

Canadian Marksmen
Score Well at BisleyJ. N. McKendry Dies
Suddenly In EnglandLords' Veto Conference
Will Prove AbortiveREJOICE OVER
THREATENED
IMPASSE

Lords' Veto Conference, According to All Indications, Will Prove Abortive—Prospect Discouraging to Moderates.

LONDON, July 2.—Hotheads on both sides are jubilant over the multiplying indications that the lords' veto conference is nearing an impasse. Radicals raise the cry of a fight to a finish and the reactionary Tories respond with "No quarter." They are eager to get at one another's throats.

Indications are that the parliament session to be convened in November will have a sensational climax, followed by either the resignation of the government or dissolution and the most fiercely-contested general election in 40 years.

In vain do the moderate journals point out that British politicians hit-or-miss have always known how and when to compromise, and that the cry of no quarter should never be raised by a Briton against a Briton. Extremists in both camps laugh at such talk. Radicals are angry with Asquith for having invited Balfour to discuss the fate of hereditary incapacity, and Tories rebuke Balfour for seeming to ally with the over-weening pretensions of socialism.

Adopt Menacing Tone.
Of the brief opposing groups of extremists, it is the Radicals who use the stronger language and adopt the more menacing tone. Kerr Harvie has outdone himself in denouncing the conference scheme. Labor is exceedingly firm in its stand on the doctrine that the veto resolution, passed by the Commons, represents the instructed minimum of the popular will. So far do labor organizations carry their efforts to make the conference abortive that they warn Mr. Asquith "never to hope to be greeted as a man of peace again if he recedes the breadth of a hair from the solemn pledge he has given."

Wedgewood, virtually predicting the collapse of the conference, jests that George Grey receiving Mr. Asquith to discuss the next day's meeting, but he hesitates to remind the King that a refusal on the part of the Crown to act upon the advice of ministers as to measures to pass the parliament bill into law would involve the crown in a manner inconsistent with its true interests.

Language like this is not quite so specific as that addressed to the King by Edward VII., when a Radical extremist bade him to consider "conferences which might bring both crown and coronet to the melting pot, but it represents a more deliberate judgment, and George V. cannot ignore it.

Nationalists Feel Slighted.
Nationalists would be glad to see the conference break down unless the principal result of it could be the triumph of home rule. With no representative among the conferees, they have felt slighted, and the early developments concealed distrust, but they have behaved with dignity and prudence and defined their position logically when they asserted, thru their trusted newspaper and Mr. O'Connor, their official diplomatist, that they reserved the right of detached consideration of any arrangement reached by the occupants of the two front benches.

Apparently their course has more weight with Mr. Asquith than the course of the laborites. If nothing comes of the conference, it might be John Redmond's triumph as much as anybody's.

BRITISH BUDGET

Chancellor Figures on a Surplus of £861,000.

LONDON, June 30.—Chancellor David Lloyd-George had no novelties to offer in introducing the budget of 1910-11 in the house of commons to-day. He took an optimistic view of the future despite the fact that he had to find the revenue to meet an estimated expenditure of within £1,000,000 of the £200,000,000 mark, or, to be exact, £188,800,000.

The chancellor figured a total revenue of £199,791,000, leaving a surplus of £861,000.

TELEGRAPHIC BRIEFS.

The Austrian liner Trieste lost her propeller and arrived at Bombay under sail.

The Zepplin party to arrange for the North polar balloon expedition has sailed for Spitzbergen.

Earl Grey One of the Best
Business Assets of Canada

Reviewing the career of Earl Grey as Governor-General of Canada, The London Daily Telegraph summarizes his work in one of the most appreciative and eulogistic notices ever given a representative of royalty in any of the overseas dominions. The writer represents him as "not only an influential Canadian thought and activity, but as doing much to remove misapprehension regarding the Dominion from the minds of the community, and, indeed, of those in authority at home. The following is a very short epitome of the personal part of the editorial on our able governor-general and his work:

"Lord Grey's personality is always as invigorating as a sea breeze; we feel a happy stimulus from his short visits."

"He has been the most popular governor-general that the Dominion has ever had; he will leave behind him a permanent impression upon the political ideas of the Canadian mind."

"It may be doubted whether even Canadians themselves know all that they owe him. He has done more, far more, than any other man to awaken imagination at the Dominion. He has praised and explained Canada. His influence has helped to swell the tide of emigration thither and to encourage the vast flow of capital in the same direction."

"He has been a practical idealist and a fine realist. No Canadian has ever been so much of a realist, or promoter, or manager of huge enterprises like the great inter-oceanic railway, has worked harder or more effectively than Lord Grey for the whole development of the Dominion. He has been one of the best business assets of Canada."

