

\$4500

Gerrard Street, near Parliament, three-story brick store, dwelling, back shop and brick stable with fixtures, counter, etc.; good stand to make money.

W. H. WILLIAMS & CO., Realty Brokers, 26 Victoria St.

PROBS—Moderate e winds; local thunder-showers; mostly fair and warm.

Senate Reading Room—12 July 1908—27152

TEN PAGES TUESDAY MORNING JULY 21 1908—TEN PAGES

FOR RENT Ground floor in centre of wholesale district, and situated to catch the trade of Yonge Street, adjoining, 2000 square feet, excellently lighted space, splendid shipping facilities. H. H. WILLIAMS & CO., Realty Brokers, 26 Victoria St.

U. S. DAY AT OLYMPIAD SCORE SIXTEEN POINTS KERR IN SEMI-FINALS

Canada Wins Thirds in Cycling and Wrestling Events—Opening of Second Week of Olympic Games—Standing of the Nations

LONDON, July 20.—The second week of the Olympic contests began with the first day devoted principally to field sports. The track athletes were the stars and the program contained many fast and exciting events. The British and American runners and jumpers gathered in the lion's share of the laurels, as usual.

The attendance at the games was fair, but the weather in the afternoon was gloomy and threatened rain.

The spectacular feature to-day was the 11 trial heat of the 100 metres sprint and the eight trial heats of the 800 metres. These furnished several close and stirring finishes. In the sprints, America captured eight heats and Great Britain four. J. A. Recker of the University of Virginia, beat K. G. McLeod of Cambridge, the holder of the three Varsity blues, who had before been beaten, and in doing so equaled the Olympic record for the distance of 10-1-5 seconds.

The names of Sheppard, Halsted and Beard, Americans, went up on the blackboard as the winners of their heats in the 800 metres race. The German, Braun, made the surprise of Englishmen, outran Holding, who was one of their mainstays. Laugh of Italy beat H. L. Cox of the University of Michigan, in the excellent time of 1:57-1-5, and he and Just, the Cambridge half-mile champion, who captured the sixth heat in 1:57-1-5, will be competitors in a hard tussle in the final.

C. J. Bacon, Irish-American A. C., captured the heat of the 400 metres hurdle race in 57 seconds, winning by 25 yards, while Cox distinguished himself by defeating Denmark, the former British champion, who had just contested a hard 800 metres against Lungli. The British won six and the Americans three of the nine heats in the hurdles.

The American colors were raised to the flag pole three times, signifying victory in the finals in the 100 metres swimming, the standing broad jump and the bantam catch-as-catch-can wrestling.

M. Daniels, New York Athletic Club, the American champion, won the swimming event in the fast time of 1:05-3-5, which equals the Olympic record. He was closely followed to the top by De Haven of Hungary, with 1:07-1-5, and J. J. Sullivan, Irish-American A. C.

The standing broad jumping contest was practically an American event, although notable scores were made by Ray Ewry, the American champion, being considerably behind his own record, made at St. Louis. His greatest distance to-day was 10 feet 11 inches. Telliria, the Greek jumper, won second in this event with 10 feet 7-1-4 inches, one ounce and a half heavier than Martin J. Sheridan, Irish-American A. C.

George N. Mehnert, National Turf-racing (American) took the final in the bantam wrestling. France won the medal for fencing, the many bouts were almost monopolized by continental.

The results to-day, according to the Yankee scoring, added three wins to America's score and one to France. The other nations scored were: Great Britain, two; South Africa, one; Canada, one; Germany, one; Greece, one; Hungary, one; Italy, one; Japan, one; Korea, one; Mexico, one; Norway, one; Sweden, one; Switzerland, one; United States, one; Uruguay, one; Venezuela, one; and the United Kingdom, one.

The drawings for the heats in the second round of the 100 metres flat race, which will be run off to-morrow afternoon, are:

First heat—Roche, United Kingdom; May and Stevens of America; Walker of South Africa.
Second heat—Morton, United Kingdom; Kerr, Canada; Sherman and Hamilton, America.
Third heat—Duncan, United Kingdom; Recker and Huff-America; Duffy, South Africa.
Fourth heat—Stark and George, United Kingdom; Cloughen, Robertson and Cartmel, America.
Seventeen 100 metres heats.

