

# The Watauga Democrat.

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BOONE WATAUGA COUNTY, N. C., THURSDAY APRIL 4, 1918.

NO. 27.

## ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE THIRD LIBERTY LOAN.

Secretary McAdoo, under date of March 26, authorized the following statement:

"The Secretary of the Treasury, in a conference with Mr. Kitchin, chairman of the ways and means committee, today outlined his plan for the third Liberty loan. Actual expenditures of the United States Government and of the Allied Governments having been less than had been indicated by the estimates, the amount of the next loan will be only Three Billion Dollars, the right being reserved to allot over subscriptions.

"The Secretary will ask authority from Congress to issue bonds bearing interest at the rate of 4 1/2 per centum per annum acceptable at par and accrued interest in payment of United States inheritance taxes and having the benefit of a sinking fund of 5 per centum per annum during the period of the war and for one year thereafter.

"It is the belief of the Secretary that the rate now proposed is sufficient and that by restriction of unnecessary capital issues, by inducing the people who subscribe for Liberty Bonds to save and keep them for investment, and by purchases with the sinking fund from those who find themselves compelled to sell, future increases in the interest rate may be avoided.

"In order to put an end to the expectation of higher interest rates it is proposed that the conversion privilege shall be eliminated from the new bonds but the holders of Liberty bonds of all existing issues will be given an opportunity to convert their bonds into the 4 1/2 per centum bonds.

In addition to the foregoing principal items of the proposed program Congress will be asked for authority to issue bonds to the amount of about four billion five hundred million in addition to those now authorized in order to provide for future issues, for authority to make additional loans to the Allied Governments during the summer, and for authority to deposit income and excess profits taxes with National State Banks and Trust Companies throughout the United States in the same manner as the proceeds of Liberty Bonds.

The Secretary added "I am sure that the Third Liberty Loan with the same loyalty and enthusiasm that characterized their support of the first two loans.

"The great events now happening in France must fire the soul of every American with a new determination to furnish all the dollars and all the material resources of America that are needed to put an end to the execrable atrocities of German Militarism. Defeat faces the Kaiser. Let us hasten it by asserting America's might with increased vigor in concert with our gallant comrades."

To this end and with this purpose in view, this is the time to give the War Savings Stamps campaign a tremendous boost. Not what you can afford to do, but how much you can afford not to do.—Asheville Times.

The harder the Germans drive on the battle line, the bigger drive we ought to be making over here for War Saving Stamps and Liberty Bonds. Every dollar put in these helping that much to win the war.—Greenville Reflector.

## Major Dupont's Service.

Charlotte Observer:

A high Army official discussed with The Observer the other day in most interesting way the psychological effect upon the soldier mind of the mental attitude of the folks back home.

"The soldier at the front," he said, "throws no more confidence into his efforts than the home folks hold his ability and valor."

What the lines are tightly drawn and success seems far removed, when the odds are against him and nothing but sheer determination can bring victory out of what looks like defeat, the soldier in the foreign field will receive the impetus to do the impossible, to achieve, to win, if he has that quiet and abiding knowledge that the people at home have utter trust in his ability to win.

On the contrary, nothing weakens the morale of the soldier in foreign lands more than to read week-knead statements in the home papers, to feel that his own people under-value his ability.

It seems, then, that this is no time for whispering; no time to hoist the white feather or for cold feet.

For days past the hordes of the enemy, far outnumbering our forces, have poured a hail of shell and shot into the positions of our brave allies. Facing the supreme hour of the war, the Kaiser has demonstrated a willingness to ruthlessly butcher hundreds of thousands of his own men if he may gain his objective. To fail now would be the severest blow the Teutons have received. And in order to win a reckless disregard for human life, has brought forth an assault not before equaled in intensity in the annals of world war history.

But despite their handicap in men, the allies have stood, as Jackson stood, "like a stone wall. They have lost some ground in places, but they will regain it.

For days past, through the kindness of Major Dupont, The Observer has been permitted to present to its readers each day a masterly resume of the war situation in France, as the mighty battle has developed. Major Dupont is the ranking French officer at Camp Greene. He is a soldier who has seen fierce fighting in the trenches. Thanks to his ample knowledge of the many phases of the great battle, his predictions, in every case, have been proven true by later developing facts.

