

Private Wm. Hawkins, 48th Highlanders, Blue Ribbon Marksman of British Empire

PRIZEMAN'S WIFE DELIRIOUS WITH JOY ON HEARING THE GLAD NEWS

Was So Excited That She Ran From House to House Spreading the Glad Tidings.

SHE DIDN'T EXPECT IT

Billy Hawkins Driver For a Lunch Company and Was Formerly With Hydro-Electric.

You don't pronounce it 'Awkins, and his name ain't 'Enry.

Private William A. Hawkins, is 29 years' and was born in Orono, Ont., a little village somewhere on the map 40 miles east of Toronto, but has been here most of his life. When he is not shooting the bull's eye, he is shooting biscuits.

Billy Hawkins, the man who won the King's Prize, the greatest shot in the Empire, is a driver for the Canadian Box Lunch Company, Adelaide and Church streets, and carries lunches to down-town workers at noon hour every day of the year.

"Delighted is not the word. Am I proud? Well, I don't know how I'll wait till he comes home." At 29 Belmont street, Mrs. Hawkins, a good looking young woman, met a Sunday World reporter. She was so excited with the news of her husband's victory, that she raced from house to house and told all the neighbors.

"I never thought that he would win," she said. "But when I heard that he was leading, I was very nervous and waited impatiently for the result. No, Bill never imagined he had a chance. When he was going away, he said, 'I'll make a big try for it, but I don't think I have a ghost of a chance. Look at all of those cracks, who have been trying for the King's Prize year after year, and not getting near the top.'"

Bug on Shooting.
But Billy Hawkins has been coming along as a marksman for about six years. He joined the 48th Highlanders about nine years ago. He was a perfect "bug" on shooting, and during most of his spare time, he was at Long Branch ranges. Experts noticed that he was improving day by day, and predicted that he would win something worth while before long. His shooting at the O.R.A. last year, won for him a place on the Bisley team, which he had been trying to land for several years. He excelled as a long range shot.

About nine years ago, Hawkins joined "H" company of the Klitties. But soon after he secured a position as a hydro lineman, which kept him out of the city considerably, as the Niagara to Toronto transmission line was being constructed. On account of his inability to attend drills, he was forced to hand in his uniform. But the softening game, especially the shooting end, appealed to him so greatly, that he quit the hydro, and got a job in the city, so that he could return to the regiment. But as "H" company had demanded the return of

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

THE NEWS IN LONDON.

(By Wireless.)
LONDON, July 26.—Five minutes after it was known here that a Canadian marksman had won the King's Prize two Velding Landmarks from Toronto got out in front of St. Paul's carrying a bulletin announcing the fact:



John: How did Wm. Hawkins get away from the Army? He must have got here all about John: He must have won it on a fluke!

Private Wm. Hawkins Empire's Best Shot

Member of 48th Highlanders and a Native of Ontario Winner of the King's Prize at Bisley With Aggregate of 330 Out of 355.

- #### The Honor Roll
- CANADA'S KING'S PRIZE WINNERS
1895—Private Hayhurst, Hamilton.
1904—Private Perry, Vancouver.
1911—Private Clifford, Toronto.
1913—Private Hawkins, Toronto.

BISLEY, Eng., July 26.—Private Hawkins, 48th Highlanders, Toronto, today won the King's prize for rifle shooting, carrying with it the National Rifle Association's gold medal and gold badge and \$1250 in cash.

The competition, which is open only to members of the volunteer forces of the British Empire, is fought in three stages. The winner of the first stage receives a bronze medal; of the second stage, a silver medal, and of the third stage, in which only 100 contestants are left in, the gold medal.

The first stage is fired at three ranges, 200, 500 and 600 yards, seven shots at each distance. The second stage, in which are the leading 300 men, consists of 20 shots at 600 yards, and the third stage is shot off at distances of 800, 900 and 1000 yards, ten shots at each distance.

Private Hawkins' aggregate was 330 points, out of a possible 355.

Sergt. Ommundsen, a Scottish territorial, was the winner of both the silver and bronze medals. He won the King's prize in 1901, and the silver medal in 1906. His shooting has been phenomenal in all contests.

COLONEL CURRIE IS DEE-LIGHTED!

Says Winning of King's Prize Will Be Great Incentive to Young Men of Regiment.

Congratulations

Telegrams from Acting Mayor Church and Col. J. A. Currie of the 48th Highlanders were sent on Saturday to the winner of the King's Prize as follows:
"Canadian Team, Bisley: 'Well done. City of Toronto sends its heartiest congratulations. Canada is proud of you. Church (acting mayor).'
"Private, Hawkins, Bisley: 'The 48th Highlanders to a man congratulate you on your splendid victory in winning the King's Prize.'
"J. A. Currie, colonel."

