

# The Carolina Watchman

A Home Newspaper Published in the Interest of the People and for Governmental Affairs

THE FLOWERS COLLECTION

VOL. XIII. NO. 43. FOURTH SERIES

SALISBURY, N. C., WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 10TH, 1917.

ESTABLISHED 1832

## THE SECOND LIBERTY LOAN.

Bonds Now on Sale, Will Bear 4 per Cent. Interest, for Cash or Installments.

The bonds of the second issue of the Liberty Loan are to be issued under the act of Congress approved by the President September 24, 1917.

The amount of the issue will be \$3,000,000,000 or more. \$3,000,000,000 will be offered, and the right is reserved to allot bonds in excess of that to the extent of one-half of the over-subscription. That is, if \$5,000,000,000 is subscribed the right is reserved to issue \$1,000,000,000 more than the \$3,000,000,000.

The bonds will be offered for sale on October 1, 1917, and subscriptions will be received until the close of the business day of October 27.

The bonds will bear date November 15, 1917, and will mature November 15, 1942. But the Government reserves the right to call in and pay the bonds in full, with accrued interest, any time after 10 years after their date.

The bonds are convertible gold bonds and bear 4 per cent annual interest, the interest being payable semi-annually on May 15 and November 15 of each year.

The bonds are exempt, both as to principal and interest, from all taxation now or hereafter imposed by the United States, any State, or any other possession of the United States or by any local taxing authority, except [a] estate or inheritance taxes, and [b] graduated additional income taxes, commonly known as surtaxes, and excess-profits and war-profits taxes now or hereafter imposed. They are not liable to the ordinary Federal income tax.

The interest on an amount of bonds the principal of which does not exceed \$5,000, owned by any individual, partnership, association or corporation, are exempted from the taxes provided for in clause [b] above.

The right is given to holders of the bonds to exchange them for bonds bearing a higher rate of interest if any such shall later be issued by the United States before the termination of the war. This conversion privilege must be exercised, if at all, within six months after the issuance of such high-rate bonds.

The second issue of Liberty Loan Bonds will be of two kinds, registered and coupon.

The registered bonds will be registered at the Treasury in the names of their owners and will be of the denominations of \$50, \$100, \$500, \$1,000, and \$100,000. Checks for the interest on these bonds will be mailed from the Treasury to the owners each semi-annual interest date.

The coupon bonds will be payable to bearer and will have coupons attached for the interest. They will be in denominations of \$50, \$100, \$500, \$1,000, \$5,000, and \$10,000. The coupons can be cashed like a Government

check at any bank.

The coupon bonds of this loan will have only four coupons attached, representing the semi-annual interest for two years. Between November 15, 1919, and May 15, 1920, the holders of coupon bonds must exchange their bonds for new bonds having full sets of coupons. These temporary bonds are issued because the work of engraving so many bonds with so large a number of coupons attached can not be completed within a reasonable time for delivery.

Bonds of the Second Liberty Loan can be purchased by filling out an application blank made on the form prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, which can be obtained from any bank or Liberty Loan committee, and sending it or having it sent to the Treasury of the United States or any Federal Reserve Bank or branch accompanied by the payment of 2 per cent of the amount of bonds applied for.

These applications must reach the Treasury Department, a Federal Reserve Bank or branch thereof, or some incorporated or trust company in the United States on or before the close of business October 27, 1917. Practically every bank in the United States will willingly receive these applications and handle the whole transaction of the purchase of bonds for any subscriber.

A purchaser may pay in full for his bonds at the time of making his application or, if he so prefers, he can take advantage of the installment plan and pay 2 per cent on application, 18 per cent on November 15, 1917, 40 per cent on December 15, 1917, and the remaining 40 per cent on January 15, 1918.

Although so far as the Government is concerned the purchase price for the bonds must be paid as above, nearly every bank in the country will make arrangements by which Liberty Loan Bonds can be paid on an installment plan providing for weekly or monthly payments, and a great many employers will make the same arrangements for their employees.

