

FULTON COUNTY NEWS

Published Every Thursday.

B. W. PECK, Editor and Proprietor

McCONNELLSBURG, PA.

SEPTEMBER 26, 1918

Published Weekly. \$1.50 per Annum in Advance.

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

STATEMENT - In compliance with the Act of August 24, 1912, the following is published: The editor, managing editor, business manager, publisher, and owner of the Fulton County News, a weekly newspaper published at McConnellsburg, Pa., is Bennett W. Peck, whose postoffice address is McConnellsburg, Pa.

(Signed) B. W. PECK Sworn and subscribed before me this 23rd day of September, 1918. J. P. CONRAD, [SEAL] Justice of the Peace

IT HAPPENED IN McConnellsburg

And Is Happening to McConnellsburg People Every Week.

The case told below is not an uncommon thing. The same occurs frequently and will continue to happen as long as folks have kidneys and overtax the kidneys. Riley Peck, shoemaker, McConnellsburg, says, "I was troubled with my kidneys and soreness in my back. I was dizzy at times and my eyes were affected. I had to get up often at night on account of kidney weakness and I was all tired out in the morning. Two boxes of Doan's Kidney Pills, procured at Trout's Drug Store, gave me great relief and I haven't had any bad symptoms of the trouble since."

Price 60c at all dealers. Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy - get Doan's Kidney Pills - the same that Mr. Peck had Foster-Milburn Co., Props, Buffalo, N. Y.

Advertisement.

Farmers' Ups and Downs.

The farmer's crop usually has a conflict with enemies. It may be drought, or excessive rainfall, or temperature, or insects, or bacteria, or mold, or sun spots. There is no other business that has such an array of formidable opponents.

Consumers must reimburse the farmer for this loss, or he will become insolvent and agriculture must cease. In the case of corn, for instance, there are always annual variations from the average yield per acre for a period of years, and often there is a sharp upward or downward turn from one year to the next. In 1901, memorable in corn history, a protracted drought in the corn belt reduced the yield per acre for the United States to 167 bushels, or to about two-thirds of the usual yield, but such a yield was somewhat exceeded the following year.

Corn production was almost impossible in Kansas in 1913 when the nominal yield per acre was only 32 bushels, although the average of the 10 years ending with 1917 is 175 bushels and the production now and then in individual years is more than 20 bushels and reached 31 bushels in 1912. In Illinois in 1913 the corn yield per acre fell 20 per cent. below the average of the 10 years mentioned and 32 per cent. below the yield per acre of the preceding year.

During the last 10 years, the corn yield per acre in the great corn state of Iowa has ranged from 30 to 43 bushels, a difference between extremes of 13 bushels, or 43 and 30 per cent. respectively, of the extremes and 37 per cent. of the average yield of ten years. As a corn raiser the farmer is a gambler against the forces and living things of nature, and if at times he loses at other times he must win, and in the long run the prices of the products that he sells must be high enough to put him "ahead of the game."

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DR. FAHRNEY HAGERSTOWN, MD. DIAGNOSTICIAN. Specialist in Chronic Diseases. Acute diseases get well of themselves or run into chronic form. There is always a cause and you can not get well until the cause is removed. Cause and effect is the great law of nature. You know the effect - find the cause. Send me your name and address and let me study your case. Consultation Free.

An Army of Five Million Men.

If there be any faint hearted Americans who supposed that we were not in deadly earnest in this war they will be disillusioned by the new and enlarged programme of the War Department. General March, Chief of Staff, explaining conditions before the H use Appropriations Committee said that we are working for an army of 4,800,000 men by next July. This too, after all deductions have been made for casualties and rejections. We already have about 3,200,000 men under arms, and the plan is to call 2,700,000 of the new draft registrants to the colors by July. This requires money, but we will have all the money we need.

It calls for hard work, but no one is going to shirk that part of the business. One of the characteristics of the American people is that they do not undertake any job which they are not prepared to finish. We were slow to enter the war, but once the die was cast we were in it to the end.

In the light of present day events it is amusing to recall the attitude of some of the cautious ones in the beginning of the war. Some few thought the mere declaration of war on the part of the United States would be sufficient. It was to have a moral effect which would be sufficient for all purposes. After that it was hinted that if we could land a small force the mere fact of their presence would be ample for the needs of our allies. Even the most strenuous did not dream of an army of millions of men. And now, with only a little more than a year of preparation, we are planning for an army of almost five millions. It is the American way to do a thing right.

