

## NANAIMO

75 a Day  
Power  
men

At the regular  
meeting of the  
workmen, Ald.  
son, March 21.

He did not  
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some it would  
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Skating Ex-  
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ey and her  
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Minto Skating  
Extry. Mrs.  
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FUNERAL  
David McF-  
was priv-  
on in a vault  
Thousands  
ning as it lay  
and during the  
11 street cars,  
minutes as a  
emory.

New York, March 21.—The picture  
of nearly famished Chinese, killing  
starving dogs and eating them, and  
the warning that a million lives will be  
lost in the Anhwei province alone, before  
the spring crops mature, unless help  
from the outside world reaches China,  
are contained in a communication re-  
ceived by the board of foreign mission-  
aries at the Protestant church, Catholic  
details of sufferings from the famine  
in Anhwei and other provinces of China  
reach the mission boards here in every  
mail. A letter came from Rev. W. J.  
Thomas, a missionary at Hwai Yuen, in  
Anhwei province.

"I never really knew what the Lord's  
Prayer meant until to-day," he writes.  
"We came to a village, where some  
Christians gathered. We took at the  
near that company of men say 'Give  
us this day our daily bread' had a  
strange sound when we knew that not  
one of them had so much as seen bread  
for many a day, unless you call pressed  
sweet potato vines bread. Somehow,  
that prayer must be answered. We  
cannot let these people starve."

A million persons in the region north  
of his station, Mr. Carter says, are  
in a state of starvation before summer  
help comes from outside. He writes  
of the scene, as it impressed him, in  
the following terms:

"It would be hard to draw a picture  
of the famine district that would not  
be altogether misleading. The country  
looks much the same as any stretch  
of country looks anywhere in China,  
long stretches of good rice fields, just  
beginning to be green.

"It is only as we look closely and  
ask questions that we find out the real  
state of affairs. We look at the fields  
that looked so prosperous, and we  
realize that those fields were all under  
water last summer, the fields of over  
2,000,000 people, and that the wheat  
and rice will not be ready until June,  
and before that time, unless help comes  
from the larger part of the people, that  
planted the wheat will be beyond  
using it.

"And now we look again at the per-  
sons who have come down to meet us  
with their rice bowls. In the bowls  
there is no rice. They contain, chiefly  
but water and some weeds, gathered  
in the field, mixed with the rice, and  
of precious wheat bought with the re-  
lief money given by the government,  
which amounts to about three  
cents, given only to the very poorest,  
that is, to about half the population.

"This is something of what famine  
means now. What it is going to mean  
soon we scarcely dare to think, for it  
is still five months before wheat har-  
vest. Already in many places the  
mark is taken from the trees and earth.  
The country is perfectly peaceful,  
more so than usual, it seems to be  
stranger, for there are no dogs to bark  
at the passersby. They are all starved  
or eaten, or both. The same is true of  
all other animals."

Secretary of Ottawa Overseas  
Club Writes Regarding  
John S. Ewart's Letter

Ottawa, March 21.—The secretary  
of the local Overseas Club has issued  
a strong letter in reply to J. S. Ewart,  
C. C., who took exception to Earl  
Grey's connection with the organiza-  
tion. The letter states that the local  
organization was formed unassisted by  
Earl Grey personally, but the organiza-  
tion was sure of His Excellency's good  
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It continues: "The statement that an  
attack would increase Earl Grey's popu-  
larity is no doubt the most accurate  
Mr. Ewart's letter."

It states that Earl Grey has not made  
political speech during his occupation  
of his high office. That he is in favor  
of imperial federation, believes in  
contribution to the British Admiralty,  
in universal military training, in tariff  
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will come as news to many citizens of  
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The letter further points out that a  
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the vast majority of the people of Can-  
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what they were signing when they  
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SEATTLE'S NEW COUNCIL.

Seattle, Wash., March 21.—The new city  
council of nine members recently elected  
by the reform element went into office  
yesterday. The new council is pledged to  
study city affairs and work for a  
clean city.

All councilmen were elected as pro-  
gressives. Max Wardell, who, as acting  
mayor, has been in charge of the city  
since the recall of Mayor Gill, is president  
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## CONDITIONS IN CHINA APPALLING

MILLION MAY DIE  
IN ANHWEI PROVINCE

Famished Natives Kill Starving  
Dogs and Eat Them—  
Bark Used as Food

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## HAVE C. P. R. BOUGHT THE OAK BAY HOTEL?

Real Estate Men Are Agitated  
With Delight at the  
Prospect

San Diego, Cal., March 21.—Dilatatory  
tactics to the Hawaii from Toronto sec-  
keeping the border. Insurrection from  
reaching a crisis or conclusion. While  
troops are idle at Ensenada, where the  
band plays all the time, a handful of  
Mexican soldiers at Tescate are wait-  
ing to fight 200 insurgents. The fed-  
erals number 325, and urgent requests  
have been sent to Ensenada for addi-  
tional men.

There is a supposition that the body  
of troops that was supposed to have  
left Ensenada last week under Colonel  
La Jol would flank the insurgents by  
coming upon them in a roundabout  
manner from the east. If they succeed  
in the flank movement, the insurgen-  
ts will be forced to retreat. The fed-  
erals are operating with the fed-erals at Te-  
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border where the United States will  
have to take care of them.

The ranchers believe the Juntas and  
Picos are bearing the brunt of the  
border warfare. First their property  
and small herds of cattle were  
drawn upon to feed the federal sol-  
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the federal soldiers with food. When  
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Then, for a finishing touch, the fed-  
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Wounded By Rebels.

