NO PEACE JUST YET IN MEXICO

President Diaz Slow to Parley with Insurgents -- No Place as Long as He Remains in Power.

Mexico City, Mex., Mar. 30.—Reports emanating from points in the United States that the Mexican government intends to send a peace commission to treat with a similar commission representing the rebels have aroused a lively interest, but no government officers has been found who could admit the existence of any arrangements of this character.

That the cabinet was reconstructed in the hope that the disaffected elements might be placated and that the government is contemplating radical reforms for the same reason seem to be settled facts. The government has gone far in making concessions, but the belief is growing that President Diaz is not yet willing to recognize Madero and his followers to the extent where he shall discuss with them terms of peace.

Both foreigners and Mexicans are inclined to believe that the aged executive will be slow to parley with those who have dared to revolt against his administration. If any peace negotiations are to be conducted, it is believed that the initiative must come from the rebels; and according to statements made in the United States that is not the case.

In this city there are few who do not hope the government and the rebels are about to come to terms, but there are many who believe the day of peace is still far off. It is pointed out that the very fact that the government has shown a disposition to concede certain things, for which the rebels are fighting, has been an encouragement to them to continue the campaign. The government insists that the change in the cabinet and the reforms contemplated have come, not as answers to demands made by armed men, but in response to a popular move for altered conditions.

The revolutionists cannot see it in this light. They feel that it is because of their work in the field, and appear to think that continued rebellion will bring them all they are after, chief of which is the resignation of the president and another national election.

Francisco I. Madero senior, has stated that he hopes to induce his son to agree to terms of peace, and in this he is seconded by Gustave Madero, but reports brought from the seat of war are that Francisco Madero Jr., still insists that there can be no peace so long as President Diaz remains at the head of the nation, and it is the younger Madero who is doing the fighting.

So far as the war itself is concerned, there has been little change in the last five days. The rebels are largely in control of the rural regions of Chihuahua, Senora and parts of Seacatecas, while throughout the country detachments of rebels, bandits in some cases, appear here and there. These smaller bodies of insurgents report but indirectly, if they report at all, to Madero, but they do, nevertheless, keep a certain portion of the Mexican army engaged.

ELECTION RESULTS GAVE SATISFACTION

Many Enquirers at Standard Office, Last Night, were Delighted with York County Victory--Some Comments.

Great interest was manifested last evening by the citizens of St. John in the result of the election in York county. From 6 o'clock to midnight the telephones in The Standard office were kept ringing constantly, and as the returns were announced to eager enquirers, fervent expressions of satisfaction came back over the wires. Many who had repeatedly heard the refrain from central, "Line's Busy," came down to the office, and these when they learned the results were jubilant. Many calls were received from Fairville, where Rev. LeBaron W. McKiel, the father-in-law of Dr. Morehouse, the successful candidate, lives, and Mr. McKiel himself, when the final results were 'phoned him, expressed himself as highly delighted at the success of his son-in-law.

All over the city the same interest was shown, and the result seemed to give general satisfaction. There can be little doubt that here as elsewhere the Hazen government is more popular than ever it was.

One man, when the returns were announced to him over the 'phone, ejaculated:

"Get out!"

Assured that the government's candidate had over 1200 majority, he cried enthusiastically: "Hurrah! Now get after the lying organs of the dredgers and more power to your elbow."

"That's great," said another. "That'll show Carvell where he fits in."

"Ho, ho!" exclaimed another, "that makes Pugsley's lieutenant look small."

"Glad news," quoth another. "Now let Carvell go back to Carleton and keep his eyes open. He's a dead one."

"Pity it wasn't a million," grumbled another. "The idea of that bunch of boodlers thinking they had a chance."

"Is it true that Burden had a majority of 500?" enquired a dull voice at midnight.

"Wake up, old man, Moorehouse has 1200 to the good," advised the reporter.

"Well now," drawled the dull voice. "I thought the Telegraph said Burden would win. Do you know, I've had some doubts whether that paper always tells the truth."