And this thing is going to be done right. It is no wonder that the Germans and the Austrians, having had a taste of American fighting, and seeing the preparations which are being made for the future, are beginning to whine and to talk about peace. But as Patrick Henry once on a historic occasion, said they talk peace when there is no peace. We are in this war to convince the barbarous Huns that they are wrong, and the only way to convince them of that fact is to beat them to their knees.

The people of the United States have been fully roused. They are filled with enthusiasm, but in spite of that exalted feeling the war is being conducted in a calm, dispassionate way, the army has been organized upon a scientific basis, and we are going about the work in the only possible way to secure results. We want the greatest possible manpower in order to have the least possible loss of life. An overwhelming force now means a shortened war, and that means the return of the boys at the earliest practicable time. The army of five million men carries a moral with it. It means that if we are going to have a war we must wage it on a big modern scale, and in a way to insure a decisive victory. - Philadelphia Inquirer.

Miners' Families Save Wheat.

In St. Louis County, Minn., where 85 to 90 per cent. of the population are foreign born, or have foreign born parents, the county home demonstration agent of the United States Department of Agriculture and the State Agriculture has helped the women attack some of their biggest problems. A three months' campaign in wheat saving in six towns in this mining section resulted in reaching 3,000 families and saving 62 tons of wheat flour by the use of substitutes, in spite of the fact that opposition was met with at first from the Austrians and Finns, who had considered the use of white bread a mark of independence and prosperity. Figures collected during a recent child welfare campaign in the county proved that, owing to improper diet, a large majority of the children were subnormal in height and weight. Fifteen hundred of these have promised the agent to drink a pint of milk a day, or to "howl it they get it." In August a two-day canning school was held in each town in the "Iron Range," at which selected leaders received special training which enabled them to pass on the instruction to the women in their communities.

SALUVA.

During an electric storm on Monday of last week lightning struck and burned the barn of Geo. C. Ensley, 2 miles south of Saluvia, together with its contents, except a horse in one of the stables, which was gotten out. It was the barn in which Dr. Sam'l H Hoop was shot and killed by Emanuel Sipes some weeks ago. Mr. Ensley had quite a quantity of hay, straw, some phosphate, fanning mill, etc., stored in the barn. It is correctly reported that he had \$40 insurance on the barn and a small amount on the contents, which will not nearly be sufficient to rebuild, and restore the contents in these war times.

Mr. and Mrs. John Hender shot and two children, near Webster Mills, visited his brother Edward R Hendershot of this section, on Wednesday last.

It seems the opening of the Public Schools in Licking Creek Township has been postponed until Monday September 30, 1918. The School Board had much difficulty to get teachers for all the schools.

Mrs Edward R. Hendershot and son Lee spent a few days with her parents E. V. and M. S. C. L. Funk near Needmore last week.

Mrs Geo Fix who had a paralytic stroke a few days ago, has recovered somewhat.

Very nearly the entire buck wheat crop was cut in the field during the rainy equinoxial storm. Very little seeding has yet been done and only part of the corn has been cut in Licking Creek valley.

104 more draft registrations were made in Licking Creek District on the 12th inst, yet we and the entire County and Nation are behind the War Department in its plans to amass an army in France, that will overwhelm the Hun. The new draft extensions are going to put us all to the supreme strain, to keep the wolf from our doors.

Red Cross Pig Club Wins Victory.

Ten thousand dollars to the Red Cross and 600,000 pounds of pork for our soldiers overseas is what the Red Cross Pig Club in Carroll County, Miss., has contributed to the Nation, according to a report received by the United States Department of Agriculture from O. F. Turner county agent. The club has 3,000 members, and will ship 30 cars of hogs to market. "No county in Mississippi," says the report, "has ever before seen such an array of porkers as we now have in Carroll. The whole county is spotted with hogs of the finest type. Red Cross pigs are on every hill and in every hollow. People who never had any confidence in such things before are studying feeds and using tankage and self feeders. We have pigs that weigh 400 pounds, with litter mates that won't weigh 100. Some of our hogs have gained 118 pounds in one month."

OAK GROVE.

We are sorry to note that Mr. James Benson is still on the sick list. We wish him speedy recovery.

Mr. and Mrs. Will Dugan and son are visiting Mrs. Alice McClain.

James Stevens, of Illinois, is visiting around in this community at this writing.

Mrs. Bruce Shore and daughter Vera, are spending a few days in Huntingdon.

