

The Fulton County News.

VOL. XIX. NO. 23.

McCONNELLSBURG, PA., FEBRUARY 21, 1918.

\$1.50 A YEAR.

RECORD OF DEATHS.

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

MRS. A. P. DORAN.

A beautiful life closed on the morning of Wednesday, February 6, 1918, when Mrs. Rosa Gamble Doran, wife of A. Putman Doran near Burnt Cabins, passed away. Mrs. Doran was born at Concord, Pa., June 11, 1861, where she spent most of her girlhood life. She was married to Mr. A. P. Doran, January 26, 1882, and to this union were born two daughters who, with the husband, are left to mourn her departure. The daughters are Mrs. Cleveland Hayes, Charles City, Iowa, and Miss Bessie M. Doran at home; also, two little grandsons, John Doran and Boyd Gamble Hayes, and the following brothers and one sister: James W. Gamble, Bucyrus, O.; Wm. E. Gamble, Parkers Landing, Pa.; Frank E. Gamble, Youngstown, O., and Mrs. Mary C. Alexander, Ovid, Colo.

The funeral was held from the home, Saturday morning, February 9th, conducted by her pastor Rev. J. Warren Kauffman of the Presbyterian Church, assisted by Rev. Ira Duvall, of the M. E. Church. At Mrs. Doran's request, the text used at her funeral was, "For me to live is Christ and to die is gain," also, "For I know that my Redeemer liveth." She also selected the following hymns to be used at the service: "I would not live always" Lead kindly light," Beyond the Smiling and the Weeping" and "Saved by Grace."

Mrs. Doran was a faithful member of the Presbyterian Church, having united with that church in childhood. She was a member of the King's Daughters, a society of the Presbyterian Church. She was a devout Christian and beautifully exemplified her faith in her home, in the church, and in all the relations of life. Her life was one of kindness and hope—never known to despair for a single moment; many hearts have been made glad by her loving words of cheer, and by her charitable and generous deeds. In her home she was a veritable queen. No mother could have held the sacred position in a more dignified manner. Although she has been removed from the home, the influence of her pure sweet life will live eternally in the hearts of those she has left behind, and make the hope strong for a family reunion in that "Better Land."

GILBERT E. STEVENS.

Gilbert E. Stevens, son of Mr. and Mrs. Jamison K. Stevens, died at his home in Emporia, Kansas, Thursday afternoon, February 7, 1918, of tuberculosis. The funeral services were held in the United Presbyterian church in that city, the following Sunday afternoon, and interment was made in Maplewood cemetery.

The deceased was born at Hustontown, this county, March 15, 1858, hence he was aged 29 years, 10 months and 23 days. He went to Kansas in 1905, attended the Normal and afterward was principal of the High School at Marion, Utah, for several years. Later he went to California hoping for a restoration of failing health, but returned to Emporia last November. Eight years ago he received an appointment as cadet to the Military Academy at Annapolis, Md., through the influence of Senator Curtis; but on account of his health, his family prevailed upon him to waive the appointment. At an early age he united with the M. E. Church and lived an exemplary Christian life. He was beloved by every one that knew him and his greatest joy was in spreading gladness wherever he went.

He is survived by his father, at Emporia; four sisters—Mrs.

Narrow Escape from Fire.

About midnight on Wednesday night of last week, the dwelling house on the David Woodal farm better known as the Dickson or George Mock farm, narrowly escaped destruction by fire. James Woodal, Sr., slept above the kitchen. Just before midnight he awoke almost suffocated with smoke, and peering down a stove pipe hole, discovered that the fire board back of the kitchen stove was in flames. He immediately gave the alarm which brought his son David from another part of the house, and by vigorously applying water, they were able to extinguish the flames. Outside the loss of some clothing that happened to be near the fireboard, the damage did not amount to so very much and is fully covered by insurance.

Good Prices.

