

FULTON COUNTY NEWS

Published Every Thursday.

B. W. PECK, Editor and Proprietor

McCONNELLSBURG, PA.

APRIL 4, 1918

Published Weekly. \$1.50 per Annum in Advance.

Entered at the Postoffice at McConnellsburg Pa., as second-class mail matter.

A Good Friend.

A good friend stands by you when in need. McConnellsburg people tell how Doan's Kidney Pills have stood the test. Miss Susan Peightel of McConnellsburg endorsed Doan's six years ago and again confirms the story. Could you ask for more convincing testimony?

"I was in poor health for some time and weak kidneys caused the trouble," says Miss Peightel.

"I suffered greatly from severe pains in my back which of ten darted into my head. I often became dizzy and had chills. I was losing strength right along and felt poorly and miserable in every way. Doan's Kidney Pills, which I got at Trout's Drug Store, brought me quick relief." (Statement given November 5, 1907)

Over 6 years later, Miss Peightel said: "Whenever I need a kidney medicine now, I use Doan's Kidney Pills. They always relieve me."

60c. at all dealers. Foster-Milburn Co., Mfrs., Buffalo, N. Y.

Spare Wheat—Eat Potatoes.

The potato is one of the best wheat substitutes. This might be called a potato war. It is because of her potato crop that Germany has been able to hold out this long, and if we have big potato crops and are able to use them right, we shall hasten final victory.

Many people eat no bread at all when they have potatoes. The reason is plain. One's stomach knows when it is being fed, and by some queer signal it sends the satisfied sign when the potato is bringing the starch as surely as when it comes from bread.

The Germans usually raise five times as many potatoes as we do per person—four bushels each in the United States, twenty bushels each in Germany.

The failure of the German potato crop would bring the nation to starvation and defeat any year. Not only do they eat three times as many potatoes per person as we do, but they also dry them and make potato flour, which is used in making bread and thickening soups. Hundreds of tons of potatoes are dried to make feed for the cows and pigs, and potato alcohol drives the automobiles from one end of the empire to the other. Just as they have used potatoes in the place of wheat so must we. It happens that this wonderful food cannot be shipped, but we can raise potatoes and use them at home, and send the wheat which has such splendid shipping qualities, across the sea.

Eat potatoes and raise potatoes.

How many potatoes will you plant? If you plant some will you care for them perfectly? This is one way in which you can help in winning this great war.

It is only a slacker who plants potatoes or plants a garden and does not care for it. Not only does he miss getting a crop, but he has wasted time, seeds and ground.

Card of Thanks.

Mrs. Annie Schultz Obschefska desires through the medium of the NEWS to express her sincere thanks to the many kind friends and neighbors who in any way contributed sympathy or assistance during the illness and death of her father, the late Jacob Schultz in Union township.

DR. FAHRNEY
HAGERSTOWN, MD.
DIAGNOSTICIAN

Specialist in Chronic Diseases. Acute diseases get well of themselves or run into chronic form. There is always a cause and you can not get well until the cause is removed. Cause and effect is the great law of nature. You know the effect—find the cause. Send me your name and address and let me study your case. Consultation Free

HOPEFUL SIGNS.

Tide of Greatest Battle the World Has Ever Seen, Seems to Be Turning in Our Favor.

During the past fourteen days, the most terrific conflict the World has ever seen, both in point of numbers of men engaged, the character of the fighting machinery, and the terrible slaughter of human life has been taking place on the beautiful plains of France.

For several days, the German army seemed to be gaining ground, but now the allies have fallen back to more advantageous positions, and are holding the enemy at bay.

Where previously the Germans had thrown men into the fray, not counting the prodigious wastage in killed or wounded, Tuesday saw them decline anywhere to give battle. On the contrary, in what little fighting occurred, the British and French troops took the initiative.

Thus it seemed apparent, with the reserve forces of the entente virtually intact, and with the added weight General Pershing's troops will give them, the turn in the tide of the battle is at hand.

