

The Fulton County News.

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RECORD OF DEATHS.

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

DANIEL E. FORE.

Having lived to the advanced age of ninety years and nineteen days, Daniel E. Fore, Esq., passed away at his home on North second street, McConnellsburg, Pa., at an early hour Friday morning, July 13, 1917. Funeral services conducted by Rev. Edward Jackson, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, took place at his late residence at 12:45 p. m., Sunday, after which the remains were taken to Knobsville for interment.

Mr. Fore was a son of David and Elizabeth Kittle Fore, and was born near Knobsville, Pa., May 24, 1827. He made a trip "west" when 16 years of age, the age of 20 he pushed his way to the Pacific Coast, having attracted thither by the discovery of gold in California. Conditions in that new country at that time were not to his liking and he returned by boat to San Francisco, thence overland through Mexico City to Vera Cruz, and thence by boat to New Orleans.

He was married in Iowa on the 3rd day of May 1853 to Miss Nancy Jane Beatty, a native of Lincoln county, Pa., and after returning to Pennsylvania lived on a farm four miles north of McConnellsburg until five years ago when he bought a nice property in McConnellsburg where he, with his daughter, Katie, spent the remainder of his life. During his long life, he was sick but little, and was able to walk about town until a few days prior to his death, which came as the result of a "wearing out."

His wife died about sixteen years ago. He is survived by two sons and two daughters, namely: Joseph, near Markes, Franklin county; Rolla B., residing in Philadelphia; Mary Elizabeth, wife of John La Master, Franklin county; and Miss Katie at home.

JOSEPH MARKEY.

Joseph Markey, a former Fulton county citizen, died at his late home at Loysburg, Bedford county, Pa., on Friday, June 29, 1917, after a very brief illness. Markey spent his boyhood at Burnt Cabins. He, after moving to Wells Valley, Pa., married Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Markey. For a time they kept a store at New Grenada, and later moved to Wells Tannery. Some five or more years ago, Markey removed to Loysburg, where he remained until the remainder of his life. Mrs. Markey is still living, and was one of the part of the week and was congenial to everybody and always had a good kind word for every person whom she met. He was an honorable, upright, christian gentleman and was greatly missed in that community. At the Cove, Mr. Markey was born Oct. 16, 1833, and was married 38 years 8 months and 13 days.

As a veteran of the Civil War, he was a member of Company B, 31st of March, 1865, he was promoted to corporal, and honorably discharged at the close of the war, July 14, 1865.

Card of Thanks.

Katie Fore, who for several years has kept house for, and faithfully cared for her late father Daniel E. Fore, desires through the News to express her sincere gratitude to her neighbors and friends for their sympathy during his illness and death.

A singing circle composed of more young ladies of the town will meet at the home of Ruth Kendall July 21st.

Tinned Turtle.

What might have turned out more seriously, happened near Jugtown in Ayr township last Thursday evening. Ralph, son of Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Hohman suddenly became very sick. Mr. Hohman, not having telephonic communication with the doctor, Wilson Souders, a near neighbor who owns an automobile, volunteered to go to town for Dr. Mosser. Mr. Souders, who was accompanied by his son, had not proceeded more than half a mile when his car skidded and quick as wink, it had turned turtle and Mr. Souders and son were under the car. Claude Stenger, who also owns a car, came upon the scene and helped liberate Mr. Souders and son, and then hastened to town for the doctor. When Dr. Mosser arrived, he found that Ralph Hohman had suffered an attack of vertigo or some kindred trouble which was only temporary, and that Mr. Souders had escaped from the wreck with only three ribs broken.

Peninsula, O.