For high prices, sheep seem to be taking the lead at sales. At Cyrus F. Wagner's sale last Thursday, 2 sheep brought \$35.00 each, and two \$30.75 each. A cow brought \$69 and one of the horses \$192.51. Mr. Wagner, will remove from the Conrad Glazier (Newt Hoke) farm this spring to his own (the George Snider) farm in Tod township. Just a few days ago he purchased from Stanly Snider the 8-acre field lying just north of the Gipe barn, which will be a valuable acquisition to Cyrus's farm.

Mr. Ernest Cooper who is employed by the Cumberland Valley railroad Company in Chambersburg, spent the week-end with his family at Cito.

Harry White, of Philadelphia; Mrs. Ole Seeoy and Mrs. Clara Smith, both of Emporia, and Miss Nora K. Stevens, who is teaching school at Virgil, Kans.; also, four brothers: Wilmer, Wayne, Pa.; John, Fortine, Montana; Dill, St. Louis, and Warren at Yates Center.

MRS. JOHN H. MILLER.

Elizabeth, wife of John H. Miller, died at her home at Piney Grove, Md., Saturday evening, February 9, 1918. Funeral services the following Wednesday at Fairview, conducted by Rev. A. R. Garland. Interment in the family lot at that place.

Mrs. Miller had been in her usual health until the day before her death, when she was suddenly stricken with paralysis, never regaining consciousness, and the next evening passed away. She spent almost her entire life in the community in which she died, and was a kind and affectionate neighbor, ever ready to extend a helping hand, and she will be greatly missed by every one, but no place so much as in her own home.

She was a faithful member of the Christian Church for about forty-five years, and a bright and shining light in the service of her master. She was a daughter of William and Mary Ann Smith May, was born September 1, 1856, and was aged 61 years, 5 months and 8 days. She was married to John H. Miller on the 17th day of October, 1875, and to this union 11 children were born, ten of whom, with their father survive, namely, Cora, wife of George E. Bowles, Cumberland, Md.; Lewis W. Frostburg, Md.; J. Garfield, Piney Grove, Md.; Elias, Cumberland, Md.; Mary, wife of Raymond Redinger, Chaneyville, Pa.; Edgar, West Virginia; Ira D. S., Shade Gap, Pa.; Ethel, wife of Howard Redinger, Everett, Pa.; Lillie and Albert, at home. Seventeen grand-children and the following brothers and sisters are living: Henry May, Cumberland, Md.; David May; and Mrs. Margaret Smith, Purcell Pa.; also, three half sisters, Mrs. Neal Wright, Cumberland; Mrs. George Kennard and Mrs. Jonas Sparks, Purcell, Pa. One son, Hamilton, died about 18 years ago.

United States Food Administration.

TO THE PEOPLE OF PENNSYLVANIA:

The ready and effective response by the people of Pennsylvania to the appeals of the Food Administration for the conservation of our food supply has been highly commendable and productive of gratifying results.

But the food situation in Europe proves to be far more alarming than when the first survey of the food supply of the world for this year was made. Harvests in the countries of our Allies have turned out much less than contemplated and shortage of shipping has made it impossible to bring supplies from countries more distant than the United States.

The civilian consumption of our Allies has been reduced to the minimum and still there is not enough left to sustain the men on the fighting fronts.

All of our surplus wheat from the 1917 crop has already gone to the Allies or to the bottom of the sea. And there wasn't enough to feed them if it had all reached its destination. Our friends are in dire distress. Italy is today in a state of semi-starvation and France and England are undergoing the severest privations. Italy's defeat was largely due to lack of food and not lack of skill in warfare or fighting spirit among its people. The Russian collapse was chiefly the result of desperate hunger. To fail to supply the needed bread to England, France and Italy would be to invite more disaster, and possibly complete defeat and ruin.

We need to save many things by self-denial and substitution. Meats, fats and sugar, but the all important thing for the next few months is wheat and more wheat.

Our own boys are over there now. Our own sons and brothers—to the number of some hundreds of thousands, and more—are going every week. A collapse or even a serious defeat on the Allied front, through failure to sustain the man-power on the fighting line and behind it with sufficient food, would involve our own men in the general loss, as well as those who have fought our battles for us so long.

