

# The Fulton County News.

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McCONNELLSBURG, PA., DECEMBER 27, 1917.

\$1.50 A YEAR.

## RECORD OF DEATHS.

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

### S. H. HOCKENSMITH.

Samuel H. Hockensmith, one of Licking Creek township's best citizens, died at the home of his son Leonard, near Saluvia, Thursday afternoon, December 20, 1917, aged 74 years and 2 days. Mr. Hockensmith had been in failing health for some time, but only bedfast a few days.

The funeral conducted by Rev. J. L. Yearick, of McConnellsburg, took place last Sunday afternoon, and interment was made in the cemetery at the Greenhill Presbyterian church.

Mr. Hockensmith had been married to Miss Elizabeth Mumma, who preceded him to the great beyond ten years ago last March. To this union were born eight children, six of whom are living, namely, Leonard, near Saluvia; David, Cameron, Ill.; George, Philadelphia; Mabel, wife of Herman H. Snyder, Williamsport, Pa.; John, Saluvia, and Otis E., Cameron, Ill. He leaves, also, two brothers and one sister: George B., Garden Grove, Iowa; Miles H., Syracuse, Ind.; and Susan, wife of John Truax, near Needmore, Pa.

The sons and daughters of the deceased were all in attendance at the funeral except George. The deceased was a member of Harrisonville Lodge, No. 710, I. O. F., members of which attended the funeral and observed the impressive ritualistic service at the grave.

### MISS ELIZABETH BAILEY.

Miss Elizabeth Bailey passed away at the home of her niece, Mrs. Jennie Hatfield, near Coalt, Pa., on Friday, December 14, 1917 at the advanced age of 83 years and 8 days. The immediate cause of her death was pneumonia and she was sick only four days. The funeral took place on the following Sunday, the services being conducted by Eld. C. L. Funk, and interment was made at the cemetery at the Tonokey Baptist church.

The deceased was a member of one of Fulton County's oldest and most highly esteemed families, and with her passing, the last one bearing the name in the County is gone. During the last 17 years she had been in the home and under the tender care of her niece, Mrs. Hatfield.

### THELMA IRENE HELMAN.

Thelma Irene little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Mack Helman died last Thursday night, December 13th after suffering a short time with pneumonia. She was aged 1 year, 7 months and 21 days.

Rev. Yearick conducted funeral services the following Sunday and the fair little form was conveyed to the Reformed cemetery for interment.

### Authors Ologouarian Gone.

George Finiff, sr., aged 85 years and 3 months, passed away at the home of his son N. I. Finiff in Chambersburg on Thursday night December 20, 1917, after an illness covering a period of several weeks.

The deceased was born on the old Finiff place in Todd township and spent most of his long life in that township.

He is survived by his wife and the following children: Mrs. Jay Sargent of Bloomington, Ill.; Mrs. George Wagner of Mechanicsburg; Philip H., George F., and Mrs. Ella Helman of McConnellsburg and N. I. Finiff of 118 West King street. Mr. Finiff was a member of the McConnellsburg Lutheran church and a good citizen. He had resided in Chambersburg for the past seven weeks.

General Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Interment in Cedar Grove cemetery.

## How About Your Income Tax?

In a communication received by this paper, Collector of Internal Revenue, B. F. Davis, announces that a federal income tax officer will be sent into this county on the second day of January and will be here until January 12th. He will have his office in the Post Office at McConnellsburg, and he will be there every day ready and willing to help persons subject to the income tax make out their returns without any cost to them for his services.

Returns of income for the year 1917 must be made on forms provided before March 1, 1918. Because many people do not understand the law and will not know how to make out their returns the government is sending in this expert to do it for them. But the duty is on the taxpayer to make himself known to the government. If he doesn't make return as required before March 1, he may have to pay a penalty ranging from \$20 to 1,000. So, if you do not want to take chances, you better call on the income tax man. If you are not sure about being subject to the tax, better ask him and make sure. Whether you see the income tax man or not, you must make returns if your net income amounts to \$1,000 (single) or \$2,000 (married).

