

# The Fulton County News.

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McCONNELLSBURG, PA., AUGUST 22, 1918.

\$1.50 A YEAR.

## RECORD OF DEATHS.

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

#### EMMA SPADE.

Emma Spade, daughter of Jacob and Mary Lahlia Spade, of Emmaville, died at the Western Maryland hospital, Cumberland, on Wednesday evening August 7, 1918, of mastoid abscess. She was born at Emmaville December 11, 1904, hence she was aged 13 years, 7 months and 26 days. She is survived by the following brothers and sisters: Christ Spade and Mrs. Rhoda Schulchite, of Illinois; Walter, of Locust Grove; Mrs. Stella Ebert, of Maryland; Frank, in France; Bessie, Nora, Jessie, Annabell, Helen and Archie, at home. Funeral services were held the following Saturday afternoon in the Ananarth church, Rev. Lewis Duvall officiating.

#### BRADNICK.

Eddie, son of Mr. and Mrs. George Bradnick, died at their home near Knobsville, Sunday, August 18, 1918. The funeral took place Monday afternoon, and interment was made in the cemetery at Knobsville. The grief-stricken parents have the sympathy of their many friends.

#### Had Bad News.

Mention was made in the NEWS last week of the visit to McConnellsburg of Lawson and Addison Cunningham. While in Pittsburgh last Sunday on their return from Fulton County, the former received a telegram bearing the sad intelligence that his daughter Mrs. Maude A. Neal had died at 6 o'clock on the morning of that day.

Mrs. Neal and her husband lived in Akron, O., where they owned a large millinery establishment. Her father has been with them for some time as cashier, and he was returning from having spent a few days' vacation among friends and relatives in this county, when he received the shocking news. We have no information as to the circumstances concerning her death. A formal obituary notice will appear next week.

#### Family Reunion.

John Young and Elizabeth Hileman were married in 1842 at Frankstown, Blair County, Pa., near which place they went to housekeeping—later removing to a farm midway between Hollidaysburg and Altoona on the Plank Road, where they resided until the death of the husband in 1867. To Mr. and Mrs. Young were born eight children, one of whom died in infancy. The rest grew to manhood and womanhood, and all are living at this time except William, the eldest who died a few years ago. Those living are Maria, wife of B. W. Peck, McConnellsburg; Sarah, wife of C. H. Kendall, Altoona, Pa.; Frederick D., married to Miss Ellen Harnish, and Blair B., married to Miss Maude Amick, reside in Hollidaysburg; and Calvin C.; married to Miss Celesta V. Harrington, and Susan, wife of Seth R. Campbell, reside near Hollidaysburg.

John Young and Elizabeth Hileman, his wife, are both dead. The six brothers and sisters named above, with their respective wives and husbands, are all living, and with their children and grand-children, now representing fifty-three persons, have a family organization, and during the past seven years have had an annual reunion. The reunion of 1913 was held at the home of Calvin C. Young, last Friday and thirty-nine of the fifty-three members were present. Not the least pleasing feature of this reunion is the assembling of the entire family around a table under the branches of apple trees in Calvin's orchard and partaking of a dinner fully in keeping with the occasion.

## War Savings Stamps.

How many books of War Savings Stamps do you own? Of course, they look good to you. They are just like so many five-dollar bills, with the exception that you realize that the money you paid for them is "out on interest." Then the satisfaction that you are able to lend the Government to help carry on the war is worth something.