The first heat of the 100 metres flat race was won by Duffy, South Africa. Time 11-3-5 seconds.
The second heat was won by George, United Kingdom. Time 11-3-5 seconds.
The third heat was won by M. J. Cartmel, University of Pennsylvania. Time 11 seconds.
The fourth heat was won by Walker, South Africa. Time 11 seconds. E. G. Kiraly of London, who is on the American team, was second.
The fifth heat was won by Cloughen, American. Time 11 seconds.
W. W. May, University of Illinois, won the sixth heat in 11-3-5 seconds.
The seventh heat was won by A. Duncan, United Kingdom. Time 11-2-5 seconds.
The eighth heat was won by L. B. Stevens of Yale, and the ninth by Morton, United Kingdom, both in 11-1-5 seconds.

The tenth heat was won by Kerr, Canada. Time 11 seconds. He beat

Continued on Page 4.

ACCIDENT AT TWEED.

Engine Tender Leaves Rails and Blocks the Line.

No. 3, the C.P.R. express, due to arrive at the Union at 6:55 p.m., did not get in until 10:30. The tender of a C.P.R. freight had been derailed hours to get it back on the way and the track cleared sufficiently to allow of the express getting thru. No one was injured, but the crew of the freight was dazed when the accident happened.

Prof. John King of Osgoode Hall expected a friend to come in on the train and was on hand early, and after waiting for some time he received a telegram from Tweed to the effect that the rails had spread there.

NIAGARA POWER A SUCCESS IN LONDON

Wm. Mackenzie Said to Have Floated the Issue at Par—New Railway From Montreal West?

MONTREAL, July 20.—(Special.)—It is learned in Montreal financial circles that William Mackenzie, president of the Canadian Northern, has placed the Niagara power issue in the London market at a very advantageous rate. The issue in question amounted to \$2,500,000, and in spite of the frost which fell on most of the Canadian issues, it is reported that Niagara power 5 per cent. bond issue was taken up at a rate decidedly pleasing to the Toronto magnate. In fact, rumor has it that the issue was oversubscribed. Word has also been received here to the effect that the Central Railway Company of Canada has had its bond issue underwritten in London and that the issue will be offered to the public at 96 at an early date, or as soon as the market improves. The issue is an amount equal to \$2,500,000, it being 5 per cent. first mortgage bond, or in Canadian currency, about \$1,000,000. The intention being to construct a first-class railway from Montreal to Midland, on the Georgian Bay, a distance of 344 miles, with 37 miles of branches. The statement is also made that a contract has been signed with the Dominion Engineering Company for the construction of the new railway from Montreal to the great lakes, with a branch to Toronto later on.

RECTOR AND R. KERR ARE EQUAL FAVORITES

For First Place in 100-Metre Final—Britons Still Far Ahead.

LONDON, July 20.—The Yankees taking three of four field finals to-day may be expected to stop capling baby-nonsense to New York re unfair treatment. By brilliant running in the 100 metres sprint final, Kerr, the British, two South Africans and one Canadian reach the semi-finals.

Rector of the United States, with 10-4-5, equalled the Olympic record, and has taken equal place with Kerr as favorite. Cartmel and Cloughen of the United States; Morton, England, and Italy did the fastest, and he Kerr, did 11 flat. Kerr beats Morton, England, and Hamilton and Sherman, United States, in the semi-finals, and the United States runner when he was likely to win. C. M. Daniels, United States, took the world's record for 100 metres swim, 1 min. 5-3-5 sec.

The Canada Railway News Co. has the restaurant privileges at nearly all the important lunch counters on the Grand Trunk system. At the Union Station the pie reporter asked for information concerning pies and ascertained that a railway lunch counter pie goes to the consumer at 5 cents, and there are six cents to a pie. In the restaurant a full course meal is sold for 50 cents. This includes one-seventh of a pie. The same prices prevail. The World was told, at Port Hope, Cobourg, Kingston and other stations on the line. Generally speaking the prices for other portions of a lunch counter meal are the same as at uptown restaurants, except that tea and coffee are 10 cents.