What strikes us most about his articles is that sublime confidence he holds in French and British arms. At the first of the colossal attack, when much ground had been gained by the enemy, his faith in the final outcome was not shaken for one moment.

And surely it is the one who has seen the bloody shambles may stand at a distance and see his brother outnumbered, falling back, and speak words of deep-seated confidence and faith, there should be none in America willing to whimper, falter and lose faith.

That beautiful confidence which the oft-tried French have in final victory must indeed be an inspiration to all of America to stand firm with resolute trust, no matter how black the picture flashed on the kaleidoscope of war may appear at times.

Major Dupont, in his review of the developments at the front, is rendering a distinct and highly valuable service to the cause of America and her allies, in that he is contributing much to the confidence of the people of this city

## More Than Money Required to Win War.

"There's more to be done if we are going to win this war than simply giving our money," says Col. F. H. Fries, State Director of War Savings. "We must so direct our lives, our households and our desires as to release labor and materials that are now employed for personal gain and comforts, that they may be used in producing things necessary to win the war. We cannot go on living and making use of things now just as we did before the war, and at the same time support a vast army in the field and a great navy at sea.

"The warfare that we are in today not only requires our sending our men to the front, but our keeping them there fed and clothed. It requires a production of ships and shells, guns and rifles, motor trucks, aeroplanes, hospital supplies, food and a great variety of goods, the output of which call for vast industrial plants from one end of the country to the other, manned by millions of men and women, who serve their country as effectively in their way as our soldiers and sailors in active battle.

"If our people continue to require the luxuries and non-essentials which they required in the time of peace, they are not only making it necessary that these things shall be produced and at the expense and time of materials needed to fight the war, but they are handicapping the Government. They cause strong competition with the Government, rather than give it their support.

"England has long ago put the ban on extravagant dressing, and I am told that no one in England owns or uses an automobile for pleasure. Many of the palaces and rich houses are closed, the families moving into apartments, to release the servants for work in munition plants and other war industries. And it seems to me that our people might as well now begin to do without some of the things which are non-essential to their health and efficiency and which cost money and labor to produce, that our Government may be less hindered in its plan of fighting and winning the war."

Forgot What He Needed. From the Republican, Mt. Gilman, Ohio. The editor had an interesting experience some time ago, when a young gentleman came to this office and asked for a copy of the Morrow County Republican. He scrutinized it carefully when a copy was handed him, and then said: "Now I know." "What is it you are looking for," we enquired. "My wife sent me after a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, and I forgot the name. I went to several stores and the clerks named everything in the line on the shelf except 'Chamberlain's.' I'll try again, and I'll never go home without Chamberlain's Cough Remedy." The Republican would suggest to the proprietors of stores that they post their clerks, and never let them substitute. Customers lose faith in stores where substituting is permitted, to say nothing of the injustice to makers of good goods and the disappointment of customers. Adv.

and section and section and the officers and enlisted men at Camp Greene. No man among us is doing more—if indeed as much—to maintain the morale of the soldiers and civilians in this part of the county against the natural effects of the daily reports of German advances.

**Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA**

## A Soldier Boy Writes.

EDITOR DEMOCRAT: Please give me space in your worthy paper for a short article.

I am in the 453rd Aero Coast Squad, which is an Infantry reserve corps. We are under command of Lieutenant Daniel E. L. Porter. There are fifty of us here. An A. S. S. C. squad is composed of 150 men. We get training in learning how to signal. You spell words by different movements of your flag, words being indicated by certain moves.

I am liking here fine. We are living in a building that was once used as a dormitory for girls, there being at one time an Indian school located here. We are almost in the center of an Indian reservation. Talk about eats! We are certainly getting the very best. Our board costs us \$1.00 per day, and the government pays us \$1.37 per day, and we get \$2.50 per day from the Warren Spence Company.

So we clear about \$2.75 a day. We work 8 hours and drill two hours each day, and have night schools on Monday, Wednesday and Friday nights. We must go through a general inspection on Sunday mornings. You are required to have your shoes shined, face clean, hair combed, teeth cleaned; all of your haversack and contents arranged in a certain way; cot has to be made up neatly and you stand at attention at the foot of your cot when the Lieutenant enters your room or tent until he inspects all cots and leave. No talking allowed in the dining room, and all stand in place until the whistle is blown by the sergeant. Taps is at 9, a. m., and at night, and everybody must be in bed.