It is wonderful how popular the War Savings Stamp is! Everybody—rich and poor alike—children as well as adults—buy War Savings Stamps. Then, it is a matter of local pride that Fulton County is in the fore-front, and is holding its ground. Of the forty-eight counties comprising the eastern district of Pennsylvania, only one county—Union—leads Fulton. Union has purchased \$21 for each one of its inhabitants, and Fulton, \$14.44. Our neighboring counties show up as follows: Franklin, \$5.07; Bedford, \$5.08; Blair, \$6.98, and Huntingdon, \$9.15. The following shows the amount of stamps sold at the post offices in the County during the months of June and July:

	June.	July.
Amaranth	47	44
Akersville	107	62
Andover	14	78
Big Cove Tannery	38	162
Buck Valley	20	20
Burnt Cabins	570	292
Cito	80	82
Clear Ridge	450	52
Crystal Springs	20	45
Dott	176	78
Emmaville	181	60
Enid	28	145
Fort Littleton	240	265
Gracey	62	161
Harrisonville	100	922
Hiram	72	186
Hustontown	1888	385
Knobsville	89	70
Laidig	223	67
Lashley	190	189
Locust Grove	325	334
McConnellsburg	2404	1426
Needmore	747	877
New Grenada	98	170
Northeraft	00	32
Pleasant Ridge	38	99
Plum Run	80	277
Saluvia	45	76
Sideling Hill	91	30
Sipes Mill	83	520
Warfordsburg	292	450
Waterfall	402	388
Webster Mills	66	43
Wells Tannery	196	95

#### Law Points Decided.

Judge Gillan, of Chambersburg has decided that a supervisor, when he finds the roads drifted with snow, has no right to take down fences without the consent of the owner, in order to make passage for travelers. It is his business to keep the roads open. Judge Gillan decided that witness fees before magistrates are 50 cents per day instead of \$1.50, as allowed by some magistrates.

Johnnie Martz, one of Dublin's hustling young farmers, passed through town Tuesday with a load of 18½ bushels of wheat on his "Flivver," which he took to Mercersburg, and after awhile he came back with a half a ton of phosphate on the same machine. He has just finished the burning of another limekiln, which will be cool enough to handle by Saturday the 24th, and any one that wants some of it had better look after it in time.

Cecil Mellott, son of mail contractor G. Johnson Mellott, of Big Cove Tannery, secured employment with C. V. R. R., company at the close of the C. V. S. N. school term. He is located at Marysville, Perry county and will remain with the railroad company until the opening of the Fall term of school. He is drawing a salary of \$100 per month.

J. Calvin Fryman and daughter Ethel and her husband John Hoopengardner of Berrien Springs, Mich., are visiting Cal's brothers and sisters in Pennsylvania.

## CIVIL WAR RECOLLECTIONS.

### Louis C. Kelly Gives Names of Dublin Township Men Who Served During Civil War.

Mr. Louis C. Kelly, formerly of Burnt Cabins, but now residing at 3026 E. 23rd St., Kansas City, Mo., writes under date of August 14th as follows: "Having noticed a statement in the NEWS of August 8, 1918, made by our mutual friend Rev. Wesley M. Cline, of Fort Littleton I am inclined to agree with him, regarding the quota from Dublin Township in the Civil War, compared with the County up to this date. While I was only a boy at that time—from 8 to 12 years of age, I have a very vivid recollection of the times, and it brings to my mind boyhood recollections. In order to refresh Brother Cline's memory, as well as to give information to some of our younger people, I will give the names of some who enlisted, or was drafted at that time in the vicinity of Burnt Cabins. This is not a full list, and only extends about half way to Fort Littleton. I want to say, however, that the greater portion were enlisted men. There are probably some that I have forgotten, but the following names I readily recall:

- John Reese,
- Robert Boyles, (killed)
- John Doran,
- Solomon Wilt,
- Nathan Wilt,
- Andrew Wilt,
- Joseph Markey,
- Walker Welch, (killed)
- Albert Dubbs,
- Henry Anderson,
- James Deshong,
- Isaac Houck,
- Henry Wagoner,
- Samuel Cowan,
- Alfred Cline, (killed)
- William J. Cline,
- Wesley M. Cline,
- John Cline, (killed)
- Clubertson Spitzer,
- John B. Miller,
- David Miller,
- Wm. Matthias,
- David Matthias,
- Harrison Mort,
- Jacob W. Miller,
- Jacob Trout,
- Nicholas Trout, (killed)
- Robert Welch,
- Conrad Orth,
- Israel Brown (killed)
- Smith Thompson,
- Elliott Walker,
- Len. Brehm, (wounded)

#### Warning to Retailers.

The Potter county sealer of weights and measures has issued warning to all retailers, which warning is as good for every other county in the State where the law is enforced, that they will be promptly prosecuted for weighing and selling with their other commodities paper plates, boxes or twine. A recent court ruling forbids selling wrapping material with other goods.

