

NEW SAFETY LAW EFFECTIVE JULY 1

WILL BE REQUIRED TO BRING
ALL AUTOMOBILES TO
STANDSTILL.

50 FEET FROM RAIL TRACK

Signs Placed on Right Hand Side of
Road Will Bear the Lettering
"N. C. Law. Stop."

Raleigh. "Stop! Look! Listen!" as applied to automobiles becomes a law in North Carolina on July first, according to the terms of a law passed by the last general assembly which becomes effective on that date.

A ninterpretation of the new law made public here by the attorney general's office says that every person operating a motor vehicle on a public road shall be required, "to stop his vehicle at a distance not exceeding 50 feet from the nearest rail" of all train tracks at crossings except where such crossings is one where "there is a gate or watchman." Neither does the law apply to "an electric railway track in a city, town, or village."

The railroads are required to place a sign board not less than 10 feet from the ground on the right side of the road and 100 feet from the crossing under the terms of the law. These signs will bear the lettering "N. C. Law. Stop."

Violations of the law, according to the attorney general's interpretation, will be a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of not more than 10 days imprisonment or \$10 or both, in the discretion of the court. Such cases will come under the jurisdiction of the superior court and not that of justices at the peace.

Wade Issues Fire Loss Report.

Charlotte led the list of cities in the number of fires during May, but High Point suffered the heaviest monetary loss. Nineteen fires occurred in Charlotte while only one took place in High Point, that one causing a loss of \$195,368, according to the fire loss report of Insurance Commissioner Wade which issued.

Losses in both the state and nation increased over those of April, according to the report. Of the 141 fires in North Carolina during May, 125 caused a loss of \$208,134, while the remaining 16 caused a loss of \$434,000. The total fire loss was \$642,002, value of property risked \$11,850,471, and insurance involved \$9,754,780.

Single fires of 5,000 and over, says the report, were as follows:

High Point, furniture factory and contents, 195,368; Beaufort, a foreign yacht, 50,000; Salisbury, factory and dwellings, 36,000; Greenville, colored school building, 16,500; Greensboro, bottling plant and garage, 22,000; Spring Hope tobacco warehouse, \$14,500; Kinston, warehouse and storage, \$14,000; Winston-Salem, dwelling \$14,000; Onslow county, dry kiln, \$11,000; Rocky Mount, store and contents, \$10,400; Rocky Mount, dwelling, \$8,200; Rocky Mount, bakery, \$6,980; Halifax, business block, \$10,000; Clarkton, dwelling, \$10,000; Fayetteville, laundry, \$8,000; Moore county, theater and store, \$6,600.

Losses by cities and number of fires are shown in the report as follows:

Charlotte, 19 fires, loss \$4,805; Goldsboro, five fires, loss \$2,002; Wilmington, six fires, \$3,009; Wilson, six fires, loss \$3,220; Fayetteville, nine fires, loss \$8,372; Asheville, eight fires, loss \$5,125; Raleigh, eight fires, loss \$1,422; Winston-Salem, 14 fires, loss \$15,325; Elizabeth City, two fires, loss \$486; Durham, one fire, \$1,450; New Bern, four fires, \$2,110; Henderson, one fire, loss \$1,000, and Monroe, one fire, loss \$10.

One fire each was the record of High Point, Greensboro, and Salisbury, while Rocky Mount had five. During the month there were 87 dwelling fires, with loss of \$77,041, value \$277,110, and insurance \$122,000. The entire rural and suburban loss was \$51,220, valued at \$52,550 and insurance of \$29,800.

Towns placed on the department's honor roll for the month are Statesville, Huntersville, Morganton, Clinton, Zebulon, Randeman, Lexington, Pinehurst and Wake Forest.

Henrietta Mills Increase Stock.

A million, five hundred and fifty thousand dollars increase in the capital stock of the Henrietta mills, of Rutherford county, was authorized by Secretary of State W. N. Everett in an amendment to the corporation's charter.

New Corporations.

The Secretary of State chartered the following corporations to do business in North Carolina:

High Point Terminal Company, of High Point, with \$15,000 authorized capital and \$1,500 subscribed by F. J. Howard, W. E. Price and R. P. Royer, all of High Point.

Richie Caldwell Company, of Concord, with \$50,000 authorized capital and \$14,000 subscribed by H. W. Caldwell, B. H. Marsh, and M. F. Richie, of Concord, and B. H. Marsh of Winston-Salem.

