

The Fulton County News.

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THE GRIM REAPER.**Short Sketches of the Lives of Persons Who Have Recently Passed Away.****ELIZABETH SHIVES.**

Mrs. Elizabeth Shives, wife of Levi Shives, near the south eastern corner of this county, died of paralysis February 18, 1915, aged about 61 years. Funeral was held last Sunday, and interment was made in Damascus Union Church burying grounds on Timber Ridge.

Mrs. Shives was a daughter of the late Rev. Ezra Pittman, of Thompson township. She leaves no children. She is survived by her husband, and also, by three brothers, Jared, Andrew, and Shade, all of Thompson township. She was a member of the M. E. church, and was a most estimable woman. She united with the M. E. Church during the year 1870 and continued a faithful member up to the time of her death. She was a kind neighbor and a very sympathetic friend, and the warm hospitalities of her home will be remembered with tender memories.

GREGORY.

Roy Donald, son of Roy and Jessie Gregory, was born and died at their home in Thompson township on Thursday, February 18, 1915. The funeral took place the following day, and interment was made at the cemetery at Antioch church on Timber Ridge.

Drilling Clover Seed.

Not having had personal experience with the drilling of clover seed as described below, we cannot vouch for the benefits claimed; but it is the best data we have been able to obtain, and as it sounds reasonable, and meets a demand for information, we will pass it on to our readers at its face value. We think so well of it that we suggest that it be tried on one side of a field now that sowing time is at hand, though not at hand for drill sowing.

An Ohio farmer, in about the same latitude as Fulton county, writes as follows: "A few years ago I tried the experiment of drilling my clover seed at the usual time instead of broadcasting it. I use a disk drill. It follows nicely between the rows of wheat or rye. The ground was frozen and too many large cakes of frozen ground fell over on the grain; I sowed timothy along with the clover, and I got a good stand of both—better than on the balance of the field where it had been broadcast in the usual manner.

The next spring I waited until the ground dried off and warmed enough to start vegetation. My stand of clover and timothy that year was too thick, because all of the delicate seeds were covered and given a chance to grow. The third year I reduced the quantity of seed sown, and I got a fine stand. But that spring and summer was dry, and for a time I thought my sod would not be heavy enough. But when rains came in August, up came the grass and clover in fine shape, and since then I have adopted the drill method of sowing clover and timothy seeds.

"I find I save many dollars' worth of seed for the reason that by the old way of imitating Nature's prodigal method of seeding broadcast is to provide for the waste of all seeds that cannot find their way into the soil, and consequently, cannot grow. In addition to getting better stands of clover and timothy, my grain was benefited by the cultivation it received by the disk drill, and this alone was worth the trial." Note that our Ohio friend uses a disk drill. He probably sets the disk to run fairly straight in order to save covering small wheat or rye plants.

Alabama has a law which forbids papers to publish liquor advertisements.

Needs Two Million Boys.

On day last week, Billy Sunday called in from the street, eight or ten boys. After having invited them to the speakers stand where they could be seen by the great audience in the tabernacle, Mr. Sunday pointed to the boys and said to the congregation, "This country must teach two million boys, each year, to drink intoxicating liquors in order to keep up the demand for such things." Think of it! Two million drunkards die every year, and two million boys must take their places or the distilleries could not continue in business! Our population is about 100,000,000, so that two boys out of every hundred must die drunkards in order that distillers may make a living by selling rum. Do two boys out of every one hundred in Fulton county die drunkards? We believe that the figures are entirely too low. Billy Sunday's two million is too low, because we believe there are worse places than Fulton county. So if you think that more than two to the hundred die drunkards in our county, what might the total for the United States be. Awful to think of, is it not? How many are two millions? It is more than twice as many as fought in the Civil War—the greatest war ever waged on American soil. But, a comparatively small number of them were killed, and, after fifty years, thousands are still living. Had every man and boy who was in that war, been killed it would not have been as many as die every year from the use of alcohol.