Elias Hauman, writing from Peninsula, O., "The News comes to me regularly and 'it's like getting a letter from home.' I read about the big hail storm you had a few weeks ago, but one passed over this section on the 9th of July that did a lot of damage. The hail cut the corn and garden vegetation badly. Most of the wheat was crushed to the ground, and the wind was so strong that many people were greatly alarmed, fearing that their houses would be blown down. A regular cloud-burst occurred at Cleveland and the rain just poured down. For an hour and a half, many of the streets were flooded to the depth of 4 and 5 feet. Automobiles were stranded, and much damage resulted from the storm.

The weather has been unseasonably cool in northern Ohio this summer and everything seems backward. I like the place withal, and there is plenty of employment for every one that wants to work and the wages is good.

Fatal Automobile Accident.

On Wednesday night of last week, Fred I. Benson, accompanied by three other persons, was driving a Studebaker car down Rhodes' Hill, about a mile south of Saxton, Bedford county. The brakes refusing to hold, Mr. Benson lost control of the car which ran off the road, crashed through a nearby fence, and turned turtle, pinning Mr. Benson under it. When rescued, he was found to be badly injured, and he was taken to the Chalfonte hotel in Saxton, where he died about three hours later. Mrs. Mortz and daughter who were occupants of the car escaped without serious injury. The unfortunate man was a son of Mr. and Mrs. James A. Benson, near Dublin Mills, this county.

Auto Accident.

An accident that should be classed as something less dignified than accidental occurred in front of Seylar's drug store last Saturday morning, because it looked like reckless driving on the part of a stranger who drove his auto into Walter Johnston's car. (Walter was as close to the curb as it was possible to go, when a stranger drove up from behind him and carelessly side-swiped the Johnston car, denting the latter's fender and running board. The stranger offered to pay the damage, but Walter is too busy farming to "monkey" with repairs, and he did not care to accept pay for any thing less than new parts, and he let the other party go free.

The Lutheran Sunday School of Big Cove Tannery will hold a picnic in Sloan's Woods, Saturday, August 4th.

The Old Band.

McConnellsburg's first Cornet Band was organized in the spring of 1858, in the Squire Shoemaker building, now owned by the Theodore Thompson heirs on East Lincoln Way. The original members were: Leader, Robert Divilbiss; assistant leader, Peter M. Lump; first alto, David Goldsmith; second alto, William Orth; first tenor, John Linn; second tenor, R. N. Shimer; bass, Samuel Shoemaker; baritone, William Downes; bass, D. L. McNulty; snare drum, Martin M. Bender; bass drum, Benjamin N. Sterrett; cymbals, Benjamin Shimer. The teacher was a Mr. Shattuck, of Chambersburg.

Of these twelve men, but two are now living: D. L. McNulty and M. M. Bender. Of the older men that belonged to that organization at a later date are Albert Stoner, John Comer, Henry Comer, L. C. Bailey and B. W. Peck.

Along in the 80's the band reached a high water mark, being nicely uniformed and owning a stylish band-wagon. In the earlier days of the band, that organization figured as an important asset in political campaigns. Mass meetings were held in different parts of the County, and, of course no meeting would be complete without the Band, and the politicians came down with lots of real money, and the band thrived. As political organizations began to divert their funds into different channels the bands went down, and now it is a struggle for any band in small towns to keep its head above water.

Why Should You Worry?

Of course, you are not lying awake nights fearing that you may be drafted. If you knew that your chance to win a prize in the "Louisiana Lottery" was no better than the chance that you will get into the army over the draft route, you would not invest any money in it.

On the basis of ten million men, the chances are only 1 to 10 that you will be among the first million called. Then, if you should be among the number drafted, the chances are only 1 to 40 that you will see service.

Officials are going on the theory that only about one man out of four will meet the physical requirements for active service and at the same time not be exempt because of national, industrial or family reasons.

Out of the entire 9,500,000 registered it is estimated that a field army of only about 2,500,000 at the outside will be obtained. There is no present intention of raising an army of this size, however. The first draft army will be for 500,000, plus what is needed to fill up other ranks. The figures has been tentatively set at 687,000.

To Be Done Secretly.

