

# The Fulton County News.

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\$1.50 A YEAR.

## RECORD OF DEATHS.

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

#### JOHN H. TRUAX.

John H. Truax died at his home in Charlestown, Franklin County, Saturday February 16, 1918. He was born in this county April 18, 1834, hence he was aged 84 years 11 months and 28 days. The deceased lived in the Meadowgrounds, for a period of forty years and only about twelve years ago he had sale and moved to Franklin county.

He was married to Sophia Mellott who together with five children survive. They are Jacob H. of North Dakota; James H. of Thomastown; Catharine, wife of John Houpt, Mercersburg; and Jennie, wife of Lewis Crouse of Ayr township. He is also survived by 47 grand children and 28 great grand children.

Mr. Truax was a member of the Methodist church, a good citizen kind and loving father and husband and a friend to all of his acquaintances.

Funeral services were conducted at the home Monday and the remains were brought to the Union cemetery in Ayr township, where interment was made.

#### MRS. WEBB SIPES.

Mrs. Georgia Deshong Sipes, wife of Webb Sipes, passed away at their home on Saturday, February 23, 1918, after two days of indelible suffering due to hemorrhages resulting from parturition.

After their house burned last summer, Mr. and Mrs. Sipes lived in the home with the latter's father Benjamin F. Deshong at Andover, Mrs. Sipes being a daughter of Mr. Deshong by his first wife Mrs. Louise Strait Deshong who died several years ago.

The deceased was aged 20 years, 9 months, and 22 days. Besides her husband, father, and stepmother, one brother Harry Deshong, and one sister Edith Deshong, survive. Funeral services were held at Siloam Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock, conducted by Rev. E. J. Croft and interment of the mother and infant was made in the cemetery at that church.

#### MABEL VIRGINIA MYERS.

Mabel Virginia, aged 3 years and 4 months, daughter of John M. and Mabel Kendall Myers, died at the family home in Mercersburg, Sunday evening February 24, 1918, after a short illness of scarlet fever. The funeral took place Monday afternoon. The grief stricken parents have the sincere sympathy of their many friends. In the homes of the two sisters, Mabel (Mrs. J. M. Myers), Orpha, (Mrs. Ben Shimer), and their brother Roy M. Kendall, were eight little girls, from two to nine years of age, of whom the parents were justly proud of the eight little cousins. Within a short month, death has removed one from the home of Roy! and now one from the home of Mabel, and about two years ago, one was taken from Orpha's home.

#### In Honor of the Boys.

A very interesting and impressive service was held at the Pine Grove M. E. church in Wells Valley last Sunday morning at which time the Young Men's Bible Class of the school, presented to the school and the church, a beautiful service flag containing seven stars, representing seven boys belonging to the church or Sunday school who have gone to serve their country under the "Stars and Stripes." The boys represented by the stars are Rene Guillard, Charles Sipe, Roy Foreman, Rodey Gibson, Jay Stunkard, Matthew Corbin, and Jason Richey. Next Sunday another star will be added to the flag, which will represent A. Franklin Baker, who left with the boys yesterday afternoon for Camp Lee.

## SHOCKING SHOOTING ACCIDENT.

### Miss Teressa Bolinger Loses Life as the Result of Small Boy Playing Soldier.

A shocking accident occurred at 7:30 o'clock last Saturday evening at the home of Andrew S. Brant in Taylor township, in which Miss Teressa Bolinger, aged 18, lost her life as a result of a boy's handling a loaded gun. Miss Bolinger was a domestic in the Brant home, and was in the kitchen in the act of placing a dish in the cupboard. In the same room was Earl Keller, aged nine and a half years, a grandson of Mr. Brant, playing soldier with a 22-cal. rifle. The gun was discharged, the ball entering the back of Miss Bolinger between the clavicle and the vertebrae, and passing through the heart, killing her almost instantly.

An inquest was held on Sunday afternoon by Justice of the Peace George Deshong, with the following persons as jurors: H. P. Barton, B. H. Shaw, John Howard, Dr. H. C. McClain, William Deavor and H. A. Strait. After examining into the circumstances, they were led to a verdict that the killing was purely accidental.