The Collector suggests that everybody start figuring up now his income and expenses so as to be ready with the figures when the expert arrives. Expenses, however do not mean family expenses, money used to pay off the principal of a debt, new machinery, buildings, or anything like that. They mean what you spend in making your money—interests, taxes paid, hired help, amount paid for goods sold, seed, stock bought for feeding, rent, (except for your dwelling,) etc. Income includes about every dollar you get.

## Letter of Appreciation.

The following letter from one of the "boys" who was the recipient of a sweater knit by Mrs. P. P. Shives of McConnellsburg, shows how much the "boys" appreciate what the women of the country are doing for their relief and comfort, and thus, helping Uncle Samuel win the war. Mrs. Shives has knit two sweaters, one scarf, and seven pairs of wristlets. Here's the letter:

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., December 18, 1917. MY DEAR FRIEND:—Perhaps you are wondering just now who has written this letter to you. Well, it's a "sailor" who has received a very warm outfit, among which was a pair of wristlets with your name on a slip of paper attached. I wish to thank you very much for your kindness, and I assure you that all these nice things are greatly appreciated by the boys.

You see, I am leaving for the "other side" to-morrow morning with a lot of other fellows, and we have all been given knitted outfits which will, no doubt, and much to our comfort.

We are known as the "Admiral Sims" draft, and will leave New York on the St. Louis. I will drop you a few lines when we get "over there."

Thanking you again for your kindness, I am,

Your Friend,  
L. M. SMITH, U. S. N.

## W. D. Myers Returns to Hancock.

It is with no little pleasure that we note the return to Hancock of Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Myers and son Howard. They will again be numbered among our permanent residents, the former having decided to open a tailoring establishment in the room recently occupied by Hess' barber shop. Mr. Myers has rented the J. E. Feltner property on High street, which he is now making ready for the occupancy of his family.—Hancock News.

## SOME DEER STORY.

Hunter Rode Antlered Buck for Two Hundred Yards Until Caught by Tree.

This, from the Waynesboro Record, takes the prize for deer hunting stories for the 1917 season: "Bell Telephone lineman Robert Harbaugh, Rouzerville, who had been spending the past two weeks hunting for deer with the Rouzerville Gun club near the Cold Spring, east of the Mont Alto sanatorium, has devised a new way in which to capture deer without shooting them, and may follow out the plan regularly in the future.

"He however discovered the new way at a risk of his life and received lacerations and abrasions over the body to such an extent that he will be several weeks recovering from them. "Last Friday Harbaugh was ranging the mountain with his fellow hunters in the hope of 'scaring out' a deer. While on the drive he came upon a large buck which offered him an excellent shot. The deer dropped to the ground with the first sound of the rifle, the bullet ploughing directly between its shoulder blades.

"Harbaugh thought it was dead and, throwing his gun down, went to the animal and sat on its neck. He drew his butcher knife from its sheath and pulled at the deer's head to get it around so that he could sever the vein and bleed it. As he did so, the animal jumped up and, with the amazed hunter astride and holding on firmly, bounded away through the brush and trees.

"Harbaugh had a thrilling ride for two hundred yards and would have gone farther had not his chin come in contact with the low hanging branch of a tree, with the speed he was being taken and when suddenly hooked by the limb, his body was catapulted through space and somersaulted around a number of times before he again struck the earth.

"He was rendered unconscious from the blow on his chin and how long he lay there he does not know. He considers it a miracle that his neck was not broken when he struck the limb.

"The deer, when struck by the ball, was likely paralyzed for a short time and came to its sense in time to save its jugular vein from being severed. It was not seen afterwards.

"Harbaugh, besides the injuries received, lost his butcher knife, a number of cartridges and his hat. He also had to hunt for one hour before finding his rifle.

