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March 17.—King

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17.—(C.A.P. Cable)

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FIX WEIGHT OF BREAD BY PROVISIONAL DECREE AND BENEFIT EVERYBODY

W. K. McNaught Explains His Bill in the Legislature and It Receives a Second Reading—Pense Favors Local Option.

Two bills were given a second reading yesterday in the legislature dealing with the weight of bread. E. J. B. Pense, Kingston, favors local option in fixing a standard. W. K. McNaught's provides for a general provincial standard of 1 1/2 pounds and 3 pounds, imperative labeling and inspection of the bread at the bakery. Both bills were referred to the municipal committee. Mr. McNaught's bill provided for general standardizing in weight. At present the municipalities fixed the weight generally at 1 1/2 pounds and 3 pounds. The bill would make this imperative everywhere, except for fancy bread. The size mentioned was that for which nearly all machinery and equipment were prepared. In a loaf of too large a size fermentation is not arrested in the oven for so long a time that sour bread results.

In the course of his remarks Mr. McNaught said it was imperative that the law of the land should not lend itself in any way to create a monopoly, so as to raise the price of bread, and more especially for the poorer classes. It was now charged that when flour, it was valued in price, instead of raising the price of the loaf, the baker attained the same result by the subtle and deceptive method of cutting down the weight of the loaf.

The weights selected were chosen among other things because from 70 to 80 per cent. of the bakeries in the province recognized them. Fancy bread had other constituents used in its manufacture and was more expensive. As regards the label, which the bill makes imperative, the heat of the oven was 450 degrees, so that no injury was possible from steam if the yeast were used, which it is not, and it was necessary for the protection of the public that the label be used. The effect of the bill would be to give a better and healthier bread throughout the province, with an absolute guarantee of weight. In a 1 1/2-pound loaf fermentation is arrested in 25 minutes after it goes in the oven. In a 3-pound loaf it takes 45 minutes. With flour at \$3.50 to \$4.50 a barrel it can be sold for 5 cents a loaf, and this is what the working class require. A 200-pound barrel of flour will make 40 large 3-pound loaves, or 80 small 2-pound loaves. If sold at 5 cents each a barrel of flour would thus realize \$6.00.

While the rigid standard would be applied to ordinary bread, the bill provided that fancy bread could be made as at present, in any size, and that by making ordinary bread into fancy shapes the act could be eluded. This was not the case. Fancy bread is defined as containing more than 3 per cent. sugar and 2 per cent. shortening. It is, therefore, entirely different from ordinary bread, and contains higher priced ingredients. Mr. McNaught had found 30 varieties of fancy bread in one bakery.

Mr. Stucholme considered the bill the most important that had come before the house. The old British custom was to have the bread weighed over the counter, and the bill was in that direction. The introduction of paper bags covering for loaves in New York was exposed to complaints which induced rapid evaporation and consequent shrinkage in weight. As bread consists of flour and one part water, the shrinkage depends entirely on the conditions in which it is placed. Nearly half of the 200,000 loaves made daily in Toronto are delivered direct to the consumer. These are never inspected. It is the retail dealer who is fined when the weight of an article over which he has no control.

Mr. Pense moved the second reading of his bill to establish local option in bread-making, which was carried by a vote of 12-6. In England bread was 3c or 2 1/2c a pound, while in Canada where flour was cheaper bread cost four cents a pound.

NO TRACE OF DISEASE.
Result of Post-Mortem on Body of Jessie Gould.

The post-mortem examination conducted upon the body of Jessie Ellen Gould, with the cause of whose death Dr. A. G. Ashton Fletcher is charged, was conducted yesterday morning at 11:30 o'clock at A. W. Miles' undertaking rooms, by Drs. G. Silverthorn and J. Milton Cotton, in the presence of Chief Coroner Johnson, Drs. R. J. Dwyer and E. J. O'Reilly were present on behalf of Dr. Fletcher.

The examination disclosed no sign of appendicitis, pneumonia, or any other acute disease, and no rupture of any part was found. It is understood that all four physicians were in agreement on the findings.

The body of the dead girl will be shipped to Peterboro on the 8 o'clock C. P. train this morning, for interment. The inquest will be continued at the city hall at 8 o'clock to-night.

BENEFITS OF MR. McNAUGHT'S BREAD ACT.

The manufacturers will turn out better baked and healthier bread than they can afford to do under present conditions. The entire output of bread will be open for inspection instead of only that part exposed for sale in the stores as is now the case. The public will be protected in regard to the weight of the loaves they purchase, as every loaf will bear the name of the maker and an absolute guarantee of weight. Ordinary bread being compelled to be made a standard size and to bear the guaranteed label of weight, consumers will always know just how much the manufacturer is advancing the price. The manufacturer will be held absolutely responsible for weight of the bread when it leaves his factory and will really be the one to suffer from any violation of the law, as he very properly should do.