Miss Bolinger was a daughter of John and Elizabeth Wilson Bolinger, the father dying a few years ago, and the mother living at Dublin Mills.

The funeral took place on Tuesday and interment was made at Dublin Mills.

#### Back to Iowa.

John H. VanCleve and family went to Hancock Tuesday to entrain for Iowa. John is a son of the late B. Frank VanCleve a native of Ayr township, and he is married to Miss Carrie, a daughter of George W. Humbert. Three years ago, John sold his farm in Iowa, came to Fulton County and bought the James Henry farm near Knobsville, which he operated until a few weeks ago when he rented it to John Snyder, made a sale of his personal property which amounted to about \$4600 00, and is now returning to Iowa, where farm work is a little easier. John is a hustler and has no regret from a financial standpoint that he spent three years in this County. He advertised his sale well, and his property brought good prices—sheep, \$36.60 a head, the bidder taking the whole flock at that price; corn, \$2.95 a barrel, and he got over a hundred dollars for his chickens—an average of about 30 cents a pound.

#### Out in Colorado.

In a letter from S. M. McElhane in which he asks to have the address of his NEWS changed from Del Norte, to Montevista, Colo., he adds: "We have had a very prosperous year in this section. We had a Live Stock Show last week at which a ram donated to the Red Cross and then auctioned off to the highest bidder, was knocked down at \$4,100.00. A Hereford Bull that was donated, brought \$5,000 00. Shoats weighing 150 lbs., brought \$250.00 each. Could you do that well in McConnellsburg?" O yes, Sam; sheep bring good prices in Fulton County. During the past year, a great many have been sold for \$5 299.60.

#### Not Half Bad.

Mr. David P. Bowman, who owns the old Widney farm north of Burnt Cabins had twenty ewes. In closing books for the years 1917, he found that from these ewes, he had sold \$467.00 worth of lambs, and \$80.80 worth of wool. He would have done better, but he lost one lamb. Up to this time in 1918 from his twenty ewes, he has 24 lambs living, he lost 6 lambs, and two ewes are to have lambs yet.

John Nesbit, of the Cove, spent Monday in Chambersburg.

## Letters of Appreciation.

The following letters from "boys" at Camp Hancock, show how much they appreciate what is being done for them by the members of the Red Cross Society.

CAMP HANCOCK, February 20th.  
DEAR MRS. [J. G.] REISNER:—I am sure you will be surprised at hearing from me, but I happened to be one of the lucky boys that got one of Red Cross sweaters. The one I got was made by you, and I wish to thank you for it. When I got it I just happened to notice your little card, and I felt it my duty to send you a few lines and thank you for the beautiful garment. I am sure the boys all appreciate the good work the Red Cross is doing for them. I am in the Motor Mechanics regiment at Camp Hancock. I came from Massachusetts, and expect to leave for France the last of February or early in March, so you see I shall have much use for the sweater.

Thanking you again, I am,  
PRVT. GEORGE GRAHAM.

CAMP HANCOCK, February 20th.  
DEAR MRS. [ROSS] DOYLE:—Just a line of thanks on behalf of my men for the kind donation of sweaters. The boys are highly pleased to know the women of the Northeast are supporting them. They are from Texas, and appreciate things from other states very highly. You may feel sure that your sweaters will soon bring much comfort to the men who received them, for in about three weeks they will be on their way to France.

Again thanking you, I am,  
SAM J. KLOTZ,  
Capt., Commanding 1331.

CAMP HANCOCK, February 12th.  
MRS. MARY A. KELLY:—Your Red Cross sweater is now worn by one of the newest arrivals to this detachment from Fort Logan, Colo. I need not waste words in telling you that he appreciates your workmanship and the spirit that goes with so excellent a garment. On behalf of the men, and on behalf of the Service he represents, I thank you.

WALTER W. LONGWELL,  
Capt. of Inf. Nat Army.