A pleasing incident occurred after Mr. Sunday had finished speaking at that meeting. A lady invited the boys to a seat in her auto, and she took them to a store in Philadelphia and bought each of them a pair of good shoes.

Billy Sunday's Plans.

It is now definitely understood that Billy Sunday cannot give McConnellsburg a date for, perhaps several years, and, in the mean time, it is up to our people to do the best they can for themselves.

Billy will leave Philadelphia some time next week. On account of the great interest manifested in his work in that city, he is staying two weeks longer than the time originally planned. At the close of the revival in Philadelphia he will go to his home at Winona Lake, Ind., where he will rest two weeks. Thence he will go to Paterson, N. J., where the last campaign of this season will close about the middle of May.

The season of 1915 will open in Omaha about Sept. 15. Syracuse, N. Y., will be the next town where a revival will open about Nov. 1. Within a few days after New Year's, 1916, Sunday and his party will open operations in Baltimore which will occupy two weeks, and then after a week's rest, Sunday and his company will go to Louisville, Ky., where another two weeks revival will be conducted. After that Sunday will go either to Grand Rapids or Duluth.

The following fall (1916) Sunday will open activities with a campaign in Trenton in September, to last two weeks. Oct. 1 he will go to Buffalo, N. Y.

Railroaders Start Water Wagon.

One thousand employees of the Bessemer and Lake Erie Railroad a subsidiary of the United States Steel Corporation, held a meeting on February 21, in Greenville and organized the "Bessemer and Lake Erie Water Wagon Club." The meeting was addressed by Mrs. Lillian Burt, of Columbus, O., and R. R. Jenkins, of Chicago Junction, O.

For weeks papers on the subject have been circulated among the railroad employes. Membership in the club is optional and its purpose is moral uplift. Similar movements are under way among other railroad employes.

SUDDEN DEATH.**John S. Hull, a Native of Bethel Township, Died in a Bedford County Church.**

John S. Hull, a son of Joseph and Lydia Daniels Hull, was born on the farm now owned by J. Riley Lynch in Bethel township on Friday, November 18, 1842, received his early education in the home schools, and was one of the boys that attended the Douglass Select School at Needmore in the summer of 1862 along with "H" Hill, Harvey and Job Gregory, John Smith, John P. Fisher, Jesse A. Peck, Bennett Peck, Ella Eddowes, the Gregory girls, and others. Mr. Hull afterwards married Miss Seliza Giffin and about 35 years ago moved to Mansfield, O. Early last fall he came to Pennsylvania to visit among his old friends and relatives, and spent Saturday night, February 13th in the home of his nephew, George O. Lynch, whose mother was a sister, of Mr. Hull. Sunday morning, Mr. Hull was taken to the home of John J. Hess in the same neighborhood. Mr. Hess is a son of Mr. Hull's sister Mrs. Banner Hess living near Hancock. Not finding the Hess family at home, they continued to the Union Memorial church where Sunday school was in session. Mr. Hull, after shaking hands with a number of persons, was conducted to the Bible class, and was scarcely seated, when his body swayed forward and death was almost instantaneous.

Funeral services were held at the Hess home on the following Tuesday, and the remains were taken to Everett and sent to his late home in Mansfield, O., for interment. Besides his sister, Mrs. Banner Hess, he is survived by four children, namely, Daniel of Burton, O.; Mrs. Rena Miller, of Toledo, and Misses Minnie and Ella at home.

Mr. Hull was a veteran of the Civil War, he having served in the Third Maryland Cavalry.

The "Jitney" Invasion.

All that is required to be a transportation magnate now is to own a Ford car. In nearly all of the large and many of the small cities the "jitney" bus is cutting into the profits of the street car companies and making owners of autos rich. When it was at first suggested that owners of machines could make any money carrying passengers for a five cent fare it was thought to be impossible. A few wiser than the rest, started "jitney" lines with their machines. It has been demonstrated in San Francisco that the owner of a car can clear from six to ten dollars a day by carrying passengers at the "jitney" rate. In most of the cities these busses follow the routes of the regular street cars and are making trips on regular schedules. A "jitney" by the way, is a nickle—five cents. There is money for the fellow who will establish a regular automobile schedule between McConnellsburg and Fort Loudon.