The court says: "The law does not contemplate that a dealer should use a wooden dish, or a dish of any kind in weighing a commodity. The purchaser must receive the full amount for which he pays and the law in any of its provisions does not permit the dealer to charge the weight of a container in which the article might be sold."

#### Denny O'Neil Quits.

Highway Commissioner J. Denny O'Neil has filed with George D. Thorn, chief clerk to the Secretary of the Commonwealth, his withdrawal as candidate for Governor on the Roosevelt progressive ticket.

In a statement issued Commissioner O'Neil said that he is going to give as much of his time as he possibly can during the campaign to the support of State Senator William C. Sproul and the entire Republican ticket.

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## ANNUAL REPORT.

### County Superintendent, J. Emory Thomas Submits His Annual Resume of the Schools of Fulton County.

We have just finished another chapter in the history of the schools of our county. We do not claim that all has been exceptional brightness. The schools have had their triumphs, but as well their discouragements.

Some mistakes and failures came through causes unforeseen but far the greatest obstacles in the way arose from conditions over which we had no control. I find that the percentage of attendance of school children is lower during the year that has just closed than the preceding year. This is a matter over which we had no control. Nearly all our schools are rural. Many of the pupils have a distance of three miles or more to school and are outside of the compulsory attendance law. The winter was extremely severe, the township roads being impassable a great part of the winter and some of the state highways in our county being impassable practically all winter.

The result was as stated above, a lowering in percentage of attendance throughout the county. This, of course, had its effect upon the schools.

The greatest difficulty which confronts our county in the financial means with which to run the schools. School boards have to use too great economy in order to meet financial conditions. This necessarily brings about inefficiency in the schools and retards progress.

This financial difficulty compels most of our school boards to pay the minimum salary to teachers. This salary gives the greatest number of our teachers a fraction over two dollars per day. This is less compensation for services rendered than any other class of laborers in the county receives. Such a condition is driving our experienced teachers, both male and female into other occupations. Their places must be filled by inexperienced teachers. This results in lowering the standard of the schools.

The Millage in one of our districts, at least, is nearly the limit, but the decrease in the valuation of taxable property is partly responsible for the high rate of millage.

It must be borne in mind that Fulton County is unique in many respects. It is a fourth class district and nearly all its schools are rural. We have no means of acquiring money for school purposes except by direct taxation and state appropriations. The millage is generally on the increase and the districts generally increasing their indebtedness.

I notice that the assessed valuation in some districts is about sixty percent of the real valuation. A re-adjustment of these valuations upon cash values would produce abundance of revenue with which to run the schools, but the complaint now throughout the county is excessive taxation and the raising of taxes by increase in valuation would not alleviate the condition of the taxpayer, but would cause the cry of excessive taxation to be even more marked than under present conditions.

The Code imposes upon school directors certain requirements.

It fixes the length of the school term, building specifications, the teachers' salary, etc. The executive authority sees to it that we comply with these requirements. About this we raise no complaint. But if present conditions continue until next year's school letting, it is beyond my power of comprehension to see how we will be able to fill the schools even by lowering the standard of qualifications.

The legislature will have to come to our financial aid and that quickly to help us to retain our

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## FROM OUR SOLDIER BOYS.

### Extracts From Letters Sent to Friends; also, Their Address, if You Wish to Write Them.

Sgt. James D. Hoop, Co. C., 602 Eng. Am. E. F., via New York, writes the following while crossing the Atlantic a few weeks ago:

"If all goes well I will see land in a few days, and this letter will go back on the same ship that is taking us to France. The voyage, so far, has been fine, with very little to break the monotony of ordinary ocean travel. The second day out, found a great many of the boys sea-sick. Two or three days later, we ran into a choppy sea, which brought back the sea-sickness to some of them.