Wishing you and all your readers much success, I am,  
WILL C. EDMISTEN,  
433rd Aero Coast. Squad C. S. S. Siletz, Oregon.

## The War Trade.

Before the boons of peace return, those boons so long mislaid, our Teuton foes will have to learn that war's a beastly trade. In times of peace they are armed and drilled, with war their end and aim; a million gents have since been killed, and they are all to blame. "Oh, it is well to plow and sow," their rules used to say, "and it is good to ply the hoe, and put up stacks of hay; it's wise to make our liver-wurst and dyes that will not fade, but war is always best and first, the Teuton's honored trade. We like to see the farmers raise their rows of sugar beets and labor through the summer days providing wholesome eats; we praise the man who earns his bread with plowshare, scythe or spade, but most of all we praise the sword, and war, the Teuton's trade." And when this weary war is done, the Teuton must admit that other tools than a sword and gun are billed to make a hit. If he goes back to arm and drill, with energy insane, if he goes back to learn to kill, the scrap is all in vain. Before the scene of war we leave, and sheathe the gleaming blade, we have to make the Teuts believe that war's a beastly trade.—Walt Mason in News and Observer.

Try This For Sour Stomach. Eat slowly, masticate your food thoroughly. Eat but little meat and none at all at supper. If you are still troubled with a sour stomach take one of Chamberlain's Tablets before going to bed. Adv.

All hail the insignificant spud! It is the staff of life. It is the backbone of the food institution. It is doing its part toward winning the war quite as extensively as the sword.—Oxford Public Ledger.

Bad Taste in Your Mouth. When you have a bad taste in your mouth you may know that your digestion is faulty. A dose of Chamberlain's Tablets will usually correct the disorder. They also cause a gentle movement of the bowels. You will find this to be one of the best medicines you have ever become acquainted with. Adv.

## \$100 REWARD \$100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreadful disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages and that is Catarrh. Catarrh being greatly influenced by constitutional conditions requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Medicine is taken internally and acts through the blood on the muscular surfaces of the system thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in the curative powers of Hall's Catarrh Remedy that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for testimonials. Address F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio. Sold by all druggists, 75c.

## Stock of Merchandise For Sale

North Carolina, Watauga County. In the matter of the administration of the estate of W. C. Lentz, deceased.

Under and by virtue of an order of the Superior Court, I will, on the 15th day of April, 1918, at the hour of 10, a. m., at the store house door of the late W. C. Lentz, offer for sale the entire stock of goods belonging to the estate of the said W. C. Lentz, not disposed of by private sale prior to the said April 15th, 1918. Terms of sale cash on day of sale. This the 10th day of March, 1918.

J. A. LEFNTZ,  
One of the Administrators.  
F. A. LINNEY, Atty.

## NOTICE.

North Carolina, Watauga County. Sarah Coffey, widow of C. J. Coffey, Deceased, and Junio Coffey, by her guardian, W. D. Ashley, VS. Thos. Coffey, Emma Gragg and husband, John Gragg, John Coffey and wife, Francis Coffey, Gwin Coffey and wife, Julia Coffey, Charley Coffey and wife, Amanda Coffey, Hat-tie Stocks and husband, Charlie Stocks, Rufus Coffey and Emma Coffey.

By virtue of an order of the Superior court in the above entitled action, appointed the undersigned a commissioner to sell the lands of C. J. Coffey, I will on the 6th day of May 1918 sell to the highest bidder for cash the following described lands to wit: Being the land on which the said C. J. Coffey lived at the time of his death, and being bounded on the north by the lands of the Boone Fork Lumber Co and W. S. Whiting, on the west by Roby Coffey and on the east by Rufus Coffey and Rufe Baldwin, Co. about 150 acres. Said sale will be made subject to the dower right of the said Sarah Coffey, widow of C. J. Coffey, deceased, and allotted by T. L. Critcher, T. F. Greer and W. L. Holsbous er, commissioners appointed by the court, to which reference is hereby made for more complete description of said dower. This 23rd day of March 1918.

T. E. BINGHAM, Com.

## W. P. SPEAS, M. D.

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