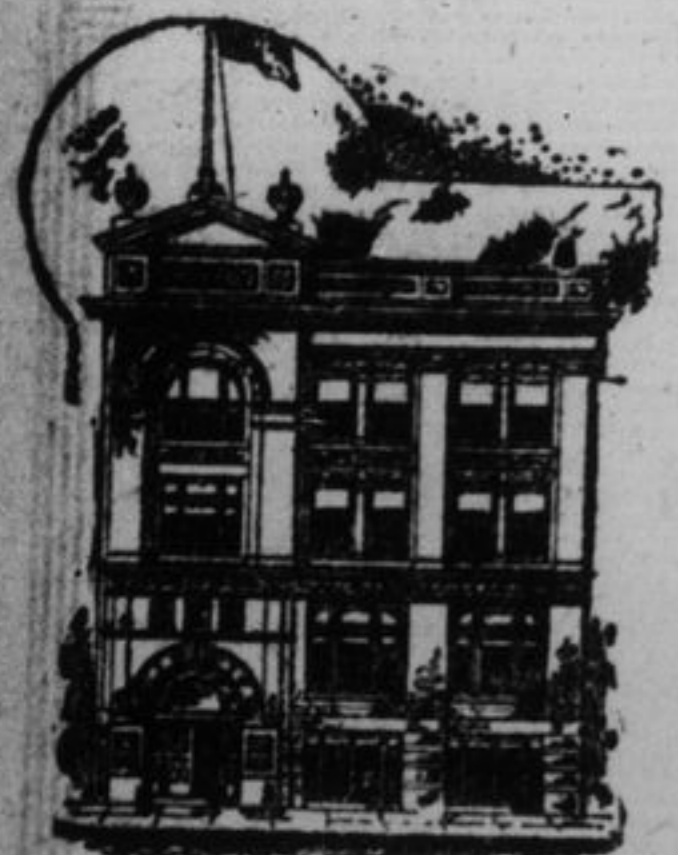


THE BRITISH WHIG

80TH YEAR.



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"D'Annunzio is honest," says a champion. Rather, he is not.

"I have no use for him," being interpreted, means, "How I envy that guy."

Ah, well... Poor, storm-tossed Russia will learn in time to pour toll on the troubled waters.

Why not put all the tax on small incomes, and thus encourage everybody to earn big ones?

Oats, we are informed, contain a muscle-building element. This, of course, refers to the same variety.

About the only vehicle the average man can afford to ride in is the one bearing the license number H30.

That reformer who speaks so tearfully of his calloused hands should get a typewriter with a lighter touch.

In her efforts to keep Constantine on the throne, Greece should put less faith in diplomacy and more in glue.

The difference between d'Annunzio and a Sinn Feiner is that one burns with patriotism and the other with impunity.

Walking has its disadvantages, but it isn't necessary to use hot water every morning in order to get started.

As we understand it, the chief duty of a secretary of peace will be to mobilize the conscientious objectors.

One can't help wondering whether the man who would reform the world has succeeded in making one man perfect.

The older generation can remember a painless day when Turkish women were the only ones who concealed their faces.

The wicked may get some consolation from the fact that no one is required to get up in the cold and build fires down there.

Casual study of the world's indebtedness almost persuades one to believe in the old saying that experience is a dear teacher.

SHOULD CANADA RETALIATE? The question of what Canada will do in case the United States passes the proposed new tariff bill, which imposes high tariffs on various foodstuffs which are exported across the border from this country in large quantities, is productive of much speculation. Some suggestions ask for strong retaliation, while others express more or less indifference. Sir James Loughheed, who leads the government party in the Canadian Senate, has expressed the opinion that the Dominion will not take United States legislation affecting Canadian interests, "lying down." After declaring that the Canadian government would not concern itself with the question, unless compelled by force of circumstances to do so, he added, "The time to act will be after congress has enacted the proposed legislation."

The difference of opinion on the subject which exists in Canada, divides itself in the same way as on the import tariff question; the farmers against the manufacturers. R. W. Burnaby, president of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, expresses the farmers' views as follows: "This tariff against our natural products will be severely felt by the producer, and is anything but encouraging to a farmer to speed up his production. With an embargo preventing our export of live stock to England, and a thirty per cent. duty on export of cattle to the United States, there is little encouragement to a man to improve the breed of his animals."

The Canadian manufacturers and others who benefit by Canada's present protective tariff system, on the other hand, are inclined to look upon the new tariff with equanimity. They see in the possible passage of the United States tariff bill a reason for the continuance of, if not an increase in, Canada's tariff against manufactured goods from the United States, as well as a complete check to the free trade sentiment, which is being cultivated in this country by the farmers' political organizations.