"Lord Grey, who has the gifts of both of eloquence and action, and is never afraid to speak out, has roused a certain amount of criticism, and has faced it quite frankly. He has been eminently tactful and discerning, but even the latest American immigrant can appreciate the practical advantages of a governor-generalship like Lord Grey's, which has done so much to make the resources of the Dominion known, and to attract both population and capital."

"The 'growing-time' of the Dominion is marvelous. No statesman in Lord Grey's place could have done more to interpret and assist the matchless process of nation-building. He has rendered equal service to the interests of the Canadian people, and to all the higher ideals and larger hopes of the empire."

J. N. McKENDRY
DIED SUDDENLY
IN ENGLAND

Prominent Yonge Street Business Man Passed Away Unexpectedly in London.—Was Known as Temperance Advocate.

News of the sudden passing away, in London, Eng., of J. N. McKendry, prominent for many years as a Yonge-street merchant, and founder of the large millinery establishment of which he is president, was received by the Russell Hotel, he having arrived in London only on Friday morning, according to Mrs. McKendry.

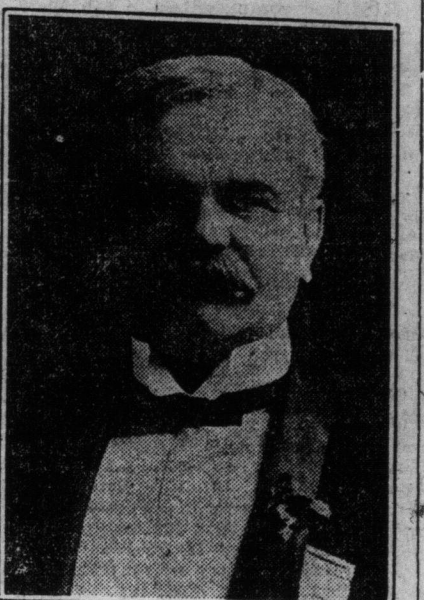
The cause of death is not stated in the cablegram, but it is thought a sudden attack of heart trouble or apoplexy may have ended his life. He was about 55 years of age, and when he left Toronto, a week ago, was apparently in excellent health.

Was Widely Popular.
Immediately upon the notification being received the store employees were apprised of Mr. McKendry's death and the establishment closed. The news caused deep grief. Mr. McKendry's genial disposition had made him generally popular, while his interest in the welfare of his employees had endeared him to them. Only a few days before he left he gathered them around him, and to every person who had been one year in his employment a bank book showing a deposit was presented.

The history of McKendry's business activities covers a period of many years. For years he was in business on Yonge-street, south of Albert-street, adjacent to the T. Eaton Co. store, and later moved north of Albert-street.

His Public Career.
The deceased was known as a speaker of force and originality, his remarks being brightened always by true Celtic wit. He was known as a Conservative, though not as a partisan, and as a temperance propagandist he was among the foremost in Toronto, being very active in the license reduction campaign, and a generous subscriber to them and to various charities. He was formerly president of the Irish Protestant Benevolent Association, and was president of the Canadian Foresters. He was an active participant in the work

Late J. N. McKendry



Prominent business man of Toronto, who died in London, Eng., on Saturday Morning.

of Sherbourne-street Methodist Church. Although often pressed to run for political or civic office, he invariably declined, apart from his service on the old public and high school boards.

Mr. McKendry, whose home was on Wells' Hill, leaves, besides his widow, one daughter, who is the wife of Dr. Wallace Secombe, and three brothers, William, manufacturing jeweler, of Toronto; Charles D., wholesale millinery manufacturer, of Eglington, and Robert of Chicago.

The remains will be brought home for interment.

THANKED BY THE QUEEN

Her Majesty's Appreciation of Recent Article in Sunday World.

In view of the auspicious coincidences recorded in a recent article in The Sunday World regarding the nativity of their Majesties, King George and Queen Mary, a copy of it was forwarded to the Queen by the writer. The following gracious acknowledgment was received on Saturday at The World Office:

Marlborough Hall, Pall Mall, S.W., June 22, 1910.

Dear Sir:—I am commanded by the Queen to thank you for the article which you have been kind enough to send for Her Majesty's acceptance. I am yours faithfully, E. W. Wallington.

The stationery, both envelope and note paper, has a narrow border of black mourning for the late King.

The freight sheds, weigh scale house and seven G. T. R. cars were burned at Allandale.

The Fourth and the Death Roll

To-morrow our American cousins will celebrate the "Glorious Fourth." In six years the United States has suffered in killed and wounded by Fourth of July celebrating 23,286.

At the Battle of Gettysburg, the bloodiest battle of the American Civil War, the loss of federal troops in killed, wounded and missing was 23,186, and of confederate troops, 31,621.