"He said that a deer is much harder to ride than a telephone pole but it is more exciting. "Next year he will wear his pole climbing spurs upside down while hunting and says if he gets another opportunity to ride a deer he will dig the spurs in deep and ride the deer to death, if it prefers that to being shot."

## Wible-Klare.

On Thursday evening, December 20, 1917, Mr. J. Oram Wible and Miss Waive E. Klare were married by Rev. Dr. Clayton Albert Smucker, pastor of Stevens Memorial M. E. Church, Thirteenth and Vernon Streets, Harrisburg, Pa. The groom is a son of Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Wible formerly of McConnellsburg, now residing at Camp Hill, Pa., and he is stationed in the Quartermaster Corps, Columbus, O. On his return to Columbus at the expiration of a brief furlough, he expects to be transferred to Quartermaster Camp. The bride is an employe of the Public Service Commission, and a young lady of most excellent qualities of mind and heart.

Esther Kendall and Olive Lodge, students at the C. V. state normal school, are home for their holiday vacation.

## Letters from Subscribers.

In making a remittance of three dollars to pay two years' subscription to the Fulton County News, George A. Bard, of Pittsburgh, says the thought uppermost in the minds of the people in his city is to do something for the comfort of the soldiers in camp and at the front. The big Christmas Drive of the Red Cross is now on and everybody is working. He closes by saying, they have had some very severe weather, and by wishing the Editor and all Fulton County friends a happy and prosperous New Year.

Mrs. C. A. McConnell, La Harpe, Ill., says, "I was suddenly reminded that my subscription had expired by the non-appearance of my paper in to-day's mail, and hasten to enclose \$1.50 for a renewal.

"On the 25th of November a little daughter came to brighten the home of our son, and as this is our first grand-child, we are, of course, much interested.

"On the 1st of December, Mr. McConnell's eldest sister was stricken with that dreaded disease pneumonia, and on the 8th, she entered the life eternal. The passing of this good woman, brings a sense of loss to many of us. We have been having winter weather for some time—quite a lot of unhusked corn in the fields. May the Editor and all the readers of the NEWS have a happy and prosperous New Year."

## Fewer Deer Killed.

While deer seemed to be as plentiful in the mountains this year as formerly, it seems that there were not as many killed as in former years. There were not as many hunters engaged this year as last. Mark Bream of Gettysburg, who gathers the data every season in the South mountain section, and to whom individuals and clubs make their report, says that, while 313 were shot last season, only 173 were killed during the season which closed on the 15th inst.; of these, 89 were killed by clubs and 84 by individual hunters.

One of the most successful of our home hunters was Clarence Gelvin, near Fort Littleton. While Clarence is only 17 years of age, he has proved to be a crack shot, and in the past season he got his limit of all kinds of game except pheasants. He had to wait until the last day of the season for his deer, but when the proper chance came, he shot off the top of the head of a fine buck. Others in the upper end of the County who were each fortunate enough to get a buck were Enoch Kerlin, John Marks, Harvey Wible and Frank Wible.

## Letter from "Over There."

The following letter was received a few days ago by Mrs. Lucina Forner from her son Peter who is with the American Expeditionary Force in France.

"DEAR MOTHER:—I received your letter some time ago, and it found me well; yesterday I received the box you sent me. It contained butter, buckleberry jelly, grape jelly, plum jelly, apple butter, cakes, an apple and some tobacco. Everything was all right but the butter—it was strong. The apple showed just a small rotten speck, but it was very good. I gave my 1st Sergeant some of it, and he said it almost made him homesick. I thank you very much for the box. It was very good of you to send it, but it cost too much to send it so far. We can get writing paper here—in fact, we can get almost anything we want except pipe tobacco. Do you have to pay postage on mail that comes from me without stamps on? Well, it is almost supper time, so I must close for this time. From your loving son, Peter C. Forner, A. E. F.