#### Has Nice Position.

Mr. N. E. Hoover took advantage of a business trip east to go to Hustontown and spend a day with his father John Hoover last week. Norris went to work with the Westinghouse Manufacturing Company in Pittsburgh a few years ago, and his capability brought him one promotion after another until now he is Government Inspector of mechanical stokers, and is sent from one plant to another as supervising inspector. He spent several months up in New York state, and, more recently, he has been at their plant at Eau Claire, Wis.

#### Fulton in the Dry Column.

At the license court held in January, license to sell intoxicating drinks was refused to Shaffner at Burnt Cabins, Jeff Harris at the City Hotel, McConnellsburg, and the application of Chas Ehalt at the Fulton House, was held under advisement. Last Thursday, Judge McPherson gave notice that the Ehalt application had been refused. With the expiration of Jeff Harris's license the first of April, Fulton County will be in a class with old mother Bedford, her sister Huntington, and Washington county, Md.

#### Drop in Eggs.

An eighteen-and-a-half-cent drop in the city Monday, sent the price of eggs in McConnellsburg down eight cents Tuesday, and now the "fruit" is bringing 40 cents a dozen. A further drop is expected. This is a little hard on local dealers who paid 48 cents.

Walter Johnston spent last Saturday in Shippensburg.

## MIGHT BE WORSE.

### Records Show That Other Winters, Not So Long Ago, Have Had More Snow-fall and Colder Weather.

A rigorous winter has excited a rather unusual amount of positively stated weather comparisons, with the general opinion that it is a winter unlike others within the memory of the oldest inhabitant—unlike in the amount of December snow fall and in the intensity of December and January low temperatures. But weather memories are notoriously uncertain.

Dr. William Frear, in charge of the weather observatory at the Pennsylvania State College agricultural experiment station, which has continuous records beginning with 1880, states that the snowfall for December 1917, was 13 0 inches, and for January 1918, 25 75 inches. Neither of these amounts is record-breaking for these months in Central Pennsylvania. This December figure was exceeded in 1880, 1890, 1894, 1898, 1903, 1906 and 1910.

In 1890, 32 65 inches of snow fell in December. The average snowfall for December, from 1880 to 1913 inclusive, was 8 95 inches. The average snowfall in January during the same period was 12 32 inches, but in that month of 1910, 36 0 inches fell, an amount one-half greater than fell last month.

The minimum temperature on December 30, 1917, was 13 degrees below zero. That is the lowest recorded for a December day in this locality since these records were begun. But 8 degrees below zero was the low record for January last. Other January records fall much below this: 17 degrees below zero in 1886 and 1912; 15 degrees below in 1917; and 9 degrees below in 1888 and 1899.

#### Texas Leads in Peanuts.

The peanut crop is a food and feed crop which will stand even greater drought than cotton and will make a crop when cotton will not. The nuts are valuable for the oil they contain and the cake produced is a fine feed for stock, while the hay has high value as forage.

Last year Texas produced a huge crop, the largest of all states, 16,200,000 bushels, while the acreage was 600,000 according to government figures. The yield averaged 27 bushels to the acre at a price of \$2.23 a bushel, showing a money value to the acre of \$600.21, as compared with broomcorn of \$45.50 and cotton, \$36.04. Cotton will yield a million tons of fats which the world cannot do without, as fats may be the deciding factor of the war. Peanuts actually meet this need better than cotton and are therefore equally a war crop.—Oklahoma Farmer.

#### Ben Franklin's Simple Diet.

It is amusing to read how Ben Franklin thrived on a biscuit, or a slice of bread, a handful of raisins, or glass of water, varied at times by boiled rice or a potato, or a hasty pudding of his own making. Upon this fare grew America's greatest statesman and the world's greatest philosopher. The rich and ambitious youth of these days would scorn such a diet, holding that it was the eating that made the man. But Benjamin not only saved time and money by his new diet, but as he says: "I made greater progress from that greater clearness of head and quicker apprehension which generally attended temperance in eating and drinking." This abstemious life did not seem to detract from his health, but rather contributed to his longevity, for he lived to be eighty-four years old.

Samuel Glass, of Chambersburg, spent a few hours last Sunday in the home of Mr. and Mrs. Harvey O. Unger, East Lincoln Way.

