

# 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.

**MRS. JOHN P. CONRAD.**  
Sarah Belle, wife of John P. Conrad, passed away at their home on West Market street, Thursday morning, November 15, 1917, after a lingering illness of acute pulmonary tuberculosis. The funeral took place on Saturday morning, the 17th, the services conducted by her pastor Rev. C. F. Jacobs, of the Lutheran Church, and interment was made in Union cemetery.

The deceased was a daughter of the late Andrew and Rebecca Stites Grissinger, and was born April 17, 1857; hence she was aged 60 years, 6 months, and 29 days. On the 9th of June, 1884, she was married to John P. Conrad, who survives to mourn the loss of a faithful wife.

Mrs. Conrad was a devoted member of the Lutheran Church, a faithful worker in the Sunday school and enthusiastic in all the activities of the Church. She is also survived by the following brothers and sisters: Daniel L., of McConnellsburg; William, of Plainfield, Cumberland County; Annie, wife of David Rotz, of Tod township; Ada, wife of Wm. R. Karns, of Everett, and Tillie, wife of John B. Booth, near Madrasville, Huntingdon County.

**MRS. JACOB DOUGLASS.**  
At five o'clock Saturday morning, November 10, 1917, death entered the home of Jacob Douglas on Timber Ridge and claimed as its victim the young wife Goldie, as she was familiarly known, as she was familiarly known.

She was a daughter of the late Frank Hess. She was born at Hess' Mill October 23, 1890, and was aged 27 years and 18 days.

Mrs. Douglass had been in declining health for several months and all that skilled medical aid and careful nursing could do, was only to prolong the young life for a short while. She was a member of Damascus Christian Church and attended worship as long as her health would permit. Goldie had not one known enemy and was of a sunny disposition, always bright and cheerful and maintained every hope of recovery up to within a few hours of her death, which resulted from tuberculosis. Although her death was not unexpected, yet it was a shock to this community as well as her relatives.

Her remains were laid to rest in the cemetery at Damascus, general services being conducted Friday by her pastor, Rev. A. Garland. The floral tributes were beautiful and the large number of sorrowing friends who attended her funeral was evidence of the high esteem in which she was held.

The deceased is survived by her husband and little four-year-old Harold, her mother, four brothers and one brother.—Harrisburg News.

## Hunting On Sunday.

The law governing hunting and fishing in Pennsylvania on Sundays, is as follows:

Section 1. Act May 1, 1909, provides that there shall be no fishing of any kind or with any device, by any person, on the first day of the week, commonly called Sunday.

Section 2. Act April 21, 1915 provides that there shall be no hunting or fishing or chasing of game on the first day of the week, commonly called Sunday. Penalties are provided for any violation of this law of this State on Sunday at targets or at a mark, or at a crow, a hawk, or at any other thing prohibited by the game laws of this State.

Keith and family, of McConnellsburg, spent a few days last week with friends at Clear

## CRUSHED IN COAL MINE.

Fall of Rock on Tuesday of Last Week Causes the Death of Ernest Mort at Sixmile Run.

A distressing accident occurred in a mine at Sixmile Run, Bedford County on Tuesday of last week, in which Ernest Mort, son of Mr. and Mrs. George Mort of that place and grandson of Squire J. S. Mort, of Clear Ridge, lost his life.

Ernest was a driver and had gone into a room for a car of coal about 10:30 o'clock when a rock weighing about 400 lbs. dropped on him, crushing him. In the hope of saving his life, he was rushed to the Altoona General Hospital, where upon examination, it was found that his back and neck were both broken. He, however, lived until 5 o'clock, Wednesday. The funeral took place at Clear Ridge last Sunday, Rev. Speece conducting the services, and his remains were interred in the cemetery at that place. The services were attended by perhaps, the largest number of people ever seen at Clear Ridge—there being 81 automobiles, besides carriages, buggies and wagons.

