

DIAZ ANNOUNCES HIS RETIREMENT

Mexican President Says He will Resign as Soon as Peace Comes.

Meanwhile Madero Gets His Troops Together and Makes Ready for Final Dash Upon City of Mexico—Peace Conference Fails.

Mexico City, Mex., May 7.—General Porfirio Diaz tonight announced his intention to resign the presidency as soon as peace is restored. In this manner the president virtually accedes to the demands of Francisco I. Madero that he make announcement of such intention.

El Paso, Tex., May 7.—General Francisco I. Madero, provisional president of Mexico, has ordered all the insurgent troops to abandon positions they hold along the United States border, and to concentrate their attacks on the cities in the interior. The cry among the insurgents now is "on to Mexico." Madero's decision is due, it is said, to avoid intervention, and also to stop this action will bring about the recognition of the insurgents as belligerents by the United States.

In a proclamation issued today, Gen. Madero praises the alacrity with which troops under his command have responded to the call, and expresses the view that they could easily take Juarez and other border towns. He recalls the trouble which arose over the killing of citizens of Douglas, Arizona, and adds that such attacks "might bring about very serious complications with a nation which has given us proofs of friendship and assistance upon us to sacrifice the immense military advantage which would result from the taking of Juarez, as it would probably result in international conflict."

Peace Plans Fail. Six of the provincial governments will go south with Gen. Madero and take up their duties in their respective states, while Senator Pinto Suarez of Yucatan will go to San Antonio, Tex.

In a statement issued last night, when it became clear that the negotiations would be fruitless, Gen. Madero attributed the failure to reach an agreement was due to "the inexplicable ambition of Gen. Diaz. He alone will be responsible for practically all the misery which the war may cause."

RECIPROCIITY MEETING WAS VERY CHILLY

Eloquence Of Dr. Clark And Dr. Neely Could Not Arouse Any Enthusiasm In Fredericton On Saturday.

Fredericton, May 7.—The people of Fredericton and York county did not show any warm feeling towards the proposed reciprocity pact with the United States on Saturday night, when Dr. Michael Clark, M. P. of Alberta and Dr. Neely, of Saskatchewan, opened the tour of New Brunswick by Liberal members of parliament speaking in favor of the reciprocity agreement.

The public meeting was held at the city Opera House, which will seat about 800 and was pretty well crowded at a recent anti-reciprocity meeting held under the auspices of the Conservative party, but it was very difficult to get a crowd of respectable proportions to get here for Saturday night's meeting. The meeting was called for 8 o'clock, and ten minutes after that hour there were only 50 people in the main body of the house with 16 men and women and one child in the gallery.

Later on the Liberal party men who were to have occupied seats upon the stage and others swelled the crowd to about 150, but at no time were there more than that number in the audience.

C. Fred. Chestnut acted as chairman of the meeting and there was no real enthusiasm shown. All the applause was from the partisan Liberals who were to have been seated upon the platform if the expected large audience had materialized.

Dr. Neely spoke first and discussed immigration and other things, at the same time trying to arouse some fighting enthusiasm in the Liberal ranks, but the party have been so often and so soundly beaten in York county in the last little while, that the doctor tackled a hopeless task. His reference to the subject is explained by the fact that he was not properly told. Later Dr. Neely spoke of the proposed reciprocity agreement with the United States, contending that Canada did not seek the agreement from Washington.

Dr. Clark followed. He is a proponent of free trade, and said that to suit his views the reciprocity agreement does not go far enough.

The Liberals are much disappointed over the result of the meeting.

A DRY NIGHT IN MONTREAL

Thirst Quenching Establishments Closed Early Saturday Night and Result Was Decrease Of Inebriates.

Montreal, May 7.—The early closing by-law forcing bars and saloons to close at 7 p. m. on Saturday night, was in force yesterday and coincident with this fact, comes the fact that the number of men taken into custody by the police last night was fifty per cent. smaller than the usual Saturday night average. Generally anywhere from seventy to eighty men spend Saturday night in the various police stations to a greater or lesser extent, under the influence of liquor, but last night, although almost the entire force was out to guard against infractions of the early closing law, only thirty-two inebriates were taken in charge.

A STEAMER AGROUND IN THE ST. LAWRENCE

Montreal, May 7.—The a. s. Steamship Company, which grounded early yesterday morning, between Lac Beauport and Pointe-aux-Trembles, was hauled off the mud bank on which she came to grief early last night, by the combined efforts of four tugs. She has sustained practically no injury.

At the House of Commons Theatre



SIR WILFRID LAURIER (AS THE PROSPEROUS FARMER) IN THE GREAT EXTRAVAGANZA COMEDY "RECIPROCIITY."—From the Toronto News.

DOCTOR McALISTER THE STAR PERFORMER AT THE RECIPROCIITY TALK-FEST

Member for Kings-Albert Very Much in the Lime Light at Sussex Meeting—His Speech Chiefly Remarkable for His Frank Admission that He Knew Nothing About Reciprocity and Did Not Think Others Knew Any More—C. J. Osman Pins Verbal Bomb on Doughty Doctor Duncan.

