

FULTON COUNTY NEWS

Published Every Thursday.

B. W. P&K, Editor and Proprietor

McCONNELLSBURG, PA.

JANUARY 24, 1918

Published Weekly. \$1.50 per Annum in Advance.

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

A Good Friend.

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

"I was in poor health for some time and weak kidneys caused the trouble," says Miss Peightel. "I suffered greatly from severe pains in my back which often darted into my head. I often became dizzy and had chills. I was losing strength right along and felt poorly and miserably in every way. Doan's Kidney Pills, which I got at Trout's Drug Store, brought me quick relief." (Statement given November 5, 1907)

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

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

LAUREL RIDGE.

The old fashioned winter of long ago has been revived in full power, as this seems to be the coldest we have had for many years. It is reported that many potatoes stored for home use have been frozen in cellars. With the present high prices of all kinds of food stuff, it will be hard on people of small means to lose their potatoes.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. B. Evans, near Sharpe, and their daughter Wreatha and little son, spent last Sunday at Raymond Shives'.

Some of our boys are signing up for the Aero Squadron, which means less help for the farmers and less production of crops to feed the allies.

There seems to be quite a lot of sickness in this community.

There is no school on Monday now in obedience to the dictates of the Government Fuel Administration. There should be a provision made for the country schools where hundreds of cords of good wood is going to waste in the woods.

Mrs. Robert Melhott and Mrs. Alice Brannon spent last Saturday night in the home of Mrs. Brady.

Mr. Jacob Gordon is quite poorly. He is suffering with enlargement of the heart. He is the oldest resident in this vicinity.

Jacob and Obed Melhott found plenty of snow drifts on their way to McConnellsburg last Thursday to get a permit for the burial of Jasper Eagle.

Harry Hamil Goes to Chambersburg.

Harry Hamil, the well known proprietor of the City Hotel at McConnellsburg for many years, leased the Montgomery House, one of the leading hotels in Chambersburg, purchased the entire outfit, including furniture, carpets, bar fixtures etc., and took possession of the property last Monday morning. Harry's popularity as a hotel man will make the Montgomery House the home for Fulton County people when in Chambersburg.

BACK RUN.

Mary Thomas, who has been ill for a number of years, is not improving.

Mrs. John Wright spent last Sunday at John Souders'.

Russell Thomas has purchased a new chopping machine, and he has a 7-h. p. gasoline engine to run it. Bring on your corn and rye and he will do the rest.

George Paylor and John Wright spent Monday at David Rinedollar's.

C. P. Tritle has been suffering with rheumatism.

Trespass notices for sale at the NEWS office—5 for a quarter. Sent prepaid by mail if cash accompanies the order.

Monroe Doctrine Maintained in Past Only by Balance of Power in Europe

By JOHN H. LATANE
Professor of American History, Johns Hopkins University

The maintenance of the Monroe doctrine in the past has been due not to our own might but wholly to the balance of power in Europe. Some European power would long ago have come in and called our bluff had it not been for the well-grounded fear that some other European power would have started an attack in the rear.

Assuming that the European balance will be restored after the present war, our position will no longer be secure, for in the event of war with Japan some European power might render her enough assistance seriously to handicap us, without upsetting the European balance.

Russia and Japan, for example, have recently formed an alliance. I have always felt that Japan's alliance with England was a guaranty of peace—for England could not well afford to be drawn into a war with us—but with Russia the case is different.

In view of the Japanese shift from England to Russia and to many indications of change, my own conviction is that the old European balance will not be restored as such, but will give place to a world balance, in which we shall have to take our place.

Building of the Panama canal, annexation of Porto Rico, possible purchase of the Danish West Indies, and other governmental responsibilities taken over in that section have broadened our foreign policy.

I am in theory a pacifist still, and I believe that after this war some plan will be worked out to relieve the world of the enormous burden of armaments and the constant fear and danger of war; but until the elemental passions now aroused subside and reason once more asserts its sway it behooves us to be prepared to measure force with force in any crisis that changes in world politics may compel us to face.

Millions of Water Power, Available But Undeveloped, Represent Absolute Waste

By UNITED STATES SENATOR JOHN K. SHIELDS of Tennessee

The importance of effectually utilizing the water powers of the country is obvious. The power now required to operate the industrial enterprises and public service utilities of the country (excluding steam railroads and vessels) can be safely estimated at not less than thirty million horse power. Approximately six million horse power is now generated by water; the rest is generated from fuel, mainly coal. The quantity of coal required to produce a horse-power hour in steam varies according to the quality of the coal and the size and efficiency of the engines. It is claimed that under the most favorable condition a pound of coal can be made to produce one horse power per hour. From this minimum the estimated quantity ranges as high as even six or seven pounds. Assuming, however, that on the average a horse-power hour in steam can be produced by three pounds of coal (and this quantity probably understates the average quantity of coal required, and the corresponding saving by the substitution of water power), the power now produced by water saves at least thirty-three million tons of coal per year.