POINTS SCORED BY NATIONS

| Country | 1st | 2d | 3d | Pts. |
|---------------|-----|----|----|------|
| United States | 8 | 4 | 5 | 57 |
| Great Britain | 2 | 3 | 4 | 28 |
| Sweden | 3 | 0 | 4 | 19 |
| Germany | 2 | 2 | 2 | 18 |
| Norway | 0 | 2 | 1 | 7 |
| Greece | 0 | 1 | 1 | 4 |
| Australia | 0 | 1 | 1 | 4 |
| Denmark | 0 | 1 | 0 | 3 |
| Canada | 0 | 1 | 0 | 3 |
| Hungary | 0 | 1 | 0 | 3 |
| Belgium | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Austria | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Finland | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |

Pieals on Monday.
—Swimming—
1. C. M. Daniels, United States.
2. H. Halway, Hungary.
3. J. J. Sullivan, United States.
—Standing Broad Jump—
1. R. Ewry, United States.
2. J. J. Sullivan, United States.
3. M. J. Cartmel, United States.
—Bantam Wrestling—
1. G. N. Mehnert, United States.
2. Springer, Britain.
3. G. G. G. G., Canada.
—Bicycle Pursuit—England 1, France 2, Canada 3.
—Archery—France, first, second and third.
—Tennis—
10-30—Athletics—Running high jump, sections.
11-00—Athletics—200 metres, heats.
12-00—Athletics—High diving, heats.
12-30—Athletics—300 metres, heats.
2-30—Swimming—100 metres, heats.
2-50—Athletics—Running high jump, sections.
3-00—Athletics—400 metres, heats.
3-35—Athletics—100 metres, semi-final.
4-00—Athletics—Hurdles, semi-final.
4-30—Athletics—400 metres, heats.
5-00—Athletics—800 metres, final.
5-10—Athletics—Running high jump, final.

Continued on Page 10.

PIES AND ALL ABOUT THEM

The Strike of Pie-Eaters.

Sit down my friend, let's talk of pies, Their make, their cost, their taste and size. Let's find wherein the trouble lies, Is 9 cents too much for pies?

A pie is just two slabs of paste, Some fruit between to give it taste, Thrown in a pan and baked in haste. Then on the restaurant counter placed.

I see a doubt within your eyes; I watch your indignation rise And you enquire in shocked surprise, "Who charges 9 cents for pies?"

My friend, it was the C.P.R. They wouldn't run a dining car; They took our people very far, Then sprung those pies—and there you are!

This is no dream, as you surmise, One Byron Walker, rich and wise, Were stung for 90 cents for pies. Can make about as good a brand.

These pies were not a bit more grand, Than any cook can make by hand. The little children out of hand, Can make about as good a brand.

I hear an awful shout arise; It grows in earnestness and size: "We'll live on grass or wind or flies; We'll pay no 90 cents for pies!" —James P. Haverson.

The simple letter of a "pie-eater" in yesterday's World has stirred up the town. The situation may be described by saying that everyone has pie on his tongue. What should be the price of pie, the size of pie, and the number of pieces into which a pie should be divided? Here is a significant piece of information. In one prominent downtown restaurant, The World's pie reporter was told that they cut a pie into five pieces and sell it at five cents a cut at the lunch counter, or twenty-five cents for the pie; the same-sized pie they also cut into four and charge those who sit at the tables ten cents a quarter or 40 cents a pie. That is if the lunch counter man gets a quarter at the same rate as he gets a fifth he'd get the quarter for 4-1-4 cents; for this the man at the table pays 10 cents, a discrimination of 3-4 cents or 62-1-2 per cent. So anyone can see how vital is the issue to the lunchner when it comes to pie.

A pie-eater who gets his pie at the King Edward says it is 10 cents a cut there and that it is served in six sections. The King Edward pie is somewhat different in weight and heavier than the pie he has more body to it. The King Edward has two pie-bakers. Special pies are put up at 15 cents a cut, and the pie is also served at 15 cents a dish.

Pie-eaters are not used in the construction of King Edward's weight and heavier than the pie he has more body to it. The King Edward has two pie-bakers. Special pies are put up at 15 cents a cut, and the pie is also served at 15 cents a dish.