## VOCATIONAL EDUCATION.

A Modern Type of Practical Training for the Boys and Girls of Fulton County.

BY PROF. FRED LODGE

The most practical and efficient type of educational training for rural communities in the United States to-day, is being done by Rural Community Vocational Schools.

Pennsylvania is the leading state in this new system of education. The first Vocational School in the State was organized only five years ago; now there are more than forty well equipped Vocational Schools, and requests for the establishment of many times that number; but owing to the limited funds the state is unable to grant them.

Vocational Education originated in Germany, and much of her efficiency to-day, is due to her Vocational Schools. The old classical High School was well and good, so far as it went; but it did not go far enough. Its day has passed. We are living in a world of progress. The boys and girls need a practical training in something they will use in everyday life, and not to be laid upon the shelf when they receive their diplomas.

The aim of Vocational Schools is to give the boys and girls a training for life's work. The boys take a course in agriculture while the girls take a course in Home making. However, half of the time is devoted to academic work thus preparing the boys and girls for entering higher institutions, or teaching school.

HOW VOCATIONAL SCHOOLS ARE MAINTAINED.

Each local district is aided very liberally by the State in maintaining a Vocational School. Two-thirds of the salaries of the teachers is paid by the State. This makes the cost to the local district maintaining a Vocational School much lower than does a regular academic high school.

The course in agriculture given for the boys consists of a study of soils, General Science, Poultry, Vegetable Gardening, Fruit Raising, Dairying, Farm Crops, Animal Husbandry, Forestry, Ornamental Gardening, Mechanical Drawing, Shop Work, Farm Blacksmithing, Farm Book-keeping, Fertilizers, Farm Management, Rural Law and Project Work.

The Homemaking course is for the purpose of acquainting the girls with every day problems of home life and of making them efficient in the care and management of the home. In order to bring this about in the best possible manner, science and theory go hand in hand with practice.

This course consists of the following work: Personal Hygiene, Laundering, Handwork, Hand Sewing, Machine Sewing, House Sanitation, House Construction, Cookery, Food Chemistry, Sewing, Textiles, Dress-making, Basketry, Millinery, First aid and House Nursing. It is a four-year course.

In the academic department English is required during each of the four years. The pupils may take, in addition, at least one other academic subject each year; the second and third subjects being optional.

Three years of mathematics, three years of a foreign language, two years of science, and one year of civics is included in the course.

The students may at the end of the second year drop the vocational work and take all academic subjects during the last two years.

The boys and girls of Fulton County ought to be afforded the privilege of attending a Vocational school. The State is doing its share. Are you willing to do yours?

## Jockeying for Peace.

For more than two years Germany conscious of the failure of its plans in 1914, has been jockeying for peace. Does it not realize yet that this sort of thing brings it into contempt? Can Germany suppose that it can, after all that the world has seen of the German methods of war, impose on it by pretending that motives of humanity impel it to suggest peace?

Everything that Germany succeeds in is right in the German mind. Only where it fails is it wrong. Germany experienced no humanitarianism while it had hope of winning. When it despaired of conquering the world, it was impelled to suggest peace for the sake of averting the further effusion of blood. When it began to fear its own overthrow it increased its efforts to stop the war without giving up.

The German people, no less than the German Kaiser, went into this war for conquest of territory and for money indemnities. Not till they were defeated did they have any qualms about the slaughter. Not until they saw collapse staring them in the face did they care a picayune about the horrors of war. To this day the Germans, high and low, are clamoring for Belgium and parts of France, and the assimilation of Serbia, and the dismemberment of the British Empire, and Germany as the dominating power in the world.

That is why the world cannot make a compromise peace with Germany. The world cannot afford to stop fighting so long as Germany chatters about a "German peace." There has got to be an American peace and a British peace and a French peace and an Italian peace, and there has got to be a Belgian peace, before it is safe to stop fighting against Germany.