It is reported that the Westinghouse interests in Pittsburgh are seeking one thousand men who are willing to sign an agreement to enter a new plant to be built for the manufacture of war munitions. The men are to remain imprisoned for ten months, all communications from the outside world to be shut off from them. It is said that the new plant will manufacture a powerful implement of war by a secret process, which must be guarded from all except those who are engaged in the work.

Recreation, entertainment and a large salary are promised to all who have been approached with offers of positions.

Tobacco for Soldiers.

Washington, July 13.—Word from France that tobacco is the thing of all others most prized by the men in the trenches, caused Representative Gould, of New York, to introduce a bill providing for a pound of either chewing or smoking tobacco monthly with the rations of every soldier, sailor and marine.

POLITICAL CALENDAR FOR 1917

giving dates when duties are to be performed under the several laws relating to the Primary, and the General Election.

The Political Parties which must nominate their candidates at the Primary Election are: Republican, Democrat, Socialist, Prohibition, Washington, Roosevelt Progressive.

Fall Primary Election, Wednesday, September 19, 1917. General Election, Tuesday, November 6, 1917.

Every voter in cities of the first, second and third classes must be registered to vote at the Primary or the November Election.

The Personal Registration days in cities are: Thursday, August 30, 1917, Tuesday, September 4, 1917, Saturday, September 15, 1917.

The hours for Registration are 8 o'clock a. m., to 1 o'clock p. m., and 2 o'clock p. m., to 6 o'clock p. m., and 7 o'clock p. m., to 10 o'clock p. m.

The first day for securing signatures to Petitions to file with the Secretary of the Commonwealth is Monday, July 2, 1917.

The last day to file Petitions of Nomination, with the Secretary of the Commonwealth for the Primary is Friday, August 10, 1917.

The first day to secure signatures on Petitions to be filed with the County Commissioners is Friday, July 13, 1917.

The last day for filing Petitions with the County Commissioners is Wednesday, August 22, 1917.

The last days to be assessed in boroughs and townships for the November Election are: Tuesday and Wednesday, September 4 and 5, 1917. Assessors sit at polling places on these days.

The last day to pay tax to qualify for the November Election is Saturday, October 6, 1917.

The last day when candidates, whose Petitions are filed with the Secretary of the Commonwealth, may withdraw before the Primary is Friday, August 17, 1917, up to 4 o'clock p. m.

No voter can vote a party ticket at the Primary unless he is enrolled as a member of the Party whose ballot he asks for. Voters living in townships and boroughs can be assessed and enrolled at the same time by applying to the Assessor at the polling place on Tuesday and Wednesday, September 4 and 5, 1917. Voters in all cities can enroll on Registration days.

Crop Report.

L. H. Wible's latest crop and livestock report gives the average weight of Fulton county wool fleeces at just a trifle under six pounds. Many of these fleeces were sold for \$3.00 this year. This money added to the sum received for lambs made the average returns from sheep probably about \$6.00 per head, or \$60 for a flock of ten, although we believe there are flocks of ten in the County that returned \$100 to the owner this year.

We would be pleased to hear from our readers, stating what they consider a fair return received from a sheep. You will be glad to hear what the other fellow is doing with his flock, and the other fellow wants your experience. Wool at present prices is bringing sheep into the lime-light once more.

Mud on Auto Tags.

The first arrests in the campaign of the Gettysburg authorities to enforce automobile laws were made on Wednesday, when four automobile drivers were taken into custody and given hearings charged with allowing mud and dirt to accumulate on their license tags, until the figures were not plainly legible. They paid fines of \$10 each and costs of \$3.50.

Our Financial Strength.

Two billion dollars is a tremendous sum of money. Yet the American people have loaned their Government that much and have barely touched their resources. The money was raised so easily it only seemed to show the tremendous financial strength of the country.