Such a misfortune must never be allowed to befall us through the indulgence of those of us who are safely comfortable here at home. We can save enough to meet the crisis. We must do it and we will.

To enable us to meet the grave situation which confronts us, every man, woman and child in the American nation is asked to have two wheatless days (Monday and Wednesday) in every week, and one wheatless meal (the evening meal) in every day.

To have one meatless day (Tuesday) in every week and one meatless meal every day.

To have one porkless day (Saturday).

To have every day a fat-saving day.

To make every day a sugar-saving day.

These things constitute an irreducible minimum of personal sacrifice that is expected of every patriotic American. Many of us can and will volunteer even more.

The American people as individuals must wake up to the situation as they have not waked up before. The solution of this food crisis is not up to the nation, or the state, or to any official. It is not to be solved by the few, or by our neighbors. It is a question for each and every one of us individually. It is asking little when we think of our brave American boys who have gone forth to make the supreme sacrifice that you may live in peace under free American institutions.

May the response of Pennsylvania in this hour of grave danger to our cause be immediate and

From Our Subscribers.

JOHN W. ROTZ, Harrisstown, Ill., Feb. 13, 1918. MY DEAR EDITOR:—It is thirty-five years this month since I came to Illinois to live. I worked by the month for five years at twenty dollars a month. Now some farm hands are getting eighty dollars, altho this isn't a general price. Good hands, this year, will be worth forty dollars.

After working five years, I returned to Fulton County, got married, and then came back to Illinois and settled down. We lived on a 160-acre farm for twenty-three years. When we moved onto this farm, there wasn't a bush, tree, nor shrub of any kind growing. We planted some small maples, but they aren't small any more. Some walnuts, apricot and apple seeds were planted. We now eat fruit each season from the trees. Some peach seeds were planted, and the trees after several years of service, were blown down by storms, or died from old age. A very nice orchard now grows on the farm—some especially nice peach trees being in the orchard. There has not been a peach crop here for four years. The cold winter kills the young fruit.

Seven years ago I purchased a home in Harrisstown. This is a village of about 200, and is located about thirty miles east of the State capital. The old farm is two and one half miles from here and my oldest son, Harry, is now in charge. I am now farming eighty acres adjoining the old farm. A bumper crop was raised last year. Wheat averaged about twenty bushels to the acre; oats, between fifty and sixty, and corn the same. I sold my oats for fifty cents a bushel. They are offering a dollar and twenty cents for corn now but we are unable to market it, on account of the scarcity of cars.

These prices are quite a contrast to those of the nineties, when I sold entire crops of oats at eight cents a bushel, and corn at twenty. In past years, my wife has sold dozens of eggs for six cents; now they are 7½ cents apiece.

I often think of the time when I was a boy at school, with the Editor of the NEWS as teacher.

The NEWS keeps me informed of my old friends and school mates passing out of this world, one by one; and the time has come when I begin to wonder, as I read each account, how soon one may be written for me. I have been in poor health for four years, and I don't expect to ever see my old home in Fulton county again. But that doesn't keep me from living my boyhood days over many times in my reveries.

Altho it is hard to leave one's home friends and go into a new country to live, I have never regretted that I came to Illinois. We extend a cordial invitation to any of the home folks to visit us at any time.

Sincerely,

JOHN W. ROTZ.

W. P. Stern, Youngstown, O., February 12th. "I think the poem Old Sideling Hill published in the NEWS last week would be of interest, and, perhaps, new, to many persons living near, this famous old mountain. I think Sideling Hill mountain traverses Fulton County from end to end, extends across Maryland to the Potomac river.

This poem was a song in the sixties and early seventies in the neighborhood of Sideling Hill post office and in Whips Cove. I have been told that the name of the author was "Divebiss and that he lived near Sideling Hill post office.

Was the last half of the fifth stanza left out intentionally, or has it been lost?"

generously worthy of our great State.

HOWARD HEINZ.

Federal Food Administrator for Pennsylvania.

HELP WITH YOUR MEANS.

You Are Not Asked to Give, but to Lend, Your Money to the Government.