True, but Sounds Strange.

Harry Irwin, traveling salesman in the British Isles for the Landis Tool Company, of Wayneboro, writes to his parents, Mr. and Mrs. John A. Irwin, of this place, that he cannot get the war news from the British newspapers, and he requests that American papers be sent to him. To send European war news from America to the countries at war seems like "carrying coals to Newcastle." But this is not the first time that we have heard that war news is being suppressed by the belligerent nations for political reasons. It is said that the average citizen of Germany does not know that the Kaiser's army did not reach Paris when they made that memorable dash through Belgium last fall.

"AULD ACQUAINTANCE."**Bits of News and Gossip Extracted from the Letters from Our Distant Subscribers.**

[The following letter is from Mrs. Esther Winters, widow of the late John H. Winters former residents of Whips Cove. Mrs. Winters is a daughter of the late Henry Smith who years ago lived west of Needmore at the foot of Sideling Hill. Mrs. Winters now resides at Olpe, Kansas, and would be glad to get a letter from any of her old time acquaintances.—EDITOR.]

Enclosed you will find a Money Order for two dollars for the continuance of the NEWS to my address.

We cannot well do without the NEWS. While we read of our old friends and neighbors passing to the great beyond, there are still those left, whom we like to read about; and the NEWS seems like a letter from home telling in a brief way the happenings in each neighborhood.

I am nearing my eighty-fifth birthday. I have lost the sight of my right eye, and have neuralgia occasionally during damp weather; otherwise I am well and do most of our light house work.

Kansas is a beautiful place in which to live, during the spring and early summer. After August first it becomes windy, dry, and desolate looking—especially to one who has been accustomed to the beautiful autumns and winters of Old Pennsylvania.

I am rather surprised to read of Pennsylvania farmers getting swindled with so cheap a concern as a grocery crook.

We have crooks of all classes here, but they come in a more business way, and appear in a legal garb; but, upon second thought, it speaks well for the citizens of the state—they believe everybody is as honest as they are.

I often imagine I would like to hear the readers of the NEWS, and some others, pronounce "Olpe." It is pronounced All-pe the last letter has the sound of "a" long. It is a German name, of which I have heard several definitions. I'll not give any, as they are not from very reliable sources.

Olpe has a population of 200, mostly foreigners; a state bank, three groceries, stores—one hardware and implement dealer, drug store, lumber and coal yard, grain elevator, farmers' cooperative building and several minor enterprises. The Catholics have a \$75,000—church edifice, a Parochial School with 80 pupils, and 3 teachers, prrsonage, sister's home and a membership of 500. The M. E. Church has a house costing \$3,000; Lutherans, a church costing \$500, and a common school building with three rooms. A good shipping point for stock, grain, hay, lumber, coal, &c.

With best wishes for you and all my other Fulton county friends, I remain,
Yours truly,
ESTHER WINTERS.

Humus.

Agricultural topics and discussions move in waves. During the past several years the leading topic here in Fulton county was lime. Now, since everybody has been converted to the belief in the proper use of lime, attention is being given to humus. But interest in this new topic is by no means confined to Fulton county. It is the burden of all lecturers at our farmers institutes. Writers in our agricultural papers seldom fail to refer to the universal lack of humus in the soils of older farming districts throughout the country. As we tried to show in recent articles on Fulton County Soils, lack of sufficient humus is causing as great losses as are now being experienced because of the lack of lime. We must have both, in many cases, and humus in all cases, if we desire best returns for our labor of tilling the soil.

DEVIL'S LAKE.**Miss Lillian Flemming Writes of North Dakota's Only Watering Place and Convention City.**

Long before the first white man had gazed with delight upon Devil's Lake and "The splendor of that wood-embosomed gem, with its crested, sage-green waters dancing in the western sun," it was regarded with superstitious dread by the Sioux and Chippewa Indians. To this day, this big, beautiful body of water is tabooed by the hundreds of Indians who reside on the Devil's Lake Reservation along its southern shore, because of a legend that a terrific and unusual storm once engulfed two large fleets of Sioux and Chippewas who were engaged in fierce combat on its surface and all of the warriors were drowned.

