

INTERESTING LETTER FROM MONTREAL

J. Thos. Wilhide, Evangelist, held up from going to Palestine.

As old Jasper said, "De sun do move," so time flies, and carries us down its turbid stream. Our work at best is often like child's play. We build our toy houses, only to knock them down, and often have more pleasure in their destruction than in their construction. But all tends to character building, for after all is done and said, character is all that we can take with us when we move from the material into the Spiritual world.

As we enter the portals, our work will be examined. Each of us will be judged according to the light we have received, and rewarded accordingly to the works we have done in the body. It is up to each one of us "to get busy," and "play the game" of life, for all it is worth.

Let us then be up and doing, With a heart for any fate, Still achieving, still pursuing, While we labor, pray and wait.

The weather here in Montreal has been the record 95.3°. Drouth and bush fires have caused the loss of millions of money. Many dairymen had to sell their cows, while others are cutting and feeding the growing wheat for fodder, to save their stock. Other sections of the country, have received copious rains and crops are reported good.

Vegetables and fruits are high. In some things prices have dropped one half, but the cost of living has not been reduced in proportion to the wages and cut in time. Many have reduced wage, and only work 12 days in the month.

The general outlook is not encouraging for a business man's view point. Of a truth "strong men's hearts are failing them" for fear of what seems to them to be the inevitable—harder times. Only about one-third of the electric power plant is running; so little demand for power. A clothing cutter told us he has had no work since last August. He had no work since last August, and unemployed number thousands, and there is much suffering.

And yet you would not think there was any want, as you see the well dressed, or rather undressed women on the streets. 'Tis said that shop girls are better dressed now than their employer's wives were before the war.

The "Movies and Theatres" are crowded, but show a slight falling off, now that the excessive heat has driven all who can borrow, beg or steal, to the sea, and the mountains; still they are paying big, while many of the churches do not have a man to lead the mid-week prayer meeting.

Go where you will, you find discontent, and a growing fear of something terrible coming upon the earth. An anxious look seems stamped upon most faces, the paint and powder hides the natural from the sight in "the smart set."

We had the pleasure of calling upon, and shaking hands with a real "lord," in his office. If all the "lords" are of his stamp, they "are some lords."

On the whole, Montreal is a fine city. Built on an island. Beautiful waters. Large, magnificent stone residences. Wealth shines out from every angle, but there seems to be a stand-off-ishness, which we did not feel in other cities. This may be largely due to the fact that the most in our section are French, and we do not understand their language or customs.

Conditions over which we have had no control keep us out of Palestine. Our travelling companion writes from Haifa, "that conditions there are very bad. Several hundreds of Arabs and Jews were killed in a melee in Jaffa recently. The place is over crowded. Houses which were let for \$25 a year before the war, now rent for \$1000. a year. Most houses are let for one year, for more money than the house and land cost before 1919."

The Jews have a new religion. They call it Universalism. They do away with the Bible and have a Soviet Government. The administration is the rottenest in the world. He says: "This is the finest patch of ground on God's earth, and it is for His own people. The climate is excellent. The soil will grow anything that can be grown elsewhere. We have the best bread in the world, it is delicious. The best wheat in the world grows in Hauran. The best grapes, oranges, lemons and figs grow in Palestine. Just opposite to us there is a whole family living in a cellar, donkey, fowls and all; no window in it. Housing conditions are shocking. Our children love Palestine better than New Zealand, and as bad as conditions are, I would not now live in any other part of the earth, tho I have many trials daily that I did not have in New Zealand."

Mission work is at a stand-still in Palestine. No Missionaries, save those who were there before the war, are allowed to enter, and settle; until law and order takes the place of anarchy.

While we are waiting, we propose to tour Canada and the United States by Gospel Motor car and tent, gradually going south as the weather grows colder. We will hold open air meetings, besides distributing Gospel

NO-ACCIDENT WEEK A SUCCESS

Very few Accidents of Serious Character Reported.

