

The Fulton County News.

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RECORD OF DEATHS.

Short Sketches of the Lives of Persons Who Have Recently Passed Away.

A. V. B. SOUDERS.

Arthur Van Buren Souders, one of Ayer township's oldest citizens, died at his residence at the old Souders home on Scrub Ridge, Thursday, September 6, 1917, aged 83 years and 23 days. The funeral took place on the following Sunday, and interment was made in Union cemetery.

The deceased was a son of John and Sallie Sewalt Souders, and he spent most of his life on the farm upon which he died. In his earlier manhood, he taught school, and in after years served his township as school director, supervisor, etc. He was married to Miss Margaret Weller, who survives, together with the following daughters and sons: Samantha, Celesta, Lettie, Rose, Bert, Ira and Clyde.

Arthur's father was a soldier in the War of 1812 and possessed a fund of very interesting incidents in connection with his participation in our second war with Great Britain. Arthur was a soldier in the Civil War, he being a member of Company B, 3rd Maryland Infantry.

As a result of a fall on ice, Arthur was practically helpless for almost two years prior to his death.

MARY JANE MILLER.

Mrs. Mary Jane Miller, widow of Samuel who died in 1902, passed away at her home in Mercersburg on Thursday afternoon September 30, 1917, aged 60 years, 8 months, and 1 day. She was a member of the United Brethren Church and a good worker. Although afflicted for fifteen years, she bore her afflictions with Christian fortitude. Mrs. Miller's maiden name was Oylar and she was born in this County.

She is survived by six children namely: Mrs. David Shatzer of Greencastle; William and James of Tiffin Ohio; Fred of Mercersburg and Miss Florence and Benjamin at home. Funeral service was held at her home on Sabbath at 2 o'clock, conducted by her pastor Rev. Hutzler of the U. B. Church, assisted by Rev. McCoy of Church of the Brethren and Rev. Allison of the Lutheran Church. Interment in Fairview Cemetery at Mercersburg.

AMOS S. BARBER.

Amos Scott Barber died at his home west of Needmore on Monday, September 3, 1917, aged 56 years and 22 days. The funeral services conducted by Rev. E. J. Croft of the M. E. Church and Rev. Jacob Powers, of the Christian Church, took place on the following Wednesday, and interment was made in the cemetery at Pleasant Grove church.

The deceased was a son of Thomas and Nellie Peck Barber, and was married to Miss Mary Smith. To this union were born three children two of whom survive, namely George and Francis, both at home. He is also survived by two sisters, Catherine, wife of Edward Price, Romulus, Mich., Sadie, wife of Wm. H. Davall, Akersville, and Jennie a half-sister, wife of David Grammer, Romulus, Mich.

Mr. Barber identified himself with the M. E. Church when about twenty years of age, and lived a quiet uneventful life enjoying the respect of his neighbors and friends.

JOHN B. LESHER.

Mr. John B. Leshar, aged about 70 years, died suddenly at the Pennsylvania railroad station at Mercersburg last Saturday. He was on his way from his home at Rock Haven, Pa., to visit relatives in Gettysburg.

Mr. Leshar was born and grew up in the Leshar farm, owned by Tobie Glazier, in Ayer township, and was a broth-

Truax--Hixson.

At eleven o'clock, Tuesday, September 4th, Miss Mary Iva Hixson was united in wedlock with John Truax by Rev. C. F. Boggs, Ph. D. at the Methodist Episcopal church, Altoona, Pa.

The bride is a daughter of Mrs. George W. Hixson, of Crystal Springs and was one of Fulton County's successful teachers.

Mr. Truax is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Truax, of Wells Valley. He is a graduate of Juniata College, Huntingdon, Pa., and Bliss Electrical College, Washington, D. C., and is at present engaged as an electrician with Stone & Webster Engineering Co., Youngstown, Ohio.

After the ceremony the happy couple left for Washington, D. C., from which city they will go to Baltimore, Harrisburg and other points of interest.

After November 1st they will be at home at Youngstown, O.

Wible--Starr.