Fillers are not used in the construction of King Edward's weight and heavier than the pie he has more body to it. The King Edward has two pie-bakers. Special pies are put up at 15 cents a cut, and the pie is also served at 15 cents a dish.

An university undergrad who is putting in the summer at "ooting the horn" on a tally-ho says that the pie at the undergrads' union dining hall during term is generally of quite a deep dish variety and therefore not subject to comparison in the way of dimensions: he would have to reduce it to a common size to compare it with the pie he had in mind. He preferred covered plate pie to the deep dish pie.

The McConkey pie is divided into four wedges and sold at 10 cents all over the house. The uncut pie is sold over the counter for 20 cents, and a large trade is done in this way. Mr. McConkey is inclined to talk of his pie as a pie-eater's pie, and he has a frequent and where it was dismembered into sixths. He preferred covered plate pie to the deep dish pie.

The Canada Railway News Co. has the restaurant privileges at nearly all the important lunch counters on the Grand Trunk system. At the Union Station the pie reporter asked for information concerning pies and ascertained that a railway lunch counter pie goes to the consumer at 5 cents, and there are six cents to a pie. In the restaurant a full course meal is sold for 50 cents. This includes one-seventh of a pie. The same prices prevail. The World was told, at Port Hope, Cobourg, Kingston and other stations on the line. Generally speaking the prices for other portions of a lunch counter meal are the same as at uptown restaurants, except that tea and coffee are 10 cents.

At Orr Bros' cafe and lunch counter on East Queen-street two pies are asked for pie according to the service. For instance, at the lunch counter quarter sections go for 5 cents, while in the cafe 25 cent meal includes a sixth of a pie, or a quarter section for 5 cents a la carte.

Of course, all over town pies vary as to quality and size. One restaurateur exhibited a keen interest in the World's campaign for more pie. He invited the pie reporter to his section, where he let him in on some of the secrets of the pie-manufacturing industry. "It all depends," he observed with a merry twinkle, "on the size of the pie."

"You mean whether a man gets a quarter, a sixth or a seventh of a whole pie?"

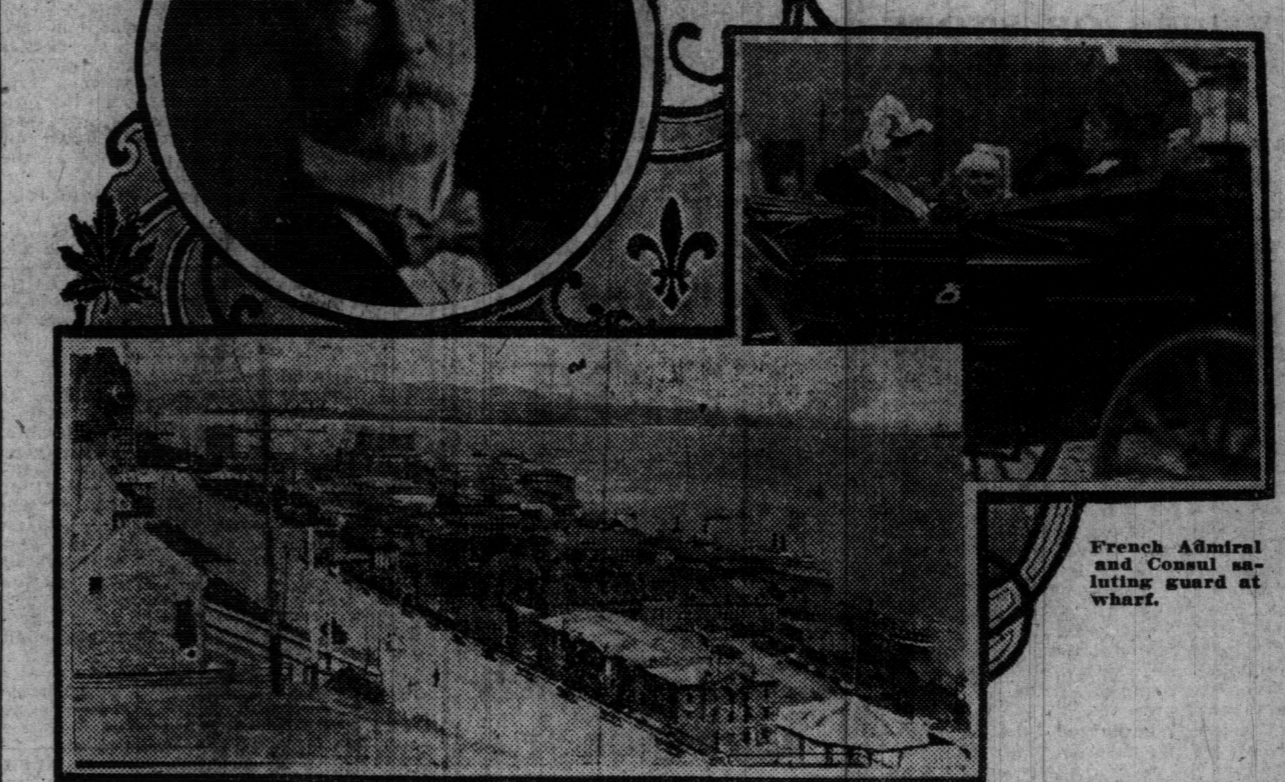
"No, on the diameter of the pie." He proceeded to reveal a few samples of pie tins. There were plates eight inches in diameter, some nine inches and others 10 inches. The ordinary 10-cent restaurant pie is only 8 inches across, while some of the better class of eating houses give you a longer cut.

