 Deloss, cerebral hemorrhage.  
Mary Keating Holloran, 57, St. Vincent Hospital, carcinoma.  
George Gamble, 49, 2121 Bellefontaine, chronic myocarditis.  
Mills A. Wheeler, 76, 812 E. Thirty-Fourth, pneumonia.

# Scene of Fatal Siege



This is the mountain home at Jutland, N. J., of James and Timothy Meeney and their sister, Beatrice. They were beleaguered there half a day by State police, who came to arrest them for alleged cruelty to their cows. After a prolonged interchange of bullets, in which the woman and two of the troopers were wounded, the officers crashed through the door with a battering-ram. The sister died of wounds. Timothy Meeney is shown in the picture.

# TAXES COLLECTED NEXT YEAR TO BE \$1,589,000 LESS

Orgy of Expenditures Over and Reason Prevails.

By J. J. Brown,  
State Tax Board Chairman

The coming year, 1927, will see a reduction in the money collected for taxation purposes throughout Indiana to the extent of \$1,589,000 as compared with 1926.

This is the first actual reduction in taxes in many years as the constant demands of the people for more modern improvements have been such as to cause a constant increase in taxes.

Taxation has become the country's greatest economic problem. It has grown to a point where, while seemingly simple of solution, it is most difficult of administration.

## Ignorant of Fundamentals

The failure of the public generally to take sufficient interest in the problem to properly inform themselves as to its fundamentals, is one of the many contributing causes to the difficulty in its solution. There seems to be a failure on the part of the public generally to understand that for every dollar expended for public purposes either through tax levies or the issuance of interest bearing obligations in the form of bonds, the people themselves must pay the bill—each individual paying his part in proportion to the amount of property owned by them, or of which they are custodians, as in this State, owing to our constitutional restriction, we are confined to a property tax.

People, generally speaking, are inclined to make demands upon the various public treasuries, just as though there were some mysterious force somewhere, somehow, that will take care of the obligations without fully realizing that they themselves, or their descendants must pay the bill.

Within a comparatively few years, a survey shows that for all governmental purposes in Indiana, including the State and all its subdivisions, our tax burdens have increased from \$21,000,000 to \$134,000,000 in the year 1926.

## Debts Are \$182,000,000

The outstanding indebtedness, including all units or sub-divisions of government within this State, now amounts to approximately \$182,000,000. A survey of conditions generally throughout the country discloses

that Indiana holds a unique and enviable position in this respect, as our indebtedness is much less than other States, comparing the wealth of Indiana with such other States as are properly comparable. This is due in a large measure to the fact that Indiana has become the leader in legislation, extending to taxpayers some voice in the expenditure of public funds, and it is gratifying to know that economists and students of taxation generally are showing an intense interest in this feature of our law, with a view to its adoption in other States.

In a government such as ours, it is fundamental that you cannot raise to a higher level its standard than its source. The people themselves are the standard and source by which we must measure governmental efficiency. The people have a right to and should demand that there be employed in the administration of all governmental affairs, the same standards of efficiency in its administration that is employed in any well regulated and successful private enterprise—selecting only such men for public administration as are prompted by purity of purpose and an earnest desire to raise to the highest possible level our standards of governmental efficiency.

**Danger of High Taxes**  
The State of Indiana generally, and the city of Indianapolis especially, has many natural advantages which should appeal to those seeking location for new industrial, commercial and financial activities. One of the very first inquiries made by those representing such interests, is, "What is your tax rate?" and it is incumbent upon every city that is making an effort to expand and progress, to see to it that for every dollar expended for public purposes there is a dollar value received, and thereby keep down to the lowest possible minimum consistent with the real requirements of the community, the tax rate, as, unless such tax rates are kept at the lowest possible point consistent with efficient government, we are working at a very great disadvantage in the achievement of additional capital and industrial expansion so essential to the proper development of our State.

There are cities in Indiana with a tax rate of less than \$2.00, while the city of Indianapolis has a tax rate of \$2.60 on the hundred dollars. The time is here when an honest effort must be made upon the part of public officials and those charged with the responsibility of public affairs to do, if possible, greater returns for the money expended for public purposes, in place of, as is far too often the case, an effort to create new positions as a reward for political henchmen whose principal purpose is to get their hands into the pockets of the public treasuries, and are prompted many times by purely mercenary motives. The true public servant will have as his motto "How great a service can I render my community?" and will increase his value to the public, if need be, through sacrifice.