These are the two opposing opinions, and in either of them there is the prospect of a demand for retaliation. There is no real indication of what the policy of the government will be, although Senator Loughheed's statement would lead one to believe that a "wait and see" policy was being adopted. A semi-official measure, however, says that if the proposed measure becomes law, retaliatory action on the part of Canada will become inevitable, and the suggestion is made that such retaliation would be in the nature of increased trade preference being extended to Great Britain. While it may be too early to express with any authority a definite opinion on the subject, such a course of action would be useful in more ways than one. It would not only be retaliatory to the United States' new tariff, but it would help considerably towards rectifying this country's unfavourable trade balance in the United States, and by doing so it would help to solve the problem of the exchange rate between the two countries.

THE TRUTH ABOUT THE CHINESE FAMINE. The appeal for assistance for the victims of the Chinese famine is one which is passing unheeded by a large number of people simply because it is not fully understood. People simply cannot grasp the significance of a catastrophe, which threatens the extinction of from fifteen to twenty millions of their fellow creatures. The whole thing is on too colossal a scale for even the present generation, which is accustomed to thinking in millions, to full comprehend. That famine of so widespread and disastrous a nature should be possible is almost unbelievable, yet, according to the reports which come from reliable sources, it is nevertheless only too true. A recent issue of the Peking and Tsin-Tsin Times, an English newspaper published in China, outside of the famine area, gives graphic and impressive details of the misfortune which has caused such dislocation. Briefly, the facts are these: The famine stricken area is contained in a belt three hundred miles, stretching across the five provinces of Shantung, Chihli, Honan, Shansi and Shense, in North China, and embraces an area of some two hundred thousand square miles, with a population of about fifty and sixty million people. This district is almost entirely agricultural. A few sections are irrigated, but the greater part is dependent for moisture upon the natural snowfall and rainfall. There are two main crops each year, the wheat crop, which ripens in May, and is followed by the millet crop, which ripens in August. In the fall there are also cotton and vegetable crops, and this whole district depends for subsistence upon these crops, which in normal times are sufficient to keep the people in comfort. The cause of the present famine goes right back to 1918. In that year these five provinces were visited by tremendous floods, which devastated practically the whole of the agricultural area, washed out the crops, destroyed homes and rendered the people destitute. The 1919 wheat crop was very poor, owing to late seeding resulting from the floods, and the other crops were away below the average. The people, however, managed to eke out an existence, and planted the 1920 wheat crop with the hope that it would be a success, and would enable them to retrieve their fortunes. Then came the crowning disaster. During the winter there was no snowfall to give moisture. Spring came, and there was no rain. Not a drop of rain fell from October, 1919, until the mid-summer of 1920, and what did fall amounted to merely a few paltry drops. The wheat crop never grew. The seed was simply burned up, and not a bushel was harvested. The ground was ploughed up, and the millet, cotton and vegetables sown. A few drops of rain fell, but it was only sufficient to start growth, when another long drought came, and destroyed the young shoots. July and August passed, and left the fields bare of vegetation. Twice and three times did the farmers sow their seed, using up their surplus grain, without any sign of a crop coming up. At last, late in September, rain came, but it was too late. The crop was a

total failure, and fifty million people were without food and without money, face to face with starvation, and without hope of success. With no grain left, the animals had to be either eaten or sold. The chickens went the same way, and the egg factories which employed large numbers of Chinese, were closed for lack of eggs to ship. The farm laborers were left stranded, for the farmers could neither pay them nor feed them. The natives sold everything they had, their clothes and blankets, at sacrifice prices, in order to have the food that was available in large centres. It is definitely stated that at the wayside market-places, men and women sold their children, in many cases into lives of shame, and when there were no buyers, they gave them away. They could be neither sold nor given away, authentic reports say, they were thrown into wells and rivers, their parents preferring to sacrifice them rather than listen to their piteous cries. One farmer, having sold everything else, sold his winter clothes for a sum equal to fifty cents, bought some food and poison, and with a family of eight, partook of his last meal on earth. These are definitely proven facts, unexaggerated and absolutely true, and this condition is on such a large scale, that no matter what relief steps are taken, fifteen millions will die before the spring crop of wheat, planted from seed sent in by relief commissions, is ready for harvest. The question, "What is the Chinese Government doing?" might well be asked. The fact is that the government is almost bankrupt through the upkeep of its army, and has no money for even administrative purposes. If these millions are to be helped at all, relief must come from outside. It will be impossible to save millions of these people, but Rev. Gillies Eadie, a Canadian missionary from Honan, says that five dollars will save one life until spring. Is it worth it? People all over Canada are being asked that question in the great appeal for help. It is impossible for Canadians living in a country where the harvests are almost beyond imagination, to realize what the situation in China can be like, for these facts, taken from an unimpeachable source, show that a population twice that of Canada's is doomed to death from starvation. In the name of humanity, and in the name of the Christ who sacrificed all for the people of this earth, China appeals to Canada for help, and the cry should not go unheeded.