It is puerile for Germany to pretend that its eagerness for peace is not due to exhaustion, but to humanitarianism. Germany has suffered terribly in this war, and as it has not won in three and a half years, it stands no chance of ever winning. That is the only consideration that makes it pacific. And it is not safe for the allies to lay aside their arms until the German people as well as the German Kaiser are convinced that war is unprofitable, and repudiate their claims to the suzerainty of the world. Nothing but impending defeat would move Germany to suggest peace. Let the men who talk about an indefinite continuance of the war remember that. Doubtless Germany can hold out for some time, but nothing but the consciousness of defeat would move it to suggest a "peace by understanding;" that was offered to it in 1914, and it spurned it. Now it will get a peace without an understanding. And the longer it resists, the more it will suffer.

When Germany asks the allies for peace terms it can have them. In the meanwhile, never forget for one minute that the only reason why peace "feelers" have been coming out of Germany for more than two years is that Germany knows it is being beaten, and it is trying to stop the war before the final crash comes.—Philadelphia Record.

## It's Captain Jim.

It is with pleasure that we learn that Dr. James M. McKibbin, formerly of Buck Valley, son of the late Dr. William L. and Ella Eddowes McKibbin, has been promoted to the rank of Captain in the Medical Reserve Corps. He is now at camp Upton, Yaphank, Long Island, as chief medical inspector of machine gun battalion, No. 306.

Raymond Grissinger and Mac Morton, students at State College, are spending the holidays at their respective homes in this place.

## HEAT AND HEALTH DURING WAR.

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

Heat is the first essential to life. The young of man or of the lower animals in their first days in the world make from their food heat enough to sustain life, and the small nestling animals require the heat of their parents.

The cry of freezing to death for want of fuel has gone up and the responsibility has been put up to government officials, railroads, etc. We have heard, however, very little about the individual responsibility of the great economical scheme before us in the time of war.

The ash pile of the poor and rich, on being exposed to a good shower of rain, assumes an almost black surface. A large proportion of it is carbon and rich in heat producing units. The forests, near and far away, are full of good fire wood. Near large centers of civilization we see in the fields or commons lots of wood, boxes, rubbish of various kinds, and we find in the cellars nearby expensive anthracite coal.

Many foreigners put us to shame by collecting these waste products that can be used for fuel and today many of them are rich in heat-producing material to see them through the winter.

Some time ago, visiting one of the large State hospitals, and with a full realization of the responsibility of having thousands of patients unable to take care of themselves, I found the heat question looming up. To guard against the threatened shortage in fuel we doubled up our grates so that we could have those on which we could burn wood, soft coal or anthracite coal. This increased our chances of being able to guard against having these poor people suffer from cold during any emergency that might arise.

Before leaving there I could hear the echo of the woodman's axe felling trees that would never be of any account except for kindling-wood. This wood was being stored, and as opportunity came, with the teams going to and from various points, we filled our empty wagons and hauled the wood to the heating and power plants of the institution. Therefore, today, those State institutions feel fairly comfortable as to the prospects of getting through the balance of this cold season.

Where there is a will there is usually a way, but our people do not seem to appreciate their individual responsibility. It is a pity our people do not realize that wood and coal or those combustible things that will produce heat are worth more to us today than gold dollars. I feel sure that if the heaps of ashes mentioned were covered with gold dollars there would be almost bloodshed in the scramble to collect them, but those gold dollars will not give you warmth in the very cold weather or cook food, which is essential to life. It therefore becomes obvious to anyone who will read or think that the coal in these ash piles and the wood in fields, forests or on the commons, are more valuable under the present circumstances than gold itself.

Let everyone turn his thoughts to his own individual responsibilities and seek to detect any waste of combustibles and conserve them with more energy than he would conserve the almighty dollar. No ashes should leave the home that have not been screened and picked. No wooden boxes or other things that are made of combustible material should be burned or wasted on the commons, but should be stored with the greatest of care for a day that may meet you when life depends upon heat.