

The Western Fair of 1911 Is Off to a Brilliant Start

EXHIBITS BETTER THAN EVER ATTRACTIONS ARE SPLENDID

Western Fair Directors
Are To Be Congratulated on Exhibits.

MIDWAY IS
VERY LARGE
Exhibits in Main Building Are
Magnificent—Live Stock
Superb.

It is now strictly up to the weather-man.
The directors of the Western Fair met at the office building on the Queen's Park grounds today, and by common consent left the fate of the greatest exhibition in the hands of the rain-maker.

Never before in the history of the Western Fair has there been such a rush for space, and today every available inch of ground is being placed under canvas. Last year the midway was lacking, but having decided that the people want this attraction nearly twenty-five shows were secured. The midway along which the shows are usually located is filled completely, and for the first time in the history of the fair an overflow line is being placed in what was formerly a vacant space between the midway and the refreshment tents facing the main grandstands.

The Main Building.
The Crystal Palace has been transformed, and the most artistic display in years is the result of the work of the committee in charge.

The cattle stalls are filled as they never were before, and according to many who have visited both shows, London is ahead of the Toronto Exhibition in this department.

The chicken show will outclass any of previous years, while the dairy is ranked as the best London has ever seen.

Better Than a Year Ago.
According to the official records presented at today's meeting of the directors, all departments are from 10 to 15 per cent. ahead of other years, with the exception of the Horticultural Hall. Owing to the unusually hot weather of July and August, the entries for this building were rather scarce at this time.

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BIG PROBLEM FOR CANADIANS

Archdeacon Lloyd's Address
Before Canadian Club
of London.

FLOOD OF PEOPLE COMING

Grave Responsibilities Rest Upon
Canadians To Look After the New
Arrivals—Education and
Religion.

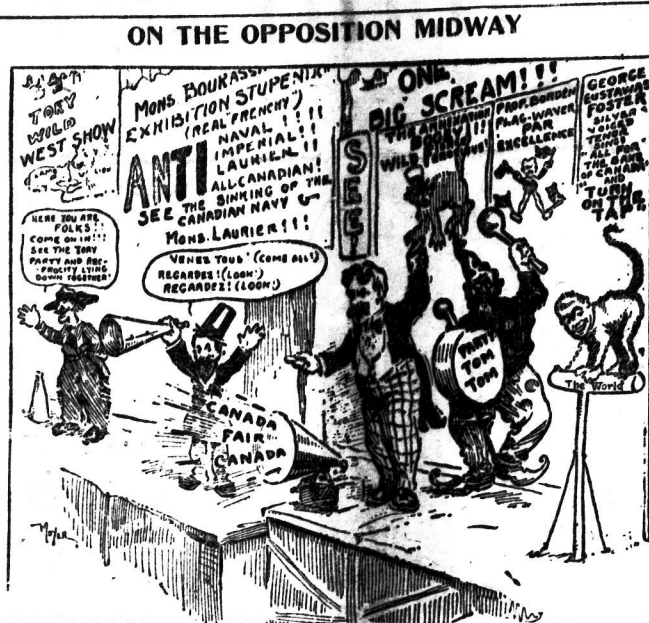
At the first luncheon of the Canadian Club for the fall term, Rev. Canon Scott, of Quebec, and Ven. Archdeacon Lloyd, of Saskatoon, were the guests of honor. Considering it is Fair week in London, there was a good attendance of the members. In the absence of President S. Frank Glass, Capt. T. J. Murphy presided.

Rev. Canon Scott was the first speaker, and took as his subject, "Poetry." There was in the sub-consciousness of the race, he said, something that demanded poetry. It depended also on the feeling of sympathy, emotion, the sense of rhythm, and the vastness of the human mind for its expression. Every human being was equipped with these qualities and all responded to poetry.

Archdeacon Lloyd, one of the pioneers of the west, delivered a strong address on the problems confronting Canadians in that country. He declared that the average Canadian had no conception of the vastness and the possibilities of his own country. It was great beyond compare, and the Canadian people, as a whole, had not begun to realize the responsibilities that came to them with the rapid growth and development of the mighty west.