The pie manufacturer who cooks for the smaller restaurants and who sells fat, juicy pies for 10 cents often gets even with the consumer on the quality of ingredients used. For in-

Continued on Page 10.

A DAY OF NOISE AND PRETTY SCENES AT QUEBEC

NAVY AND PAGEANTS FEATURES OF INTEREST FOR VISITING CROWDS



Vice-President Fairbanks, of the U.S.A., will represent that nation at Quebec. He will arrive in Toronto this morning at 7:40 from Detroit and continue east at 8-4-40 view of Quebec and harbor from the citadel.

MINORITY REPORT BLOCKS C. P. R. IN WEST

CONCILIATION BOARD PRESENTS TWO REPORTS—RAILWAY NOW SEEMS WILLING TO MAKE SOME CONCESSIONS.

WINNIPEG, July 20.—(Special.)—Early this afternoon the majority report of the C.P.R. conciliation board, signed by the chairman and the C.P.R. representatives, was made public. There is also a minority report signed by Mr. Somerville, the men's representative.

After rehearsing the history of the case, the report favors the new rules put into effect by the company, and fixes the machinists' wages at 40 cents per hour.

On the question of grievances, the majority report recites that the company during negotiations had consented to accept the clause for machinists' shift to that governing relations between the engineers and the company. The report says the board finds the men have abundantly proved they are entitled to committee representation, and therefore recommends the adoption of a clause which, among other things, states that employees having a grievance may, during work hours, bring the same before the foreman for investigation, and then, if proved blameless, such employee be paid for the time lost. The report fixes the number of machinists' apprentices as one to five journeymen, and one for the shop.

The report states the C.P.R. is willing to institute the nine-hour day in the east if rival companies are agreeable. In regard to the schedule, the report states that the two parties are already so near together, the board thinks the schedules could be arranged by negotiations at Winnipeg and Montreal at a time to be agreed upon.

The minority report takes exception to some of the majority findings, for instance, suggesting that where, after investigation, it is shown an employee has been wrongfully discharged, he is to be reinstated and paid for lost time. Mr. Somerville contends the men in the east have as much right to have their conditions investigated as the men in the west.

Both reports are highly technical and take some time to digest. The salient feature, however, is that the meetings of the conciliation board appear abortive, insofar as the minority report stands in the way of a settlement of the differences.

BLED TO DEATH.

Medical Assistance—Was Too Long Delayed in This Case.

LINDSAY, July 20.—(Special.)—A man named Bryant bled to death at Austin's Narrows, a place about eight miles from Haliburton.

He was working with his father Saturday morning a portable sawmill, when he had his arm taken off at the shoulder. A doctor did not reach him until five hours after the accident and was too late to render any assistance.