Whether it "just happened" so, or whether the no-accident propaganda produced good results, the fact remains that last week was remarkably free from accidents of all sorts, throughout the state, city and counties.

If the continuance of the campaign will be of benefit, it should by all means be done; but it does seem ridiculous that people should need to be cautioned and campaigned into taking care of their own persons and property. Perhaps the "drive" and "slogan" ideas have come to be popular fads, and the public just naturally falls in line.

Reports from magistrates and newspapers all over the state tell the same story of success. Just simply obeying the speed laws will contribute greatly to no accidents, and we believe the county press can help in no better way than through publishing the column of motor vehicle laws, as published in The Record, last week.

How to Run a Car.

There is in circulation what purports to be an English translation of the Japanese rules of the road for motor cars posted in the central police station of Tokio for the benefit of English-speaking visitors to the city. It deserves the widest possible publicity, for it is couched in such language as will impress it on the memory of all motor car drivers! Here it is:

"First—At the rise of the hand policeman stop rapidly.

"Second—Do not pass him by or otherwise disrespect him.

"Third—When a passenger of the foot hove in sight, tootle the horn; trumpet at him melodiously at first, but if he still obstacles your passage tootle him with vigor and express by word of the mouth the warning 'Hi! Hi!'

"Fourth—Beware of the wandering horse that he shall not take fright as you pass him by. Do not explode an exhaust box at him. Go soothingly by.

"Fifth—Give big space to the festive boy that shall sport in the roadway.

"Sixth—Avoid entanglement of dog with your wheel spokes.

"Seventh—Go soothingly on the grease mud, as there lurks the skid demon.

"Eighth—Press the brake of the foot as you roll around the corner to save collapse and tie-up."

We suggest that drivers inclined to be careless cut this out and paste it on the wind shield where they can see it all the time.—Phila. Ledger.

Weather and Crops.

The week ending Tuesday, July 26, furnished excellent growing weather, with abundant sunshine and temperature slightly above normal. Little rain fell, except locally.

General and soaking rains would be beneficial throughout the section for corn, late potatoes, tomatoes, truck, gardens, pastures, etc.

A destructive local thunder-storm of rain and wind passed over portions of Carroll, Baltimore and Harford counties on the 19th; it washed plowed fields, damaged orchards, and blew down some corn and a few hay stacks and frail buildings.

Week was favorable for practically completing the harvest of oats, and for thrashing wheat and oats, which progressed rapidly in northern sections, except in the mountains. In the latter district, oats are now being cut.

Corn continues good to excellent, is of good color, and made fine growth during the week. In many fields it is beginning to ear, and therefore especially needs rain.

Further unfavorable reports have been received regarding the yield of early potatoes. The crop is generally poor to fair, due to the drought in June. Late potatoes are making rapid growth, and are generally in good condition; some are still being planted.

Condition of truck crops and gardens is generally satisfactory, and in most sections good yields have followed the generous rains early in the month.

Pastures are only fair to good. Plowing for fall seeding has begun. JAMES H. SPENCER, Section Director.

Marriage Licenses.

John Franklin Hale and Elva May Cox, both of Upperco, Md.

George Edward Utz and Carrie Viola Flickinger, both of Westminster.

Earl Monroe Welty, of Detour, and Bessie May Stambaugh, of Thurmont, Md.

Messages, D. V. The need is imperative. The time opportune.

Nearly every day we are entertained by airplanes flying immediately over our heads. They charge \$15 for 10 minutes ride. They remind us of a big mosquito.

We have just had a delightful rain. The weather is cooler now, but ice cream is still 40c a brick. It is really too rich for our stomachs.

J. THOS. WILHIDE, 65 Rushbrook St., Montreal, Canada.

(Mr. Wilhide and wife, Evangelists, are well known to many of our readers. They will be glad to receive contributions to help them along in their good work.—Ed. Record.)