Devil's Lake is thirty miles long, and about ten miles wide at its broadest point. A beautifully broken shore line measures nearly three hundred miles, affording many pretty bays and inlets, while there are many gravelly beaches admirable for bathing. The depth of the water varies from a few feet to one hundred feet, and its surface covers almost one hundred square miles. It's water is of a peculiar saline character, and is likened to the water of the ocean. For bathing, the water of this lake is known to equal that of the sea, and claim is made that it contains beneficial properties found in no other inland body of water.

The people of Dakota have been quick to realize the opportunities for pleasure and recreation afforded every summer by this magnificent lake. Thousands leave the hot prairies and find comfort and delight on the beautifully wooded shores of the lake. The North Dakota Chautauqua, for three weeks in mid-summer, provides entertainment and instruction for thousands daily. A yacht and boat club, with a beautiful club house near the Chautauqua grounds on the lake shore, has popularized sailing and water craft of every variety. The lake is the summer playgrounds of the whole of North Dakota, and it is the particular pride of the city which bears its name. The city lies five miles from the lake, and is easily accessible by automobiles, or by railroad, and the greater part of the city's 5,500 population claims the shore as their summer home.

The lake, with its scenic charm and beauty, and its rare facilities for recreation, has bred in the people of the city of Devil's Lake, a certain poise and energy that is reflected in its public buildings, in its business blocks, and in its commercial and social life. Devil's Lake is known as the "Clean City" of the North West; and what it lacks in costly improvements, it makes up in tidiness and attractiveness. A beautiful, handsomely equipped hotel that is the peer of any along the Great Northern system; a magnificent federal building, a large and up-to-date opera house, and three substantial school buildings, and many pretty churches, mark it as a small city that is above the average.

The North Dakota State School for the deaf is at Devil's Lake, and stands in beautiful grounds. I recently visited this school and I found that it is caring, at present, for 109 children. St. Mary's Catholic Academy and Hospital, under the care of the Sisters of Mercy, are large institutions attractively located. The Devils Lake Weather Bureau has an edifice and grounds that are a credit to the city. Devils Lake is the trade center of five million acres of rich agricultural lands. It is fast becoming an important jobbing and industrial center, and it is called the "Central Convention City," and "North Da-

Suffrage Booming in Ten States.

Harrisburg, Feb. 22.—A brief review of the progress woman suffrage has made during the past month, from New England to the Gulf States, was given out to-day by Mrs. Frank Roessing, president of the Pennsylvania Woman Suffrage Association.

In New York, New Jersey and Massachusetts, the Legislatures have approved resolutions calling for a suffrage amendment to their Constitutions and the question will go to a referendum vote of the people this Fall. Similar action has also been taken in West Virginia, although the suffrage amendment will not be voted on at the polls there until the general election in 1916.

The Pennsylvania Suffrage resolution has been passed by the House and is now in the Senate where a favorable vote is expected shortly after the Legislature reconvenes. Pennsylvania will then become a Campaign State. The people of Iowa may also have a chance to vote on suffrage this Fall, as the suffrage bill there has been passed by the Senate and is now in the House.

Meanwhile, women suffrage bills have passed the committee stage and are now pending in the Legislature of Tennessee, Alabama and Texas. In these three States, however, another Legislature will have to approve the amendment before the people can vote upon it.

The Arkansas Legislature has passed a suffrage bill, and it cannot be voted upon by the people until next year. This is due to the fact that under the Constitution, only 3 amendments can be submitted at one time, and between the action of the House and Senate on the suffrage bill, a petition for a third amendment was filed with the Secretary of State. Consequently, the suffrage amendment has to wait until 1916.

Mrs. Amos B. Wilkinson, accompanied by her daughter, Mrs. George Wakefield, and Dr. Teagarden, of Chambersburg, went to Philadelphia Hospital Tuesday morning for treatment.

kota's only Watering Place.