TOBACCO MANUFACTURERS CONDEMN CHANGES IN THE EXCISE

Increase in Prices is Predicted—Consumers Must Pick Their Own Brands.

The changes in the excise duties on tobaccos and cigars, with the object of increasing the use of Canadian grown tobacco, are not pleasing to local manufacturers. Big tobacco manufacturers, such as the Tuckett and Mesonade Companies, do not use the Canadian leaf in any of their goods, while practically all the small manufacturers use imported tobacco for cigars. Some manufacturers declare the changes are only a bid for votes in Quebec. Canadian tobacco enjoys about 300 per cent. protection under present conditions, and the government's revenue from the cigar trade annually is about \$300,000. The consumer does not benefit, either.

According to a representative of the Tuckett Co. of Hamilton the change will tend to put all the small cigar manufacturers out of business in addition to putting a big crimp in the business of the big concerns, which use the imported leaf. He predicted that it would mean the wiping out of the five-cent cigar, and that nothing fit to smoke in the cigar line could be bought for less than ten cents. The proposed changes, he figures, would mean an increase in the cost of production as follows: Cigars, \$2.50 per thousand; Plug and cut tobacco, five cents per pound; Cigarettes, 12 cents per thousand.

This increase would mean the reduction of all the retail prices, with substantial increases which would make smoking and the use of tobacco a costly habit. Either the present plugs will have to be raised, or the size of the plug reduced.

There are a number of us who have spent years in working up a trade in standard brands," says one dealer. "We sell these cigars on their reputation and cost. Either the quality of tobacco which we place in them shall be uniform, or we will lower the quality of the material and lower the reputation by years of advertising and cultivation of the market."

WOODSHED COLLAPSED.
Body of Mrs. Steen, Found Under the Debris.

SMITH'S FALLS, March 18.—(Special.)—Mrs. Steen, a resident of Drummond Centre, Lanark County, was missed from her home a few days ago. On a search being instituted for her some time ago her family made the shocking discovery that she had been crushed to death in the woodshed adjoining her home.

She had gone to the building for some firewood and while gathering it the roof collapsed owing to the weight of snow upon it. The unfortunate woman was unable to make her escape, and when found life was extinct.

TO BE OR NOT TO BE PARTY PLATFORM

Second Ward Liberals Have Heart-to-Heart Discussion on Prohibition in Politics.

"The adoption of the abolition of the bar as a party plank would be in the interests of the country and the success of the Liberal party." Members, prospective members and friends of the Second Ward Liberal Association gathered to the number of 50 in Prospect Hall last night, to discuss the proposition set out above. It was a temperance discussion, but not temperate. The speakers first attacked the problem, then the party, and then one another, until, when it came to the time agreed upon for putting the question, some 25 out of the 50 gentlemen present were endeavoring to speak at once.

R. C. Steele declared that no influence in the community was so beneficial as the influence of the barroom. Anything that was for the good of humanity was good politics. R. B. Parks introduced himself as a man who believed in temperance, but as one who wanted to be shown whether the abolition of the bar was going to aid temperance. He himself was doubtful. The matter was one in which a man should exercise the judgment given to him by his Creator and not be coerced by an act of parliament. Liberals should be advocates of freedom, not coercion. Intemperance was an effect, not a cause. When one thought of the thousands of homes in the city that were not homes, one did not wonder so much at the fascination of the bar. If there were more good Samaritans there would be fewer drunkards.

Joseph Cadaret advised the temperance people to stick to educational work. H. C. Partner said that if the bars were abolished the drinking habit would be destroyed within one generation. If the Liberals did not adopt the prohibition plank, whiskey would blame the leaders. "Our leaders have injured the cause of the Liberal party through the country," declared Henry Kaye. "The party has lost the respect and confidence of the people. This must be won back and we can win it back by taking up the plank for our party platform."

Mr. Moyle added that he had been informed that A. G. MacKay was ready to adopt the plank, but had said that his supporters in the house were unwilling. They said, so Mr. Moyle stated, that if this plank were adopted they could not be re-elected. Mr. Moyle wanted to know what right the small remnant left in the legislature had to decide a question which should be decided by the party at large.

John Mogan thought the question should be left to the church and church organizations. "Hit your wagon to a star" quoted W. A. Douglas in favor of the resolution. "If it's right," he added, "go after it." Chairman Sidetted.

QUEBEC IDEAL THEATRE FOR THE GREAT PAGEANT
Frank Lacelles of London, England, Who Will Stage Celebration, Looks Over the City.