CORPORAL RAYMOND L. HESSON

Corporal Raymond L. Hesson's body arrived from France, via New York, on Thursday evening, and will be buried this Friday evening at 6 o'clock, in the family lot, in the Lutheran cemetery, with services in charge of Rev. L. B. Hafer. On account of the neglect of somebody in authority the family received no advance notice of the arrival, except one over two weeks ago that the body was expected in New York about July 15.



Corporal Hesson graduated at Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg, in 1917. He spent one year as principal of the high school at St. Petersburg, Pa., before being called to the colors. He was called to Camp Meade, April 30, 1918, and left for France July 6, 1918. He was a member of Headquarters Company, 313 Infantry. He was nearly 25 years old at the time of his death. He was the son of Mr. and Mrs. D. J. Hesson, and in addition to his parents is survived by two brothers, Clyde L. (who also saw service over-seas) and Charles, and by one sister, Miss Mary, all of Taneytown.

Corporal Hesson died October 6, 1918 in a French field hospital from an attack of influenza, having been taken ill on the field while in the performance of his duties. He was the second Taneytown boy to lose his life in France, the other being Ver E. C. Snider. Two of his companions, members of the same Regiment and Company, now living in Baltimore, and a number of over-seas men from this community, will act as bearers.

ARCHBISHOP FOR BALTIMORE.

One of the Youngest Church Dignitaries in this Country.

Bishop Michael J. Curley, of St. Augustine, Florida, has been appointed by the Pope as Archbishop of Baltimore, as the successor of the late Cardinal Gibbons. Bishop Curley is one of the youngest bishops of the Catholic church in America, having been born in Athlone, Ireland, in 1879.

He has long been considered one of the coming great men of the church. He is versed in all lines of study and is especially interested in higher education. He also is said to be a deep student of languages, and speaks Italian, Latin and Greek fluently.

Our Mention of Mr. Goldsborough.

The Record, last week, in commenting editorially on the reported sentiment developing against the renomination of Senator France, and suggesting Hon. Phillips Lee Goldsborough for the honor, appears to have "caught on," even during this hot weather when politics is regarded as too warm a subject to discuss.

We have received, this week, several communications on the subject—not for publication—from Baltimore, that seem to indicate—as one put it—that the suggestion is "just the right thing," and urging us to try to have the editorial copied by other county papers.

The Record is not in the business of promoting Republican, or any other nominations, for any office but in this particular instance merely suggested, from the side lines, the nomination of Mr. Goldsborough, for whom, the editor and thousands of unprejudiced voters throughout the state have the highest regards, both personally, and for his pronounced qualifications for the Senatorship.

We beg to say, too, that we have no assurance that the gentlemen named has a political bee of any sort left in his bonnet, as he has gone into banking with the same energy and skill he displayed while in public life, and may prefer hereafter to "keep out of the game."

Price of Cantaloupes.

An article in Tuesday's Sun, says good cantaloupes are delivered in the Baltimore market, at 3 1/3 cents each. That they sell at retail stores at from 15 to 20 cents each, and in certain restaurants at 20c for a half cantaloupe. It also says that a crate of cantaloupes could be shipped by express from North Carolina—\$1.00 for the cantaloupes and \$1.25 for express—that would make the delivered fruit cost the purchaser 5 1/2 cents each.

Westernport, Md., which, it is said, has had much trouble with drunkenness from bootlegging, has decided to attempt to reduce intoxication by the passage of stringent ordinances. One calls for a fine of from \$10 to \$50 for drunkenness with a 20-day jail term in event of nonpayment and another requires the removal of blinds and screens in the fronts of soft-drink places and the keeping of lights so as to afford a plain view of the interior from the street.

Odd Fellows of Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia, and District of Columbia are planning to hold a big gathering at Mountain Lake Park, on Thursday, August 4, for the annual reunion celebration of the five states.

FAMINE AND PLAGUE.

A Startling Condition in our Own Southern States.

