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The big stock of new and up-to-date merchandise we are showing is the big attraction among the trading public just now. Most of our CLOTHING, DRESS GOODS, HOSIERY, SHIRTS, UNDERWEAR, NECKWEAR, SHOES AND OXFORDS were contracted for while these lines were plenty and better quality and prices reasonable, hence we can supply your needs at lower cost.

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WE HAVE SOME EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS IN MEN'S SUITS.

Our SCOTCH WOOLEN MILLS all wool suits, made to measure at \$15.00 is the sensation of the day.

# MORRIS BROS.

## STANDARDS USED IN FIRE PREVENTION

NATIONAL FIRE PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION HAS WELL DEFINED OBJECTS IN VIEW.

### CAMPAIGN AGAINST FIRES

Associations Activities Provide For an Opportunity For Every Man to Perform Some Sort of Service.

The National Fire Protective Association is an organization formed with two well defined objects in view, and to a large extent its work has divided in a natural way, but with full cooperation between the two branches. The technical branch has performed a splendid service in giving to the country standard specifications for anything relating to fire prevention or protection. These standards are revised whenever necessary and others are prepared to meet new conditions. It is well to here emphasize the fact that members have contributed their experience and skill to the preparation of these standards without hope of reward other than the satisfaction which comes to those who know they have contributed to a worthy cause. The educational branch is performing a service, the value of which cannot be overestimated. It is leading a general campaign against waste by fire.

From this brief statement of the Association's activities you will see that there is an opportunity for every man to perform some sort of service.

#### Objective View.

1. The adoption by municipalities of the Standard Building Code of the National Board of Fire Underwriters to the end that fire resistive building construction may be encouraged, the use of inflammable roof coverings prohibited, adequate exit facilities from buildings assured, and interiors so designed and fire-stopped as to make easy the extinguishment of fires therein.

2. The adoption by all States of minimum building requirements for the protection of state and county hospitals, asylums and similar institutions outside city limits and of small communities in which the establishment and enforcement of a building code is impracticable.

3. The adoption of the Association's suggested ordinance providing for the systematic inspection of all buildings by city fire marshals or local firemen to insure the vigorous enforcement of rules for cleanliness, good housekeeping, and the maintenance of safe and unobstructed exits, fire fighting apparatus and other protective devices.

4. The enactment of ordinances similar to that of Cleveland, Ohio, fixing the cost of extinguishing preventable fires upon citizens disregarding fire prevention orders, and a more general legal recognition of the common law principle of personal liability for damage resulting from fires due to carelessness or neglect.

5. The wider general use of the automatic sprinkler as a fire extinguishing agent and life saver and the more general adoption of the fire division wall as an important life-saving facility.

## WHERE SAFETY-FIRST WOULD HAVE SAVED HUMAN LIFE

C. H. Williams, a Wake county farmer died in Rex Hospital, Raleigh, Sunday, April 1, from burns sustained in the explosion of an oil stove.

The 21-months-old son of Mr. and Mrs. B. J. Bryan, Jr., of Wilmington, died March 27, as a result of burns from falling in a tub of boiling water which had been placed on a porch for scouring purposes.

A negro, named Rentrow, near Bailey, died to death, March 28, as a result of being struck by an axe which slipped from the hand of a fellow chopper severing an artery. Knowledge of first aid work on the part of the fellow laborer would have saved the man's life.

George Williams, an aged blind negro, was burned to death in the fire which destroyed a three room cottage about five miles from Raleigh, March 28. The negro had been left alone in the house and when fire was discovered by neighbors it was not known he was there. No blind person should be left alone in a house.

A fire at Wilson on Thursday, March 29, resulted in the loss of two lives, a negro woman and her child. Newspaper accounts of the incident stated that the woman was subjected to fits and it was supposed that she fell in the fire. Screens for the prevention of such accidents can be purchased as cheaply as fifty cents.

## PREEMINENT PERIL OF ARSON

Any material evidence found at the scene of an incendiary fire should be carefully wrapped, marked with the date and place found, as well as the name of the finder in order that it may be identified in court.

I would be much pleased to be called by telephone or notified by telegram immediately, when guilt is apparent, for it is much easier to trace arson before things at the scene of a fire are disturbed.

From the instant that the arsonist applies the match, he sets into action our most destructive agency; a force, which under circumstances favorable to its spread, baffles man with all fire-fighting agencies at his command.