After the chairman had made a few remarks, "Doc" McAlister stepped into the arena. He said he often thought he had been born under an unlucky star. He had expected to act as chairman, but fate had decided that he was to be a speaker. He did not know more about the reciprocity question than he did, and he did not think others knew any more than he did.

"Well, ladies and gentlemen," he continued, "there are no doubt a whole lot of people in this audience who know more about this reciprocity question than I do. To be quite frank with you I don't know the whole story yet. After listening to a number of speeches here and there, I have listened to at Ottawa, one goes out to think for himself with mighty confused ideas. There are two sides to the question, and the politicians of both sides can put up pretty good arguments. And in politics, you know, it's pretty hard to know just what you're getting into. I don't know where you stand. You don't want to believe the speakers of both parties, or what you read in the Telegraph and the Standard. Both of them do a lot of exaggerating. And when you've read both, I tell you, you have to keep your eyes open if you want to know where you stand. You can't believe both sides, and it's a hard job to know what to believe."

Has Some Doubts. "I don't say this reciprocity scheme is going to be a good thing for everybody in this country; I don't like Mr. Cowan; I can't come here and tell you whether it will be good or bad for British Columbia, or other parts of Canada. But I do think it's going to be a good thing for New Brunswick. And I think I'm a judge of what's good for New Brunswick. I've lived here all my life, and I've had my eyes open as long as anybody I know of in this province. I've kept my eyes peeled, and worked along 15 hours a day—more than most of you—and if I ain't as old as some I've made up the time by being awake longer hours—and I've watched how things have been progressing in this country, ever since I was a boy in short pants—I mean trousers—I've thought—I've had a feeling that betwixt trade relations with the United States was what we wanted, because it would be a good thing for us."

"Of course, I know it is very easy to get wrong ideas on anything. Any of you are liable to get wrong ideas if you start wrong. Even I may go wrong. I don't know any better. All of us are influenced by environment, and as a medical man I know something about your environment. But I think I've got the right end of the stick on this question of reciprocity. Maybe our forefathers were wrong in advocating reciprocity. I don't say they weren't, but that isn't the question we're fighting over now. What we've got is to ask ourselves: "What do we think?"

Some Personal Reminiscences. "Mr. Cowan made some assertions here when he spoke against reciprocity—I don't think he spoke in the House on the question, and I don't mind telling you—neither did I. When I first went up there, I thought it was a good thing to be on my feet, and have something to say, but I got some insight into the way things go, and I learned to school myself to keep my seat. I tell you all that talk up there don't go far. I've seen men get up and talk for two hours, and not two members listening to them. And I'll read their speeches. They have their notes and books in their hats, and only the fellows at the nearby desks see how they are doing it. They all do it, and all pretend they're talking off the bat. They wouldn't make such good speeches if they had to stand out in the open and reel it off as I'm doing here tonight."

But they are up there like me, up there. Some of them are talking all the time. And they've been talking on this reciprocity business till most of us are so confused we don't know what we're talking about. I haven't met that many who knew anything about it."

Free Trade's The Thing! "Some people think the government has no mandate to put through the reciprocity pact. But I'll tell you what I think: I think we ought to consider the history of this country, ever since Confederation the people have been advocating reciprocity. The Fathers of this country put Confederation on its pins they gave us a duty for revenue. Then the Tories in 1877 came in, and set up pro-

tection. They thought they would encourage manufacturing industries. I don't know whether they were right, and I'm not arguing the point now. But by and by the Liberals came in. Their policy was practically free trade, so speak, and therefore I say they had a mandate from the people. Mr. Harris up in Ottawa said they had no mandate, and maybe he thinks so. But we all know that in 1856 the free trade plank was the principal plank in the Liberal platform, and if it was then it's been the same since. It was on the books, and it's there yet. The Liberals had a mandate to bring in free trade. But they didn't lower the tariff. The manufacturers held up the government. They got round them some how. You know how it was. There were rich trusts holding up the farmers near here and in other places, and they didn't want to let go."

Now, I will give you a reason why I think this reciprocity is a good thing, and I want to say I'm just as loyal as Mr. Cowan or anybody else in Canada. I want to say this reciprocity pact is a good thing, and I'll tell you why I think so. The manufacturers are opposing it—that is my principal reason, and the bankers are opposing it, too—that is my second reason. "The manufacturers know this is the last call for my industry. If it goes through and you get one year's trial of it, it will be good to the Conservative party for 20 years. I want to tell you that if it goes through—and it looks to me like the sound sense of the whole thing."

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AN ELECTION MAY COME THIS FALL

MR. FIELDING MADE THREAT OF RESIGNING

Minister Of Finance Practically Forced Laurier To Adjourn Rather Than Prorogue On The Reciprocity Question.