Payment can be made to the Treasury Department or to any one of the Federal Reserve Banks, but purchasers are urged to make their payments to the banks or other agencies with whom they placed their subscriptions.

It is believed that the Second Liberty Loan, like the first issue of Liberty Loan Bonds, will be heavily over-subscribed, but, no matter how largely over-subscribed, the policy of distributing these bonds as widely as possible among the people of the country will be followed, and every subscriber to an amount not greater than \$1,000 is sure to receive the bond or bonds subscribed for.

Drives Out Malaria, Builds Up System  
The Old Standard, General Strengthening Tonic,  
GROVE'S TONIC drives out Malaria, enriches the blood, and builds up the system. A true tonic. For adults and children. 50c

## JURORS DRAWN FOR NOV. TERM COURT.

Appropriated \$100 to Peoples Fair Assn. for Agriculture and Education.

The board of county commissioners met in regular monthly session in their room at the court house October 1st and 2nd, with all members present and transacted the following business:

Ordered that Thos. Kerr be given \$3 a month out of outside poor fund, same be paid to W. A. Lucky, Jr.

Will Duckworth was ordered discontinued from the list of outside poor.

It was ordered that Mrs. Lee Freeze be given \$5 for the month of October.

Ordered that Henry B. Bost be dismissed from the county home.

The board ordered that Mr. Thomason, road superintendent, make any changes he deems necessary on road survey from China Grove to the Fisher mill place.

Ordered that no change be made in survey of Ebenezer road.

It was ordered that work on the Sherrill ford road be continued and W. W. Miller be summoned to appear before the board the first Monday in November and show reason why the original survey of said road should not be used across his farm.

It was ordered that Undertaker Summersett use his own discretion as to the burial of county subjects.

It was ordered that the building of the South River and Woodleaf road be deferred.

Ordered that Mr. Raney and Supt. Thomason look after the soiling of the Salisbury and Mt. Pleasant road.

It was ordered that the Crescent road be built while the camp is down in that section.

Ordered that the Old Sherrill ford road from the Wilkesboro road to the new Sherrill ford road at Lingle's gin be deferred.

The board ordered that the People's Agricultural Fair be given \$100 for agricultural and educational purposes.

It was ordered that the sanding of the Krider school house and Cleveland roads be deferred.

The Salisbury township tax collector's time having expired and it becoming the duty of the high sheriff to do this work, in connection with his other work, the board ordered that the sheriff be given \$125 a month for said months of October and November, 1917.

The following men were drawn for jurors for the November term of Rowan Superior court:

First week: UG Wilson, J. A. Foster, H. R. Seaford, L. R. Emery, C. E. Centre, W. S. Porter, J. L. Morris, J. A. Wiley, Zeb Good-man, H. F. Miller, D. C. Livengood, J. C. Arey, G. C. Eagle, Frontz Foutz, J. R. Beaver, C. A. McCall, C. D. Pwlas, Fred Sides, Walter Rodgers, P. M. Shulenberger, F. N. McCubbins, G. H. Trexler, Joe Davis, R. H. Walker, F. M. Glover, J. W. Tract, H. C. Norman, J. C. Kluttz, John A. Morgan, S. C. Hill, A. J. Mahaley, John W. Fraley, Kerr Ruffy, J. F. Heilig, M. M. Smith, Ney Kesler.

Second week: Milas, Miller, L. C. Bassinger, J. A. Hunbarger, H. A. Lyerly, L. V. Goodman, Levi Trexler, M. L. Gantt, D. J. Mahaley, L. A. Miller, J. A. Hart, I. G. Ledwell, T. Gillespie, R. L. Hols-houser, A. Luther Miller, E. H. Woodson, E. D. McCall, J. C. Myers, H. H. Davis, Solomon Waggoner, A. P. Miller, J. A. Beaver, J. L. Lyerly, J. P. Cline, Eomer A. Safrit.

To Cure a Cold in One Day.  
Take LAXATIVE BROMO Quinine. It stops the Cough and Headache and works off the Cold. Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature on each box. 50c.

## THE BAD POPES OF ROME.

Why it is Possible to Give Things Sacred Names and then Drag to Vilest Depths.