Philadelphia, February 18, 1918. George W. Wickersham, former Attorney General of the United States, in an address advocating thrift and the purchase of War Savings Stamps called upon his hearers to insure the world against the Hazard of Teuton domination. He urged men and women to establish war-savings Societies to help finance the United States in the war enterprise.

"We must make every man and woman realize," Mr. Wickersham asserted, "that in this war nothing that we can give is too much, and everything that we think of giving would be too little. Think what we are confronted with today! Germany stands in possession of territory belonging to almost every one of her enemies. No foreign soldier is on her soil; she stands triumphant, believing herself to be on the eve of obtaining her desires. Russia has melted away into complete demoralization. Her armies which stood, one or two months ago, on the eastern frontier of Germany, requiring German soldiers to the number of one or two million, in ceaseless vigilance, to hold them back, have now left and gone home.

"So, these German armies have been transferred to the Western front, and we read from day to day of the confidence of Hindenburg to land his forces in Paris before summer. I don't say he will. The German forces never again will be as confident of victory as they were in August 1914. At the Marne the tide was turned. And never since that day have they been so near Paris. But they are strong in their belief that they are achieving their purposes. They are strong in the belief that they can achieve their ends; and it requires all the courage and devotion of the Allies to be assured once more that Germany cannot dominate the world.

"Wars cannot be waged without money. Wars cannot be waged without men. To you falls the task of stimulating enthusiasm which is needed to bring victory to our arms and liberty to the world."

Appeal to Teachers and Ministers.

All the teachers in the public schools of the County, and all the ministers of the Gospel are earnestly requested, as their patriotic duty, to use every opportunity to explain to the people the food regulations. If you have informed yourself on the subject, you know of the imperative need of a strict compliance with all the food regulations, by all the people. These rules are made for our good and a strict observation of them may prevent untold suffering and perhaps the starvation of millions in Europe. I urge upon you as a patriotic and religious duty the necessity of explaining the food situation to our people.

JOHN R. JACKSON,
Federal Food Administrator for Fulton County.

Expresses Regret.

A recent letter from our friend Rev. E. M. Aller, pastor of the M. E. church at Dillsburg, Pa., expresses deep regret that the sisters and friends of Daniel Peffer, who reside east of the mountains, were unable to attend the funeral on account of the drifted condition of the roads. Mr. Aller further says, "We had no trains from Harrisburg to Dillsburg for more than three days. Uncle Dan was a brother beloved and it was a source of bitter disappointment that we could not be present when his body was laid to its rest.

Last Saturday D. E. Little, purchased the S. A. Nesbit farm in Tod township. This farm will be known to the older people as the Kittle farm. From the buildings one has one of the finest views in the Cove.

Millers and Farmers.

The attention of all millers of wheat and rye is called to the following telegram received from the State Food Administrator:

"All millers of wheat and rye must be licensed. Farmers are permitted to have wheat grown by them milled or exchanged for flour in amount not in excess of thirty days supply for personal use. This does not apply to wheat owned by other than the grower. No restrictions on the use of buckwheat."

It is plain therefore that the rule is that the farmer who grew the wheat, and no other person, can have wheat grown by his ground into or exchanged for flour in amount not in excess of a thirty days supply for personal use. The miller is forbidden to grind wheat for farmers in excess of thirty day supply for personal use, and the farmer is forbidden to sell or exchange flour in any quantity. The miller is bound to exercise his sound judgment in determining the amount of flour it requires for a farmer for his personal use during any thirty days, and if there are any grounds of suspicion that a farmer is asking for more flour than the law entitles him to, the miller may require him to make affidavit. The flour ground for or exchanged with farmers must be the same as that made for the trade, that is, there must be at least 45 lbs. of flour made out of a bushel of wheat weighing 58 lbs.

These rules become laws of the Pennsylvania State Government and any violation of them lays the violator open to prosecution by the United States Government. It is as much the duty of every patriotic citizen to see that others obey the law as it is to obey it himself, because it is only by the universal observance of these food rules, that the result sought by the government can be attained. The government does not want to impose a heavier burden on any one than is absolutely necessary in order to win this war, but it wants that burden to be as equally borne by all as is possible to make it. Let every citizen of Fulton County show that he is a true patriot by observing all these food rules and thereby do "his bit" in helping to win the war.

