

MICHIGAN SPEED IS GIVEN PRAISE

Auto Regulations On State Highways Approved By Studenbaker Official

Curb the reckless driver, whatever his speed may be, instead of concentrating enforcement efforts on obsolete speed limits, and the problems arising from the modern demand for speed with safety will be well on their way to solution, according to Paul G. Hoffman, vice president of the Studenbaker corporation.

"The average speed on the highways has increased from 20 to nearly 40 miles per hour in the

past 15 years, and is still going up. Demand Higher Speed "There are three factors involved in this problem of speed and safety—the motor car, the highways, and traffic regulations. In the past 15 years the motor car, by improved design and construction, has fully measured up to the public demand for higher speed and greater safety. If speeds have doubled since 1914, the 1929 motor car is considerably more than twice as safe as its 1919 predecessor. Under the leadership of the United States Bureau of Public Roads highway engineers have recognized and are meeting the demand for speed and safety with improved trunk roads. "It is in the field of regulation that the greatest progress re-

mains to be made. Forty three of our 48 states still have on their statute books fixed speed limits varying from 20 to 45 miles per hour for top speed. The danger of such laws lies in the fact that they concentrate the attention of enforcement officers on speed and safety. Traffic and safety experts, men who have studied the question, know that speed in itself is not the source of peril; it is popularly credited with being.

It is not speed alone but speed in combination with other factors which makes accidents. One stretch of road may be safely covered at 50 miles per hour, while another stretch may be unsafe at 18 miles per hour. A motorist cutting a corner at 10 miles per hour has committed an act of greater recklessness than another motorist reeling off 50 miles per hour on a super highway.

A fast but careful driver might travel a given stretch of road at a mile a minute when the road was dry but at not over 15 miles per hour on the same road when wet and slippery. Many a slow driver who never exceeds the top speed limit, dashes blithely into blind intersections without so much as a look to right or left.

The five states which have abolished their fixed speed limits are well on the way toward a sane and progressive solution of the problem of speed and highway safety. The essence of the regulations laid down by the states of Michigan, Kansas, Indiana, Vermont and Connecticut is incorporated in the terse sentence which appears in Michigan law: "No person shall drive a motor vehicle upon a highway at a greater speed than will permit him to bring it to a stop within the assured clear distance ahead." The problem of speed on the highways is not a question of how fast you are going but how fast you can stop.

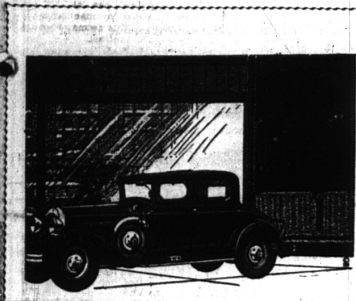
Quoting official reports from Michigan, Mr. Hoffman emphasized that Michigan motorists are driving more rapidly and at the same time more safely than ever before, due to the fact that enforcement officers are concentrating on reckless drivers rather than spending their energy on fast drivers on the safe stretches of open road.

Pey As You Go Motorist (to man run into): "Here's \$5—I'll fend you some more if you will give me your address." Victim: "Pre! What's the game? You can't run over me on the installment system."



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Little Chats About Your Health

No. 41

The Value Of Bathing

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WILL OF THE COMMUNITY

Making Effective The Will Of The Community

THE general title for the lesson in the Christian View of Recreation.

It is largely under the influence of Christian leaders and welfare workers who have seen themselves actuated by Christian motives or who have been under Christian influence that the widespread movement for supervised recreation has developed in modern life.

It has in mind at the moment a man now associated with an international movement for recreational and helpful activities for underprivileged boys. He followed the history and career of that man since the days when he was a pioneer in boys' work building up in the midst of much criticism and no small opposition one of the largest boys' organizations in existence at that time, and transforming through the years of his work a section of the city that had been notable for youthful offenders into a district where police court activities were almost unknown.

Modern and Widespread It would be a great mistake to claim that all such activities have been directly Christian in origin and motive. There are many agencies for benevolent social activity that have no direct or indirect connection with Christian auspices. It emphasizes, however, the relationship of Christian activity today to the developed programs of recreation for the young and for the community in many places because this is in many respects a development of Christian interest that is as distinctly modern as it is widespread.

What is, however, significant about teaching and example of Jesus is that he set new valuations upon life and apparently encouraged his disciples and the masses in habits and attitudes that are in harmony with the highest recreational ideals.

We have never quite sufficiently taken into account the values that Jesus placed upon the various phases and factors of life. We



have never realized the extent to which even on the very lowest plane of life—the economic plane—Jesus was a master of common sense. Economists of modern day have practically ignored life and death as factors. They have dealt with forces and statistics, with dollars and cents, and the size of factories and machines; but they have paid relatively little attention to the deeper factors of life which undoubtedly have large economic value.