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## BORDER WARFARE RUINS RANCHERS

Stores and Cattle Taken by  
Mexican Federal Troops  
and Insurgents

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even the improvements. Now the un-  
fortunate ranchers along the border  
line are poor beyond redemption and  
must work with the railroad gangs.

Wounded By Rebels.

El Paso, Texas, March 21.—A special  
train from the Hawaii from Toronto sec-  
keeping the border. Insurrection from  
reaching a crisis or conclusion. While  
troops are idle at Ensenada, where the  
band plays all the time, a handful of  
Mexican soldiers at Tescate are wait-  
ing to fight 200 insurgents. The fed-  
erals number 325, and urgent requests  
have been sent to Ensenada for addi-  
tional men.

## WHAT RECIPROCITY MEANS TO CONSUMER

burning with Prince Rupert interests had  
told him that he was bringing potatoes  
three thousand miles from Prince Ed-  
ward Island to supply his camp. On  
cattle, sheep, lambs, poultry, there was  
a duty of twenty-five per cent ad val-  
orem, and these were now to be free.  
(Hear, hear.) This province did not sup-  
ply one-half of the farm produce ac-  
cording to the budget statement of the  
provincial finance minister. Mr. Price  
Elliott had stated that we import \$14-  
\$16,000,000 worth of farm produce, while the  
provinces produced \$1,000,000. This was  
an extraordinary statement. The value  
of the imports were from the east, but  
then on these the consumer had to pay  
the transportation charges, which  
practically estimated at \$1,000,000. On the  
American products, duty was not  
carried, a duty of ten per cent, a model  
which would be taken out and any  
policy it was based on.

Mr. Price Elliott expressed his pleasure  
at the present and congratulated the  
ward on the perfection of its organiza-  
tion. He repeated his former statement  
that the year would be held  
would be held on live issues—the naval  
question and reciprocity. During last  
section the Conservative party had  
unhappily early and late in the  
immigration question; to forget  
immigration was historic but was only the  
climax of a whole campaign of misrep-  
resentation as to some future over-  
ruling of the province by Japan.  
But to-day no one could allege that  
there had been any such influx. Trades  
unions and congresses were delicate  
browsers on such matters, but none  
of these bodies had been heard in  
objection to what the government had  
done in the matter of Japanese im-  
migration. On the contrary, Sir Wilfrid  
Laurier had carried away with him  
from Victoria a written testimonial  
from the Trades and Labor Council  
stating that they were satisfied with  
the Japanese agreement and had no  
complaint to make. Mr. Drury wished  
that the next election would be held  
on the same issue which he believed  
would reverse the verdict of Octo-  
ber 24, 1908.

The only alternative Premier McBride  
in this following had to offer on the  
subject was the only remedy they had  
was a Netel act, enforcing an educa-  
tional test. But as he knew from travel  
through Japan this would not be any  
more than a paper tiger. In every school  
from Victoria to the Yukon, English  
was taught. If the Dominion control was  
withdrawn to-morrow and the Laurier  
management governing Japanese im-  
migration, the Japanese would be  
able to get into the country in any  
number. He would have to keep out  
these Japanese. He was not in favor  
of the provisions of which  
every Japanese could easily meet.  
The more this fact was known and the  
duty on wheat and labor was dis-  
tinguished, the more it was in ac-  
cord with the federal government is doing,  
the more certain would be the victory  
of the Liberal party. Even the mon-  
strous disloyal campaign which was  
waged, and forged telegrams, could  
not prevent that result to-day were an  
election on.

Mr. Drury dealt briefly with the  
naval question and with the volte face  
which the Conservative party has ex-  
ecuted on it. The same change of atti-  
tude he found on the part of that party  
in regard to reciprocity. George E.  
Foster, who had never entered into this  
policy, had made two trips to Wash-  
ington in an endeavor to obtain what  
he was now declaring was equivalent  
to treason and disloyalty, and a sap-  
phing of Canadian loyalty. Was it trea-  
son to get in free of duty goods which  
Canadians now had to import and pay  
the duty on? Was it disloyalty or a  
loss of British nationality to secure  
needed food and necessities duty free?  
He had been glad to see Mr. Temple-  
man's contribution to the reciprocity  
debate at Ottawa, which broke new  
ground. In answer to the argument that  
reciprocity would trade routes would be  
surrendered by trade routes and south,  
the jeopardy of loyalty, it was well to re-  
member that for years the only trade  
routes this province had were north  
and south. And yet who dare assert  
that British Columbia's loyalty has  
suffered? It was to the lasting disgrace  
and dishonor of the Conservative party  
that it employed these and other tactics  
in its endeavor to defeat the party  
of progress.

The gathering separated after giving  
three cheers for Sir Wilfrid and Mr.  
Templeman.

THE FISHING INDUSTRY.

British Columbia fisheries seemed  
to him would benefit enormously,  
perhaps more than all other indus-  
tries put together. What had been a  
grievance ever since the halibut in-  
dustry was established was the fish-  
ing off the Canadian coast by Ameri-  
can fishermen. All these years Cana-  
dian fishermen had been faced by the  
fact that the American boats, coming  
on halibut, while American boats  
caught the fish and shipped them east  
in enormous quantities, reaping large  
returns. If our cruisers could only  
keep the American boats out of the  
three-mile limit they could not  
carry on fishing profitably. What  
would happen would be this, and it  
ought to happen immediately, Cana-  
dian boats would catch the halibut  
bottoms would be cleaned up, the  
Americans going up. He looked to  
Prince Rupert becoming one of the  
great fishing cities of the Pacific, the  
halibut banks being near