## The 1918 Home Cards.

Howard Heinz, Federal Food Administrator for Pennsylvania is distributing 1,000,000,000 of the new home cards for 1918. These are being mailed to all who signed a pledge card and it is hoped to place one of these instruction cards in every household in Pennsylvania.

There is being distributed with the home card to each family a new recipe book and two leaflets describing the use of corn and oats as wheat substitutes.

The reverse side of the card contains a statement on "Why We Must Save Food" by Herbert Hoover. Mr. Hoover says that the situation has become critical and states further: "There is simply not enough food in Europe, yet the soldiers of the Allies must be maintained in full strength; their wives and children at home must not face famine; the friendly neutrals must not be starved; and, finally, our own army in France must never lack a needed ounce of food. There is just one way in which all these requirements can be met. North America must furnish the food. And we must furnish the food. And we must furnish it from our savings because we have already sent our normal surplus." As to the solution of the difficulty Mr. Hoover says, "The whole problem of winning the war rests primarily on one thing; the loyalty and sacrifices of the American people in the matter of food."

#### Time Extended to April 1.

If your income is taxable—and it must be a modest one to escape taxation under the War Revenue Act of October 3, 1917—don't wait to be notified that you must pay an income tax. The Government is not required to seek the taxpayer. The taxpayer must seek the Government.

The Bureau of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, has extended the time for filing income and excess profits returns from March 1 to April 1, 1918. You may file your return any time before April 1, but if you wait until April 2, you are subject to a fine of not less than \$20 nor more than \$1,000 and an additional assessment of 50 per cent of the amount of tax due.

Returns are required of every unmarried person—man or woman—whose net income for the calendar year 1917 was \$1,000 or more and of every married person whose net income was \$2,000 or more.

The rate of tax is at least 2 per cent on net incomes of unmarried persons in excess of \$1,000 and on net incomes of married persons in excess of \$2,000. Payment must be made on or before June 15, 1918.

The estimated revenue to be collected this year under the War Revenue Act is \$2,500,000,000, of which \$666,000,000 is in individual income taxes. Last year 600,000 persons paid income taxes; this year it is estimated the number will be more than 6,000,000. If you are one of them remember that your dollars are for the support of the war. By promptly filing your return and promptly paying your tax you are helping the Government to early victory. Pay your income tax in the same spirit in which you bought your Liberty bond. The proceeds are for the same purpose—to make the world safe for democracy.

#### Most Severe Critics.

It is a well known fact that the most severe critics of the public schools and the churches are the people who have never taken the trouble to enter the doors of the institutions that they criticize.

They stand outside and bark instead of entering and learning for themselves the truth about matters. It is far easier to set up a hue and cry than to make a thorough investigation.

## Triumphant March of the

### Great Marauder

The triumphant march of the Great Marauder into Russia is well advanced. Poor Russia! Dismembered, rendered helpless, sold out by a pack of anarchists led by Trotzky and Lenine, she is torn with civil strife and lies bleeding under the feet of the most cruel foe that ever cursed the earth. Now that their capital, Petrograd, is in danger, there are signs that a glimmering of comprehension is returning. Having subscribed to the fiction that the German armies would not invade a Russia that had virtually disbanded its forces, the Lenine Cabinet now calls upon the country to rise in its weakness and repel the hordes of savages that are occupying the Baltic ports and are turning their feet in the direction of Petrograd. Too late! Trotzky and Lenine—German agents or anarchical fanatics—have made successful resistance impossible. The Hun will take what he pleases and from his conquered cities hurl defiance at all the world.

Not only is the Hun let loose in Great Russia, but his equal in bloodthirstiness, the Turk, comes into possession of the portions of Armenia from which he was driven by the Russian troops. On with massacre!

It has been declared time and time again by France, by England and by President Wilson that there can be no lasting peace until German militarism has been crushed. The President himself has promulgated terms of peace that included a free and independent Poland; free and independent Balkan states; an Armenia freed from Turkish barbarism.

What is to be done? Are we to sit meekly down and permit America to be given over to murder and Poland driver's whip? Or are we to carry this war to the finish? Are we to continue to fight until Germany is ready to suggest peace upon terms made in Berlin, or are we to stick manfully and courageously to our announced determination to have no dealings with the German despots and to force lasting peace through the political destruction of the powers of evil?