The Menace.

The Menace has no disposition to make black any darker than it is, or the bad worse than history warrants. If The Menace said there were bad popes the reader might say it was prejudiced. To avoid misunderstanding and to let the truth hold the reader's interest. The Menace publishes a list of bad popes, according to Catholic historians. The Menace knows how hard it will be for some of its readers to understand how it is possible for the viceregents of the Christ, on earth, to be as bad as presented, but it is even so and only part of their villainy we may presume, came to the knowledge of the public.

Readers of The Menace need not doubt this catalog of criminal men for it is true, and terribly true. What bearing, then, does this list of base men have on the claims of the hierarchy? It looks to a man who has studied titles that there is a break in the chain, for certainly these men did not in any sense represent the Christ, or any decent thing.

By whose authority of unbroken succession does Pope Pius X. then, claim his possession as Holy See? Figure that out if you can. If you have a priest in your town, or archbishop, or some member of the hierarchy who can prove that black is white and that bad is good—let him say how authority can be handed down if the Holy Ghosts never conferred it on them. Jesus somehow argued that a corrupt tree could not bear good fruit, so that during the time these base men were occupying the chair at the Vatican the Roman Catholic church was without a pope, and when you deprive the organization of a pope you have taken the life out of the body and there is a corpse—and it certainly stunk.

But mind you, reader, if people can believe and accept the pope and all the claims made for the Roman Catholic church, under such conditions, that is no affair of ours. Our conviction is that this Roman Catholic shall not be made a state church with all that the pope wants.

BAD POPES AND A LOT OF THEM.

498. Pope Symmachus. Bad morals.  
514. Pope Hormisdas. Cruel and Fanatical.  
523. Pope John I. Charged with treason; died in prison.  
536. Pope Silverius. Put to death for treason.  
555. Pope Pelagius I. Accused poisoning his predecessor.  
604. Pope Sabinius. Avaricious and cruel.  
607. Pope Boniface III. First called "Pope;" titled bestowed on him by the blood-thirsty usurper, Emperor Phocas.  
768. Pope Stephen IV. A bloody tyrant of the worst character. (See Draper's "History of Intellectual Development in Europe.")

816. Pope Pascal I. Of very bad morals, and exceedingly cruel.

827. Gregory IV. Bad in all respects.

855. Poppess Joan. Woman of bad character. (See Platina, Scoaus and several other Romanist historians.)

856. Popes Benedict III. and Anastasius fighting for the pontificate.

858. Pope Nicholas I. Accused by his bishops of tyranny and gross immorality.

872. Pope John VIII. Very

## A LETTER FROM GARLAND.

Two Floods in September, Crops Short, Good Neighbors and Plenty of Wild Game.

Garland, N. C., Oct. 3rd, 1917.

Mr. Editor: It has been quite a while since I reported to your readers. So by your permission I will give them a few items from this part of the moral vineyard. Well, I have two floods to report this time, only two weeks apart. One on the 15th of September and the other on the 30th of the same month. It is a record breaker. The oldest citizens say there has never been anything like this before in their recollection. We live near the forks of the two rivers, Coharie and Six Runs, and when they both commence overflowing their banks and spreading out over this flat country it looks like an ocean sure enough. I heard an owl the other night that seemed to me to say whoo-ee-ee. It seemed to me to be about right in regard to the spread of the water which was about two miles wide. During the first flood, the water in our yard was two and one half feet deep, and the last flood the water was about two feet deep in the yard. Our neighbors were good enough to come in their boats to render us any assistance they could. It looked right odd to see them rowing their boats up to our steps. I invited them to hitch and come in. There is nothing equal to in having neighbors that are ever ready to lend a helping hand in time of need. This country can't be beat for true, and loyal, and hos-

bad. (See Baronius.)

882. Pope Martin II. Died from horrible disease brought on from his impurity. (See Platina.)

891. Formosus I. Caused the death of half the people of Rome by his constant quarrels.

896. Pope Stephen VII. Was strangled because of his wickedness. (See Baronius.)

897 to 923. Popes Romanus, Theodore I, and John IX, each "rescind and abrogate" the decrees of the immediate predecessors.