Unless a community is blessed with some extraordinary natural resources to attract capital and industrial developments, it is my opinion that excessive tax rates will be the means of perching the possibility of proper progress and legitimate growth.

## Ignore Value Received

The experience of this department in the review of tax rates and bond issues proposed in local communities far too often disclose an inclination on the part of the public generally to be the means of perching the possibility of proper progress and legitimate growth.

# RECEIVING JESUS AS THE SAVIOR OF ALL THE PEOPLE

Dr. Gilroy Draws Interesting Thoughts From First 1927 Lesson.

The International Uniform Sunday School Lesson for Jan. 2, Receiving Jesus as Savior and Lord. Mark 1:16-20; 2:13-17.

By Wm. E. Gilroy, D. D.,  
Editor of The Congregationalist.

From the Old Testament period of Moses to Samuel we now progress into the New Testament, and we come to its very heart in this story of the relation of individual men to Jesus, their discovery of Him and their taking Him into their lives as Lord and Master. It is the story of the calling of Peter and Andrew and Levi, or Matthew, to the inner circle of discipleship.

We are so accustomed to think of these three men as among the "Twelve," and the Apostles, themselves stand forth so prominently among the great men of history, that we are apt to miss the original significance of the call of these men and of their acceptance of Jesus.

If we would understand the meaning of their response we must brush aside all these conceptions of greatness and fame that were not present at the time. It was the attractive power of Jesus Himself, as yet lowly and without world recognition, that led these men to Him.

## Men and Their Leader

One can form only a dim conception of the wondrous personality of this man who led men at his call to leave their particular jobs and follow him. But one should realize also the quality of the men who had in them the freedom and courage that made them responsive.

Most of us would find it hard, under such circumstances, to see the vision that would move us to such cleavage with our environment. Yet it is not true that Jesus comes to us in much the same way today? We can not always see Him any more than did many men, who were in the same community in which Peter and Andrew and Matthew lived, saw him long ago, nor is his call heard except to those whose hearts are attuned to hear.

But when one sees Jesus and hears his call, life takes on a new meaning. Inevitably the call is to newness of life and action. Some who listened to Jesus in his earthly ministry said, "We never saw it after this fashion." That is exactly what Jesus does for us. He opens up for us a new world.

The title of this lesson is "Receiving Jesus as Savior and Lord." Does man need a Savior? Does he need a Master? Some say not. Some think that sin and salvation are old and exploded terms and some say that it is a man's business to save himself.

Some rebel against the idea of any mastership. They like to talk of themselves as the masters of their own souls. But when we look into our own hearts and lives, when we look into the lives around us, can we say that this is so, that man does not need a Savior, and that he does not need a Master?

## Power Within

It is not rather true that life becomes great only as a man feels within him the influences of a power greater than himself? Is not all masterful living due to the fact that one has given his life to the power of overmastering ideals? It is the distinction of the great Christian that he has given his life to the overmastering power of Jesus, who then Jesus? If it is wealth he seeks, went about doing good.

Can man have a greater Master or power, he may give his life over to some other great leader and to some other ideal.

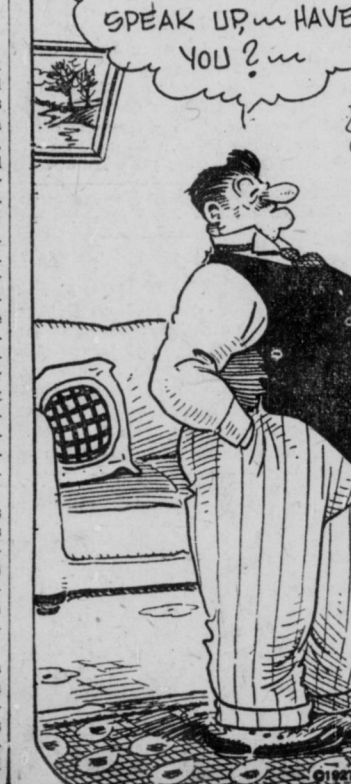
But, if, above all things, he wants to make his character sound and his life influential for good, he will seek not only a Master but a Savior, and in finding in Jesus of Nazareth a Savior and Master he will find also a companion and a friend. It was to these same disciples and to others in their group that Jesus said: "I have not called you servants, but I have called you friends."