Compare North Carolina Crops.

North Carolina crops, last year averaged \$48 per acre, while those of Illinois brought \$20; Iowa, \$21; Minnesota, \$16; and Nebraska, \$14, according to a report made by the crop reporting service of the department of agriculture.

The report, comparing North Carolina's crop values with those of the mid-western states was made at the request of mid-western interests, following a speech made during the spring at the bankers' meeting in the mid-west by Angus W. McLean. Mr. McLean painted the picture of North Carolina in glowing terms, but there were some who doubted the accuracy of his figures so the department was asked to issue a report on the subject.

"Considering both crop and livestock values," the report said, "per improved acre of farm land including pasture, North Carolina had practically \$61.00 as an average, Illinois \$73.50, Iowa 64.00, Nebraska \$25.50, and Minnesota \$28.00."

Taking up the subject of diversification the report declares that, "Illinois and Iowa are more of one crop states" than North Carolina. The largest acreage added the report, was devoted to corn in North Carolina, this being 38 per cent. Wheat crops took up 16 per cent of the acreage, hay over 12 per cent, oats 3 per cent, cotton 24 per cent, and tobacco 8 per cent.

While "these figures should be of considerable interest and gratification," says the report, "it is undoubtedly that in some sections we devote too much acreage to tobacco and cotton which results in such communities buying the food and feeds they should raise on an economic basis."

Mid-western farmers have the advantage over those of North Carolina, according to the report, brought about by the use of "hand labor and commercial fertilizers" in the latter state and "the apparent profits per acre over the middle western farmers" is offset. The contrast between the shapely fields of the western farmers and the "patches" which are cultivated in this section is pointed out in the report which attributes this to the necessity in North Carolina for using terraces which interfere with the best methods of improvement of land and the lack of organic matter in the soil which compels the North Carolina farmer to use turf grasses to improve pastures.

"The big problem in the south," concludes the report, "is one of an economic nature of which our farm labor should be more carefully distributed throughout the year, and more livestock should be used to convert essential crops as raw products into meats as finished product. Our soil will never become really fertile until this course is followed."

Weevil Investigation Causing Worry.

Live boll weevils have been received by Franklin Sherman, chief of the division of entomology for the state college and department of agriculture, from counties as far west and north in the state as Cleveland, Mecklenburg, Cabarrus, Lee, Harnett, Lenoir and Beaufort, it has been announced. No weevils have been sent in from counties north of these, but specimens should soon arrive, it was stated.

"A number of cowpea pod weevils on young cotton are causing much concern among farmers who suspect this weevil of being the cotton pest," Mr. Sherman stated. "However, the cotton boll weevil should soon be appearing in all parts of the cotton growing area, and with its appearance will come the old questions: 'What shall I do?' 'Shall I poison?' 'What method of poison shall I use and when?'"

"The general problem of boll weevil control is given in extension circular 124. The dust poison method is fully described in extension circular 137, just issued to North Carolina farmers. Both of these circulars may be had from county agents or by writing to the editor, extension service, Raleigh."

Mr. Sherman said he believes the dust poison method is the best for actual use in killing the weevil.

"We consider the dust-poison method as the standard and only poisoning method which we are justified in advising yet for our farmers to depend upon and its limitations and difficulties are plainly discussed in the circular," he continued. "This is in line with resolutions of southern agricultural workers at Memphis in February, and with news items of United States department of agriculture in March. In accordance with these pronouncements other poisoning methods, including the adaptation of the Florida method, are being tested and studied in this and other states."

"The question of when to begin dusting is so discussed in our circular as to allow latitude of judgment according to abundance of early weevils."