Ernest was a member of the Miners' Union and a member of the Jr. American Mechanics, and held in high esteem by his associates. His age was 19 years and 22 days. Besides his parents, he is survived by 3 brothers and 4 sisters, namely, Charles, in the U. S. Navy; Arthur and Alfred at home, and Esther, Naomi, Clara and Alfareta—all at home.

## Taken to Hospital.

Dr. Mosser took Mrs. Boyd Elvey, East Lincoln Way, to the Chambersburg hospital last Friday for treatment and a possible surgical operation. Mrs. Elvey has been in declining health for some time.

Since the foregoing was put in type we have learned that Mrs. Elvey underwent the operation on Friday evening and that she is now getting along well.

On the same day Dr. Robinson took Mrs. Jacob Hykes of the Cove to the same institution. Mrs. Hykes has been afflicted in one of her feet and a surgical operation will likely be necessary.

## Bran For His Trouble.

Abram W. Deshong, of Andover, was in town last Saturday with a load of the old-fashioned buckwheat flour. Mr. Deshong had a crop of about 80 bushels this year. He had 32 bushels ground which made him almost 32 twenty-five-pound sacks, which he is selling at \$1.50 a sack. This is about the same as taking \$1.50 a bushel for buckwheat. He feels however, that the bran just about pays for the trouble of taking it to the mill and sacking the flour.

## Handled Bees in a Henry.

County Surveyor Frank P. Plessinger of Whips Cove is not only skillful in the use of the transit, but knows a thing or two about horticulture and bee keeping. After the death of Johnnie Magsum, Mr. Plessinger bought Johnnie's apiary of 21 colonies and a few days ago, in a Ford automobile, he removed the entire lot to his home a distance of 24 miles without the slightest damage to the bees, to himself, or to the automobile.

## Beats All.

Misses Etta and Rebecca Hockensmith of Pleasant Ridge, accompanied by Mr. Howard Kegg, of Bedford, spent a few hours in McConnellsburg last Saturday afternoon. Among the vegetables raised in the garden at the Hockensmith home this season was a beet that measured 22 inches in circumference, was 15 inches in length, and weighed eight pounds.

## VISITED CAMP LEE.

Had Pleasant Trip and Found Fulton County Boys Glad to See Folks from Home.

Misses Nellie and Rheue Barmont, of Tod township, whose brother Earl is at Camp Lee, Va., and Mrs. Edgar Gobin of the same township, whose husband is at the same place, decided it would be nice to go down and see the boys, and accordingly, on the 9th inst., they set out for the journey and reached home on the 13th.

The following from Miss Nell Barmont will be of interest to all who have relatives at the camp, or who may be contemplating a visit to that place.

"Owing to the fact that Saturday afternoon and Sunday is the only time the boys are not engaged in drill work, it is most satisfactory to leave McConnellsburg on the five-o'clock autobus in the afternoon and go to Chambersburg in time to catch a train down the Valley for Harrisburg. At 11:50 you can get a through train at Harrisburg which will take you to Richmond and Petersburg via York, Baltimore and Washington. This train is due to reach Petersburg at 9:10 Saturday morning; but on account of the congested traffic since the establishment of military camps in the South, nearly all trains are late. Our train did not reach Petersburg until 10:45.

"Petersburg, a town of 30,000 people is doing a thriving business just now. Hotels are numerous, but on Saturday you must register early if you want to be sure of a good room. There are lots of restaurants and the rates are fair. Lodging at the hotels cost you from a dollar to \$6.50 a day. In a short time the Y. W. C. A. building at Camp Lee will be completed. Then ladies will be accommodated right at the camp, which will be very much appreciated by tired visitors.

"While the Camp is situated but three miles from Petersburg, it is very tiresome going back and forth on trolleys which are always crowded beyond their capacity.

"Conductors permit passengers to stand on the steps, which of course is attended with more or less danger. We saw a fine young soldier crushed. He was standing on the steps of the trolley and he was riding, and he was caught between the trolley and a telegraph pole. He was hurried off to a hospital, and we did not hear anything more about him.