More awful, and even than war is the carnage of a Fourth of July peace celebration. Look at the toll of death and injury from last year's celebration:

Cases of tetanus	150
Deaths from other forms of powder infection	90
Loss of both eyes	16
Loss of one eye	36
Loss of leg, arm, or hand	41
Loss of one or more fingers	176
Total number of non-fatal injuries	5092
Of lockjaw cases caused by Fourth of July, the following are the prime factors:	percent.
Blank cartridge	60
Giant firecracker	16
Firearms	5
Toy cannon	4
Powder	10

"INSURGENCY" POTENT FACTOR
IS TIME RIFE FOR MOVEMENT HERE?
IN POLITICS OF UNITED STATES

Theodore Roosevelt Was the First Big Man to Rebel Against Old Order of Things and His Example is Being Followed by Prominent Politicians of Both Parties.

Standing away and above all the political movements in the United States during the past year, has been the insurgency in both the Republican and Democratic parties against the machine elements which have controlled those organizations.

Some of the best men in politics have revolted against abuses that have crept in, and which have defied the honest efforts of loyal party men to eradicate. And now it is getting to be the proper and the patriotic thing to openly declare against the men and the methods which are bringing the great political parties of the United States into disrepute.

Read the accompanying survey of the situation in the United States, and ask yourself if the time has not come for a little "insurgency" in Canada.

It is only when Canadian politics are stirred by the advent of insurgents from the ranks of government and opposition that graft and corruption, which flourish under the regime of the "machine" here, even as across the line, will become less usual and decidedly more unhealthy in our politics. The task of the United States insurgents is almost as far more difficult than that of a band would have to undertake here. Those men have triumphed so far.

Canada needs a band of political insurgents—men of independent spirit and unbiased judgment. Are they forthcoming?

The government of a democracy is not always democratic, in fact is very often quite the reverse, by which is meant that interests that are decided not popular are often fostered by the people's representatives. And such an anomalous state of affairs obtains here in the big republic across the line. Politics there pre-eminently means partyism and party pull which is controlled by a few big men whose influence for one side or another of any big national question is not always exerted in the most disinterested spirit. Thus it has happened that the people very often have actually voted themselves into the power of the big corporations and trusts, and so involved have become the workings of their system of party politics that they are actually ignorant of the fact. They are hide-bound, helpless devotees and victims of the "machine."

CROP CONDITIONS EXCELLENT

So Runs Advice From Battleford—General Reports Delayed.

A number of crop reports were expected Saturday from the various pivotal points in the west at the Meteorological Observatory, according to the rule at the beginning of the month. Only one despatch, however, was received. It was dated Battleford, July 2, and read: "Crop conditions excellent."

The explanation given at the Battleford for only one report arriving was that they were delayed by the holiday and a batch of them might be expected in Monday.

Friends' Conference.

The Friends' General Conference for this year will be held at Ocean Grove, New Jersey, from July 7 to 18. This is a similar conference to the one which was held in the Massey Hall here in 1904, which was attended by 3000 members. A number of Toronto Friends will attend the conference next week at Ocean Grove.

The Norwegian minister to the United States, O. Gude, died of apoplexy at White Sulphur Springs, W. Va.

The Roosevelt Awakening.
Then appeared Theodore Roosevelt, the strenuous. He was the apostle of a new order of things. To the amazement of all the political interests he did not confine himself to making speeches in an appropriate way on appropriate occasions. In fact he developed what his party considered the deplorable habit of saying things that might have been true enough and generally were, in most outspoken fashion and without consideration of time or place. But the people did not follow the leaders of their party—they followed the man who prophesied of things as they were and concerned himself more with propositions and measures for their immediate amelioration, rather than with prophesying smooth things to his hearers. So Theodore cast himself loose from stereotyped party procedures, ignored tradition and did things. He was about the first big insurgent that the United States had known. And his thunderbolt of condemnation and reform fell thick, fast and unparrying wherever his acute mind perceived that graft and corruption were holding sway. The men behind the ma-

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CANADA SECOND
IN EMPIRE
MATCH

Great Britain Takes First Place in the Shooting at Bisley—Sergt. McInnes Succeeds in Capturing the Fremantle Cup.

(Canadian Associated Press Cable.)

LONDON, July 2.—The challenge trophy match for teams representing different parts of the British Empire resulted in a victory for the British team to-day. Its aggregate score for six ranges was 2177 out of a possible 2400. Canada was second, with a score of 2105, Australia third with 2048, India 1973 and Singapore 1972. The ranges are 200, 500, 600, 800, 900 and 1000 yards.

The Canadian team scored as follows at 200 yards: Crowe 49, Forrest 49, Freeborn 49, Mitchell 50, Morris 50, McHale 50, Russell 49, Steele 47. Total 392.

Great Britain scored 392, Australia 380, Singapore 378, India 378.