JOHN R. JACKSON,
Federal Food Administrator for Fulton County.

Has Had Hard Luck.

On Sunday the third day of last December, Mr. Boyd Elvey and his family were taking a little walk, and in passing through a little clump of bushes he ran a locust thorn into one of the fingers of his right hand. That night he began to suffer severe pain from what seemed to be only a trifling accident, and although everything was done to correct the trouble, he has not been able to do an hour's work since. Boyd is an industrious young mechanic and it was hard luck for him to be thrown out of work for so long a period. Last week a few of his kind neighbors took it upon themselves to solicit a donation for the Elvey family, and every one who was approached, was only too glad to have an opportunity to do their bit. The result was, that on last Thursday evening the family was much surprised when the donation was brought to the home, which consisted of almost everything in the line of "eats" not to say anything about a purse well-filled with ready cash. Mr. and Mrs. Elvey wish the NEWS to convey their heartfelt gratitude to the kind donors.

The peace Russia gets compares very favorably with the purchase made by a number of chaps who answered an advertisement and sent \$1 for "a fine steel engraving of George Washington" and got a postage stamp,

GOOD NEWS!

Dr. Dixon Advises Economy in the Use of Soap, While Cost of Living Is so High.

In this season and at this time when thousands of our young troops are being mobilized for the National Army and are, of necessity, exposed to unusual conditions, often producing nervous chills, is the wise time to economize in soap. Again, when the cost of living is so high all along the line, it will be an economy to use less soap as it is a much abused article. It is not necessary, as so many seem to think, to have a stiff, creamy lather in order to dissolve the dirt that is filling up the pores of the skin. On the contrary, very little soap—pure soap—is required to break up the dirt and permit the water to remove it from the pores so that the glands may perform their normal duty.

The pores are the openings on the surface of the skin and the sweat glands must be kept clear and free from either dirt, soap or any matter that would tend to interfere with their action in the elimination of perspiration. Imperfect action of the sweat glands is a source of disease, various matters accumulating in the system, which would otherwise not be eliminated.

Therefore, economy in soap would not only be a saving in money but would help in saving human life, by cutting down respiratory diseases.

Livestock on Pennsylvania Farms.

The census of livestock on the farms of Pennsylvania January 1, as announced by the Bureau of Statistics of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, shows the following: Horses, 577,887; mules, 46,216; milch cows, 921,639; other cattle, 621,307; sheep, 820,765; swine, 1,068,333.

The figures show that there has been a decrease in horses during the past year of about two per cent, while the number of mules is about the same as a year ago. Many horses and mules have been shipped from the State for use in the war and the auto truck and tractor are replacing others, but not enough to stop the breeding at about its standard maximum.

Dairy cows have decreased about four per cent, and the number of other cattle about three per cent. The high prices of feed and the high prices offered for cattle have brought about this decrease.

During the past two years much interest has been made in the sheep industry and the movement started by Secretary of Agriculture Charles E. Patton to have the farmers take up sheep raising has brought an increase of about two per cent, or 17,400 sheep, during the past year. For ten years there was an annual decrease of about three per cent, until 1916, when the interest created in the sheep industry brought about a slight increase over 1915. The increase of the past year promises to create a new interest in sheep raising and with the benefits from the new dog law the million mark is again being sought for.

The estimated total value of the livestock is placed at \$190,863,653.00 as compared with \$173,580,100.00 a year ago.

The county having the largest number of horses is Lancaster, 24,833; the county having the largest number of mules is York, 7739. Chester county leads in the number of milch cows, 44,948, while Crawford has the largest number of other cattle. Cameron county has but 493 horses, 4 mules, 737 milch cows and 680 other cattle. Fulton has 3,861 horses, 219 mules, 3,924 milch cows, and 4,335 other cattle.

All cereals should be kept in dry, well lighted storerooms. Damp, dark cellars should never be used for storing foods.