LEMIEUX TO MARINE JOB

Montreal Hears that Postmaster General will Succeed Hon, L. P. Brodeur as Minister of Marine.

Montreal, Mar. 30.—Inside political circles had it today that the Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux, postmaster general will be called to the portfolio of marine and fisheries to replace his present colleague, the Hon. L. P. Brodeur whose promotion to the supreme court bench is said to be only a question of time.

Those who know, say that Hon. Mr. Lemieux is quite well satisfied with his present portfolio and is by no means an applicant for the important portfolio to be so soon vacated by the member for Rouville. But Sir Wilfrid Laurier has decreed that the postmaster general is the proper man to assume the portfolio of marine and fisheries. It is said that the prime minister considers that Hon. Mr. Lemieux has been a pronounced success as head of the postal department and this being the case, he wants to give Mr. Lemieux an opportunity to gather new laurels at the department of marine.

In fact the statement was made today that the present postmaster general really wanted to stay with his present portfolio, but bowing to the will of the leader of the administration he will accept the other, which is as a matter of fact, a more important department and its acceptance by the member for Gaspe is nothing more or less than a considerable promotion.

LOST IN THE NORTH LAND

Grave Fears Entertained for Safety of Danish Expedition to the North Pole—Relief Expedition to Start.

Copenhagen, Mar. 30.—Grave fears are entertained for Captain Elmar Mikkelsen and Engineer Iversen, who after having been rescued on the coast of east Greenland, last year, left their party to search for traces of the lost explorer Erichsen. An expedition will be sent to Shannon Island where provisions were deposited in the hope of finding them there.

Five members of the Mikkelsen expedition which was wrecked in the winter of 1909 on the coast of east Greenland, were brought back to Norway last August. This expedition left Copenhagen on the Danish Arctic ship Alabama to search for the bodies of the members of Mylius Irichsen Greenland expedition who perished in November, 1907 while trying to return from the north coast of Greenland by way of the inland ice. After the rescue of the Mikkelsen party, Captain Mikkelsen and his engineer decided to renew the search for the bodies of Erichsen and his companions.

MINERS STRIKE COLLAPSING.

Wheeling, W. Va., March 30.—It is reported here that the miners strike affecting 10,000 men in this district and throughout eastern Ohio, is collapsing, and the men are holding meetings to decide whether they will return to work under the old scale.

THE GENERAL ELECTION RETURNS.

The following is the record of the vote in York county at the general provincial election on March 3rd, 1908:—

	McLeod.	Pinder.	Robinson.	Young.	Allen.	Burden.	McLellan.	Goodspeed.
Fredericton, City Hall	421	395	391	400	324	312	304	317
Fredericton, Court House	262	256	251	257	359	346	333	350
New Maryland	55	55	55	55	16	16	15	16
Kingsclear	153	148	149	146	126	122	121	123
Cork	4	44	15	4	9	19	20	19
Brockaway	15	15	19	15	10	8	8	11
Harvey	122	122	127	122	49	55	54	54
Prince William, back	44	44	44	44	12	13	13	13
Prince William, front	51	52	52	52	55	56	54	54
Dumfries	52	52	51	50	61	66	58	59
McAdam	137	135	136	136	53	52	53	53
Canterbury, front	51	49	49	50	22	24	23	23
Canterbury Station	234	214	219	221	84	87	78	92
North Lake	84	81	81	83	29	30	31	32
Nashwaak Village	51	46	47	51	25	22	20	24
Mouth Tay	117	115	114	121	26	22	21	26
Gibson	208	201	201	205	158	148	145	156
Marysville	202	194	197	199	145	142	140	152
Penniac	31	31	27	29	22	18	20	30
Nashwaaksis	137	132	133	135	57	56	58	58
Burtt's Corner	137	134	134	140	75	78	76	81
McNutt's Mills	100	100	99	100	34	34	34	35
Bright, back	76	75	75	75	36	37	37	37
Queensbury, front	110	110	108	105	80	82	72	73
Bright, front	109	108	107	107	68	69	66	68
Queensbury, back	56	56	55	55	47	49	48	49
Southampton, front	88	81	81	93	76	82	74	74
Temperance Vale	102	105	101	102	62	65	61	60
Northdale	15	15	14	41	8	9	7	9
Millville	66	57	62	62	47	39	43	43
Bloomfield Ridge	70	70	70	71	30	31	31	31
Stanley Village	284	263	263	270	115	110	111	111
	3622	3516	3535	3572	2322	2297	2234	2333

WILL DECIDE LANCTOT CASE ON TUESDAY

Privileges and Elections Committee Heard Arguments of Counsel in Case of Liberal M. P., Charged with Fraud.