The man who would burn to obtain insurance can be prevented by making it impossible for him to secure a policy in excess of sound values. If he cannot profit by a fire, he will not burn. One of the greatest hazards that we have to contend with is over-insurance. We can force the removal of any other, but that one we cannot touch.

The maximum insurance on a building should be the value that the assessor has listed it for, and two-thirds of the invoice should be the limit on any stock of goods. These inventories should be made and certified to by a disinterested party. How many buildings would be burned to obtain insurance if this were done?

A mental test should be made of the pyromaniac and he should not be released from the institution into which he is committed unless fully cured.—Fire Marshal B. B. Buckley.

—Messrs. Rufus A. Ratchford, Joseph Patrick, Will Glenn and J. H. Huffstetter, of the Union section, were in Gastonia Saturday.

## Better Farming in the South HOW CROP YIELDS ARE LIMITED

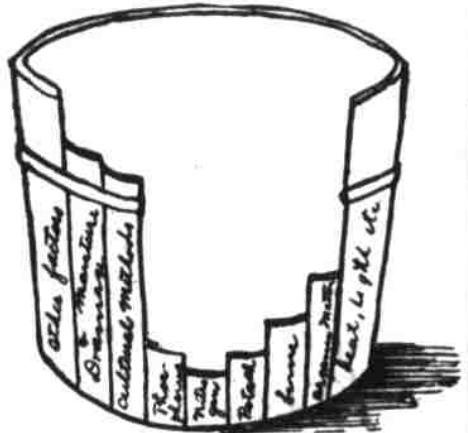
The Weakest Element of Plant Food Fixes the Crop Yield, Just as the Weakest Link Fixes the Strength of the Chain—Only By Fertilization Can the Weakness Be Removed.



J. C. PRIDMORE Agronomist

Plants must feed to grow. Four essential food elements come from the air and six from the soil. Only three of those that come from the soil fall short of crop requirements and have to be supplied by man if the greatest yields are to be obtained. These are Nitrogen, Phosphoric acid and potash. Every soil may be said to have a limiting factor of production. This may be a shortage of some plant food element. If so, this should be supplied through fertilization if the largest possible yields are to be obtained. No matter how much of other plant food a soil may contain, if there is a shortage of nitrogen, for example, then nitrogen will fix the limits of production. Likewise with phosphoric acid or other elements.

Plants differ from animals in taking food, in that plants will take foods only when the elements composing them are in soluble form, that is, when they are dissolved in water. When one element is deficient, the plant ceases growing.



To illustrate in another way, observe the picture.

Here is a vessel made of staves. Each stave may represent a food element or other factor of crop production. Some of the staves are shorter than others. Does not the shortest stave then determine how much water the vessel can hold, and does not the

shortest plant food element represented here by a stave, limit the possible production of a crop?

If, for instance, there is only enough nitrogen in the soil to produce 20 bushels of corn or 175 pounds of cotton, per acre, while there is enough plant food elements of other kinds to produce enormously more, how then can greater yields be obtained than the nitrogen will permit?

The problem of plant feeding is, therefore, no simple one. It has engaged long and most careful investigations of scientists, who have delved deep into the mysteries of how plants feed and what they feed upon. On the basis of the most exact knowledge thus obtained, modern fertilizers have been manufactured. Soil deficiencies, or "limiting factors," modern fertilizers are designed to remove, and to call into fullest action the natural resources of the soil.

Since there is a limiting factor in all soils, it is worth while for each farmer to undertake to remove that limitation. Intelligent use of fertilizers will accomplish it, if food elements be this limiting factor. In no other way can it be done than by the help of man. He must bring to the plant the food it needs and cannot find when this is the factor limiting production.

The plant, of course, must be given the best of surroundings. It must not only have plenty of plant food, but the soil must be properly drained of excess water. It must be well supplied with lime, and organic matter; its moisture must be conserved, and weeds killed through proper cultural methods. These things man can provide. Therefore, if man is not the "limiting factor" and he looks after the plant food requirements, the greatest possible yields will occur.

### PASTURE VELVET BEANS.

Inquiry—"What is the most profitable use of the Velvet Bean?"

Plant the velvet bean in the corn and get a double crop. They do well together. Plant an early variety and fertilize for a good growth.

The most economical use of velvet beans is to let cattle feed on them in the field and then to turn under the vegetable matter remaining. If there are not sufficient cattle on the place, get them and feed them. Why go to the expense of gathering beans, grinding and shipping the meal off to some one else to feed and get the benefits?—J. N. HARPER.

### MINSTREL WON WAR MEDALS

"Guslar," by His Playing, Inspired His Serbian Comrades to Brave Deeds.