The Question of the Sabbath Our lesson deals in a fundamental way with these elemental matters of value. Jesus challenged custom and habits which the people were following without much thought of their real significance. He asked pertinently what the Sabbath was for, was it really a day of rest and relaxation or was it an additional burden on men of demand and duty? So he challenged even the very nature of law, and pointed out that the function of law was to preserve life and to make it more glorious, not to curb and destroy life. Jesus never taught that the end justifies the means, but he did teach that means are of no value except as they are related to ends, and that it is the real purpose of life that determines its meaning and its practice from day to day.

Authority On Premier Mussolini Brings Latest News Of Il Duce

By CHARLES P. STEWART Central Press Staff Writer Washington.—Congressman Sol Bloom of New York, is back from Europe with the latest news of Premier Mussolini.

Without any joking, Sol is this country's foremost authority on the subject of the Italian dictator. He knows him intimately, humanly. They first met when Mussolini was an ordinary newspaper editor, long before the world had an inkling of the future in store for him. I surmise that they took to one another by virtue of the bond between them as a pair of natural born super-showmen.

Sol unquestionably is a prejudiced witness concerning the premier. However, it is for himself alone that he admires the latter. It is not because Mussolini ever did anything for him—except to like him. To that extent the congressman's attitude is entirely disinterested.

Recently, as will be recalled, Mussolini, until then his own whole cabinet, unloaded a number of portfolios (I think seven was the exact figure) upon as many different appointees.

Why?—everyone asked at the time. Is "Il duce" getting ready to retire?

"No," answers Congressman Bloom. "Mussolini took charge of Italy virtually as receiver of a bankrupt enterprise. He has it now on a paying basis and is restoring some of the forms customary in the management of a regularly-running business, but he intends to remain at the head of it. The stockholders would not let him quit if he wanted to.

"The men he has named as chiefs of these various departments have been doing the work right along. Inasmuch as they proved their competency, he has rewarded them by giving them their job titles also. "Incidentally, while he is about it, he is putting Fascism on a basis to continue automatically when he passes from the picture."

Then there is nothing in the rumors one hears of a rising tide of opposition to Fascist rule? "Nothing more substantial," rejoins Sol, "than the dissatisfaction of the politicians whom Mussolini ousted from the top pickings they were enjoying when he appeared on the scene. The country is solidly behind him; it is true that he banished a mighty tough political ring. These exiles' howls are audible enough. At home Italy is thoroughly contented.

"Remember," this, added the New Yorker, "I recalled a beer accused of nearly everything, from murder on down—except two crimes. No one ever has said that he was not a patriotic Italian, and never a suspicion of graft has attached to his name. He draws his \$1,000 a year salary, and no more. And he has his little newspaper—run for him by his brother. At \$1,000 annually it is pretty larg-



SOL BLOOM

to make people believe that he is dictator for the profit there is in it. "But, congressman," I asked him, "would you like his system in America?" Sol laughed. "It would be altogether a misfit here," he said. "Mussolini himself told me once, Fascism, as we understand it in Italy, would be a perfectly ridiculous idea in your country. "It can thrive only in a com-

plex nation, consisting almost exclusively of one kind of people—as with us—all Italians. The United States is too large, too variegated. Besides, you have not the political conditions or the economic situation which made it possible—may, absolutely necessary—in Italy."

"Nevertheless," I suggested, "supposing Mussolini in the White House—would he adapt himself to American institutions—or would they have to yield to his temperament?" "Well," reflected the congressman, "when Teddy Roosevelt was fighting for construction of the Panama canal, and all his advisers warned him that his plan was hopeless, because it was against

the law, I understand he said, "Damn the law! I intend to dig that canal anyway." "I can imagine Mussolini going that far. "I certainly cannot imagine him trying to get results of any sort, by appointing a lot of commissions." The Sister—"Captain Randall proposes in this letter. I wonder if he really loves me—he's only known me a week." "Oh, then, perhaps he does!"—Humorist. "How is your husband's lawsuit getting along?" "He thinks he will either get two months in prison or two months in Palm Beach from it." The Passing Show.

Secretary Named For George Yapple

Announcement is made today of the appointment of Miss Margaret Smith, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. E. A. Smith, of Southside, private secretary to George S. Yapple, Community House executive secretary. She will take up her duties tomorrow. Miss Smith is a graduate of the Baldwin High School, class of 1925, and recently completed secretarial course at the Pontiac Business Institute. General Lord Horne of Glasgow was borne to his grave on a farm cart, his will having forbidden all military pomp.



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