Special to The Standard.

Ottawa, March 30.—Real versus false reciprocity was the motion to go into supply.

Mr. Foster brought up the subject of the relations between Canada and the West Indies. Every legislature in the British West Indies with the exception of that of Jamaica, Mr. Foster said, has pronounced in favor of a preferential arrangement with Canada. The legislature of the Bahamas recently declared for actual union with Canada. Why did not the government take advantage of the present favorable situation?

The difficulty in the case of Jamaica, Mr. Foster went on, lies in the anxiety of its people to retain the American market for their fruit and their fear of being deprived of it if they make a preferential arrangement with Canada.

"Why," he asked, "was this question not settled permanently during the reciprocity negotiations with the United States, so that there would be no danger of British colonies being penalized for giving each other preferences."

"Why should we put it out of our power, by making a reciprocity agreement with the United States, to offer to the British West Indies what would be the second strongest inducement to them to make a preferential arrangement with us, a preference on fruit. The reciprocity agreement with the United States, cuts squarely across reciprocity with the West Indies."

Mr. Fielding said that a few items in the agreement interested the islands and these hardly would be important, oranges, grape fruit and limes already were free. He doubted whether all the island legislatures except Jamaica favored reciprocity with Canada.

"We were asked by the Imperial authorities if we would be willing to meet the West Indian colonies in conference with regard to the report of the commission. We replied that as soon as several colonies were ready to meet us we would meet them at any place and time that would be consistent with our parliamentary duties. So far only one colony, British Guiana, has offered to meet us. That does not mean that the other colonies are unwilling to meet us, it means simply that they desire further consideration of so important a problem. We stand ready to meet them whenever the colonies are agreed to do so."

"British Guiana is very important," said Mr. Foster.

"Yes, the most important," said Mr. Fielding, "but the others are important too. If British Guiana, Tabago and Trinidad would declare their willingness to meet us in conference, we should be very glad to meet them. I entirely agree with my honorable friend on the importance of going into those negotiations as soon as possible."

Mr. Fielding said that out of regard to West Indian objections, the British government had withdrawn from the proposal to establish a fast service from Great Britain to the islands by way of Canada. The Canadian government would, accordingly, have to consider what steps it could take to improve the present service. It would also approach the British West Indian governments as to whether they would grant subsidies. He hoped to see some improvement on the present service.

Mr. Borden urged the importance of West Indian reciprocity.

TRIAL OF THE CAMORRISTS

Witness Abbatemaggio Continues His Revelations--Camorrists Divided Naples into Regular Districts.

Viterbo, Italy, March 30.—According to the revelations of Abbatemaggio, who is appearing as a witness against his former associates, in their trial for murder, Naples is divided into fourteen Camorrist regions, each having its Camorrist hierarchy.

In every one of these regions a member of the organization is daily entrusted with the maintenance of order among those affiliated with the Camorra. His powers and influence are greater than those of the police or carabiniers, as he is expected to denounce those who commit disorders and thus compromise the existence of the asociation, which is destined for more important enterprises.

The entire afternoon was taken up with the evidence submitted by Abbattemaggio at the various investigations, the counsel for the defense endeavoring to trap him into contradictions, but the witness maintained his composure and gave a good account of himself, energetically refuting their remarks.

Abbatemaggio said that shortly after the murder of Couccolo, when he was in the company of Giovanni Rapi, the alleged treasurer of the Camorra, he met the priest Vitozzi, who suggested that Erricone, so that he might not be suspected, should go frequently to the Mimi Amare cafe, in order to give the police the impression that he was a frequenter of the place. It was in this inn that the report of the murder of Couccolo is alleged to have been communicated to Erricone.