By reason of distance from markets, cost of development and other causes, it will doubtless be many years before a quantity equal to even the "minimum potential" water power of the country—32,083,000 horse power—can be advantageously developed. It is certain, however, that under favorable conditions several additional millions of horse power can now profitably be developed from water, thus effecting a still further conservation of our fuel. The millions of water power economically available but undeveloped represent absolute waste.

Capital Punishment Relic of the Dark Ages Still Surviving in Many States

By RIGHT REV. SAMUEL FALLOWS
Bishop of the Reformed Episcopal Church

A relic of the dark ages that still clings to the statute books of many of our states is the infliction of capital punishment.

There are no longer any arguments in favor of legalized murder. If there were the great state of Wisconsin, which abolished the death penalty years ago, would show a larger percentage per capita of homicides than does Illinois, whose territory borders upon hers. Yet statistics reveal that homicides per capita are almost twice as many in Illinois as in Wisconsin. Statistics also show that in 21 of the states having the largest number of homicides per capita, not one state has abolished capital punishment. The latest available federal statistics show that in all the states where capital punishment has been abolished there is a less percentage per capita of homicides than in the states where it has been retained.

A popular notion has always existed among superficially minded, law-abiding people that capital punishment acts as a deterrent to crime. Behind the skirts of this notion our lawmakers have hidden when confronted with humanity's demand for the utter destruction of the statute permitting this crime of the state against the citizens whom it is supposed to protect. But the lawmakers themselves have not really entertained the same notion. If they believed the ancient superstition, why did they do away with public executions? Surely, if there were any justice in the claim that the criminal mind is deterred from the commission of certain acts by the prospect of the death penalty, the revolting details connected with hangings and electrocutions would emphasize the impression.

Physiological Effects of Labor Must Determine Length of Working Period

By DR. FREDERICK S. LEE
Professor of Physiology, Columbia University

The economic argument that industry can thrive only with a long day and that any curtailment of it would be destructive can be met very effectively by the fact that shortening the working period even to eight hours almost invariably increases the quantity and improves the quality of output.

The eight-hour problem is primarily a problem of physiology; if the physiological effects of any kind of labor are bad, its conditions ought to be changed. This is fundamental and should precede any consideration of the economic and social effects of a change of conditions. Since the middle of the nineteenth century the eight-hour day has been the goal of labor. It has gradually been gained and is doubtless destined to become very widespread. The duration of daily labor should be determined first by the physiological effects of the work, and secondarily by its economic and social features. Labor produces fatigue and, when continued further, exhaustion.

In fatigue the physiological powers are weakened, and in exhaustion this may pass on to increased susceptibility to disease, neurasthenia, immorality, intemperance, and even crime. Excessive industrial work is often responsible for these serious results.

Labor-saving machinery has diminished the intensity, but increased the rapidity of the laborer's acts, and the general tendency of modern labor is toward increasing the quickness and the constancy with which sense organs, brain, spinal cord and muscles must act.

PUBLIC ROADS

BUILDING OF ROAD CULVERTS

If Not Constructed of Good Material They Will Have to Be Rebuilt in Very Few Years.

If the culverts are not built of good material they will have to be rebuilt in a few years, whatever the quality of the roads they are made to serve. Defective culverts vitiate one of the elementary principles of highway economics, and the interests of the taxpayers require that the annual cost of every part of the roads built for their use be reduced to the lowest possible figure consistent with efficiency. Manifestly, it would be worse than folly to build culverts of boards to take care of roads that have cost hundreds or thousands of dollars the mile and it would be none the less foolish, or



Culvert Built of Concrete.

worse, to waste money in work of this sort with the use of bad material. In building a culvert the road builder must observe three fundamental requirements:

1. The first requirement is that the culvert must be so placed that it will drain across the road, and under the road, of course, all the water that is delivered to it by the side ditch along the road. If this be not done, the earth along the road and about the end of the culvert will be wet and soggy the most of the year and the culvert opening will require almost constant repairs. Repairing a highway culvert is relatively more expensive than similar work in a town because of the waste of time of the workmen in going to and from the point at which the work must be done. In placing the culvert care must also be taken that it will not be choked by brush and leaves, and this duty must be discharged by the road supervisor, and will be, if he is worth his salt.

2. The second and very important requirement in the building of a culvert is that its ends must be protected by some kind of a wall or facing carried down to a firm foundation. If this be done, it will be found that the end of the culvert will not be undercut by the water and will not be broken, frost will not injure it, the surrounding or superincumbent earth will not slide down into the ditch in front of the opening, and, with the further necessary work of keeping the feeding ditches clear, the culvert will be able to take care of all the water alongside the road.

3. The third requirement is that the culvert must be made so strong that it will not become broken and so tight that it will not leak. These ends can be reached by building the culvert of masonry, concrete or of good piping. The material to be used must be determined by the relative cost of the several materials at the locality where the culvert is to be built and by the distance from the top of the culvert to the surface of the road.