Can there be any doubt as to what we should and will do? Then let us get over the academic notion that we are not fighting Germany as a people, let us forget the word peace and let us make it our business to drive the Germans over the Rhine. Then, and not until then, with an unconditional surrender on the part of the Kaiser, can we put an end to military despotism and in very truth make the world safe to live in.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

#### Red Cross.

Latest acquisitions to member ship: Prof. Emory Thomas, Mrs. Cyrus F. Wagner, Bessie McQuade.

Union Auxiliary.—Charles Stoner, Oscar Barney.

Wells Auxiliary.—Alice Anderson, Mary Anderson, Mrs. Belle Gracey, Mrs. W. L. Sprowl, Mrs. Albert Helsel, Mrs. S. A. Amick, Nannie Stunkard, Blanche Blackburn, Mrs. John Galbraith, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Gibson, Hayes Bivens, Charlie Sprowl, James A. Woodcock.

#### Deaths But 7 Per Cent.

Now that American troops are taking their places in the trenches, attention is directed to an estimate by the Secretary of War, that the losses up to June 1, 1917, of the British expeditionary forces from deaths in action and from wounds amounted to but 7 per cent of the total of all men sent to France since the beginning of the war.

The ratio of losses of this character today, because of improved tactics, is less than 7 to every 100 men.

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## DR. DIXON ILL.

### His Weekly "Talks" in the NEWS Will Be Discontinued Until He Gathers More Strength.

The readers of the NEWS will learn with regret that Doctor Samuel G. Dixon, Commissioner of Health, is seriously ill in the University Hospital of Philadelphia. Doctor Dixon was on one of his trips of inspection of the State's Sanatoria last summer, when he was stricken while at Mont Alto. He remained there several weeks and later recovered sufficiently to go to his home at Bryn Mawr.

During his illness, covering in all, about six months, Doctor Dixon has been in daily touch with his office and has each week written his little "Talks on Health" in which he is so much interested.

For the present, however, his physicians have requested him to conserve his strength, feeling that the writing of these "Talks" taken with his many other necessary duties was not fair to the treatment and, as a consequence, the Weekly Talks will be discontinued until his health has sufficiently improved to permit his resuming the work without unduly taxing his strength.

#### First Rest for the Sammies.

In the mountains of Savoy, says the Philadelphia Inquirer, the first American troops to reach France are taking a well-earned rest in the Y. M. C. A. encampment which has been prepared for them and which is in charge of a well-known Philadelphian, Mr. Franklin Spencer Edmunds. The news which passed the censor gives a little light on hitherto unknown facts. As the process of entry into the village was headed by a colored band from this country, we may assume that among the troops are the negro regiments of Regulars which served on the Mexican border.

An interesting event of the first night's entertainment was the appearance of Mr. E. H. Sothern, the distinguished actor whose father was a friend of Abraham Lincoln and who, if memory serves, was playing at Ford's Theatre on the night of the assassination. Mr. Sothern was born in England, but now is an American and has a double interest in the progress of the war.

There are those who wonder why it is that soldiers behind the lines should be given so much entertainment and at such great cost. Many persons imagine that not only is there a waste here, but that it is hardly in keeping with the seriousness of war. The plain truth is that all this effort is put forth to cure soldiers of the most disastrous of all diseases—homesickness. It has taken the world a long time to learn that the soldier needs recreation to keep him from becoming gloomy.

Parents of boys at the front will be glad to know that after the hard work and danger of the trenches there is a breathing spot where the lads can regain normal composure. A soldier is not a machine. To fight his best he must keep near the normal, and that is the work the rest camps are doing so admirably.

#### No Grain For Beer.

It may be interesting to Sunday school workers, and to the Church generally to know that the Food Administration has officially notified all makers of brewed liquors not to purchase any more grain to be made into liquors. This is done to insure a greater quantity of cereals to meet the requirements of the wheat flour order. Since the distillation of whisky was stopped several months ago, and now the making of beer, the United States is free from the manufacturing of all intoxicating liquors during the war.