Vitozzi, on hearing this statement by the witness, raised his hands and eyes and with a horrified expression exclaimed, turning toward the prisoners' cage, "If I had ever suspected that Erricone was stained with such a monstrous crime, I would have delivered him myself to justice, saying to him, 'bear the burden of your sins.'"

The tone of his voice was so melodramatic that all burst into laughter, Rapi appearing even more amused than the others.

Abbatemaggio swore that Vitozzi was an active member of the Camorro, that he frequented the meetings of the organization, dressed as a layman and was particularly aggressive in helping to carry out the Camorrists' schemes.

GERMANS ARE NOT KEEN FOR DISARMAMENT

German Chancellor Discusses International Arbitration, but Still Clings to Idea of Preparedness for War.

Berlin, Mar. 30.—Chancellor Von Bethmann-Hollweg in the Reichstag today discussed disarmament and international arbitration but without departing one iota from the well known standpoint of the German government often declared on former occasions.

The imperial chancellor saw the chief difficulty in a disarmament agreement in the impossibility of supervision of individual states. "Control over these," he said, "I regard as absolutely impracticable. The mere attempt to control would have no other result than continual mutual distrust and universal turmoil. General disarmament is an insoluble problem as long as men are men.

"It will remain true," continued the chancellor, "that the weak will be the prey of the strong. If any nation feels that it is unable longer to spend certain sums for defensive purposes it will inevitably drop to the second ranks. There will always be a stronger one ready to take its place. We Germans in our exposed situation, cannot shut our eyes to this dire reality only so far as we can maintain peace.

"The nations, including Germany," said the chancellor, "have been talking disarmament since the first Hague conference, but neither in Germany nor elsewhere has a practical plan been proposed. Great Britain wishes the limitation of armaments but simultaneously wants a superior or equal fleet. Any conference on this subject is bound to be fruitless. No standard for a limitation can be found and any conceivable proposal would be shattered 'Question of control.'"

Von Bethman-Hollweg instanced Napoleon's limitation of the Prussian army when Prussia adhering to the letter of her treaty, trained a fourfold army by shortening the period of training. Germany was willing, he said, to accept the English proposal for an exchange of information regarding navy building programmes. He accepted the idea of arbitration in principle, but universal arbitration was as impossible of accomplishment as universal disarmament. By this principle two nations like the United States and Great Britain could seal the de facto status but if new questions arose arbitration might prove inadequate.

The chancellor's speech, which was along the line of his other utterances, was made in the discussion of resolutions offered by Socialists and Radicals asking for an extension of international arbitration and the limitation of armaments. These resolutions came before the house at the opening of the customary debate on foreign affairs in connection with the chancellor's budget.

The chancellor deferred his remarks until the representatives of the leading parties had been heard.

Count Von Kanitz, Conservative, devoted the greater part of his speech to American affairs, contrasting the speech of Commander William S. Simms, of the American navy at the Guild Hall, London, which called forth a reprimand from President Taft, with the utterances of Congressman Champ Clark concerning the annexation of Canada, saying "while an American naval officer is assuring England of the friendship of the United States a future president of that nation is talking of the absorption of Canada." Canadian reciprocity, he said, raised the point of what compensating favors were to be had by Germany. Of the proposed Anglo-American complete arbitration treaty, the speaker said that the plan promised little if questions like that of the Monroe doctrine were excluded.

Dr. Spahn, vice-president and leader of the Center party, said that he favored more arbitration treaties and his party sympathized with the movement for disarmament.

Ernest Bassermann, National Liberal, in common with the other speakers, welcomed the principle of arbitration and disarmament, but doubted its practicability.

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF B. N. A.

In another part of today's Standard will be found the latest annual statement of the Bank of British North America together with a brief report of the proceedings at the annual meeting. This is the best statement in the history of this well known institution. The British Bank differs in one respect from other banks in Canada, inasmuch as its head office and its board of directors are in London, England, where the annual meeting always takes place.