REDUCE EXPENSE OF HAULING

Improved Roads Put Farmer in Position Where He Can Go to Market Every Day in Year.

Permanent road building costs money, and it is well to look at the cold-cash side of the proposition. True, the beneficial effects upon the social and educational standards of the community are not always susceptible of exact calculation, but they are certain to come; and since a permanent road costs money, we must know there is to be a profit from somewhere to offset the cost. Something for nothing has never yet been found.

Profits from a permanent road come to the farmer in the reduction of hauling costs. It puts him in a position where he can get to market every day in the year, and where he can haul two loads at one trip instead of having to make two trips to haul one load.

Paved Country Roads. Many country roads are paved—with good intentions, but for the most part with lumps of sod, stone, ruts and rubbish.

Good Only in Pedigree. Too many sires are good only in pedigree. A good grade is better than a poor purebred.

Men Outdoors in Winter. The hen can spend little of the winter season in the open air and a properly constructed house is necessary.

Could Tell Him That. Client—"How much will your opinion be worth in this case?" Lawyer—"I am too modest to say. But I can tell you what I'm going to charge you."—Boston Transcript.

Kickers. "A man may establish a reputation as a kicker," remarked the Observer of Events and Things, "but he doesn't want to get the idea that the mule is his inferior."

His Dearest Wish.

The neighbor children were all invited to Roy's birthday party. As each child lit a candle on the cake he was to wish for something. Charley said: "I wish my mother would forget to tell me I don't have two pieces of cake when I come to your party again."

Another Doctrine Falls.

The so-called decline in the art of conversation somehow fails to carry the idea of a corresponding improvement in the art of listening.—Newark News.

Bamboo Shoots Palatable Food.

Bamboo shoots are considered edible in China, and it is said that when they are of good variety they form a vegetable dish that has no rival.

SIDELING MILL.

Mrs. Vincent Hart and son, of Locust Grove, spent Sunday with Mrs. Moses Hess, Warfordsburg, R. F. D.

Manuel Bernhardt and wife have returned to their home at Youngstown, Ohio, after spending some time with relatives and friends.

Wesley Heinbaugh, of Berkeley Springs, W. Va., is visiting friends in this community.

Sherman Truax, wife and son of Locust Grove, spent a day recently with Mrs. Jeremiah Golden near Dott.

Job Truax and wife, near Need more, spent Sunday with J. Callendine Fisher and wife.

Oliver Dibelbiss and family spent last week with Mrs. Jeremiah Golden near Dott.

Miss Lena Bivens, Warfordsburg, spent Sunday with Miss Gladys Winter.

Miss Hazel Hess recently visited Miss Mamie Mellott, Warfordsburg, R. F. D.

WELLS TANNERY.

Mrs. Phoebe Horton Johnson and husband, of Pittsburg, are visiting the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Horton.

J. W. Gibson and daughter Mrs. Martin Barley spent part

of last week visiting the Barleys at Baker's Summit.

Mr. and Mrs. N. W. Horton, Mr. and Mrs. Joe Horton, and Mr. and Mrs. Harrison Horton, attended the funeral of Arthur Mellott at Hopewell last Friday.

Mrs. H. M. Griffith was called to Derrick City on account of the death of her aunt Mrs. Wilda.

The lady was the same as a mother to Mrs. Griffith since Mrs. Griffith was three years of age.

Mr. and Mrs. Sherman Amick entertained a number of the boys and girls last Thursday evening in honor of Mrs. Amick's sister Dawey Sprowl.

Misses Alice and Jessie Cutchall, teachers of No. 1 schools, spent last Sunday with their parents in Taylor township.

Severe Winter Weather.

Not for many years—if ever—did McConnellsburg have such a severe winter. Last Saturday morning the temperature reached 11 degrees below, which was one degree lower than January 1st, the coldest up to that time. Sunday morning it was 8 below, with 15 to 20 above at noon.

DR. FAHRNEY

HAGERSTOWN, MD.

DIAGNOSTICIAN

Only chronic diseases. Send me your name and address and I will send you a mailing card question blank. Don't use dope for chronic troubles, get cured. His satisfaction to know what he cause is. CONSULTATION FREE

Administrators' Office.

Estate of Mrs. Martha Sibley of Hagerstown, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that the Administrators upon the above estate have been granted to the undersigned. A persons having claims against said estate will present them properly authenticated, settlement, and those owing the same will see call and settle.

F. D. SHES, M. L. SEB, Administrators.

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The Thrice-A-Week World's results subscription price is only \$1.50 per year, and this pays for 165 papers. We offer this unequalled newspaper and The FULTON COUNTY NEWS together for one year for \$2.15. The regular subscription price of the two papers is \$3.00.

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McCall's Magazine is published by The McCall Company, 1221 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y.

Western Maryland Railway.
In Effect January 6, 1918.
Subject to change without notice.
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