It is a grand sight to see the huge ships plowing their way through the waves from day to day, with nothing in view but a wide expanse of water. It enables me to realize more fully what a proposition the Government has in moving such a vast army across the ocean. We are now in the War Zone, but every precaution for our safety is taken, and the boys are all in excellent spirits. Keep the FULTON COUNTY NEWS following me. You do not know how much I appreciate it. It reaches me a little late, but I do not miss many copies.

Prvt. Roland Mellott, Hq. Co. 18, Inf., A. E. F., France, under date of July 3rd, writes his mother, Mrs. Della Cook Mellott, near Hiram as follows: "I am well, and hope this may find you all the same. I received two letters from you last week and was sure glad. I have not written you every week, but will try to do so from now on. I am writing this in a dug-out 'somewhere' in France. I suppose you will be done harvesting by the time you get this letter. I had a letter from Mr. Catron some time ago, and was sure glad to here from them, as they write such nice long letters.

Mother, I am sending you a citation I got sometime ago, and hope you will keep it for me, for I value it highly. It is very nice weather here now, but very hot and dry. Good bye. Write soon.

The citation referred to was given by his Division Commander Major General Bullard on the 31st of March, and reads as follows: "The Division Commander cites the gallant conduct of Private Roland Mellott, Hq. Co., 18th Inf., who performed his duties as Gas Runner courageously and faithfully under exceptionally trying and hazardous circumstances." Roland enlisted in Jefferson City in March 1917, served on the Border a short time, and has been in France since June of last year.—EDITOR.

Peter C. Forner, Casual Co. 1, C. O. D., S. O. S., A. P. O. 726, Am. Ex., F., France, in writing to his mother, Mrs. Lucina Forner, says: I am still in the hospital, but my wound is all right. My eyes are being treated now, and I will be here for probably a month yet. I have been in the hospital six weeks. I am in Vichy. It is a fine place. I have been working in the kitchen ever since I came. I came here on a Thursday with a shot through the leg, and started to work the next day. So, you see, I was not hurt very seriously. I am sending with this letter a picture of me and my French girl, so you can see how I am making out.

"Mother, can you send me my birth certificate before December. I must have it, and I will write and tell you later what I need it for. I have almost done my share at the front. I certainly have seen, and gone through with, something that is worth while. I have been where the bullets were whizzing like bees and never got hit, while some of my comrades

## A Soldier's Chances.

A statement issued by the War Department states that the experience of the Allies during the four years of the war has been that of those reaching the hospital for treatment, fewer than one in twenty die.

"Of all the soldiers sent to the hospitals" the statement continued, "only 45 in every 1000 die." These include those who die of disease as well as those who die of wounds. Of all soldiers wounded in action more than four fifths return to service, many of them in less than two months.

were falling at my side, but I could not stop to help them.

"Answer soon, as I have not heard from you for about three months. I am not sure whether the censor will let this letter through or not."

EDITOR'S NOTE.—Mrs. Forner received a letter from Peter Monday morning saying that he had left the hospital. The address given at the beginning of this letter is his present address.

James Edgar Tritle, Co. B, 8th M. G. Bn. Third Division, Am. E. F., via New York, in a letter written July 31st to his mother, Mrs. C. P. Tritle, of Ayr township, says: "I have just returned for a little rest, from the front where I have been for some time.

Well mother, I have been seeing some very real war service lately—practically living under the big guns, and getting knowledge of war at first hands. We have just been sent back from the front for a rest and as the weather is fine, the nights are just right for sleeping.

I think it would do the people back at home good if they could see how the Allies have the Germans on the jump. The Huns are certainly giving back a lot of ground, which, judging from the quantity of big shells and all other kinds of war material scattered about, they intended to hold. The star of the allies is in the ascendant, while that of the Germans will soon pass down behind the western horizon.