"News of our expected arrival had been circulated among the Fulton County boys, and while we were personally acquainted with only about a dozen of them, during the time of our stay we met most of the whole contingent. The boys who had been strangers to us at home, seemed to appreciate our visit as highly as our home folks. They would say, 'You are from Fulton County, and that is home.'

"We spent Saturday afternoon, Sunday, and Monday forenoon at the Camp. Sunday we visited brother Earl's barrack, the trenches, the wire netting, the Y. M. C. A. auditorium, the post exchange building etc. And, by-the-way, an airship from Newport News, Va., was a very unexpected, though much appreciated visitor Sunday; for we, as many of the boys, had never seen one.

"Monday morning we went out to the grounds to see the boys drill, which was intensely interesting, but the limited space allotted to this article, forbids an attempt at description.

"We believe that our boys, in general are getting along very nicely; although many of them are realizing that it is much harder to live a consistent Christian life at Camp Lee, than back in farming districts of old Fulton County. Yet they are happy, and are anxious to help bring

## COUNTY INSTITUTE.

December 3-7. The Strongest and Best Talent in the History of the County Work.

The fifty-first annual session of the Fulton County Teachers' Institute will convene in the auditorium of the Public School Building Monday December 3 at 1:30 o'clock.

We wish to invite, and indeed to urge, all friends of education to attend all sessions.

Our instructors have a national reputation along their line of work and, therefore, live educational subjects will be discussed at each and every one of its sessions.

No patron interested in the good of our schools can afford to miss any of these addresses.

The night entertainments are first class.

On Monday evening, we shall have with us Hon. Nathan C. Schaffer, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, who will deliver a lecture, "The School and the War."

Our people have heard Dr. Schaffer on former occasions, and it is needless to say that this lecture will be most valuable and instructive to our people—coming as it does, when we are engaged in the most gigantic struggle that the world has ever seen.

Alton Packard, the "Master Cartoonist," will give an entertainment on Tuesday evening. This is said to be very humorous. Packard draws his cartoons in the presence of his audience. Those persons who enjoy an evening of good, clean, fun, cannot afford to miss Packard.

This is actually a high priced entertainment. On Wednesday evening Dr. Edward Amherst Ott, will deliver his famous lecture "Sour Grapes."

This lecture has been delivered over two thousand times. The management of the County Institute has been desirous of securing Dr. Ott during the past three years, but the source of finance with which to run a county institute in Fulton County is small—there being only eighty-four teachers in the county—we have not had Dr. Ott before.

This time we have taken the chance; and we wish to say that any one who does not take advantage of the opportunity, will miss a first class lecture.

The Fairchild Ladies Quartet will entertain us on Thursday evening. This, also, comes highly recommended as a first class entertainment.

The County Superintendent has spared neither time nor money in his effort to make this one of the most entertaining and profitable institutes the county has ever held.

To all persons (and especially to those persons who may feel unable to attend the night sessions) we give a strong invitation to attend every one of its day sessions. We feel that all friends of education need the institute, and that the institute needs all friends of education.

Respectfully,  
J. EMERY THOMAS,  
County Supt.

this awful war to a close. Let us not forget that while they are exposed to the dangers incident to camp life and to the hand-to-hand conflict with the enemy on the front line, we at home can do much to add to their comfort and safety by giving to the Y. M. C. A. work. Will we do it?

It is well worth any one's time and money to visit our boys at a training camp. Not only are the visits appreciated by the boys but it is a gain of valuable information to the visitors.

O no; it doesn't cost so much. The railroad fare from Chambersburg to Petersburg is \$3.69—one way. A "25-dollar bill" ought to cover all railroad fares and a liberal allowance for living and other incidental expenses in making the trip.

NELL M. BARMONT,  
McConnellsburg, Pa.

## WAR SAVING PLAN.

How You Can Help Uncle Sam Win the War, and at the Same Time Help Yourself.

It is by saving the pennies that you may be able to save the dimes. It was Franklin that said, "A penny saved is two-pence earned." A government is powerful just in proportion as its people are thrifty and frugal. Just now the Government needs money and at the same time, it wants you to learn the lesson of saving and thrift.