Colonel J. A. Currie, commander of the 48th Highlanders, when spoken to by the Sunday World regarding the achievement of Private Hawkins at Bisley, said:

"It gives me great satisfaction to know that Private Hawkins has won the King's Prize. Two years ago Hawkins was very much discouraged and intended going to the United States, but I advised him to stay and shoot at the D.R.A. last fall. He has been with the regiment about four years and has been shooting for five or six years having had the advantage of instructions from some good men like Graham and Kerr. The winning of the King's Prize by a member of the regiment will be a great incentive to the young men. The shooting of the regiment last year was not so prominent as in previous years, but I look for an improvement now with the King's prizeman in our ranks.

"We have had men high up previously. Sergeant Kerr got second place some years ago, and among others McVittie, Erickson, Marshall and Davidson have all done exceptionally well."
Colonel Currie cabled his congratulations at once to Private Hawkins and also sent a wireless to General Hamilton, the honorary colonel of the regiment, who is at present on the ocean.

KAISER TO JOIN THE EMPRESS AT HOMBURG

BERLIN, July 26.—It was announced today that Emperor William had decided to abandon his usual summer visit to Wilhelmshohe and would instead stay from August 6 to August 26 at Homburg, where the empress is now undergoing treatment.

This decision of his majesty is taken as indicating that the indisposition of the empress, from which she suffered also last year, now requires more extended treatment.



PTE. WM. HAWKINS.

HAWKINS

Sir Henry Hawkins, the great barrister and judge, afterwards Lord Brampton, has added a legal lustre to the family name, and his reputation, as a humorist and story-teller is imperial, while, as a sportsman he was known everywhere, tho he made it a rule never to bet.

Sir James Hawkins "was not in the habit of forgetting good men when he had once met them." "Jim Hawkins' notion of the highest compliment one human being could pay to another was, "That's a good man. If all goes well, I shall work him hard."
Jimmy plays a leading part in "William the Conqueror," one of the tales in "The Day's Work."

Kipling's Hawkins.
"They've put Jimmy Hawkins in charge," is Marty's remark in "William the Conqueror." "Jimmy's a Jubilee Knight now," he's a good chap, even tho he is a thrice born civilian and went to the Beilighted Presidency."

Half a Town Burned.
BROCK, Sask., July 26.—Fire which broke out in a barn here spread rapidly and more than half of the town was wiped out. Two men are missing and are supposed to have perished.

The damage is \$150,000. A special train brought the Kindersley fire brigade and fully 1000 people from the surrounding country were in town when the fire broke out.

REDISTRIBUTION WILL BE SQUARE SAYS MINISTER

Proposed Bill Has Been Informally Considered More Than Once Since Prorogation.

SEEK SUGGESTIONS YET

Eastern Ontario Districts Will Go Back Into County Boundaries, Says Despatch.

OTTAWA, July 26.—(Special)—"A redistribution bill, but not a gerrymander in any sense, will be introduced by the government early next session," said one of the ministers today. This gentleman went on to say that partisans have, as a gallery act, predicted another two weeks' night-and-day sitting, when the redistribution bill would be brought down next session. The late Dr. Darby Bergin, M. P., of Cornwall for many years, is authority for the statement that Sir John Macdonald in 1882 said they "would not have shifted so many county boundaries in Ontario only they knew Cartwright and Cameron (Huron) were preparing to go to any length in their accusations, regardless of the merits of the measure."

The proposed redistribution bill has been informally considered by council more than once since prorogation, and the ministers have sought and received many suggestions regarding the outlines of the measure. No matter how impartially designed, many constituencies and communities will be affected. In eastern Ontario, Grenville County, represented by Hon. Dr. Reid, minister of customs; Brockville division, now represented by Mr. John Webster; and South Lanark, vacant since the death of Hon. John Haggart, are all below the legally recognized population entitling them, on present boundaries, to representation in the house of commons.

In the case of North Lanark, represented in the last and present parliaments by Mr. Wm. Thornburn, M. P. of Almonte, it is proposed to re-establish the old boundaries, as they were before the Laurier redistribution, by taking the townships of Huntley and Fitzroy from Carleton and adding them to North Lanark.

The selection of the committees to adjust the constituencies is no easy matter, especially for Ontario. It is the custom to give the opposition or minority representation on the committee. Messrs. Hugh Guthrie and Fred Pardee are mentioned. The late Hon. James Sutherland and Hon. Charles Hyman were two of the Ontario chiefs on the committees at the last redistribution, ten years ago. As the Ontario ministers, several names are suggested, and among others, those of Col. Currie, North Simcoe; E. Lewis, South Huron; M. Desbora, North Grey; J. Arthur, Parry Sound; Northrup, Belleville, mentioned as gentlemen who are familiar with many electoral districts in this province.