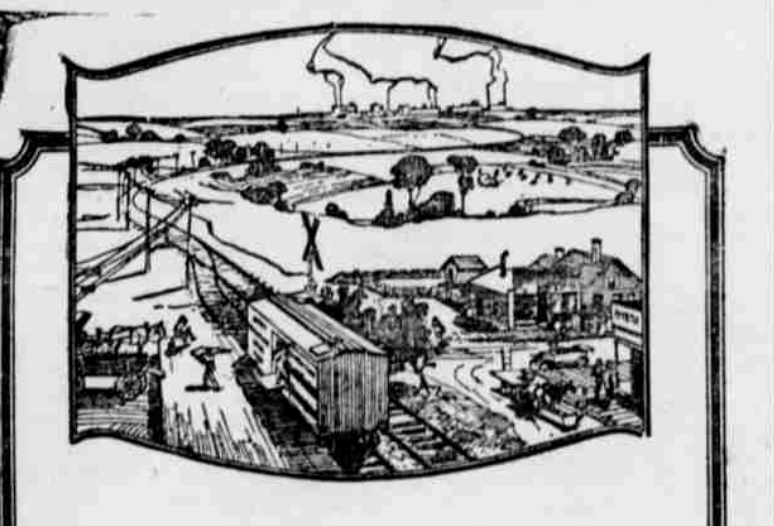
Some of New Grenada's young men assisted D. M. Black to cut some corn one night last week.

Mrs. Charlotte G adfelter visited O. L. Wible's last Sunday.

Mrs Geo Bollinger and daughters Zola, Mabel and Madeline, visited G. B. Shore's a day last week.

Miss Mary Benson has returned to Huntingdon after having spent some time at home.

FALSE TEETH We pay up to \$15 for old or broken sets. Send Parcel Post or write for particulars. Domestic Supply Co., Dept. 32, Binghamton, N. Y.



You Can't Eat Meat 100 Miles Away

Preparing meat is only a part of Swift & Company's usefulness.

The finest meat in the world wouldn't do you any good one hundred miles away from your table.

Swift & Company efficiency has made it possible to place complete lines of products in the smallest and most remote communities.

To be sure the work is done well Swift & Company, through its branch houses and car routes, brings the meat to the retail dealer for you.

Swift & Company lays out car routes covering towns—big, little, medium size—which are not served by a Swift branch house.

Salesmen find out in advance what is wanted by the dealers in every town.

They are followed by refrigerator cars loaded with retailers' orders, which are delivered at each town—fresh, clean, and sweet—once or twice each week.

Swift & Company operates a large number of car routes like this, from fourteen distributing plants.

This is a necessary and natural part of the packers' usefulness. It fits into the industry in an orderly, effective way. It makes better meat cheaper from one end of the land to the other.

Swift & Company, U. S. A. Logo with a horse and rider.

Sportsmen's Headquarters

We have the Largest Stock of Shotguns, Rifles and Ammunition ever Shown in Mercersburg.

We will be glad to show you any of the following guns:

- Winchester Pump Hammerless. Remington Pump Hammerless. Winchester High Powered Rifles. Remington High Powered Rifles. Fox Sterlingworth Double-barrel Hammerless. Baker Double-barrel Hammerless. Ithaca Field Double-barrel Hammerless. Stevens Double-barrel Hammerless. 22 cal. Rifles, Winchester, Remington and Stevens. Single-barrel Shotguns \$6.00 to \$10.00. Hunting Coats, Leggins, Caps and Boots.

Gipe & Oyler, Mercersburg, Pa.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION

Section 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly met, that the following amendment to the Constitution of Pennsylvania be, and the same is hereby proposed, in accordance with the eighteenth article thereof: That section four of article nine, which reads as follows: "Section 4. No debt shall be created by or on behalf of the State, except to supply casual deficiencies of revenue, repel invasion, suppress insurrection, defend the State in war, or to pay existing debt; and the debt created to supply deficiencies in revenue shall never exceed in the aggregate, at any one time, one million dollars," be amended so as to read as follows: "Section 4. No debt shall be created by or on behalf of the State, except to supply casual deficiencies of revenue, repel invasion, suppress insurrection, defend the State in war, or to pay existing debt; and the debt created to supply deficiencies in revenue shall never exceed in the aggregate, at any one time, one million dollars; provided, however, that the General Assembly, irrespective of any bonds to the amount of fifty millions of dollars for the purpose of improving and rebuilding the highways of the Commonwealth."