909 to 963. Popes Sergius III, and Popes John XI, XII, and XIII, so infamously vile, that the story of their lives never appears in print. (See Cardinal Baronius.)

964. Pope Leo VIII. Caught in adultery and killed by the woman's husband.

965. Pope Benedict strangled because of his wickedness.

975. Pope Benedict VIII was murdered at a banquet in the Vatican by sixty of the leading men of Rome—his guests.

984. Pope Boniface VII. Died in a debauch.

985—Pope John XV.  
1012—Pope Benedict VII. Massacred the Jews in their synagogues.

1024—Pope John XIX. Driven from the city by the people of Rome for his wickedness.

1033—Pope Benedict IX. Made pope at age of 12, Deposed; restored; deposed again.

1044—John XX. Bought pontifical chair from Benedict. There are now three popes—Benedict, Sylvester and John.

1073—Gregory VII. One of the greatest and worst of the popes (Hilderbrand).

1099—Pope Pascale II. Tyrant and political intriguer.

1159. Pope Alexander. Very bad.

1198—Pope Innocent III. Very bad. (Read Matthew Paris)

1227—Pope Gregory IX. Was

pitiable people. These floods have washed away a good many bridges and destroyed a great deal of corn, hay, cotton, sweet-potatoes, cow peas, velvet beans and other farm products. Many loosing about all they had made to run them for another year. There will be much suffering in consequence of these overflows.

Our hunting seasons is on again, I have already heard the toot of the fox hunters' horn and the music, if you wish to call it such, of the hound chasing the fox. Last hunting season I had much sport hunting. But did not get a great variety of game. I went out one cold frosty morning, real early, up the river about a half mile to shoot some ducks, but just before I got to the place where the ducks were, they saw me and flew. So, thinking they possibly would come back, I decided to wait on them. I had not been waiting long before a squirrel showed himself and commenced to bark. Seemingly to bother me. But for fear of making a noise that might frighten the ducks away I would not shoot. After the squirrel disappeared I heard a wild turkey yelping as he was going through the bushes, but to see it I could not go save me. So I came home, very much disappointed with my hunt as I did not get a single shot.

The crops generally of this section are not considered an average this year. Cotton and corn are going to be fully a fourth off. Sweet potatoes are looking well, but the pea crop is almost a failure. The water-melon crop was not an average, although my melons were fairly good. We had melons for nearly three months. We ate our last one yesterday, October 2nd. One of our neighbors had a good many volunteer melons. I heard a man say not long ago that he had pulled some nice melons that grew in the woods. He said it was not far from where a saw mill had been and he supposed that the hands had bought some melons the year before and had taken them near the mill. In that way he accounted for the melons growing there.

I guess I had better close before my scribbling gets too long. But before closing let me congratulate you on the improvement you have made on your paper the Carolina Watchman. I consider it the best paper I get and especially do I enjoy the comment on the Sunday school lessons by P. B. Fitzwater, D. D.

E. F. EATON.

indulgences for any crime  
1284—Pope Martin IV. The terrible "Sicilian Vespers" massacre occurred under this pope.

1288—Pope Nicholas IV. Originated the inquisition.

1294—Pope Boniface VIII. Romanist historians agree that this man was bad, and say that he is still in Purgatory.

1305—Pope Clement V. Very bad.

1316—Pope John XII. One of the worst in all respects. Sold indulgences for every known sin.

1342—Pope Clement VI. Almost as bad as John XXII.

1362—Pope Urban. Grossly immoral.

1378 to 1417—There were two or three popes reigning at the same time through all this period—the most of them exceedingly bad.

1471—Pope Sixtus IV. One of the very worst of all popes.  
1484—Innocent VIII. Bitter persecutor of the Vandois.  
1491—Pope Alexander VI. The infamous Borgia, whose career is so well known.  
1534. Pope Paul III. Man of the infamous record.  
1565—Pope Pius V. Ordered assassination of Queen Elizabeth