You may not have fifty dollars to buy a liberty bond. The Government has made it possible for you to help with a small sum as twenty-five cents. The war-savings plan provided for in the last bond act, of September 24, 1917, had been formulated and announced by the Treasury Department and goes into operation on Monday, December 3.

The plan puts it easily in reach of every American citizen to save money and at the same time aid the Government by supplying it with sinews of war.

Stamps which are the Government's certificates of indebtedness, are to be sold in two denominations—thrift stamps, which cost 25 cents each and war-savings stamps which cost from \$4.12 to \$4.23 each according to the month in which they are purchased.

With the first thrift stamp the purchaser is given a thrift card with spaces for 16 stamps. When 16 thrift stamps have been purchased and affixed the thrift card can be exchanged for a war-savings stamp by paying the difference between the \$4 thrift stamps represent and the current value of a war-savings stamp which in December 1917 and January, 1918, will be \$4.12 and thereafter 1 cent for each succeeding month during the year 1918.

With the first war-savings stamps obtained by purchase or exchange the owner is given a war-savings certificate containing space for 20 war-savings stamps. If the 20 spaces are filled during December, 1917 or January 1918 the cost to the purchaser will be \$4.12 for each stamp or \$82.40 for the full certificate and on the 1st day of January, 1923, the Government will redeem the certificate at \$100, giving the holder a net profit of \$17.60 for the use of his money.

Although these investments do not mature until January 1, 1923 provision is made whereby upon 10 days' written notice after January 1, 1918, such certificates will be redeemed by postmasters at their cost to the purchaser plus 1 cent a month on each war-savings stamp on the certificate.

The thrift stamps do not bear interest, but the war-savings stamps bear 4 per cent, compounded quarterly. The certificates will be dated January 2, 1918 and mature January 1, 1923.

Under the plan an amount as small as 25 cents can be invested in a Government security, and as soon as \$4 has been thus invested an interest-bearing certificate of the United States Government can be secured.

The stamps and certificates can be obtained from post offices, banks, or trust companies, at most railroad stations, stores, factories, and many other public places.

Having the entire wealth of the United States back of them, and being redeemable as above stated, there is no danger of any depreciation in value of the certificates.

## Mrs. McAdoo Thanks.

Mrs. Wm. G. McAdoo, wife of the secretary of the treasury and daughter of President Wilson writes to the NEWS, as chairman of the "Woman's liberty loan committee, thanking this newspaper for the splendid co-operation given in obtaining wide publicity during the Liberty Loan campaign."

## WAR INSURANCE.

Secretary McAdoo Calls Attention to the Generous Provision Made for Enlisted Men and Women.

TO THE OFFICERS AND ENLISTED MEN AND WOMEN OF THE ARMY AND NAVY OF THE UNITED STATES AND THEIR RELATIVES:

The Secretary of the Treasury, through the Bureau of War Risk Insurance, has been charged with the administration of the War Insurance Law enacted by the Congress as a measure of justice to the men and women who have been called to give their lives, if need be, in the service of their country.

I wish to acquaint you with the benefits and privileges which your Government has placed at your disposal. It is essential that you and your families at home should know of your and their rights under this law in order that full advantage may be taken of them.

To care for the wife and children of the enlisted man during his service, the War Insurance Law compels him to contribute up to one-half of his pay for their support. The Government, on application, will generously add to this an allowance of from \$5 to \$50 a month, according to the size of the family. Moreover, if the enlisted man will make some further provision himself for a dependent parent, brother, sister, or grandchild, they may be included in the Government allowance.

If, as a result of injuries incurred or disease contracted in the line of duty, an officer or enlisted man or an Army or Navy nurse should be disabled, provision is made for compensation of from \$30 to \$100 a month to him, and, should he die, compensation of from \$20 to \$75 a month will be paid to his wife, his child or his widowed mother.

In order, however, fully to protect each person and family, Congress has made it possible for every soldier, sailor, and nurse to obtain life and total-disability insurance. This insurance applies to injuries received while he or she is in the service or after he or she shall have left it.