At 500 yards the Canadians scored as follows: Crowe 45, Forrest 46, Freeborn 46, Mitchell 45, Morris 49, McHale 47, Russell 46, Steele 48. Total 372.

The other teams scored as follows at this range: Great Britain 385, Australia 380, Singapore 350, India 360.

At 600 yards the scores of the Canadian team were: Crowe 47, Forrest 49, Freeborn 49, Mitchell 46, Morris 49, McHale 47, Russell 47, Steele 46. Total 364.

Great Britain scored 362, Australia 365, Singapore 349, and India 327.

Canada at 800 yards—Crowe 46, Forrest 53, Freeborn 49, Mitchell 45, Morris 49, McHale 48, Russell 44, Steele 41. Total 354.

Britain scored 359, Australia 347, Singapore 346, India 324.

The totals at end of 800 yards range score were: Britain 1493, Canada 1482, Australia 1432, Singapore 1422, India 1384.

Sergt. McInnes of the Canadian team won the Fremantle Cup, with a score of 49, one below the possible. The distance is 1000 yards, ten shots.

The Canadian scores at 900 yards—Crowe 42, Forrest 43, Freeborn 38, Mitchell 34, Morris 43, McHale 42, Russell 41, Steele 34. Total 317.

Great Britain 340, Australia 278, Singapore 223, India 221.

A heavy rain was falling.

A RETROSPECT.

July 3, 1608—Quebec was founded by Champlain.

July 3, 1770—in Halifax the Presbyterian ministers, Lyon and Murdoch, and the Congregational ministers, Scemmon and Phelps, ordained Mr. Bruin Romas Cominos to the ministry; this was the first Presbyterian and the first Presbyterian ordination in Canada.

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PSYCHOLOGY OF
THE FIGHTING
GAME

"Getting the Goat" of an Adversary Wins the Battle in Many Cases—Story of Many of the Greatest Encounters.

Rex Beach, the novelist, will report Monday's great battle at Reno for The Morning World. Read his story.

Despite all the epithets of "degradation" and "brutality" that the pulp and some sections of the press are disposed to apply to the prize ring and its devotees, there is more even than the usual degree of human interest attaching to the two big fighters who are to do battle for fame and fortune at Reno, and to their predecessors, who for brief seasons have stood in the limelight as champions of the pugilistic world.

Nowhere does the unexpected and apparently inexplicable occur so often as in the ring. Some men come up out of obscurity and, having little more than the status of a greenhorn and an amateur, succeeds in knocking out a seasoned and previously unbeaten fighter; two men try conclusions in the ring, and he who is admittedly the least efficient in many regards succeeds in winning the fight after taking much punishment from his superior opponent.

What is the psychology of these things? The explanation is to be found in the same human characteristics that make men victors over apparently crippling odds in every walk of life. And it is because of this spirit of humanity that men in every station are so intent on news of the great prize fight! The uncertainty as to whose personality will prove the stronger, and whose wit and resource the most unflinching and original, lends zest and added interest to the contest. Weight and mere slugging force are not the sole deciding factors by any means.

And it is the engaging way that Richard Barry discusses the personal side of the great fighters of the prize ring in the current number of Pearson's Magazine that lends to much more than ordinary interest to his article. He prefaces his discussion of the men with the remark that it is not in the routine of their work, in their encounters with ordinary opponents, that these warriors are put to the supreme test. That occurs only in time of emergency, when his wit and resource have to be pitted against those of one who is of more than ordinary cleverness and resource—when, in fact, he faces in the ring a fighter who may be even more worthy, physically, of being acknowledged champion of the ring. To quote from Richard Barry:

Rare Type of Fighters.
Men of clean strain gameness are rare anywhere. The man whom nothing can surprise, whose pose no trick can break, is as rare in the ring as you can count on the fingers of one hand the men of that type who have gained eminence in the prize ring.

Veteran managers will tell you, under seal of the confessional, that they have sat all night by the bedside of fighters whose names are the symbol of courage, for fear they would sneeze out to escape a battle.

Jem Mace, one of the greatest boxers that ever lived, was afraid of Mike Madden. He crawled out of two fights with Madden. Every sportsman in England believed that Mace would be a certain winner, but the champion would not fight. Why? Because Madden had once killed a man in the ring. John L. Sullivan, who used to boast in a hoarse voice that he "could lick any man that was ever born of woman," would never fight Peter Jackson and avoided Charley Mitchell after the draw at Chantilly. He once had a dream which showed a black man as champion; that let Jackson out. His mother had begged him never to fight abroad, except in Ireland, admonishing him that if he did he would lose to the man he met. Mitchell held him to a 8-round draw in France and he ever afterward studiously avoided the Englishman, who was 80 pounds lighter than himself. No one but Sullivan will ever believe that Mitchell

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SUNDAY WEATHER

Fair and Warm