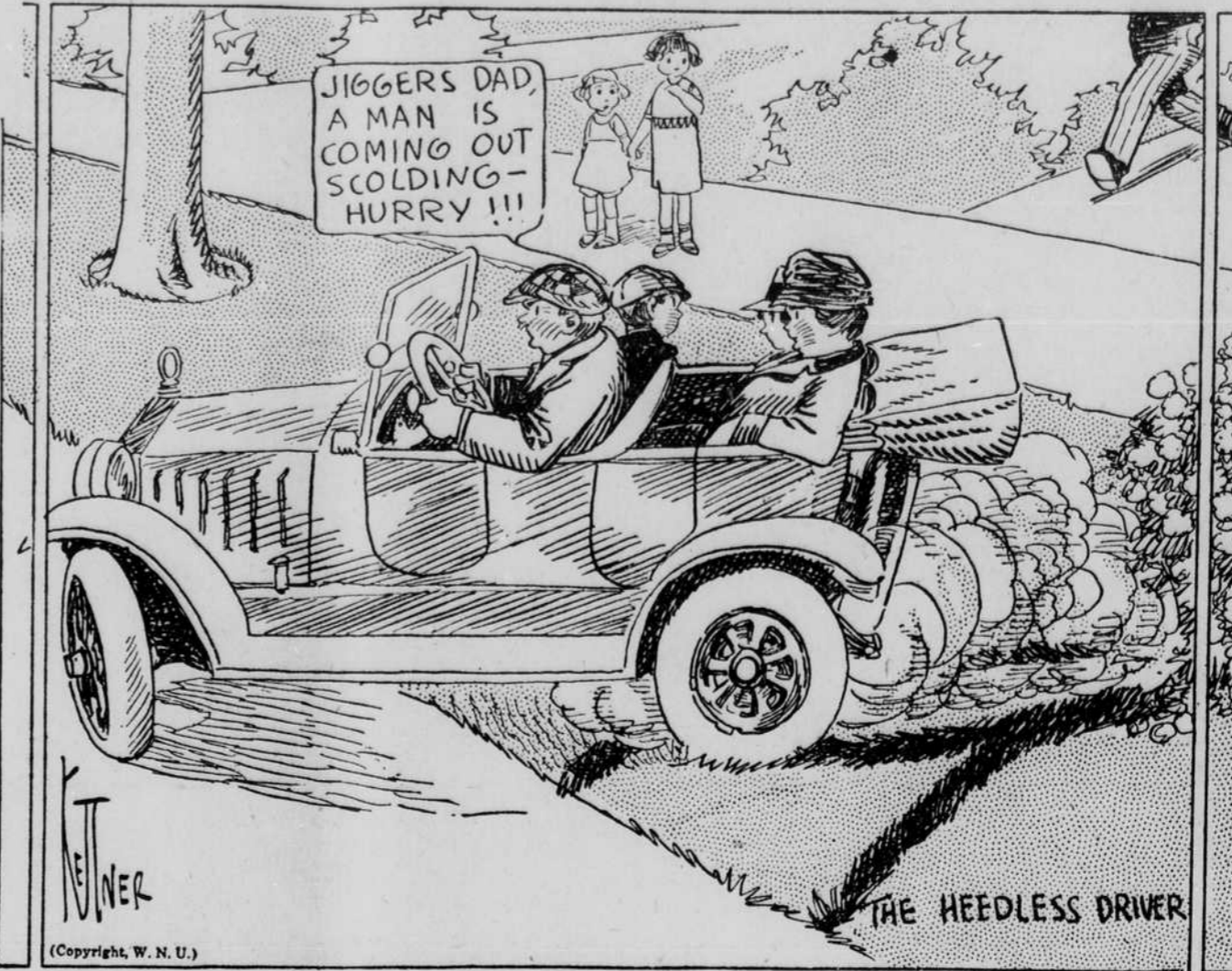
Railroads Pay Income Taxes.

Railroad income taxes in North Carolina for 1922 were more than double what they were in 1921 and thanks to the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States making the taxes for both years payable this year, the income tax receipts of the state now bid to exceed the Budget Commission estimate of \$3,500,000 which appeared at one time to be excessive.

During the past few days the two largest railroads operating in the state have paid their income taxes.