Number One. A JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an amendment to article nine, section four of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, authorizing the State to issue bonds to the amount of fifty millions of dollars for the improvement of the highways of the Commonwealth.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly met, that the following amendment to the Constitution of Pennsylvania be, and the same is hereby proposed, in accordance with the eighteenth article thereof: That section four of article nine, which reads as follows: "Section 4. No debt shall be created by or on behalf of the State, except to supply casual deficiencies of revenue, repel invasion, suppress insurrection, defend the State in war, or to pay existing debt; and the debt created to supply deficiencies in revenue shall never exceed in the aggregate, at any one time, one million dollars," be amended so as to read as follows: "Section 4. No debt shall be created by or on behalf of the State, except to supply casual deficiencies of revenue, repel invasion, suppress insurrection, defend the State in war, or to pay existing debt; and the debt created to supply deficiencies in revenue shall never exceed in the aggregate, at any one time, one million dollars; provided, however, that the General Assembly, irrespective of any bonds to the amount of fifty millions of dollars for the purpose of improving and rebuilding the highways of the Commonwealth."

Section 2. Said proposed amendment shall be submitted to the qualified electors of the State, at the general election to be held on the Tuesday next following

the first Monday of November in the year nineteen hundred and eighteen, for the purpose of deciding upon the approval or ratification or the rejection of said amendment. Said election shall be opened, held, and closed upon said election day, at the places and within the hours as and within which said election is directed to be opened, held, and closed, and in accordance with the provisions of the laws of Pennsylvania governing elections, and amendments thereto. Such amendment shall be provided upon the ballots in the form and manner prescribed by the election laws of Pennsylvania, and shall in all respects conform to the requirements of such laws.

A true copy of Joint Resolution No. 1. Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Number Two. A JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an amendment to section eight, article nine of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, in accordance with the provisions of the eighteenth article thereof: That section eight of article nine, of the Constitution be amended by striking out the said section and inserting in place thereof the following: "Section 8. The debt of any county, city, borough, township, school district, or other municipality or incorporated district, except as provided herein, and in section fifteen of this article, shall never exceed seven (7) per centum upon the assessed value of the taxable property therein, but the debt of the city of Philadelphia may be increased in such amount that the total city debt of said city shall not exceed ten per centum (10) upon the assessed value of the taxable property therein, nor shall any such municipality or district incur any new debt, or increase its indebtedness to an amount exceeding two (2) per centum upon such assessed valuation of property, without

be expended. All public money shall be paid by the State Treasurer on warrant drawn by the Auditor General.

A true copy of Joint Resolution No. 2. Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Number Three. A JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an amendment to article nine, section eight of the Constitution of Pennsylvania. Section 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly met, that the following amendment to the Constitution of Pennsylvania be, and the same is hereby proposed, in accordance with the eighteenth article thereof: That article nine, section eight, be amended to read as follows: "Section 8. The debt of any county, city, borough, township, school district, or other municipality or incorporated district, except as provided herein, and in section fifteen of this article, shall never exceed seven (7) per centum upon the assessed value of the taxable property therein, but the debt of the city of Philadelphia may be increased in such amount that the total city debt of said city shall not exceed ten per centum (10) upon the assessed value of the taxable property therein, nor shall any such municipality or district incur any new debt, or increase its indebtedness to an amount exceeding two (2) per centum upon such assessed valuation of property, without

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Number Four. A JOINT RESOLUTION

An amendment to section one of article nine, relating to taxation. Section 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, that the following amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania be, and the same is hereby proposed, in accordance with the provisions of the eighteenth article thereof: That section one of article nine, which reads as follows: "All taxes shall be uniform, upon the same class of subjects, within the territorial limits of the authority levying the tax, and shall be levied and collected under general laws; but the General Assembly may, by general laws, exempt from taxation public property used for public purposes, actual places of religious worship, places of burial not used for private or corporate profit, and institutions of pure public charity."

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shall be submitted to the qualified electors of the State, at the general election to be held on the Tuesday next following the first Monday of November in the year nineteen hundred and nineteen, for the purpose of deciding upon the approval or ratification or the rejection of said amendment. Said election shall be opened, held, and closed upon said election day, at the places and within the hours as and within which said election is directed to be opened, held, and closed, and in accordance with the provisions of the laws of Pennsylvania governing elections, and amendments thereto. Such amendment shall be provided upon the ballots in the form and manner prescribed by the election laws of Pennsylvania, and shall in all respects conform to the requirements of such laws.

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