President Harding has startled the country with a summons to the Red Cross and the Public Health Service to make ready to fight a "half-famine" in the South and to deal with thousands of probable cases of pellagra. What has been happening to the South?

It is plain enough. In war days the cotton grower rode the crest of the topmost wave. He bought limousines and luxuries. The country rang with the tales of seed and lint. The South like everybody else got the "fantods" and joined the jolly spenders.

Then the bottom fell out of the cotton market and is still out, with most of last year's crop on the plantation and in agents' hands. There is little indication that the cotton market is coming back, but a new crop is coming on.

The money from the thirty and thirty-five cent cotton went long ago. The cotton-growing tenant South is flat on its back. The banks can't "grubstake" the tenants. They are loaned to the limit; the money from last year's loan is "frozen" in last year's crops.

The South is short of food. It has never fed itself, maybe never will. In spite of efforts by the United States Department of Agriculture extension workers, county farm agents and farm journal editors, who have preached diversification for years, the South is a one-crop country. Even the boll-weevil couldn't make it over. Maybe that is why the pink boll worm has crawled over the Rio Grand to help make the South diversify so it may live.

There is semi-starvation in some Southern localities right now. A negro tenant, his wife and two small children working twenty-five acres of good land have been given \$7 a month to live on till picking time. A white man and wife have been allotted \$6 a month. Another white man, eleven in family, gets \$25 a month for eleven people. Don't blame the Southern banks, for they must make the funds they have got a long way.

Understand that these people, most of them, have no cows, chickens or garden; no home raised meat, no eggs, milk or butter. What are they living on? Cornmeal, molasses and salt pork. The South fought the Civil War on a cornmeal ration, but it is menacing a mixed population. Semi-starvation has resulted. Pellagra is a "deficiency disease." It is raising its ugly head over the Cotton Belt.

Aid will be simple enough. Food-stuffs, milk, eggs, butter, fresh meats to supplement the molasses, pork and meal of the South will afford prevention. The Public Health Service will step in with such treatment as has proved themselves. If it is widespread, base hospitals may be needed to furnish the hygienic surroundings, the baths, douches; the liberal diet from which all corn products are excluded.

The agencies of relief are ready, or are making ready. If the survey now under way shows the need, the country that has fed 8,000,000 foreign children in twenty-three nations and "given till it hurt" on many occasions will rally, and rally splendidly, to help its own.—Phila. Ledger.

The above, so far as Oklahoma is concerned, has been forcefully denied by state authorities. The picture is also said to be overdrawn for the South in general, but has a strong basis of truth.

Proceedings of the Orphans' Court.

Monday, July 25th, 1921.—James H. Shipley, administrator of Lucinda G. Shipley, deceased, settled his first account.

Seranda C. and Harvey A. Rupp, executors of Jacob Rupp, deceased, returned inventories of personal property and debts and received orders to sell personal property, stocks and real estate.

The last will and testament of William H. Roberts, deceased, was admitted to probate and letters testamentary thereon were granted unto William H. and Harry Roberts, who received warrant to appraise and an order to notify creditors.

The last will and testament of George R. Straw, deceased, was admitted to probate and letters testamentary thereon were granted unto Grace L. Straw, who received warrant to appraise and an order to notify creditors.

Tuesday, July 26th, 1921.—Francis W. Bush, administrator of Horace G. Bush, deceased, returned an inventory of personal property and settled his first and final account.

Letters of administration on the estate of Luther M. Bushey, deceased, were granted unto John S. Bushey, who returned an inventory of money and settled his first and final account.

The Corn Crop Hard Hit.

It is generally conceded that the sweet corn crop in Northern Carroll and over a large portion of Frederick county, has been hard hit by the extended drouth. The corn is not only not growing, but the quality has suffered because of the heat.

Other crops, such as tomatoes and beans are in the same condition. The late potato crop also promises to be an equal failure with the early crop. Field corn will show a decided mis-crop unless copious rains soon come.