Exposure to the extra dangers of war makes the cost of life insurance in private life insurance companies prohibitive. It was therefore, a plain duty and obligation for the Government to assume the risk of insuring hundreds of thousands of our soldiers and sailors who are making the supreme sacrifice. Under this law, every soldier and sailor and nurse, commissioned and enlisted, and of any age, has the right, between now and February 12, 1918 to take out life and total-disability insurance up to \$10,000 at very low cost, with the Government without medical examination. This right is purely optional. The soldiers and sailors are not compelled to take insurance, but if they desire to exercise the right, they must do so before the 12th of February, 1918. The cost ranges from 65 cents monthly, at the age of 21, to \$1.20 monthly, at the age of 51, for each \$1,000 of insurance.

This is a small charge on a man's pay—small in proportion to the benefits it may bring. The premiums will be deducted from his pay if he desires, thus eliminating trouble on his part. To provide adequate protection until February 12, 1918, during the period when the soldiers and sailors are learning the details of this law, the Government automatically insures each man and woman, commissioned or enlisted in the military service of the United States. It pays the man \$25 a month during total permanent disability; if he dies within 20 years, it pays the rest of 240 monthly installments of \$25 each to his wife, child or widowed mother.

I desire to call the provisions

## THE BANANA AS A FOOD.

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

The banana is a tropical fruit. In its natural state it grows in great abundance and the cost is comparatively little in labor to sustain the trees. Its flavor is generally liked by man. It is nourishing as it contains one and three-tenths per cent. proteins, six-tenths per cent. fats, and twenty-two per cent. carbohydrates, with a full value of four hundred and forty-seven calories per pound.

In Rio de Janeiro, South America, the forests of these tall dignified trees present an attractive sight. The leaves are not as beautiful as those of the hard-wood trees of our colder climates which shed their foliage in the fall of the year and sleep until the warm sun starts the sap circulating, somewhat as the blood circulates through man's vascular system. Foliage of tropical vegetation that is exposed the entire year around to winds, hot suns, etc., is thereby faded and damaged until it is not comparable to our fresh, spring growths.

In the tropics the fruit is left on the banana tree until thoroughly ripe, and the natives are particular to cook it before eating, as it is otherwise hard to digest. But in order to allow of shipping it is packed green. Then it is sent all over the civilized world to a people who, even to this day, do not know how to handle it.

The beautiful yellow fruit is attractive and therefore is placed on our tables to be eaten raw. This is often injurious, as it causes indigestion. The fruit, when fit to eat, has many black spots on the skin and sometimes, even, the whole skin becomes black. This indicates that it has ripened. Even in this state, however, it is not as easily digestible as when cooked.

The small dealers purchase the fruit green and, to hasten the ripening of some to sell at once so as to get their money back quickly, resort to different methods. One is to put it in their beds so that the heat of the body makes it marketable sooner. This is a dirty, dangerous habit. Once we had a typhoid fever epidemic at Lynn, Mass., as a result of this custom. One of the occupants of the bed had the fever. Always treat the skin as a dirty, infected part of the banana, which should be washed or destroyed.

Our children are often made sick by eating the raw fruit and are not infrequently poisoned by the dirt they get off the skins. The banana, however, intelligently handled, is of vital importance to our economy and should be eaten even more generally than it is in these times of conservation of food values.

of this just and generous law to the attention of our officers and enlisted men and women so that they may not be deprived of their rights through lack of knowledge. Full information may be obtained from the Bureau of War Risk Insurance of the Treasury Department, Washington, D. C. I earnestly urge that the officers of the Army and Navy give to the men under their command all possible aid in helping them to understand fully the benefits that this insurance may bring to their families and the small cost at which it may be obtained.

This is the greatest measure of protection ever offered to its fighting forces by any nation in the history of the world. It is not charity; it is simply justice to the enlisted men and women and to their loved ones at home, and each and every one of them should promptly take the benefits of this great law.

W. G. McADOO,  
Secretary of the Treasury.