Hon. George E. Parley and Hon. Mr. Coderre, secretary of state, who know the Quebec divisions well, do not expect much change in rural Quebec; but Montreal City and district will, they say, ask largely increased representation. The provincial conference here in October may decide on some action by which the Maritime provinces may be permanently conjoined their present parliamentary numbers, but otherwise they will lose seats.

The big cities, especially in the west, will make vigorous demands for enlarged representation. Winnipeg, Edmonton, Calgary, Vancouver, Victoria are organizing and defining boundaries already, and will send delegations to Ottawa to demand, under the new bill, adequate representation, both in the commons and senate in the next parliament.

PEACE PARLEYS BEGIN MONDAY

Expected Terms Will Be Arranged Concurrently With Armistice Now Being Discussed.

BUCHAREST, Roumania, July 26.—The peace delegates of Servia, Greece and Montenegro left Belgrade this morning and are expected to arrive here on Monday, when they will be joined by Premier Venizelos of Greece. The Bulgarian plenipotentiaries are expected to reach here simultaneously, and it is hoped in official circles that terms of peace will be arranged concurrently with the armistice now being discussed at Esch.

SENATE MAJORITY WOULD INTERVENE IN MEXICAN ROW

Members of Foreign Relations Committee Think This Only Possible Outcome of Situation.

WILSON AND BRYAN

For Mediation, But Both Warring Factions Must Agree to Accept Before U. S. Comes In.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—(Special)—With another American held and under sentence of death in Mexico, Ambassador Wilson will today take up with Secretary Bryan the question of whether or not the United States should intervene in the southern republic.

President Wilson will not see the ambassador until Monday, but intervention seems more and more certain. The American held and sentenced to be shot is Charles Beifel, general manager of the Mines Co. of America, a \$10,000,000 corporation. Bernard McDonald, an Englishman, general manager of the San Patricio Mining and Milling Co., has also been arrested and sentenced to death in Chihuahua. Both President Wilson and Secretary Bryan advocate mediation. Both favor the sending of a commission of mediators, consisting of representatives of the United States, Brazil, Argentina and Chile into Mexico for the purpose of making overtures to President Huerta and Gen. Carranza for the restoration of peace.

They agree that the proposition must be accepted by both factions in Mexico before any step can be taken by the United States to bring about peace.

American intervention in Mexico is inevitable in the opinion of a majority of the senate committee on foreign relations. There are seventeen members of the senate committee which dominates the government's policy in foreign affairs. All except five of these were interviewed today, and with striking unanimity they agreed that intervention is the only possible outcome in the present situation. It is understood that Ambassador Wilson is carrying from both Huerta and Carranza a flat rejection of the president's mediation plan. So far as can be learned it is the ambassador's idea that the factions should be allowed to fight it out.

A great amount of confidential information regarding conditions in Mexico has reached the war department while primarily of a technical and military character, there is also in the reports of officers and others sufficient information of a general character to constitute a pretty accurate survey of the situation.

Grassers Hate Yanks.
From the information thus acquired the military authorities are forced to the conclusion that any effort at peaceful mediation in Mexico is chimerical and is doomed to defeat, and second, that despite the determined efforts of the United States to maintain a neutral attitude and to exhibit only friendliness towards Mexico, fully 90 per cent. of the Mexican people regard this country and its citizens with an unreasoning and bitter hatred. This does not apply to the intelligent classes, which in Mexico constitute barely ten per cent. of the people, but it is true of the remaining 90 per cent. It is pointed out by the military observers that for the same reasons any attempt at friendly mediation must inevitably render evanescent and ultimately useless any beneficial results which might possibly follow such contemplated mediation.

TEMPORARY ROAD ON NORTH YONGE

Strong Opposition to Commissioner Harris' Plan to Spend Hundred Thousand on Macadam Pavement.

The strongest kind of opposition exists in the north sections of wards Two and Three against the proposal of Commissioner Harris to put down a temporary pavement on three miles of Yonge street as a local improvement.

The district is satisfied to lay a high-class permanent pavement, when this can be done, but regards the idea of spending over \$100,000 on what may be scrapped in a few months, if the street railway purchase is completed, as the wildest kind of extravagance. Ald Wickett has taken the matter in hand, and assured The World on Saturday, that nothing would be done in the matter until the ratepayers had presented their views to the board of control. He said he was arranging for a north and deputation to meet the controllers if possible on Tuesday morning next.



MLLE. GAB YDESLSY in a new frock, which we may be sure will be copied by a large number of her feminine admirers. Mlle. Deslys has been scoring a "tree-menjus" success at the Alhambra, Paris, where she was partnered by Harry Pilcor in "A Honeymoon Express."