Ottawa, May 7.—Liberal members state positively that Sir Wilfrid Laurier was perfectly willing to agree to the demand of the members of his party, that parliament should prorogue instead of adjourn, but that Hon. W. S. Fielding declared he would resign from the cabinet if this was done. He pointed out he had pledged the honor of Canada to President Taft that the government would pass the reciprocity agreement before the session ended, and to prorogue without doing so would be to break faith. Prorogation would, therefore, be regarded by the minister of finance as a condemnation of the course he had pursued.

STREAM DRIVERS FIND MAN'S BODY IN AN OLD CAMP

Mystery Of The Disappearance Of Charles Pettipas Probably Solved By Discovery Made At Salmon River.

Monday, May 7.—Well No. 29, in the Stoney Creek field, is now down 1570 feet and a report on Saturday stated that a strong flow of gas had been struck. Indications are that this will be a four million producer. This well is nearer Hillsboro, thus indicating that the gas area is widely extended.

Bishop Richardson will hold confirmation in St. George's church here next Sunday.

Last week stream drivers found the decomposed body of a man in an old lumber camp on the Salmon River, about 25 miles from Harcourt, Kent county. It is supposed to be that of Charles Pettipas, aged about 50, a trapper of Shediac, who has been missing since last September. Pettipas went north last September on a hunting expedition and had not since been heard from. Quite a sum of money and some pearls he had found in the river were found on his person. The cause of death cannot be determined, but he was doubtless taken ill while in camp and died from lack of care and attention.

FOUND THE ROADS IN GREAT SHAPE

James H. Crockett And Party Found Excellent Going From Fredericton Through To Houlton, Maine.

Fredericton, May 7.—What was the earliest auto trip ever made in any season from this city to Houlton, Me., was enjoyed on Saturday by James H. Crockett in his McLaughlin-Buick car, accompanied by W. E. Jardine, Robert MacCann, Wallace Crockett and chauffeur Harry Moore.

Impression Now is that General Election May Be in November.

Both Parties Active, and Political Battle Ground will Soon Change from Ottawa to the Country -- Mr. Borden's Western Tour.

Ottawa, Ont., May 7.—With the departure of Sir Wilfrid Laurier this week for England, the scene of the political battle will probably take place shortly while from the capital to the country. Members are arranging for meetings in their constituencies and leaders are arranging for more or less ambitious tours.

Naturally the western tour of the leader of the opposition assumes first importance. While the dates are not definitely fixed, the tentative programme is that Mr. Borden will begin his tour of the west about the middle of June and that it will last three weeks. Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta will be covered as thoroughly as possible in the short time at his disposal. British Columbia will not be visited, the assurance of the British Columbia ministers who have been in the capital being that the Pacific province will return to Liberals at the next general election.

There is some prospect now that there will be a general election in the autumn. It will probably take place about the end of November after the redistribution bill has passed the house.

Liberals Are Active. In the Liberal camp there is also activity. There will be a strong effort made to render abortive the western tour of Mr. Borden. Indeed, Rodrick MacKenzie of the Grain Growers' Guide, has sent out the call to number of the Liberal workers who are connected with the Grain Growers' Associations to get together and spill Mr. Borden's meetings. Mr. MacKenzie has been here all winter assisting in the organization work of the Liberal party, with particular attention to the west. The columns of the Grain Growers' Guide, he had conducted a government campaign which has included misrepresentation of the position of the Conservative members. This charge has been made in the House. It has proved difficult to combat as he used the columns of the Guide for government purposes while assuming a feigned appearance of independence.

There have been rumors that the government, after parliament adjourns, will prorogue. This may be dismissed as mere speculation. It is altogether improbable that the opposition will allow enough supply to pass the house to lose their hold on the situation. The Conservatives are unanimous in declaration that the opposition will not adjourn, but that the reciprocity agreement will be fought to a finish. They have set out to defeat it on national and imperial grounds and prorogation would only stall off the fight. They want the fight now, and would not have suggested adjournment had it not been for every excuse the premier might have for not going to the convention and imperial conference.

Premier McBride of British Columbia has gone to New York, whence they sail immediately for England.

BURGLARS AT WORK IN ALBERT COUNTY STORES

George W. Newcombe's General Store At Albert Visited Early Saturday Morning And His Cash Drawer Rifled.

Albert, Albert County, May 6.—On Saturday morning on arriving at his store, George W. Newcombe found the rear door of the shop had been forced and an entrance effected. Upon investigation, he found the cash drawers in the general store rifled, and the contents, amounting to about \$18, stolen. At the time of the burglary there was a large sum of money in the safe, but the safe was not tampered with by the burglars.

Miss Annie Peck, who conducts a general store about a hundred yards from Newcombe's place of business, found the padlock on the door of her shop broken and the front door forced. The tills were rifled by the burglars, and besides \$80 in cash, a quantity of tobacco was stolen. The matter has been placed in the hands of the proper authorities, and as there are good clues as to the identity of the guilty ones, some arrests will probably follow soon.

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