It is not one-tenth of our bank deposit. It is less than one-eighth of our bank loans for one year. It was less than one-half of our national savings for 1916 and only five per cent of our national income for the year according to estimates.

Not only is this first Liberty Loan issue of two billion dollars much larger than the initial loans of the other nations engaged in the war but it was raised in much less time with much less effort and was subscribed to by a vastly greater number of individuals; this too when danger was far from us and the nation in a calm frame of mind.

The coming second issue of Liberty Loan Bonds, with the great mass of the people of the country much better educated as to Government bond issues and Government finances in general, it is reasonable to suppose, will be disposed of with even greater success than the initial issue.

The over-subscription to the initial issue of over a billion dollars augurs well for the success of the next loan. There are several million more investors in Government bonds in America than there were a month ago. Then there were some three hundred thousand holders of United States bonds; now there are over four million. And the thrill of the thought of our soldiers in France will rally the people to the nation's call.

Troops Mobilizing.

One hundred and twenty-five thousand national guardsmen in eleven states, the first contingent of nearly a million men were mobilized at noon last Sunday, Company C, in which are some Fulton County boys, going into camp at Wolf Park, Chambersburg. The boys have twelve big tents, the kind they used down on the border, and the camp gives the impression that war is in our midst and we are in the midst of war.

Next Tuesday another 100,000 representing nineteen other States will be mobilized and made ready to entrain for the South.

In three weeks the third contingent from seventeen southern States will be called to the colors completing the mobilization of the first sixteen divisions of the citizen army from which an expeditionary force to re-enforce the regulars under General Pershing in France will soon be drawn.

Had Leg Taken Off.

Harvey Brodbeck, a son of Van Brodbeck, of Three Springs, where the young man was reared who had been living at Mount Union and was employed at the powder works until about three weeks ago when he moved to Pitcairn, met with a very serious accident on Friday morning at 1 o'clock. He had been employed as a brakeman on the Pennsylvania railroad, and was on a car loaded with steel rails, when a wreck occurred and he had his right leg ground off between the ankle and the knee.

Milk an Economical Food

Milk is a fairly economical food as prices now stand. It contains no refuse and the food nutrients it furnishes are completely digested. However, the amount of water in proportion to nutrients is large. Even at a high price per quart, milk should be used as a staple article of diet, advises Miss Pearl MacDonald, of the Pennsylvania State College.

Subscribe for the NEWS.

Why Make the Farmer the Goat?

Of course the farmer should raise more crops—lengthen out his already long hours, pound his horse a little harder, work his half grown boys as men—all out of pure patriotism.

Who says so? Why, the bankers, the railroads, the packers, the grain interests—all the anvil chorus of how-to-do-it advisers.

Very well, gentlemen. What is sauce for the goose ought to be sauce for the gander. Suppose we farmers ask you a few questions:

Mr. Banker, are you now working your money overtime, at patriotically low rates, or are you shoving the rates up a bit, on the principle of charging all the traffic will bear?

Mr. Railroad, are you turning over rolling stock without any guarantees as to reasonable pay for its use, purely as a patriotic duty?

Mr. Packers, are you paying more for livestock today than before the war began in order to encourage meat production, and are you charging less per pound for meat in order to make living conditions for dependents of soldiers more tolerable?

Mr. Grainman, are you cutting out the gambling wastes, and are you setting the prices of flour low enough so as to give the consumer your war profits?

And any others, are you doing the thing you advise the farmer to do—or are you enlisting the farmers in a service you are dodging? Gentlemen, if you are pulling a free-swinging even, well and good. We will pull with you. We will listen to your advice in patience. We will even take such of your advice as we can and still hold our business together.

Your advice is doubtless well meant. But doesn't it savor just a bit of Pharisee unless it is backed up by corresponding deeds? To the farmer who is today, bending his back to the burden of feeding a hungry world, without guarantee of price, or of labor, when labor will be needed, something more tangible than good advice would seem timely and fitting.