QUEBEC, March 18.—Frank Lacelles of London, England, who has come to Canada to arrange the pageant for the tercentenary, arrived in the city last night. This morning Mr. Lacelles had an interview with his worship Mayor Garmeau in connection with matters pertaining to the pageant. He is charmed with the city and states that he can conceive of no place more suited for such a celebration and pageant than Quebec. He expresses his admiration for the abundant wealth of historical associations in the ancient capital and says that there is not a more natural theatrical platform than the heights of Quebec.

FINED THE JUDGE.
Several parties have been summoned before the police magistrate charged with a violation of the snow bylaw. One of the number was Judge Reynolds, who was assessed fifty cents costs. His honor paid forthwith.

The Toronto World

PAGES—THURSDAY MORNING MARCH 19 1908—TEN PAGES

THAT TORONTO TUNNEL



MR. PUGSLEY: If we can't get our men in thru a tunnel, it's all off. The bridge collapsed, you remember.

WILL GO TO GREAT BRITAIN FOR MISSIONARIES FOR THE WEST
Rev. Dr. Carmichael Granted Leave of Absence to Try and Secure the Necessary Men.

The Presbyterian Church will look to Great Britain for men to man the mission stations in the Canadian west. At the meeting of the Home Mission Board at the Confederation Life Building yesterday leave of absence was granted to Rev. Dr. Carmichael, superintendent of missions in Manitoba and Saskatchewan, in order that he might visit the country next summer for that purpose.

The financial reports showed that ordinary contributions left a deficit of \$600, which had been reduced by various means amounting to \$400. It was decided to widen the scope of the Ewart Training School so that young women might be trained there for Bible work in home fields. A resolution was passed urging congregations to be more systematic in their contributions for mission purposes and after several members more regular in their remittances to the general treasurer.

TWO CROOKS ARRESTED.
One Said to Have Jumped Ball in Toronto.

ST. LOUIS, March 18.—Two crooks of international reputation, Charles Arnold and Thomas Dore, who Saturday arrived from New Orleans, and one of whom, Dore, is wanted in Toronto, Ont., the police say, for jumping bond, were trapped last night on an 18th-street car. Five detectives, who happened on the car, observed three men on the rear platform behaving suspiciously. The detectives scattered about the car and watched their movements. One of the number was Judge Reynolds, who was assessed fifty cents costs. His honor paid forthwith.

Will Sue Stewart.
MONTREAL, March 18.—(Special.)—W. H. Stewart trustee for the Sovereign Bank, has taken an action in the Superior Court here against D. M. Stewart, former manager of the bank, for \$110,000.

FRENCH CRUISER WILL TAKE AWAY REFUGEES
No Signs of Disturbances Thruout Port au Prince Yesterday—Warships Allied Fears.

PORT AU PRINCE, Hayti, March 18.—Following the decision of the Haytian Government to permit the participation in the late insurrection, who have been expelled in the various consulates, to leave the country unmolested, the French cruiser D'Estrees is making preparations to take on board all the refugees in the French, German and Spanish consulates at Gonaves, St. Marc and Port-au-Prince. The cruiser will take the revolutionists to St. Thomas.

HEAVY HORSES IN AGAIN.
Will Be Admitted to the Horse Show Prize List.

The prize list of the Canadian National Horse Show, which is to be held the last two days of April and first two days of May, will be issued some time this week. The executive committee met at the King Edward yesterday to discuss the arrangements for the show. It was decided that the heavy harness classes, which were left out last year, should be brought in again this year. Another important change to the prize list is the division of the delivery turnout class into four different classes. Hatters, furriers, jewelers and florists will constitute one class. Dairymen, bakers and confectioners will make another; butchers a third and all others a fourth class.

The Diamond Crisis.
LONDON, March 18.—In connection with the diamond crisis, it is reported that a number of Dutch firms are projecting the formation of a company to establish the diamond cutting industry in Cape Colony. They will send a number of expert cutters from Amsterdam.

AFTER GETTING SITUATION FALLS FROM GIRDER AND IS KILLED
Iron Worker's Tragic Death at the Simpson Building—Was to Have Gone on Job To-Day.

After having been unemployed, thru ill health, for a fortnight, Joseph Godfrey yesterday climbed to the second story of the addition to the Simpson building, in course of erection, and arranged with a structural iron worker, "I'm going down the pillar," one of the men heard him say, and a moment later was horrified to see him falling. Fifteen feet below he struck one of the girders on his stomach, was thrown to one side and alighted on the ground, another fall of 15 feet on his back. When picked up he was dead. Just what caused death will be determined by Coroner Clark to-day, who will conduct a post mortem. No bones appear to have been broken. An inquest will be held a week from to-night.