While admittedly both the French and British armies have suffered rather severe casualties as they stood valiantly to their task of impeding the Germans and making them pay an unheard-of price for every foot of ground gained, their reserves have been conserved with the utmost care behind the lines for the fateful time when the withering fire of the allied guns and machine guns should have so blighted the German hordes as to bring more equality in strength to the fighting forces. And, all along, the British and French commanders have not left outside their calculations that staunch band of Americans, exceeding 100,000 men, who are fully trained and equipped, and anxious to lend their aid in the task of defeating the Germans.

Daily the German losses in men killed or wounded continue to augment, as details are obtained from the Germans made prisoner. Some divisions lost as high as 70 per cent. of their effectives as they charged in mass formation against the British and French machine gunners and riflemen. Companies withdrew from the fighting with their combative strength reduced to 40 men.

The latest accounts of the fighting from the various war chancelleries show no important new change in the battle front. Only minor operations took place on that portion of the front south of Arras held by the British, and little aside from artillery duels occurred between the French and the Germans on the lower end of the line. The fighting between the big guns was particularly heavy between Montdidier and Noyon, where the battle line bends eastward, and which is a danger spot of great importance to the Germans, the breaking through of which by the French would necessitate a rapid withdrawal of the Germans eastward from the Amiens sector.

Mountain Items.

The following spent Saturday evening, at Howard Swope's: E. V. Mellott and wife, Sampson Mellott and wife, R. A. Sharpe and wife, Harry, Oliver, Austin, Harold, and Gertrude Mellott, and Blanche and Mabel Swope.

Our school is progressing nicely under the care of Miss Hulda Foreman.

Aaron Deshong has gone West to spend the summer.

Hays Deshong and daughter Rhoda have moved to Charley Deshong's on the Wm. Hoop farm.

Harrison Deshong and wife have rented the Hays Deshong property.

Mr. and Mrs. Simpson Mellott spent Saturday and Sunday at R. A. Sharpe's.

E. V. Mellott is busy hauling his wheat to Everett. Geo. Bard and Carl Garland have returned home after having spent a few months at Ambridge in the employ of the A. B. Company.

Charley Mellott has treated himself to a new Ford.

Joseph Wyles is no better at

WOMEN WHO ARE WORKING FOR LOAN

Look Here For the Name of Your County Chairman.

MRS. STARR'S APPOINTMENTS

Feminine Interest Will Be Fostered in the Homes By Army of Workers.

With the appointment of county chairmen in Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware, the organization of the Women's Liberty Loan Committee for the Third Federal Reserve District has been completed. Mrs. James Starr, Jr., chairman of the Third District, announced the following appointments:

Pennsylvania—Adams county, Mrs. Walter H. O'Neill, Gettysburg; Bedford, Mrs. Shirley Ruise, Bedford; Berks, in doubt; Blair, Mrs. J. Hewitt Christy, Altoona; Bradford, Mrs. L. M. Hall, Towanda; Bucks, Mrs. Charles A. Parsons, Morrisville; Cameron, Miss Marian E. Larrabee, Emporium; Carbon, Mrs. W. R. Butler, East Mauch Chunk; Centre, Mrs. Robert Beach, Bellefonte; Chester, Mrs. Lewis L. Smith, Stratford; Clearfield, Mrs. Robert Moore, Dubois; Clinton, Mrs. Richard Quigley, Lock Haven; Columbia, Mrs. John G. Harman, Bloomsburg; Cumberland, Miss Margaret Moser, Mechanicsburg; Dauphin, Mrs. John Oenslager, Jr., Harrisburg; Delaware, Mrs. J. S. C. Harvey, Kadnor; Franklin, Mrs. Carl Westerbald, Waynesboro; Juniata, Miss Ellen Pomeroy, Port Royal; Lackawanna, Mrs. H. W. Storrs, Scranton; Lancaster, Mrs. H. W. North, Jr., Columbia; Lebanon, Mrs. T. J. Barr, Lebanon; Lehigh, Miss Constance Erdman, Allentown; Luzerne, Mrs. C. P. Elliott, Wilkes-Barre; Lycoming, Miss Henrietta Baldy Lyon, Williamsport; McKean, Mrs. Nathaniel Harris, Bradford; Mifflin, Mrs. John C. Kinloch, Newton Hamilton; Monroe, Mrs. C. B. Stapler, Stroudsburg; Montgomery, Mrs. Robert J. Ralston, Port Washington; Montour, Mrs. I. H. Jennings, Danville; Northampton, Mrs. J. Madison Porter, Easton; Northumberland, Mrs. Grace Lewis, Shamokin; Perry, Miss Millie MacMorris, Duncannon; Pike, Mrs. William B. Kenworthy, Milford; Potter, Mrs. J. W. Wells, Coudersport; Schuylkill, Mrs. Frank Carter, Pottsville; Snyder, Mrs. W. H. Haflinger, Middleburg; Susquehanna, Mrs. R. L. Bush, Montrose; Toga, Mrs. Frederick Smith, Blossburg; Wayne, Miss Tillie Weiss, Honesdale; Wyoming, Mrs. J. E. Wiggins, Tunkhannock; York, Mrs. C. E. Elmer, York.