Miss Inez Flossie Starr daughter of Mr. Joseph C. Starr was quietly married at the home of her father, in Snake Spring township, Bedford county, Pa. to Mr. Scott Wible of Three Springs, Huntingdon, county, Pa. August 22.

Those present were Elder J. M. Felton of Philadelphia who officiated; Mr. and Mrs. Jefferson Mellott, Mr. and Mrs. Marcus Mellott and son and daughter, Mrs. David R. Mellott and daughter Rosie, Miss Lola Deshong of this county, Mrs. M. E. Mock of Bedford and Mr. George Middleton of Sterling, Va. The newly married couple went to his home immediately.

Mr. Wible is a prominent farmer and bank director of the First National Bank of Three Springs. Mrs. Wible is well known in Fulton where she was born and had visited often.

Murphy--Culler.

On Wednesday August 29, 1917, Miss Elizabeth Blanche Culler, of Johnstown, daughter of Peter Culler formerly of Fulton County—now of Republic, Ohio, was united in marriage to George I. Murphy, of California, Pa. The marriage ceremony was performed in the Smithfield Methodist Episcopal church in Pittsburgh, by Rev. Thomas Charlesworth one of the pastors of that church.

The young couple have gone to California, Pa., to reside. Mr. Murphy is employed by the Adams Express Company at that place. Miss Culler was employed until recently in the office of Optician William Tepdegrave in Johnstown.

Gobin--Kirk.

At the residence of the officiating minister in McConnellsburg Tuesday afternoon, Rev. Ed Jackson united in marriage Miss Esther daughter of M. Luther and Frances Copenhaver Kirk, of Hustontown, and Mr. Edgar H., son of Clarence and Mary Bootman Gobin, near Knobsville. The bride and groom are excellent young people and have the best wishes of a large circle of friends.

er of John F. Kendall's first wife. Mr. Leshar was a veteran of the Civil War, he being a member of Company B, 126 Regiment, P. V. Infantry. He is survived by one son and three daughters. He served three terms as prothonotary of Clinton county.

HARRY ANGEL.

Mrs. W. H. James, East Lincoln Way, received a telegram saying that her brother Harry Angel had died in York, Pa., yesterday morning. Her brother had visited her just a few days ago, and was in usual health. He was unmarried. The news came as a great shock.

LETTER FROM FRANCE.

Dr. Sappington, formerly at Webster Mills, writes to Dr. Swartzwelder at Mercersburg.

"Somewhere in France,"

August 9, 1917.
"DEAR DOCTOR:—Your letter of the 15th ult. just read and I am answering it at once, as I may not get another chance very soon. I expect to go up to the front line trenches at any time. I am now with the Army Service Corps, 20th Divisional Train, as medical officer. The train, which consists of horse transports (wagons) takes the rations (consisting of fresh beef, canned beef, sardines, cheese, condensed milk, tea, sugar, salt, bread, etc.) for the men, and oats and hay for the horses, from the railroad to the battalion or artillery lines. We do this each day. I have 4 companies consisting of 800 men to look after. Until the last two days they were scattered and I had to ride about 30 miles a day to keep in touch with them.

We had a big push here in Flanders (Belgium) last week. 6250 prisoners were captured by our army corps. We gained about four miles of ground beyond the Ypres canal. We would have continued our push, but big rains came on, and the mud became worse than it was on the Somme last fall. We could not move our guns forward. This corps suffered only about 2,000 casualties (killed and wounded), although we expected there would be about 10,000. We had, previous to the push, a bombardment of eight days. Just before the infantry advanced, our guns sent over about 700,000 gas shells and the men advanced behind our Barrage (curtain of fire). This barrage creeps forward, advancing its distance every three minutes, and the men stay back about forty yards. Of course, once in awhile, a man gets too close and is killed. When the trenches (Boche) are reached, the barrage advances, and we take the trenches.