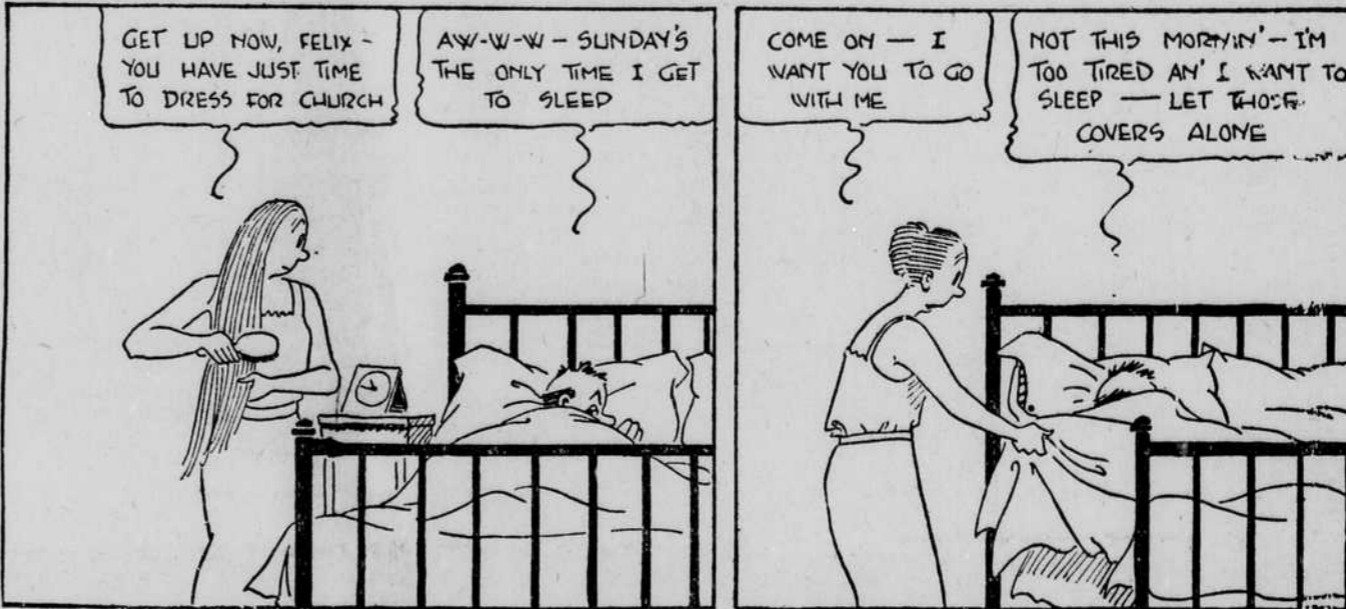
OUR COMIC SECTION

On the Concrete



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Fire!



Doc Will Never Find the Boss



Check that Cold and Get Rid of that Cough
It is dangerous to let them run. A tonic laxative of direct and positive action upon the mucous membranes is what you need.

PERUNA

For Two Generations
Peruna has proved the reliable treatment for ridding the system of all catarrhal poisons. It aids digestion, stimulates the liver and bowel action, enriches the blood, tones up the nervous system and soothes the inflamed and congested mucous lining.

Honest and dependable is the verdict of thousands.

Sold Everywhere
Tablets or Liquid

GREAT BENEFIT FROM CARDUI

Georgia Lady Says She Has Avoided Much Suffering by Taking This Well-Known Tonic Medicine.

Clyattville, Ga.—In a statement which she gave at her home on R. F. D. 1, here, Mrs. T. A. Copeland said: "I have, I believe, avoided a good deal of suffering by the use of Cardui, and am thoroughly convinced that it has been of great benefit to me. "Before the birth of two of my children, I grew so weak and nervous I could hardly go and suffered... I had a friend who told me of Cardui, so the next time when I grew so weak and run down I began to use it. I used it three months. I grew stronger and less nervous. The baby was stronger and a better baby, and I really believe it was because I built up my strength with this splendid tonic. Cardui has been in successful use for more than forty years. Thousands of women have written to tell of the beneficial results obtained by taking Cardui, and to recommend it to others. It is a mild, harmless, purely vegetable medicinal preparation—a product of practical experience, scientific investigation and pharmaceutical skill.

Take **CARDUI** — THE WOMAN'S TONIC

Harmless, purely vegetable, Infants' and Children's Regulator, formula on every label. Guaranteed non-narcotic, non-alcoholic.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SYRUP
The Infants' and Children's Regulator

Children grow healthy and free from colic, diarrhoea, flatulency, constipation and other trouble if given it at feeding time. Safe, pleasant—always brings remarkable and gratifying results.

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Good to the last drop
The restaurateur, whose patronage is due largely to the uniform flavor of his coffee, is usually proud to identify it as Maxwell House.

MAXWELL HOUSE COFFEE

INFLAMED EYES DISFIGURE YOUR LOOKS!
Don't experiment on them, use MITCHELL EYE SALVE for speedy relief. Absolutely safe.

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MORPHINE and WHISKEY HABITS Successfully treated by new painless method. 13th successful year. Correspondence confidential.
Williams Private Sanitarium, Greensboro, N. C.