New Jersey—Ocean, Mrs. Tuntz Frederick S. Fox, Camden; Salem, Frederick S. Fox, Camden; Salem, Mrs. Dale Dilworth, Salem; Mercer, Mrs. Thomas Chambers, Trenton; Atlantic, Mrs. J. T. Bothwell, Atlantic City; Gloucester, Mrs. Samuel A. Whitney, Glassboro; Burlington, Mrs. E. Burd Grubb, Burlington; Cape May, Mrs. Elizabeth Gandy, Ocean City; Cumberland, Mrs. Bloomfield Mich, Bridgeton.

Delaware—Kent, Mrs. Walter Morris, Dover; New Castle, Mrs. Howard Poole, Middletown; Sussex, Miss Lila Townsend, Selbyville.

POSTERS HELP TO SELL BONDS

Work of Famous Artists Contributed For Campaign.

EXPRESS PATRIOTIC IDEALS

Nine Million Copies Printed For Distribution All Over the Nation.

Nine million copies of posters by famous artists have been printed by the government for distribution in all parts of its possessions in the interest of the third Liberty Loan. Any one of the drawings would be worth hundreds of dollars, but the artists gave their work without charge.

"Halt the Hun!" is the title of one of the strongest of the posters. It was drawn by Henry Raleigh. It shows an American soldier forcing back a brutal figure wearing an iron cross, at whose feet lies a woman clutching a child.

Howard Chandler Christy has contributed a design of the modernized spirit of Victory bearing an American flag and challenging the patriotism of the country for support of the advancing columns of American soldiers.

A poster which will appeal especially to the residents of agricultural districts is one which depicts a sturdy farmer bidding farewell to his son as he leaves for the front. The wording reads: "Good bye, Dad! I'm off to fight for Old Glory—You buy United States Government Bonds!"

Of particular appeal to foreign-born Americans is the poster which shows the arrival of the immigrant and his family in Free America, and which reminds these adopted citizens to "Remember the Flag of Liberty! Support It!"

this writing Mr. E. V. Mellott, daughter Gertrude and son Harry, and Mrs. Howard B. Swope and little daughter Gladys, spent Sunday in the home of Mrs. Swope's father Wm. E. Ott at Back Run.

Trespass notices for sale at the NEWS office—6 for a quarter. Sent prepaid by mail if cash accompanies the order.

Thirty Millions For Fertilizers

Thirty million dollars was the value of the fertilizing materials used by Pennsylvania farmers to produce over six hundred million dollars' worth of farm products in 1917 and prepare the wheat and rye fields for the 1918 crop.