In the push, we met with very little resistance until we reached the fourth line trenches, as most of the men were killed in the three preceding trenches by our gas. We did not have a man killed by a machine gun or rifle bullet, but our casualties came from the boche shrapnel. I am sending to you a piece of 3-inch shell that landed just back of my tent while I was reading your letter. I picked up this piece with many large ones all around. We all would have been killed, probably, had not the ground been very soft from recent rains. The shell went about eight feet into the ground before it exploded. The hole which it made when it exploded was 10 feet in diameter and, of course, 8 feet in depth. This is rather a smaller hole than those made by other shells that have been thrown into our camp. We have had 200 horses and 4 or 5 men killed here in the last 10 days—some by shells, and others by bombs from airplanes which come sailing over our camp on moonlight nights.

We have some very fine horses in this train—mostly Clydesdales—and he have some very fine riding horses. Our sergeant-major (our highest non-commissioned officer), is an ex-cow-puncher from Montana.

I left the States early in May, having entered the medical corps after having taken a physical and mental examination in April. I was ordered to proceed to London where I reported to the military attache of the American Embassy. He turned us (four besides myself) over to the British War Office, and three days later we were sent to France. We had the distinction of being the first U. S. army officers to reach France (except hospital units which are kept intact back at the coast).

We reported to the Deputy Di-

Interesting Visitors.

Mr. Robert J. Boyd of Upton, Franklin County, accompanied by his daughter Mrs. Stella W. Angle, of the same place and by his son Edward M. Boyd—for 36 years cashier of the Carson National Bank at Auburn, Neb., and by the latter's son Edward D. Boyd, of the same place, and by J. M. Springer of Mercersburg, spent a few hours in town Tuesday afternoon. Sixty-two years ago, Robert J. Boyd was married in the house now the residence of the editor of the NEWS, to Miss Sue C. White, a niece of Rev. N. G. White who served as pastor of the Presbyterian church in McConnellsburg during the Civil War and for many years prior. Miss White was also a step-daughter of John W. Bohn, who owned and lived in the house at that time, and kept store in the room now used as the NEWS printing office. The late Roland Austin, of Saluvia, was married in the same room to one of John Bohn's daughters. The elder Boyd, while up in the eighties, is a well preserved man and a very pleasant gentleman.

Contributes Three Sons.

Mrs. Lucy Evans Kriebbaum, of Chambersburg, in doing her "bit" to end this cruel war, contributed three sons and they are now wearing the uniform of United States soldiers. The boys are: First Lieutenant Roy Ritner Kriebbaum of Company C, 5th Penna. Inf.; Second Lieut. Joseph Ritner Kriebbaum, a recent graduate of the Fort Niagara training camp; and now assigned to the National army at Camp Meade, and Privates Philip Evans Kriebbaum, a member of Company C.

Red Cross in Wells.

Hon. S. W. Kirk, Chairman of the Red Cross Auxiliary Committee of Fulton County, will be at a meeting of the people of Wells Valley at the Valley M. E. church next Sunday morning at 11 o'clock for the purpose of organizing an Auxiliary for Wells township. The good people of Wells Valley are anxious to be identified with this great work. Kindly take your dollar along to the meeting to pay your membership fee, and thus save the trouble of collecting it afterward.

Boil Your Hydrant Water.

An analysis of the water supplied by the McConnellsburg Water Company made a few days ago, shows that if you do not care to take any risks, you should boil the water. Most McConnellsburg people are familiar with conditions on the watershed from which comes the town's supply of water. Hence, boil the water.

rector of Medical Services in Boulogne, who assigned Lieut. Zuibhan and myself to No. 13 General Hospital in Boulogne, where we were broken in for a few days and then given wards of our own—each man operating upon, or treating, every case that came into his ward. I was allowed a non-commissioned orderly as an assistant, and in busy times, was allowed but 30 minutes to an operation. Most of my work there consisted in opening up wounds, removing bullets, pieces of shrapnel, slivers of bones, and making amputations, which we did without flaps or large incisions. After working at No. 13 two weeks, I was sent to an ambulance where I worked 10 days, and then was sent to the Advanced Dressing Station located in a dug-out at the side of a deep sunken road. Here I was thoroughly shelled—had 27 shells to explode at a distance of 25 yds. to 200 yds. while walking across a little valley. It was directly down from the Hindenberg line near Quenten Woods. I spent two days in the front line battalions and believe me, had an exciting time. Then we got a rest for a little while and were moved to Flanders.