The soundness of British banking principles has proven a very valuable asset to the Bank of British North America during its existence in Canada, and has earned for this institution an unusual degree of public confidence. The bank is now in a better position than ever before, and its progress during the last few years is naturally a source of gratification to those who are financially and otherwise interested in it. It might be noted that the Bank of British North America has now been in existence for seventy-five years; that its reserve has been created entirely out of profits; that its investments, consisting of British and Canadian Government securities are gilt edge.

In 1902 it had 24 branches; at the present time it has 85 branches, a rapid and steady increase, which in all likelihood will continue. There are a number of other features in connection with this institution which are well worthy of attention on the part of the reader, who will find the statement in today's Standard very interesting.

Empress Here This Morning.

The C. P. R. liner Empress of Ireland arrived at Halifax at 3.20 yesterday afternoon and left for St. John at 4.45. She is due to dock here this morning. The Empress has a total of 1489 passengers of which 858 are third class. Practically all are settlers for the Canadian West.

Halifax, Mar. 30.—Acadia's orators were victorious over the U. N. B. in the intercollegiate debate. The U. N. B. had slightly the better of the argument, but Acadia won out with a substantial lead for presentation.

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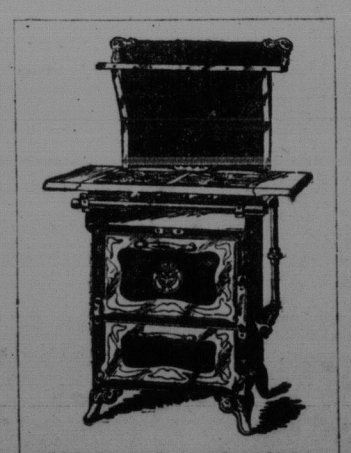

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YOU ARE CORDIALLY INVITED TO ATTEND THE DAILY FREE COOKING DEMONSTRATIONS from 3 to 5 p. m., at our showrooms where we PROVE BY ACTUAL PRACTICE EVERY STATEMENT WE MAKE FOR $1.00 GAS.

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A new stock of the latest and best New York PERFUMES and SACHETS.

We invite you to call and sample them, as they comprise the very sweetest odours.

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WATCHES

A. POYAS, Watchmaker and Jeweller, 16 Mill St.

Red Rose Flour

DIED.

McLEOD—At Penobsquis, Kings Co., on the 30th inst., Nancy E., widow of Melbourne McLeod, aged 71 years.
Funeral from the residence of David R. Willet, 114 Elliott Row, on Saturday, 1st April, at 2.30 p. m.

SLOCUM—At Waterborough, Queens Co., on the 30th inst., William G. Slocum, in the seventy-sixth year of his age, leaving a wife, two brothers and two sisters to mourn their loss.
Funeral from his late residence Saturday at 3 o'clock. Friends and acquaintances are invited to attend.

WARNOCK.—At St. John West, on the 29th inst., Bertha D., beloved wife of Capt. Wm. Warnock, aged 37 years, daughter of Mr. Wm. Parker of Beaver Harbor, N. B., leaving her husband, father and one sister, Miss Pephra Parker, to mourn their loss.
(Boston papers please copy.)
Funeral on Friday the 31st inst. Service at 2 o'clock Funeral at 2.30 from her late residence 15 Prince street.

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TRAGIC DEATH OF ANTIGONISH MAN

Antigonish, N. S., Mach 30.—The death occurred under tragic circumstances early yesterday morning of James Kenna, coal merchant.

Mr. Kenna visited the home of a friend Tuesday night and in some unknown manner upset a lamp, the fire from which ignited his hair and whiskers. A man who was passing the house, on seeing the interior of the building on fire, entered. He discovered Kenna in an unconscious condition with his face, hands and head burned so badly that he was unrecognizable.

He was immediately taken to St. Martha's Hospital, but never gained consciousness and expired a few hours later. Death was due to suffocation from inhaling the smoke of the burning oil.