The fertilizers or soil conditioning agencies used are listed under three heads, stablemanure, commercial fertilizer and lime. Figures just compiled by the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture show that the stable manure used was worth approximately \$17,902,500, the lime \$2,315,740 and the commercial fertilizers \$9,000,078, a total of \$30,218,318.00.

The average amount of manure used on each farm varies greatly but the general average for the State is seventy tons to a farm or 14,322,000 tons. It is estimated that this manure has a value of at least \$1.25 a ton and a total value of \$17,802,500.00.

Reports show that approximately 77 per cent of the farmers of the State are using commercial fertilizer. This is a two per cent. increase over last year during which time the average price per ton has increased from \$22.50 to \$26.65. Each farmer uses on an average of two tons making a total of 337,714 tons used in the State valued at \$9,000,078.00.

Approximately forty per cent of the farmers are using lime for agricultural purposes. This is ten per cent. less than the reported use last year and is due to the scarcity of coal to burn the lime during the past fall and winter as well as the scarcity of help. The average used by each farmer is 210 bushels, making a total of 18,420,780 bushels valued at \$3,315,740.00.

Food to Allied Countries From U. S.

Statistics compiled by the Food Administration that the grand total of all food exported to the four Allies—the United Kingdom, France, Italy, and Russia—from July 1, 1914, to January 1, 1918 would furnish complete yearly rations for 56,109,933 adult persons, with a surplus of protein capable of supplying this portion of the diet for 22,194,570 additional men.

Since the beginning of the war the United States has averaged to supply the allies with food enough each year to support 16,314,552 persons, and with an excess of both protein and fats sufficient for several millions more.

The total exports of wheat and wheat flour to the three principal allies, Russia getting but a very small per cent of the whole, were equivalent to about \$84,000,000 bushels, or an average of about 110,000,000 bushels a year. Of this total amount the United Kingdom got 145,348,000 bushels of wheat and 8,512,000 barrels of wheat flour; France got 76,798,000 bushels of wheat and 5,562,000 barrels of wheat flour; Italy 87,136,000 bushels of wheat and 1,895,000 barrels of wheat flour. Russia received only 130,000 bushels of wheat and 25,000 barrels of wheat flour.

The total exports of pork products were nearly 2,000,000,000 pounds, a yearly average of about 570,000,000 pounds. The total sugar exports were over 2,269,000,000 pounds, a yearly average of about 618,000,000. Of corn there was exported 23,322,000 bushels; oats, 207,981,000; rye, 3,407,000.

Home Talent Play.

On Saturday evening April 13, 1918 at K. G. E. Hall, Wells Tannery, the Dramatic Club will give a splendid entertainment, consisting of Patriotic Music Talent and a series of Plays as mentioned in paper last week.

For program, list of characters, etc. see posters at various post offices.

Play begins at 8 o'clock. Benefit, Red Cross. Come out and "do your bit."

Admission 15 and 25 cents.

A card recently received from Mrs. T. Willis Falkenburg (Lettitia Peck) says they have purchased a farm about 3 1/2 miles from Penns Grove, N. J., where they have been living for some time, and are now busy helping to win the war by raising food to feed themselves and the allies.

State College Man Urges Early Seeding of Oats.

Experiment stations in several States have demonstrated that the early seeding of oats favors the largest yield and best quality of grain. Soil and weather conditions at this date (March 26) over, most of Pennsylvania are favorable to the seeding of the oats crop. Farmers are urged to seed as rapidly as possible. There are three good reasons for this, says F. D. Gardner, of the Pennsylvania State College.

(1) With the soil in its present condition a favorable seedbed can be prepared with a minimum of labor. In most cases corn stalk land can be put in good condition for oats without plowing. Double disking and harrowing will be done equally as well and much more rapidly.

(2) The urgent war demand for increased production and the scarcity of farm labor accentuate the need for a long working season. If the seeding of oats is finished early there will be more time to prepare for the planting of the more important crops, such as corn and potatoes. This should result in a larger acreage of all crops than could be planted by starting late.