OFF TO THE WAR.

Large Number of Persons Assembled Last Friday to Say Goodbye to Our Soldier Boys.

The first installment of our quota of 74 men to leave for a training camp was composed of four men, namely, Orlen S. Mock, of McConnellsburg, Fred Lamber-son, of Hustontown, James D. Hoop, of Andover, and James C. Screiver, of Buck Valley.

In obedience to orders, they reported at McConnellsburg on Thursday of last week, and entrained at Fort Loudon at 3:13 Friday afternoon to go to Camp Lee, near Petersburg, Va.

A large number of citizens assembled at the Court House on Friday afternoon to give the boys "goodbye." At 1:45 o'clock, the Boy Scouts in command of Scoutmaster Harry Johnston, followed by the Campfire Girls and the pupils of the public schools, marched from the School building and took their places in front of the Court House. The registration board then presented the four young men who were about to leave for Camp, and the audience sang America. Miss Anna C. Reiser in a neat and appropriate address, presented each of the soldier boys with a sewing kit and a pocket testament.

After the close of the formal exercises a train of seventeen automobiles conveying the boys and about eighty of their friends, went across the mountain and saw them leave Fort Loudon station.

Among those who went to Fort Loudon were seven veterans of the Civil War, namely, William Reed, Abram Runyan, James W. Rumel, Thomas Hamil, S. B. Woollet, Adam Clevenger and David M. Kendall. At Fort Loudon as the Veterans gave the boys goodbye, D. M. Kendall gave some good fatherly advice and encouragement.

Who is Responsible?

Last winter, after a hard fight the legislature of Pennsylvania passed a dog law that would cover about one page of the FULTON COUNTY NEWS, an object of which was to please the lover of dogs—from the man who owns a kennel, to the woman who would rather nurse a pug dog than a baby. The main object, however was to protect sheep from the ravages of dogs, and to encourage the sheep industry in the State.

The Government is calling for wool so that its millions of soldiers may be clad in good warm clothing, and may sleep warm under a good blanket that is not infrequently the only thing between them and the canopy of heaven, and those at home need wool and its products just the same.

Mr. Herbert C. Hoover, United States Food Commissioner, is calling attention to the fact that we are facing a meat famine, and the farmers of the State are stocking up with sheep just as fast as they can be had—paying exorbitant prices for them and hoping that they may be protected by law from the loss of their flocks by the depredations of dogs.

Notwithstanding all these glaring facts, dogs are allowed to prowl around at night, chasing and destroying game, and causing anxiety to sheep owners. The law emphatically says that all dogs shall be confined from sundown to sunrise, and, also, that they shall be under the control and on the premises of their owners.

These two clauses are enough to put a stop to the destruction of sheep by dogs. We hope it may not be necessary from to an organization to compel officers to enforce the law.

C. J. BREWER.

Rev. Will Truax and family of Pleasant Ridge, were in town Monday.

War Bond Bill.

It is not likely that many changes will be made in the new Bond bill which has passed the House of Representatives. It completes the appropriation of nearly \$20,000,000,000 for the current year, of which \$7,000,000,000 is for our allies, who will pay the interest thereon. It seems likely that the final revenue bills provide for close on to \$4,000,000,000 from various taxes. This leaves less than \$9,000,000,000 of bonds for our own use, of which two billions have been issued.

An interesting feature of the measure is that it removes the convertible clause as to the \$3,000,000,000, of bonds formerly authorized, but not issued, and there will be no increase on the new ones, which will probably be floated at four per cent. and be subject, not to ordinary income taxes, but only to the super-tax. This is to prevent the very rich from buying up the bonds to escape taxation.

Large as is the sum proposed, it is less proportionately to the wealth and population of the country than our expense in the Civil War. It is estimated that we can issue \$35,000,000,000 of the debt before reaching the proportional status of 1866 as to population and a good deal more before getting an equal share of the national wealth.