NEW FEDERAL TAXES ARE COMING SOON.

Automobiles, Postage, Bank Checks and Other Items Considered.

Among the new items under discussion for Federal taxation, are automobiles, letter postage rates, and check stamps.

It is thought that a special tax on automobiles is quite probable, and that easily \$80,000,000 a year could be secured from that source. The strongest argument for such a tax, is that the general government is spending vast sums for roads, supplementing state taxes, and that it would be no more than right for some of it to be turned back to meet the war debt.

The increase of letter postage from 2 cents to 3 cents, is quite probable. It is an expedient justifiable on the grounds that the Postoffice department does not pay operating expenses, and because such a tax would be widely distributed among all classes.

The taxing of bank checks would meet with strong opposition. It has been tried out, heretofore, and proved to be a nuisance to practically every body. The attractive feature about it to government officials, is that such a tax would produce a large revenue, at 2 cents for each check issued.

It is also under discussion to remove the present exemption of \$2000 from incomes of corporations; the proposal being to tax all net incomes about 15 per-cent.

The general sales tax is still being widely discussed, both pro and con. It is urged that such a tax would reach all, and especially thousands who can be reached in no other way.

It is a sure thing that greatly more revenue must be secured, and very soon the question will be decided by Congress, the delay being caused by the uncertainty as to the best new articles to tax.

To the Farmers of Maryland.

Farmers of Maryland will have opportunity, from August 1 to August 15, to give of their surplus corn and wheat, that orphans and starving refugees in the Caucasus and the Levant may be fed. The appeal for the grain is from Maryland headquarters Near East Relief. The need for urgent help is shown in the following cablegram from Jaquith, a relief worker at Constantinople and surrounding area, who says: "What shall we eat? Shall we turn out children from orphanages, close hospitals or stop feeding recent refugees? Await orders."

The farmers of Maryland can answer this appeal, with their surplus grain, says Harold F. Pellegrin, Maryland State Director, Near East Relief.

Farmers will find at mills throughout the state, posters from Near East Relief headquarters, asking for grain and stating that the farmers donating it will be given an official receipt at the mills. The grain buyers going through the state also will give official receipts for grain contributed. Among the leading mills that will take part in the campaign are the Patapsco Mills, at Ellicott City.

During the appeal, grain given at mills and through the grain buyers will be collected by local committees and put in open warehouses until the end of the donation period, when it will be shipped.

Ministers throughout the state have been asked to read letters of appeal from their pulpits, and to every superintendent of county Sunday Schools there has been sent a letter, enlisting their support in asking the farmers for donations of at least a tithe, the Biblical tenth, of their surplus grain.

F. B. Bomberger, acting director of the Extension Service, University of Maryland, is active chairman of the campaign and is heartily back of the appeal, as is D. G. Harry, president of the Maryland State Dairymen's Association, and an officer in the State Grange and also representative to the National Grange. Joseph K. Hull, of Baltimore, is superintendent of details in the county work.

Anti-Jap Demonstration in Calif.

An anti-Japanese movement has broken out at Turlock, a country district in California, that has so far resulted in the rough handling of a lot of Japanese laborers in a fruit section, the demonstration apparently being staged by white union-laborists. It appears that a lot of Japanese had been brought in by ranch owners to pick fruit, and were being paid sixteen cents a crate, while white workers were getting twenty-five cents.

A large number of the job workers were summarily ordered to leave the country. Japanese lease owners were not interfered with. This was the second demonstration of the kind within a week, and it is feared that the movement may spread and perhaps result in serious consequences, as local feeling against the race is strong, especially on the part of union labor that is perhaps stronger in California than anywhere else in this country.

Owing to the delicate situation that exists between this country and Japan, it is felt by many that very little "rocking the boat" may cause a big rum-pus. As yet, the Japanese authorities have made no official complaint, and seem disposed to regard the incident as purely local.