The Devils Lake Indian Reservation, with the Indian School at Fort Totten, is a point of great interest. To those who are fond of the study of present-day Indian life and development, a striking example of the industry of the Red Man is found there. Practically all of the Indians are good farmers, living in good houses, and many are thrifty, energetic, and wealthy. The salvation of what was once known as the "Bloody Sioux" is being worked out to its highest perfection on this reservation.

A new Park, called Sully's Hill National Park, and containing 640 acres, has been recently created by Congress. It is the scene of a famous Indian battle and there is erected a monument of Major Sully, a noted Indian fighter who lost his life in a bloody engagement there with the fierce Sioux. This park is on an automobile highway which starts at the city of Devils Lake and winds its sylvan way around the beautiful shores, passing the Chautauqua, and Fort Totten on the Indian Reservation.

The people of Devils Lake realize that since there is no richer soil in the Creator's great outdoors, and none in the great Northwest better adapted to all branches of farming, the greatest source of new wealth lies in the pursuit of agriculture; consequently, greatest emphasis is laid, by all interests, upon a diversification of crops, stock raising, dairying, and allied pursuits. That Devils Lake will, some day in the near future, be a manufacturing center of considerable importance, is an assured fact, since the development of the fertile region about it is going forward rapidly.

EVIL EFFECTS OF WORRY.**Little Talks on Health and Hygiene by Samuel G. Dixon, M. D., LL. D., Commissioner of Health.**

Worry—to choke or strangle says the dictionary. It is not necessary to seek for the further definition for that is truly the physical manifestation of mental torment.

Worry strangles our mental powers and chokes the bodily functions. There are innumerable instances in which physical decline and death are directly traceable to worry.

It is true that in everyone's life, force of circumstance, bitter experiences and trying problems must be met, considered and conquered. No matter how vital these may be, or how much real thought is required in their solution, worry will never aid and it inevitably handicaps all effort to obtain a clear point of view and the establishment of a true perspective toward life's happenings.

The ancient philosophers deemed worry unworthy of men of true mental attainment. Our physical makeup is so finely adjusted that any distress of mind reacts upon the bodily functions. Excessive anger is often followed by illness and worry, with its accompanying morbid thoughts, has a like influence.

There is a close relation between our physical and mental selves and a sound body is a reserve force behind the mind. When you are tempted to worry bestir yourself physically. Exercise in the open air, a long tramp or some similar diversion will oftentimes prove a sufficient stimulant to aid materially any mental effort you may make to cast off the burden.

Another and even more effective measure is to keep busy at one's daily tasks. Occupation, if it be of a nature to require close application, is one of the most effective cures for worry.

Ban on Bank Overdrafts.

By an order issued by John Shelton Williams, Comptroller of the Currency, the granting by National banks of accommodations in the form of overdrafts is objectionable and will not be permitted by his office. This order affects every National bank in the United States approximately 500 in number.

In his letter to the National banks, Mr. Williams states that the practice should cease entirely. The subject, he states, has been taken up with the banking departments of various states, and these authorities have generally agreed to take the necessary action to secure the effective operation of state banks in attaining the end desired. National bank directors are requested to adopt a resolution directing that no officer or employee of any National bank shall pay or charge to the account of any depositor and check of such depositor when there are not sufficient funds on deposit to meet the same.

The order was issued on January 28. The object of the Comptroller in this order is to put a stop to the pernicious practice of issuing checks when the drawer knows there is no funds in the bank, in the hope that the bank will take care of it. Now, the bank does not dare to honor a check unless the full amount is in the bank to the credit of the drawer.

Chilcote—Caroulters.

Mr. Frank Chilcote and Miss Minnie Caroulters, both of Taylor township, this county, were married on February 15, 1915, at the M. E. parsonage in this place by Rev. J. V. Royer.

The State Game Commission will liberate 100 deer in Central Pennsylvania this spring—some of them in Bedford county, and perhaps, some in this county.