No one can foresee how much we shall have to spend, but we shall raise all the money necessary to win this war, whether we ever get back from our allies the loans we have made them or not. As nearly all of the money remains in this country we are not growing poorer, even if we are accumulating a debt. When the war is over it will only be necessary to continue super-taxes for less than a generation to pay through a sinking fund all that we owe.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

State Agricultural Notes.

It is estimated that there are 24,000 silos in Pennsylvania and the average capacity of each is 65 tons.

Reports on the harvesting of the potato crop indicate that the yield is much smaller than was anticipated in many counties, few tubers growing to a stalk.

Estimates place the Pennsylvania apple crop at about two million bushel less than last year. The peach crop is much larger than a year ago.

It is estimated that the pear crop in the State will be about 447,000 bushels. This is about 50,000 bushels less than last year.

Pennsylvania canners have contracted for the crops of 5,200 acres of corn, 834 acres of peas, 3,187 acres of tomatoes and 296 acres of soup beans.

October and November seem to be the popular months for the farmers to dispose of their products as statistics show a disposition of 15.5 per cent. in October and 15.7 per cent. in November.

Will Change Crossing.

The railroad crossing at Mt. Dallas on the Lincoln Highway one mile west of Everett, which for many years has been one of the most dreaded crossings in the State, will be changed in near future at a cost of about \$32,000.00, to be apportioned among the State Highway Department, the H. & B. T. railroad, and possibly a small portion to the adjoining townships. The State Highway Department will construct the new roadbed, which will be under the railroad tracks.

Card of Thanks.

Mrs. Amos Barber and her sons George and Francis take this method of thanking the many kind friends and neighbors for sympathy and assistance during the illness and death of the husband and father.

WATCH YOUR CHILDREN.

Little Talks on Health and Hygiene by Samuel G. Dixon, M. D., LL. D., Commissioner of Health.

School days are here. For weeks our children have been scattered in their respective homes and in many cases living in the open air. Now the days are here when they begin to congregate together at the school houses and often under bad sanitary conditions.

This is the season that weighs heavily upon the conscientious Health Officer. Experience has taught him infallibly that the congregating of the sick and the well will again cause the annual increase of children's diseases. Increased deaths will occur in spite of all that can be done by the Health Department in conjunction with our educators to safeguard the health of our children.

This work to increase safeguards over the health and lives of our school children is only in its infancy. Until it is fully grown we must appeal to the parents and guardians of the children to help us. We all love our children and would sacrifice our lives to save theirs, yet we do not make sufficient study of how to care for them.

The first thought in the morning should be the child. We should not content ourselves with greeting our sons and daughters with an impulsive and affectionate kiss and hug, and then rush to other duties that the day has brought with it. Instead, the first duty is to tarry with the child sufficiently long to determine whether or not it seems well. Without letting the child appreciate that there is a suspicion of its being sick, get to see the tongue, notice how it swallows, look for any spots or rash on the skin, for congested eyes, for a hot skin, for want of usual good cheer.

If the child shows any indication of sickness it should not be permitted to associate with the other children in the house, and under no circumstances should it be permitted to go to school. Its life is first; education, second.

While it does not do to be pessimistic, it is better to consider any sign of illness the possible forerunner of some one of some of the diseases that children are so susceptible to.

For the child's sake it should be kept away from other children, as has been suggested, and unless the condition clears up in a very short time medical aid should be called in. A stitch in time saves nine. Such precautions as mentioned may not only save your own child's life but an epidemic of measles, scarlet fever, diphtheria or other communicable disease not only in a school, but maybe in a whole community. What is asked of mothers and guardians of children is so little and means so many human lives, that certainly the warning is worth taking.

Seeding Wheat.

Farmers using their own wheat for fall planting should not spare the fanning mill. A whole day spent fanning and cleaning the seed would be a day well spent. It is an excellent plan to put the seed through the mill three or four times, because each fanning removes immature, shriveled seed. Only plump, well ripened seeds should be planted. After thorough cleaning the seed should be treated for disease.

If it is necessary to purchase seed from outside sources, it is best to patronize a neighbor whom you know raises good wheat, or otherwise insist on getting seed grown as near your home as possible. In either case, it will do no harm to fan it again when you get it home, to insure healthy and clean kernels.