## Our Boarding House

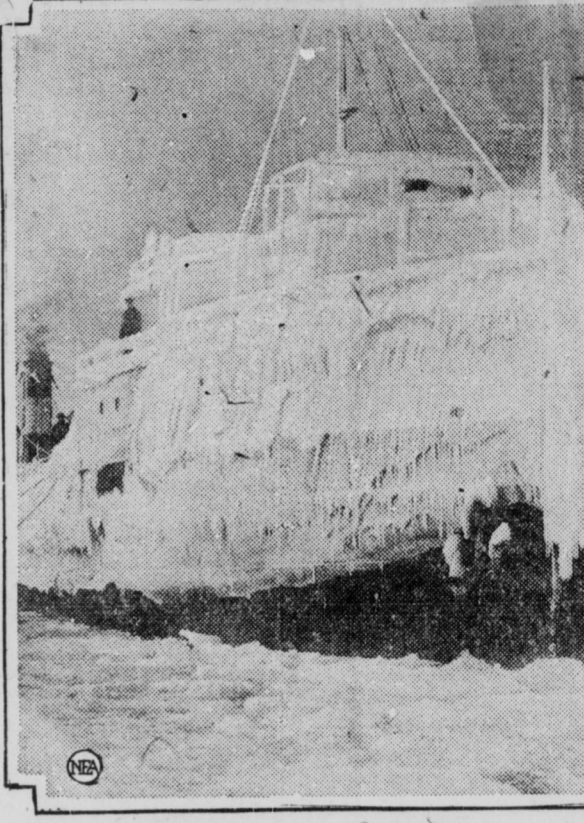
IT IS ONLY BECAUSE I TAKE A FATHERLY INTEREST IN YOU LADS THAT I ASK IF YOU HAVE MADE YOUR NEW YEAR RESOLUTIONS! SPEAK UP HAVE YOU?

I MAKE RESOLUTIONS I KNOW I CAN KEEP! I FIRMLY RESOLVE NOT TO SWIM TH' ENGLISH CHANNEL, NEVER TO MISS A MEAL, OR STAY OUT LATE WITH ESKIMOS!

HERE'S ONE FOR YOUR STAMP COLLECTION, WHILE CELEBRATING NEW YEAR, MAN DRINKS CONTENTS OF RADIO BATTERY, WILL BE GROUNDED, NEXT TUESDAY!



# Scarred By Winter



The last ship to escape from the grip of the Ice King on the Great Lakes, the St. Mary's River, makes port after being imprisoned in the St. Mary's River, between Lakes Huron and Superior, for two weeks. Note how the upper works are sheathed in ice.

# THE TINYMITES

BY HAL COCHRAN



(READ THE STORY, THEN COLOR THE PICTURE)

Wee Scouty said, on New Year's eve, "Tomorrow's New Years, I believe, so we had better go to sleep. You know how tired we've been." That's why each little sleepy head last night quite early went to bed. This morning they arose to see the brand new year come in.

"Ah, nineteen twenty-seven! Gee," said Coppy, "this appeals to me. Just think, another year begins, perhaps a year of fun." Then Clowny said, "Old twenty-six saw me in many a funny fix. I surely feel real glad that now another year's begun."

Then Carpy shouted, "Hey, be still. Who is that coming o'er the hill? And everybody looked and saw a funny little tot. He seemed a very cheerful lad. He waved his hand and looked real glad. And all because he'd found the little Tinsies, like as not.

"Hello there," shouted Scouty loud, "come on right up and join our crowd." And then the little fellow walked right up to Scouty's side.

"I'm glad you welcome me like this, 'cause now no fun will go amiss. Know who I am? Why, Nineteen Twenty-Seven," he replied.

So this was Master Brand New Year, who came to bring the Tinsies cheer, and tell them that he hoped they'd have their share of all things grand. "Now, here's a friendly tip," said he, "Just be as good as you can be, and then I'll help you all to travel all around the land."

"Oh, thank you," said the Tinsies. "We surely love to see the sights, and we will start our being good this very happy day." Then Nineteen Twenty-Seven cried, "That's fine! It's easy, when it's tried. And now I'll have to say good-bye. I must be on my way."

(The snow man comes to life in the next story.)  
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# GRAFT AND DRIVEN FROM BY LOCAL B

Public Is Protected Agency of Leg Business

Nearly seven thousand suspicious nature have been investigated by the Bureau during 1926. The activity of the Bureau in protecting the public from grafting and fakery is approximately one hundred and fifty thousand. Approximately 20,000 inquiries and 1,500 arrests have been made from the public practices.

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