The speaker gave a most interesting account of the difficulties of the Barr colony, a settlement of Englishmen who came out to Canada eight years ago, settling in the vicinity of Saskatoon. There was practically no city where Saskatoon now stood, only a few stores. Now, the country had grown rich and prosperous, and would continue to grow and develop for another quarter of a century at least.

Grave Responsibilities.
The floods of population coming into that land furnished grave responsibilities for education and religious teaching not yet fully realized, and he asked his hearers to give full attention to the needs of that country. It was a good sign that the population was increasing, and that would make the problem easier of solution. Heavy words of thanks were tendered to the speakers.



THE GREAT ANTI-LAURIER SIDE SHOWS.

Toronto Star.

Dr. Macdonald in Jubilee Rink.

Dr. J. A. Macdonald, editor of the Toronto Globe, and one of the foremost orators of Canada, will address the electors of London in the Jubilee Rink on Thursday evening next.

Confirmation of this has just been received, and it is expected that a demonstration second only to that tendered Sir Wilfrid Laurier, will greet this great Canadian on Thursday evening.

Miss Ida Tarbell, one of the foremost writers in the United States, declared that Dr. Macdonald was beyond question the greatest orator at the peace conference in Los Angeles. Among the speakers were ex-President Roosevelt, William Jennings Bryan, and the best that the United States could produce, but Miss Tarbell declares that Dr. Macdonald outshone them all.

This is a great privilege for Londoners, and there will undoubtedly be a monster gathering at the Jubilee Rink. Don't forget the date, nor the place.

FIERCE FIGHTING AT CHENG TU BUT FOREIGNERS HAVE ESCAPED

Rebels Attack Chinese Troops, But Are Repulsed and Ring-leaders Are Put to Death—Missionaries Making Their Way to the Coast.

Peking, Sept. 11.—Government dispatches from Chengtu, in Yunnan, confirm reports of a desperate attack upon the city by rebels. The rebels were repulsed and the ring-leaders put to death. The losses the rebels sustained were heavy. The Chinese troops are now in the city, and the situation is quiet. The missionaries are making their way to the coast.

BIG HARVESTER CO. EXPECTS MORE BUSINESS AT CHATHAM

International People Ask Government to Dredge River, and Say They Expect to Double Their Capacity at the Maple City.

The International Harvester Company, one of the American concerns which has built large manufacturing plants in Canada, does not fear that reciprocity will ruin their business and drive Canadian workmen out of employment.

They have in addition to their plant at Hamilton a wagon works, etc., at Chatham. There are employed 225 men. They are asking the Government to dredge the River Thames at Chatham.

"If that were done we expect to erect a large dock," reads a letter to the department of public works, this city. "We would be in a position then to ship in our raw materials, steel from the Soo, and lumber from other parts, as well as ship out our finished products."

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL TEMPERATURES.
Highest and lowest temperatures in London on Sunday 70-80.

FORECASTS.
Toronto, Sept. 11-8 a.m. Moderate to fresh southerly winds; fair and warm during today. Showers or thunderstorms late tonight or on Tuesday.

TEMPERATURES.
Following are the highest temperatures yesterday and the lowest this morning: Station ... 64 Min. Weather. Fair. Toronto ... 70 ... 44 Fair. Port Arthur ... 70 ... 44 Fair. Port Hope ... 70 ... 44 Fair. Port Huron ... 70 ... 44 Fair. Port St. Joseph ... 70 ... 44 Fair. Port St. Lawrence ... 70 ... 44 Fair. Port St. George ... 70 ... 44 Fair. Port St. Charles ... 70 ... 44 Fair. Port St. Andrew ... 70 ... 44 Fair. Port St. Patrick ... 70 ... 44 Fair. Port St. John ... 70 ... 44 Fair. Port St. James ... 70 ... 44 Fair. Port St. George ... 70 ... 44 Fair. Port St. Charles ... 70 ... 44 Fair. Port St. Andrew ... 70 ... 44 Fair. Port St. Patrick ... 70 ... 44 Fair. Port St. John ... 70 ... 44 Fair. Port St. James ... 70 ... 44 Fair.