FATAL PROPHECY.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., July 20. Mrs. Joseph Noble, some time ago prophesied that she would die on June 28. On the date she named she died.

To-day the coroner announced his findings of a chemical analysis of the woman's stomach, which showed she had died with strychnine and fulfilled her prophecy.

Continued on Page 7.

INTENDED SON-IN-LAW SAID TO HAVE ENCOMPASSED HER DEATH FOR \$2500—IN AMERICA ONLY TWO DAYS.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N.Y., July 20.—Awaiting the home-coming of their son with his bride, whom they believed he had married in New York yesterday, the parents of August Eberhard, were awakened by detectives at dawn to-day to learn that the young man is being sought by the police of the whole continent in connection with the atrocious murder of his aunt at Hackensack, N.J., yesterday.

Lured from her home in Austria to this country because it was known she possessed a small fortune, then decamped to a lonely spot about two miles west of Hackensack, N.J., murdered and robbed of \$2450 and her body placed upon a railroad track in a clumsy effort to conceal the crime, was the fate that befell Mrs. Otilie Eberhard within 48 hours after she had landed in this country.

Her daughter and namesake escaped death by the narrowest of margins, for four shots had been fired at her at close range, three of them striking her and inflicting slight wounds.

Eberhard until a week ago was a grocer's assistant, and resided with the man for whom he worked in this city, but lost his place. He was at his former employer's house on Friday, and has not been seen since by any person who knew him, except his murdered aunt and her daughter.

Well Planned Crime. Mrs. Eberhard and her daughter arrived in New York on Thursday on the Deutschland, after they had long been advised to come to this country because of the war. Mrs. Eberhard, by the nephew and cousin, was taken care of by her daughter, who was a widow, and her daughter, who is 20 years old and a dressmaker, was impressed by her cousin's arguments in favor of the change.

Besides her cousin, who is not ill-reputed for any means and whom she had liked for years, her daughter wed her. After long preparation the girl got together a trousseau, and when she and her daughter were on the ship the only person to meet them was the cousin.

At Newark the couple got a room at the Adelphi Hotel, Twenty-third-street and Tenth-avenue as soon as they had arrived, and there the cousin, who had visited them several times to see if all was well, he called on Saturday evening about 5 o'clock, and, as the day was warm, Mrs. Eberhard expressed her desire to go for a walk in Central Park.

"No," the young man replied, "it is Saturday and the park will be crowded that you cannot enjoy it. Instead let us take a trolley ride over in New Jersey, where we can keep ourselves cool."

When the car arrived at Rochelle Park, a small settlement two miles west of Hackensack, Eberhard suggested that they should go for a walk. Again the woman assented, and when the car reached Rochelle Park, a thoroughfare which runs north and south, they left it and strolled down the road to the south.

About a half-mile in that direction are the tracks of the New York Susquehanna and Western, and as they passed over the bridge which spans Saddle River, a small stream, Eberhard announced that he had lost his watch, and he begged her to look for it.

Just who took the watch there in the first place is not apparent, for there is nothing attractive about the locality. Neither is it apparent how the watch got over the bridge, which spans Saddle River, a small stream, Eberhard announced that he had lost his watch, and he begged her to look for it.

They had gone about two hundred feet, the girl told the Hackensack authorities, when suddenly she heard a pistol-shot and saw the flash of powder, apparently coming from behind a coal car that stood with a lot of other cars on a siding. The mother sank, crying: "I've been struck by lightning."

Then there was a frank-vacuity which pictured three men who were assaulting and she felt the hot stinging of four grazing bullets.

She fled, at the command of her cousin, August. She did not see him fire any of the shots, she knew he had a loaded revolver in his pocket. He ran away from her, and she saw the place whence the spurts of flame had appeared. That was the last seen of August.

She was half-blinded, almost senseless, and unable to speak English, staggered along the tracks for an hour, until she made her plight known to the carelessness of those who added her, she was held until morning before telling her story.

Police Say Crime Was Planned. The Jersey police asserted freely that they believed he had planned the slaying of Mrs. Eberhard, and perhaps also the kidnaping of her daughter. They declared that he engaged the assassins, if there really were any, to attack

Continued on Page 7.