fed his pig all it could eat one day and starved it the next in order to get that same streak of fat alternating with a streak of lean. Fast. For big-mouthed blowing do not fall. Treat it with unconcern: 'Till find the man who knows it all has a whole lot to learn. Then It Happened: "I wonder if you could?" mused the Cheerful Idiot. "You wonder if you could what?" asked the Wise Guy. "Why, if a barber was only four feet tall, I wonder if you could say that he is a little shaver?" replied the Cheerful Idiot. The Wise Fool. "This is a hard world," sighed the Sage. "Yes," agreed the Fool. "And we are all looking for soft spots in it." Correct! Teacher—if each of six after-dinner speakers is given five minutes to speak, how much time will they all consume? Bright Pupil—Two hours and forty minutes.

Where To Spend Your Honeymoon. Angel Island, Cal. Angel Camp, Cal. Angola, Penn. Love Point, Md. Loveland, Texas. Lovesjoy, Ill. Loveland, Ohio. Lovelake, Mo. Shadybrook, Ky. Lovelady, Texas. As Clear As Mud. The man had just informed the Pullman Agent that he wanted a Pullman berth. "Upper or lower?" asked the Agent. "What's the difference?" asked the Man. "A difference of 50 cents in this case," replied the Agent. "The lower is higher than the upper. The higher price is for the lower. If you want it lower, you'll have to go higher. We sell the upper lower than the lower. In other words, the higher the lower. Most people don't like the upper, although it is lower, on account of being higher. When you occupy an upper you have to get up to go to bed and get down when you get up. You can have the lower if you pay higher. The upper is lower than the lower because it is higher. If you are willing to go higher, it will be lower." But the poor man had fainted.

Shortest Short Poems. Volstead boozes. Eternal snooze.—W.H.K. Names is Names. A. Smart; Hyrd lives in Heading, Pennsylvania. Our Daily Special. Any Man Knows When He Has Had Too Much.

Walt Mason THE POET PHILOSOPHER THE CAFETERIA. We stand with trays and wait our turns, a long, long line of hungry guys, while appetite within us yearns for Hubbard squash and custard pies. Before us there are many jays who fool and fiddle, which is wrong; and so we wait and wave our trays and wish the bunch would move along. One graybeard can't make up his mind between roast pork and shredded veal, and while he doubts the mob behind must all the pangs of hunger feel. One woman stops, a row to raise, because the soup is half-way cold; and while she jaws we clasp our trays and feel ourselves grow frail and old. We all must wait until our turn, in vain are protests and appeals, though while we're waiting we could earn the price of fourteen useful meals. It is a modern way to feed, and modern things, we know, are best; old ways, old times, are gone to seed, old restaurants are but a jest. We used to journey home at noon, before old ways were proven frauds, and there devoured the wholesome prune, surrounded by our household gods. And then we'd have a little snooze, to rest our bones so tried and sore, and, having slept, put on our shoes, and go downtown to work some more. But we've forsaken old time ways, from ancient things afar we roam; and now we stand and hug our trays, and wait until the cows come home. —WALT MASON.

BITS OF BY-PLAY By LUKE MCLUKE Copyright, 1920, by The Cincinnati Enquirer. The Limit. A liar is Flint. The worst you ever heard; He can't drop a hint Without breaking his word. Was! "The Turks are a harum-scarum crowd, ain't they?" remarked the Old Fogey as he looked up from the newspaper he was reading. "Huh!" replied the Grouch. "It would take more than a harum to scare 'em." Oh, Joy! The Gambler's wife knows he's all right. For she knows what he means When he says: "I had luck last night, I held four lovely Queens!" Learn One New Thing Each Day! We can tell by his name that he is a Harp himself. Therefore we will accept this bit of information from Bernard Finn, editor of the Sarcozite (Mo.) Record: Luke McLuke, who is an expert on corned beef, acknowledges that he cannot explain the alternating streak of fat and lean in corned beef. Guess Luke never heard of the Harp of Erin, who

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