What the farmer expects for himself is exactly what you gentlemen each demand—a guarantee of prices that will enable him to secure labor and at least break even on the costs of production.

Had you gentlemen spent the same amount of energy telling your senators and your congressmen to give the farmer such guarantees, as you have in telling the overworked farmer how and what and when to farm, you would have made some progress toward a solution of the nation's food problem.

If everybody is to have a hand in telling the farmer what to do and how to do it, let everybody carry a share of the risk that the following of free advice involves. Guarantee the farmer minimum prices on his wheat, barley, oats, corn, potatoes, and hay, good for this season's crop. Give him, too, minimum prices on wool, mutton, beef and pork, covering a term of years, so that his breeding plans can't be laid out on the basis of a safe return, present high prices of feed considered.

Gentlemen of the advice-to-the-farmer persuasion, it's your move.—Farm Stock and Home.

Seriously Burned.

Last Saturday an explosion occurred at the Jacobs mines on East Broadtop, by which Raymond Park was seriously, perhaps, fatally burned. A spark of fire dropped into a twenty-five pound open keg of powder near where Raymond Park and his brother Edgar were working. The powder burned up with a flash, scattering fire over the men, and the clothing of Raymond was nearly all burned from his body. Edgar escaped without serious burns.

WHAT IS FOOD ECONOMY?

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

Hysteria of the individual is very catching, often becoming an epidemic. Community hysteria in a representative form of government destroys its efficiency. Hysterical people are apt to run to great excesses and neglect those things in life which are of the greatest importance, not only to the success of the individual but of the community. At present we find individuals and whole communities hysterical on the economy of food-stuffs, even to the extreme of confining themselves to a maize (corn) diet instead of having a well balanced diet with the variety of food that will not only stimulate the appetite and the digestive glands, but will meet Nature's demand.

Man is an omnivorous being. We can best economize by eating what agrees with us. To resist tuberculosis and other wasting diseases and to keep in the best form for working of our physical and mental body, particularly in these times of high nervous tension, we should have meat or some good vegetable protein as a substitute in moderation once a day.

In addition to this we want fat, preferably butter or cream or fats of animals, the latter only cooked sufficiently to heat them through, with the proteins and fats we want a carbohydrate (starch or sugar.)

Today there are many diet lists being given to the public worked up into tables based upon their heat-producing power. The trouble with these diet receipts is that they are based upon tests made upon those having perfect digestion and normal amount of physical exercise in a normal atmosphere.

Life is a factor scientific medicine cannot measure. It forbids the human body from being compared with an inorganic machine or test tube experiments in the laboratory.

The digestive tract and its many glands that vary in their powers to prepare food for the assimilation of the body, are governed by the nervous system. They vary greatly in their life power to produce digestive secretions. For the reasons given each individual, after once realizing that meats, fat, starches and sugar are necessary in various proportions to maintain his health, will have to make an intensive study of what digests, so as to give him the best health and keep up his weight to give him energy, and permit him to sleep, and to be of good cheer.

You will always find that people differ from each other in their selection of food stuffs, some doing well on a large proportion of vegetable food, others doing better on a reasonable amount of meat and carbohydrates or starch, while others have to avoid starches and sugar to prevent violent indigestion and ill health.

We often find powerful men who live on very little food, while many frail, ill-nourished people have good appetites and eat plenty. These things are hard to explain. The laws of Nature are so profound that even today in this scientific age we find the digestion of people differs so that we must at present attribute it to the variation of life force.

From our actual experience in life, after long devotion to the feeding of people, we have learned that a mixed diet is essential to good health. The practical experience of the individual must be a factor in guiding him in the selection of foods and the quantity he can eat.

Mrs. Herbert Rhodes (Rosella Stevens) and little son Robert, of Mercersburg, are visiting Mrs. Rhodes' parents, Dr. and Mrs. F. K. Stevens East Lincoln Way.