(3) Oats need a humid and cool climate for normal development. The more advanced the growth before the high temperature and drier weather of summer the better will be the yield and quality. Early maturity avoids rusts and blight.

Early and medium maturing varieties are superior to late ones. Use only good seed. Run it through a fanning mill and remove all small and light oats and foreign seeds. If there is danger from smut, treat the seed with formaldehyde. Drilling is superior to broadcasting the seed. Eight to ten pecks of seed per acre is ample. Cover to a depth of one inch as nearly as possible. There is no advantage in deeper covering except in a very dry and loose seedbed.

THOSE HIGH-SCHOOL FRATS.

Mother—Do you believe in forbidding the children's high-school fraternities?

Father—Well, mother, sometimes I think they would be almost as popular if they weren't forbidden.—Judge.

HAD INDIGESTION.

"Oh, dear!" sighed the bride. "I wish I could find some stale fish. You see, my husband has indigestion, and the doctor won't let him eat fresh bread, and I'm sure fresh fish would be even worse for him."

YES, INDEED.

She—Do you believe in long engagements?

He—Indeed I do. A couple should be happy just as long as they possibly can.

ELECTRICITY FOR EVERY FARM

DELCO-LIGHT

is every man's electric plant and provides electric current for light and power for anyone anywhere.

Let us show you what this simple, easily run and economically operated plant will do for you on your farm.

You will admit that here at last is a practical plant that will give you all the advantages that electricity offers—that will make you independent of the city.

Electric light—clean, cool, safe—for your home and your barns.

Electric power for all your light machinery—It pays for itself in time and labor saved.

For Further Information Inquire of H. N. HENRY Dudley, Pa. Agent for Fulton County



JUST RECEIVED AT Reisner's

A splendid assortment of House Dresses, Children's and Misses' Dresses, Middy Blouses, beautiful Waists in various Materials, Wash Skirts, and Dress Skirts—all at exceedingly reasonable prices.

A LARGE LOT

of Piece Goods for Dresses, Suits, and Waists that will certainly appeal to you.

A NICE LINE

of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Shoes, for quality they can't be beat.

Our Clothing Stock

has some splendid picking. We are selling lots of them at prices far below present value.

THE BEST

Wall Paper Stock

we have had for several seasons, and the price no higher than last year, although there has been quite an advance this season.

Floor Coverings Plenty.

Respectfully,

Geo. W. Reisner & Co.,
McConnellsburg, Pa.

RACKET STORE

We told you about Underwear, Shoes and Winter Clothing. Well, we have sold more of these goods than we ever did sell; and

Do You Wear Wool?

If you wear wool and have enough to last you next year, you are all right, as when we bought ours, Wool was selling around 30c. a pound. Now it is worth 75 or 80 cents, and labor much higher.

Old Prices.

We still have some Men's Wool Drawers that we can sell at old prices \$1.00 and \$1.35, and the same is true of Rubbers and Shoes. We have a nice lot that we are selling at last year's prices.

SOAP.

Just got eight 100-Cake Boxes of Cocoa-oil Butter-milk Soap, in 2 oz. cake, at 5c. cake; Lenox Soap, 5c.; Blueing, 5c. bottle. Holdfast Shoe Nails 4c. box, Hames Hooks, 8c.

Dr. Hess's Remedies

FOR ALL KIND OF STOCK.

If you have anything that is on the decline—a Horse, Cow, Hog, Sheep, or Chicken, let us show you that it can be made right. Eggs are 60 cents a dozen and it will pay you to try our panacea at 25c. 50c, \$1.00 and \$2.00 packages. Just try a small pack, and be convinced that we are telling you the truth. We are selling more of it each season. Why not try it? It will cost you nothing, and it will bring results.

We also have some good Underwear in Creton that it will pay you to buy. It will be much higher.

HULL & BENDER

McConnellsburg, Pa.

FULTON COUNTY NEWS

is the people's paper.
\$1.50 a Year in Advance.