The accident occurred about 4 o'clock but because of the red tape procedure would have been delayed until 6 o'clock, when the chief coroner was able to view it and grant the necessary order. Joseph Godfrey was 32 years of age, unmarried, and boarded at 25 West Queen-street. The body will be taken to Elora to-day for interment.

BODY ON RAILWAY TRACK FOUND GUARDED BY DOG
Remains Are Supposed to Be Those of Wm. Johnston of Reid Avenue.

The arm of a body, supposed to be that of William Johnston, a laborer of 45 Reid-avenue, was found at 1 o'clock this morning by Henry Harding of the division of the state, at the G.T.R. crossing at Greenwood-avenue. A dog, which Mr. Harding recognized as belonging to Johnson, was lying by the arm. Mr. Harding notified the police, who communicated with the company's Don office. It was learned that the rest of the body had been found at the first cut-off switch east of the Main-street bridge, East Toronto, and removed to Little York station, where a lathers' union ticket was found in one of the pockets of the torn garments. A constable was despatched to take charge of the arm until it could be taken to Little York.

THE NOTE OF D.R.P.
LONDON, March 18.—(C.A.P. Cable.)—On Kipling's second "Letter to Family," The Morning Post says Canadian conditions make for extreme boldness but not extravagant boasts throughout the country. A note of drive, not haste, hummed like a steamer thesaur on the autumn air.

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Front West, manufacturing or warehouse flat, 5000 square feet, splendid shipping facilities, immediate possession.

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28TH YEAR

A DUEL TO DEATH BETWEEN TWO GENERALS

General Smirnov Receives Bullet in Abdomen From Pistol of Adversary and Will Die.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 18.—Lieut.-Gen. Smirnov was probably fatally wounded in a duel fought here this morning with Lieut.-Gen. Fock. The men met in the riding school of the Chevalier Guard Regiment and fought with pistols at short range. The riding school was placed at the disposition of the combatants by the commander of the regiment, and the duel occurred with the full knowledge and approbation of the military authorities. It was witnessed by a number of officers of high rank, and it is even reported that several women were present.

The Duellists' Appearance. Shortly before 10 o'clock General Fock and Smirnov appeared at the riding school. Without saluting they took their places and assigned their seconds. For General Smirnov, the seconds were his brother-in-law, Vladimir M. Puzhievich, a member of the Douma, and Captain Schultz of the navy, while for General Fock, Captain Sibo, adjutant to General Smirnov, and Lieut. Podgursky, one of the Port Arthur heroes, officiated in this capacity. The distance between the two combatants was twenty paces, and the duellists were instructed to open fire at the word of command and continue until one or the other was hit. At General Fock's fourth shot, Gen. Smirnov groined and sank forward. He had been wounded in the abdomen above the right hip. He carried in a litter to the military hospital, where doctors examined him by means of Roentgen rays to locate the bullet.

A Premature Shot. The word "fire" was given each time by General Kireiev, the Russian adjutant, who was standing by the second exchange. General Fock's coat was perforated. At the third exchange Gen. Smirnov accidentally fired prematurely, but Gen. Fock magnanimously declined to shoot at a defenseless opponent, and the fourth and final shots were then exchanged. The duel was followed by another between Gen. Fock and Gen. Gorbatoff, the commander of the western front at Port Arthur, who was severely criticized by Gen. Fock during the court-martial proceedings. Gen. Gorbatoff sent seconds some time ago to offer to the military hospital, where doctors examined him by means of Roentgen rays to locate the bullet.

EXPERIMENTING NOW IN BATTLESHIP BUILDING
Lord Tweedmouth Defends Policy of Government in Refraining From Active Construction.

LONDON, March 18.—Speaking in the house of lords this evening Lord Tweedmouth, first lord of the admiralty, defended the policy of the government in refraining temporarily from laying down a large number of battleships. He said that the construction of battleships just now partook largely of the nature of an experiment.

WANT PRESIDENT, TOO.
Australian Government May Send Invitation to Roosevelt.

MELBOURNE, March 18.—The suggestion that the Australian Government invite President Roosevelt to come to the island as the guest of the commonwealth during the visit of the United States battleship fleet next summer, was greeted with enthusiasm in the Australian senate to-day. Mr. Best, vice-president of the executive council, had, however, to throw cold water on the project. He regretted to do this, he said, but he explained that it was unusual for a president of the United States to leave the country, and that it was, therefore, useless to extend the invitation to Mr. Roosevelt.

Mr. Best added that doubtless the British imperial authorities would recognize the fitness of sending adequate representation of the British navy to greet the American visitors.