The Farmer and the City Man

Does the farm depend upon the city or the city depend upon the farm?

Does the prosperity of the farm reflect itself in the prosperity of the city?

When it is claimed for reciprocity that the undisputed benefits that will build up for the farmer will make greater cities and towns in Canada, the argument is referred to as one more academic than practical.

Yet no resident of London who is thinking of this great problem at the present time need go back scarcely further than yesterday to find abundant facts to prove that ALL CITIES ARE SIMPLY CHILDREN OF THE BROAD COUNTRY SURROUNDING THEM.

What caused this city of London to grow at the forks of the Thames? Was it always this place of thousands of close-gathered homes and solid business district? Or was it once no more than a farmhouse, or two farmhouses—rugged huts in the dense woods? The only answer is: "It was born of the soil."

As the first settlers came in there grew the need of a central community—a clearing-house for the men of the land. The community or clearing-house was never necessary until people took up the land, and gradually the single storekeeper, who traded in the simplest wares, found that another storekeeper had seen his opportunity beckoning. He was followed by the banker, the grain dealer, the blacksmith. One day a manufacturer saw that there were many people in the district around London, and he started to make the things that were demanded. He gave employment to men. In a few years it was a thoroughly-organized community. It was born of the soil.

From the land came all things that gave the community cause for existence—the grain, the money, the fruit and the animals. The city drew the very sap of existence from the land.

As the farmers coaxed or wrested more bushels from the soil, or grew more cattle on the soil, the business of the community grew proportionately.

As the plow followed where only the axe could have been used a few years before, civilization advanced because there were more things to sell. The city that was to be helped to find, and partially provided, the market.

Elsewhere communities developed, but not one of them was founded until the pioneer had first advanced.

In time there were hundreds of thousands of people in the district. Everywhere were the clearing-houses for the great business that was done on the land. The banks took care of the money and used it in the development of the country. Foundries and shops were found necessary in greater numbers.

Saturday in London was market day. Why were the streets crowded? Why were the stores filled? The farmers for miles around were in the city. It was the Big Customer's day. The farmer and his wife were within the gates.

What would have been the effect if no farmers had been in the city? The merchants would have lost in the aggregate thousands of dollars.

What could have kept the farmers from coming into the city? Nothing short of failure of crops or an inability to dispose of their goods. Had the men of the Middlesex and other surrounding counties come to the city with empty pockets, of what benefit would be their coming to the city? Every dollar that goes into the farmer's pocket is destined to manifest its benefits in the community to which the farmer takes that dollar.

The farmers of Middlesex and other counties indirectly support hundreds of homes in London today, ranging from the stone-front residence to the humble cottage. Every city in the Southern States is dependent on the cotton crop. Business is at a standstill for several months until the failure or success of the crop is known. If the crop is large, the south rejoices.

Winnipeg is synonymous with wheat. Its very existence depends upon it. You who have read "The Pit" know all the other interests that depend on wheat. Were the price of wheat to drop 10 cents, Winnipeg would suffer financial depression. Were the price of wheat to advance 10 cents, Winnipeg would be elated, financially. It, too, was born of the soil.

EVERY DOLLAR IN THE POCKET OF THE FARMER CARRIES ITS BENEFIT FOR THE CITY DWELLER.

No one will deny that reciprocity will build up the west. The west will reap a gain of many millions this year when reciprocity has been accepted. The whole of Canada will benefit in the same proportion.

Canada will become, by the voice of the people, the most attractive and profitable country in the world for the farmer.

EVERY MAN WHO CROSSES THE OCEAN OR THE BORDER TO TAKE UP LAND IN EASTERN OR WESTERN CANADA, BECOMES ANOTHER POTENTIAL CUSTOMER FOR THE MANUFACTURERS OF LONDON, ONTARIO.

Every new customer a manufacturer receives is a benefit, or should be, to every mechanic and laborer of the hundreds in London.