Is father done harvesting? When you write, tell me how the crops are. The French farmers are harvesting now. Just now an old French farmer passed where I am writing. He had a load of rye on a great big cart, with wheels as high or higher than I am tall. The load was drawn by two horses hitched tandem.

Instead of wire fencing, the fields are enclosed by stone walls.

The buildings are practically all built of stone—even the roofs, in many cases are made of red tile. On many farms, the barns, stables, dwelling house and pens are all under one roof, and you see horses, cattle, men, women and children—all in the same building—just a stone wall separating the kitchen from the stable. In some of the smaller villages, I have noticed many people wearing wooden shoes.

This is a great country for wheat, rye, and oats, although wheat is the main crop. I have seen but one small patch of corn since I have been in France. Here one sees acres of grapes, which accounts for so much cheap wine; but be it said to their credit the American boys do not indulge much in wine drinking. The American army is certainly one to be proud of.

I saw several of the boys of my old Company in the 4th infantry, a few days ago, and had time to speak a few words with them. We were very glad to see each other; believe me, it's almost like meeting a brother to meet one's old comrades after a long time.

I often think of the time I spent in Gettysburg—of the long hikes our regiment took over that battlefield. But, I must close. Write soon.

EDGAR.

## MARSHALL FOCH GREAT SOLDIER.

### Some of the Elements That Make for Success in the Leader of the Allies.

Marshall Foch is universally recognized today as the supreme soldier of his time. He has taught the elements of war to those who believed themselves its absolute masters. And the whole French system is a reflection of his genius, for he was for years head of the republic's famous war college, and implanted in the minds of the future staffs the daring yet simple doctrines which underlie his success.

Let us give an illustration, says the Philadelphia North American. In one of his lectures he declared that until late in the nineteenth century the theories upon which French war instructions were based were wholly incorrect. Study and practice were concentrated upon the material factors influencing results—number of troops, armament, commissary arrangements, physical features of the battlefields, and so on; moral factors were recognized, but were eliminated from consideration, because the aim was to create a science of war. Thus, said Foch:

Defeat was classified as the product of material factors alone, whereas we find it really to be a purely moral result—the result of a state of mind, of discouragement, of fear brought on the vanquished by a combined use of moral and material factors employed simultaneously by the victor. These theories, believed to be true because founded on mathematical bases, were entirely wrong because they had not considered the most important factor of all, the human factor. They were fundamentally wrong, because they tried to make of war an exact science. Thus came these exclusive studies of ground, defenses, armament, organization, administration, all more or less scientific, but dealing only with the physical side of war. As to the moral side, the side which results from human action, it was neither understood nor explained. The French had been influenced, of course, by the triumph of Prussianism in 1870; unconsciously had been trying to apply to their race the principles which were fit only for a people like the Germans, to whom a machine-made war is alone conceivable.

But the doctrines and utterances of Foch provide even clearer answers than this to the statement which disclosed President Wilson's error. War, said the president, in the belief that he was offering a profound and stimulating admonition, "is undramatic, practical and of scientific definiteness and precision." Contrast this with the views of Foch, after a half century's study and practice of war. In the beginning of one of his books he placed as a text this quotation from Joseph de Maistre, a noted writer and diplomatist: "A lost battle is a battle one believes one's self to have lost. In a material sense battle can be lost. \* \* \* A battle, then, can only be lost morally. If so, it is only morally that a battle can be won."

War undramatic and of scientific precision? "Nobody would think to-day of claiming" says Foch, "that there can be a science of war. That would be as absurd as a science of poetry, of painting, of music." The very essence of his doctrine is found in a quotation he repeatedly made from Antonio Henri Jomini, a famous Swiss, who was one of Napoleon's leaders and became one of the greatest of military theorists: "Far from being an exact science, war is a frightful and passionate drama." The leader who deals with a drama of human passion as though it were a manifestation of mechanical forces is already beaten, if he

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