

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 a monument circle and came to life again preaching the message 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 signsboards 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 motorist 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 places 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 of 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 at an accident. We have never seen the spot, if it was real danger was not created.

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 Brookwalters, Hazel Wuert, Bessie Woodworth, Gladys Rubel, and Gladys' sister, Ruth Reed.

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

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 carelessness 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 give 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.

This is the first actual reduction in taxes in many years as the constant demands of the people for increase expenditures 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.

Ignorance 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

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 acquisition of additional capital and industrial expansion so essential to the proper development of our State.

People, generally speaking, are inclined to make demands upon the various public treasures, 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.

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 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 responsibilities of public affairs, to secure, 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 treasures, 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 precluding 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, and officials especially, to expend public money without due regard for the value to be received for such expenditures.

Every citizen, as well as all organizations, should realize and appreciate the fact that whenever any improvements are proposed of whatever kind or character, even those that are most essential to the progress of the community, is their business, and they should in every way possible manifest sufficient interest in public welfare to cooperate in securing for their community the improvements so needed, at a reasonable and legitimate cost to the public.

It is essential that public officials realize that they are the servants rather than the masters of the people, and it should be their ambition to render such service as will reflect the greatest possible credit upon them and the community, whose interests they represent.

We should all join hands in an earnest effort to make Indiana an outstanding example of governmental efficiency in all its departments and municipalities, and thereby insure our further development and greater progress.

Scene of Fatal Siege



This is the mountain home at Jutland, N. J., of James and Timothy Meany and their sister, Beatrice. They were bequeathed 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 rattling-rum. The sister died of wounds. Timothy Meany is shown in the foreground.

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 is it 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 master 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 is Jesus? If it is he who 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."

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Scarred By Winter



The last ship to escape from the grip of the Ice King on the Great Lakes, the steamer Fitzgerald, 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

Woo 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 Copy, "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 their share of all things grand. "Now, here's a friendly tip," said he, "Just all be good as you can be, and then I'll help you all to travel all around the land."

"Oh, thank you," said the Tinymites. "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 goodbye. I must be on my way."

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

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Our Boarding House



—By Ahern

GRAFT AND FRAUD DRIVEN FROM BUSINESS BY LOCAL BUSINESS

Public Is Protected by Agency of Local Business

Nearly seven thousand suspicious nature have been investigated by the Bureau during 1926 to protect the public against advertising and fake practices.

The activity of the Indiana Advertising Club and enforcement of the business such within recent months by the police and attorneys in prosecuting many fake advertisers that from the local publication with other cities will show this to be a localized and separate practice.

Various are the wealth devised men. In every instance is the victim. All schemes met in the suit to surpass the suit of the

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