THE WEALTH BRINGERS.

Winnipeg Free Press, July 23: The real community of interest between the east and the west is revealed by the widespread interest felt down east in the condition of the western crop. A crop failure in the west would mean eastern factories on half time and the wholesale houses with a diminished over-turn; which, in turn, would mean unemployment, limitation of business and hard times all over the east. Fortunately, so far as present indications count, the west will have a fairly good harvest; and there will be no marked diminution of the orders that so eat yearly to keep the wheels of industry turning and to put money into the workingman's pay envelope.

Everyone knows that the west cannot be indifferent to conditions in the east; but the still greater fact that the east can only prosper with the prosperity of the west is one that our friends down east are very slow to recognize. They prefer to hug the delusion that the people of the west subsist upon their bounty, repaying their benevolence most ungratefully by holding heterodox views upon economic questions.

The great business-maker in the west is the farmer—the grain grower and the cattle raiser. They actually create wealth—plucking it out of the air and the soil. It is the money that is made in it, much more than the imported money, which makes a country prosperous. If the farmer is penalized and handicapped every interest in the country, from the simplest to the most complex, suffers in proportion. There can be no enduring prosperity in this country until the farming business pays good dividends to those who pursue it.

One of the chief causes of the present check to the prosperity of Canada is the shrinking margin of profit in farming operations—notably in grain growing. This arises from many causes—decreased fertility of the soil thru wasteful farming methods; increased carrying charges due to the higher cost of land; increases in the cost of transportation to the available markets; a depression in the price, the result of competition in the world's markets. The tendency towards the extinction of profit must be checked, or Canada will face a period of stagnation.

An appreciation of the facts would be the beginning of wisdom. If the railway, financial, commercial and manufacturing interests of Canada would seize the fact that poor farmers mean national poverty while prosperous farmers make a thriving nation there would be an immediate change in the attitude of those parties who claim—and in a large measure enforce—the right to rule Canada. For one thing, they would listen with interest and attention to the demands of the farmers for changes in the conditions which impose, as they claim, undue burdens upon them in place of dismisting them, with contempt, as the impossible ideas of demagogues and visionaries.

NON-MILITANT SUFFRAGETTES INVADE LONDON

Hundred Thousand Women March Thru the Streets to Hyde Park Meeting.

REASON, NOT FORCE

Representatives From Every Constituency in the Kingdom Pilgrim to St. Paul's Cathedral.

LONDON, July 26.—Many thousands of non-militant suffragettes were on the streets of London this morning to attend a great service in St. Paul's Cathedral and a subsequent demonstration in Hyde Park. They had turned out to greet at the cathedral the marching columns which arrived from all parts of the kingdom yesterday, whence they had converged on the capital along the five great roads leading to London which end at the Mansion House, the centre of the British world.

Every constituency in the country sent representatives to join the various columns during their progress, and the small detachments of suffragettes who originally started from Land's End and John O'Groats, the two uttermost limits of the island, were augmented on the way until they formed great columns.

The women started out on June 18, and were therefore on the way for five weeks. They were cordially received in all parts of the country, clergymen, college professors, business men and noted women greeting them and speaking at their meetings along the route.

At Bedford the trade unionists gave proof of their chivalry and loyalty to the women by insisting upon forming an escort for a speaker who was about to explain the suffrage cause to an audience which had previously shown hostility to its advocates.

No untoward incidents marred the march, and when the women reached London they made a triumphal entry as they bore the banners of the various societies and made their way to the official residence of the lord mayor.

A cyclist corps of newspaper girls accompanied the marchers, some of them selling the organ of the constitutional suffragists.

Mrs. Fawcett, president of the National Union of Women Suffrage Societies, was in command of the northern invaders.

The long pilgrimage culminated in the evening in a monster gathering at Hyde Park. It is estimated that the meeting was attended by fully 100,000 women.

Headed by banners bearing the motto, "Reason, Not Force," which is the battle cry of the law-abiding National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies, the petticoated battalions, with bands playing and with banners flying, swept thru the four principal gates of the park and converged at a central point, where some 60 or 70 speakers addressed them from a score of platforms.

At the sound of a bugle, a resolution was simultaneously adopted, amid scenes of tumultuous enthusiasm, begging parliament, without further delay, to remove the unjust burdening women by reason of their unjust exclusion from the parliamentary franchise.

The vast concourse of women, which is believed to constitute a record in any political agitation, furnished a picturesque and impressive spectacle and drew enormous crowds of sightseers.

Among the speakers were: Mrs. Millicent Fawcett, Mrs. Katherine M. Harley, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Mrs. Charlotte Despard and a number of members of the house of commons.

SUNDAY WEATHER

Fine and warm.