Not only has the Government refused the offer of the Americans of reciprocity in manufactured articles, but it has cut down the tax on food at present paid by the people of London. It has determined to check the Midas careers of the food monopolies, which pinch the farmer at one end and the consumer at the other.

In the Western Fair of the present week, the city man will be able to recognize the great truth that every farmer who is present will be a wealthier Canadian, and a Canadian ready to spend more money when he comes to the next Western Fair—AFTER RECIPROCITY. HAS GIVEN TO THE NATION A NEW LEASE OF PROSPERITY THAT WILL BESTOW ITS RADIANCE ON EVERY HOME.

MOTORCYCLE HIT FIREMAN

Jas. Rutherford, of Central
Station, Injured on Sunday
at Noon.

MOTOR RIDER ALSO HURT

Fireman's Wheels Were Completely
Smashed in a Collision at Park
and Queen's Avenues.

Fireman James Petherbough, of the central station, was slightly injured and his bicycle completely smashed yesterday at noon, when he was struck by a motorcycle at the corner of Queen's and Park avenues. The rider of the motorcycle was thrown from his machine and painfully bruised, but his name could not be learned.

Petherbough was on his way to the central station down Park avenue. At Queen's avenue the motorcycle was coming west at a good rate of speed. Petherbough did not see it until it was almost on top of him, and he had no time to escape.

In a moment there was a collision, and both riders were hurled off their machines.

Petherbough's wheel was smashed to bits.

The motorcycle was not badly damaged, although the rider was considerably bruised.

LAMP UPSET; MAN INJURED

Mr. Charles Castle Painfully
Burnt at His Home at 576
King Street.

BLAZE BEHIND A STOVE

Firemen Had Two Runs in Close
Succession on Sunday Evening.

Mr. Charles Castle, 576 King street, was painfully burned about the face and hands about 7:30 last night, when he attempted to extinguish a blaze caused by the upsetting of a kerosene lamp. The fire did damage to the extent of about \$25.

The lamp was on a bureau, when in some manner it was thrown over. The carpet became ignited by the burning oil, and set fire to the curtains over the windows.

Mr. Castle tore the curtains down, and in so doing pulled the fire about his face and head. He quickly extinguished himself, but he was painfully burned. With the aid of rugs and the like he succeeded in extinguishing the fire. His hands were burned also.

The brigade was called, but the fire was out before they arrived. The damage is estimated at \$25.

A few minutes before this alarm the brigade was called to a blaze at the rear of J. E. Young & Co.'s, 111 Dundas street. Some packing boxes there had become ignited.

It is thought that the fire resulted from a match carelessly thrown among the rubbish.

COOL HEADS ALONE CAN PREVENT WAR

German-French Situation Is Still
Very Critical.

CAMBON HURRIES HOME

Pan-German League Asks Govern-
ment to Break Off Negotiations.

[Canadian Press.]
London, Sept. 11.—Following the announcement that Germany's counter-proposal in the case of the Morocco dispute have been received by the French government, the French ambassador to the court of St. James, M. Paul Cambon, left hurriedly for Paris yesterday.

The consensus of opinion of the English press is that the negotiations between France and Germany are still at a critical stage, and that the time has now come for the cool-headed reasoning both in Berlin and Paris.

As there is plenty of scope for trouble over the question of German economic privileges in Morocco, Germany and France are both adjured to remember that they stand pledged before Europe to maintain the principle of the open door and equal opportunities.

Warlike Talk.
Berlin, Sept. 11.—At the annual convention of the Pan-German League, in session here yesterday, resolutions were unanimously passed protesting against the withdrawal of Germany from her political position in Morocco and against her acceptance of territorial indemnity in the French Congo.

The German Imperial Chancellor was asked to break off negotiations with France relative to Morocco rather than settle the dispute on that basis. The speech of the chairman of the congress was to the effect that the acquiescence of Germany in the wishes of the German people.

Another resolution adopted demanded the speedy building of warships.

London, Sept. 11.—It is reported here that strong drafts of garrison artillery have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness to reinforce the Mediterranean defences.

Germany's Terms.
Paris, Sept. 11.—The nature of Germany's terms.
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