Six times wounded in the world war, Peter Perunovic, a Montenegrin, was given permission to leave the army until he had completely recuperated from his wounds. He felt the need of a long rest and decided to take it in an extensive trip. The trip brought him to Pittsburgh, and he is still in the city, occasionally to be found in the headquarters of the Serbian Orthodox society, the Pittsburgh Post remarks.

Perunovic has in his possession two medals, the medal of St. Sava and the medal of Milos Obilits. They are generally given to Serb soldiers for valor in the field. Perunovic did not win his reward wielding the sword. His instrument is of a different nature. In Serbia it is known as the "gusle."

Agos ago the wandering minstrel, who sang stirring war songs as he played on his instrument, was a figure common to all lands. He has disappeared from western civilization, but Serbia, influenced by the East, with its romance, has preserved him. His "gusle" is similar in appearance to the guitar, strung, but played with a bow, made usually of the twig of a tree in the rough, as if broken off. Its player is known as the "guslar."

Perunovic, according to Pittsburgh Serbs who are acquainted with his career, is known to every soldier in the Serbian army. For, so the story goes, he has often been transferred from one regiment to another, exposed to greater danger, that the music from his instrument might inspire his comrades to brave deeds.

### MACHINE TOOLS IN JAPAN

Only Comparatively Recently Has That Country Undertaken to Produce Its Own Supply.

Japan has taken up the manufacture of machine tools seriously only within the last ten years or so, and, according to "Alfred Herbert's Monthly Review," little progress was made until about four years ago, when the government decided that it was time to encourage domestic manufacturers, with the object of checking the flow of specie abroad and of rendering the markets less dependent on foreign supplies. The war has had a great effect on the development of the industry, and as an example of what has been done large works, containing roughly 1,000 engine lathes, 300 capstan lathes and 150 drilling machines, were recently completed within three months of the first orders being given out, over 90 per cent of the machines being made in Japan. In regard to methods of manufacture, jigs and fixtures are not used to any great extent, and as most of the works will accept any order that comes their way within their capacity there is little opportunity for specialization.

### MANY KINDS OF INSURANCE

Says the Dallas, Texas, "News": "In these days you can insure almost anything. At the time of the roller skating boom one insurance company issued a policy which, for \$2.75 a year, provided \$1,250 in case of accidental death, with reduced amounts for disablement.

"An enterprising firm of hatters issued a booklet to their customers insuring them with every hat they purchased, for \$1,250. Perhaps one of the most useful policies is one granted by a well-known insurance corporation which, in event of a firm going bankrupt, insures the continuance of the employees' wages for a stipulated period.

"A golfer can obtain a policy to be relieved of all financial responsibility if he hits or injures his caddy. One can not only insure against becoming insane, but it is also possible to insure against an insane person regaining his mental capabilities.

Several companies will insure crops in glasshouses against hailstorms. And you can also insure against increase of income tax, loss by bad weather, riot involving loss, twins, unemployment, whilst a singer can insure against loss of voice."—The Southern Underwriter.

### MEMORIAL DAY EXERCISES AT BETHEL CHURCH.

Memorial exercises in honor of the Confederate dead will be held at Bethel church and cemetery Thursday, May 10th, beginning at 3 p. m. Addresses will be delivered by Dr. E. W. Pressley, of Clover, and Hon. Thomas McDow, of York. The public is cordially invited to attend.

## WHAT IS LAX-FOS

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Enduring! *Certain-teed* is a name which has come thru the storm of business competition stronger than ever. It stands for quality, dependability, satisfaction and fair dealing. On the reputation of this name there has been built the world's largest manufacturer of roofing and building papers.

## Certain-teed Certain-teed

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It costs less to buy, less to lay and less per year of life than other types of roofing. It does not rust, is proof against gases, coal smoke, acids, fumes, etc. It is a non-conductor of heat and cold, is fire retardant and weather-proof.

The cost of laying prepared roofings is the same whether you use good materials or poor. Therefore, it pays to get CERTAIN-TEED, which is the best. It is guaranteed for 5, 10 or 15 years according to thickness (1, 2 or 3 ply), and it will remain efficient longer after the time when a poor quality roof would have had to be relaid.

For residences, CERTAIN-TEED Slate Surfaced Asphalt Shingles have all the advantages of CERTAIN-TEED Roofing, plus artistic beauty. They need no paint, are pliable, eliminate waste and misfits, cannot curl, buckle, rot or crack. Guaranteed for ten years.

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