

MORE THAN 2000 HEAR MISSOURIAN AT CHAUTAUQUA

Ex-Governor Folk Delivers His Lecture "Era of Conscience" at La Grande—Discusses Vital Problems.

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.) La Grande, Or., July 8.—Joseph W. Folk, ex-governor of Missouri, last night delivered his lecture, "The Era of Conscience," at the La Grande Chautauqua. More than 2000 persons heard the distinguished Missourian. Folk was advertised as the premier attraction of the week. He is billed to lecture at the Albany Chautauqua, which opens today and continues until July 17. Excerpts from the lecture delivered by Folk last night at La Grande follow:

**The Era of Conscience.** "There has been a great awakening on the subject of individual responsibility for the affairs of the city, state and nation within the last few years. The public conscience has been aroused against evils and things are not tolerated now that a few years ago were submitted to in silence. Will the movement toward higher ideals go on? Will not the people soon forget? Have not the people already forgotten, and will not things be allowed to go in the same old way as they were before the awakening of the people? These questions are being asked all over the country today.

"Reforms sometimes die but revolutions never go backward; and a revolution has been wrought in the conscience of men. The awakening is merely a determination to have the government of the city, state and nation represent the public interest and not special privileges. In the battle against special privileges some rights must be lost. With each fight lost we should not lose courage, but fight all the harder; with each fight won we should not become apathetic, and think all has been won. If the issue could be represented squarely between public rights and special privilege everywhere, there would be no doubt as to the outcome. For the majority of the people here and everywhere will do right when they know right.

**Interests Seek to Bewilder.**

"The representatives of privilege are too shrewd to permit a plain issue between public rights and special privilege to go before the people. They adroitly manage to complicate the main issue with other questions so as to bewilder men of even the best intentions. By confusing the issue the representatives of privilege divide the forces in opposition. Those who object to reform do not usually put their protest upon the true ground, but they seek some other pretext. They ask 'why not this or that done?' If one examines the source of a complaint like this he will usually find that it is not because of a desire that reform be made more thorough but to discredit what has been done. If one sincerely desires progress in the way of better things, instead of criticism, he will give his help in the accomplishment of the things wished for. Reform always progresses by degrees as everything cannot be done in a day.

"One of the obstacles to the progress of righteousness everywhere is the mistaken view that it injures a city or state to prosecute wrong doing. I have heard men deplore the exposure of public corruption because it injures a city; I have seen men oppose the enforcement of law against gambling and liquor lawlessness because it injures the state; I have heard men object to prosecuting trust and monopolies because it hurts business. Such views are entirely false. No city or state is injured by the enforcement of the laws of the people, and that is tyranny. No state can be hurt by opposing grafting; to do otherwise is to connive at it. There is no secret remedy known for evils of this character. They cannot be cured by hiding them. The disgrace is not in their correction but in submission to them with supine indifference.

**Overthrow of Great.**

"It is well for a state to display its virtues and not parade its faults, but it should not be forgotten that the highest civic virtue is in the overthrow of civic depravity. Grafters, either in St. Louis, Philadelphia, Chicago, San Francisco, or Pittsburg, always endeavor to have it appear that a fight against them is a slander against the city in which they operate. Criminal wealth when assailed always tries to hide behind the skirts of legitimate business, and claims that business is being attacked. According to their argument grafters should never be assailed lest some assume that all in the city are grafters; and lawlessness in business should not be fought lest it be subjected to all business is lawless.

"In the work before you there is no use for the sword, but there is a stern demand for the courage shown by Americans on so many battlefields. The spirit they exhibited as soldiers of war we should show as soldiers of peace in the noblest work to which the patriot can be called—the supreme and sublime effort to bring a little nearer day by day the time when brotherhood and charity shall rule instead of avarice and greed; when special privilege in every form shall be destroyed and equal rights to all enthroned as the ruling principle of public and the guiding principle of private life.

"The most conspicuous fault of state and city governments in the United States today is that they are governments by the few and not by the people. There has been improvement in the last few years, but there remains much to be done, in the direction of better things.

**Duty of the People.**

"There is still too much aggressive selfishness and avarice, and too little aggressive patriotism. If the patriotism could be made as aggressive as the rottenness of the problem of good government everywhere would be solved by the

people taking the government in their own hands. If corruption exists anywhere the people are to blame. If corruption is to be eradicated, the people alone can do it. What is needed is more of the kind of patriotism that fights for city, state and country every day; the kind of patriotism that will go into battles of peace as readily as into battles of war.

"If a government anywhere neglects the people it is because the people first neglect the government. The law-abiding people are in the majority, and there is hardly a community in the country of which this cannot be said. They are usually quiet, though, while the lawless are so vociferous as to deceive many as to their numbers. A majority of the people are honest and want good government, but do not as a rule work for it, while the minority are perniciously active all the time. The lawless stand on the street and talk for their side, while the law-abiding are timid and unobtrusive. A dozen law breakers can make more noise than 500 law-abiding citizens, but they do not count for much against the united efforts of the law-abiding. They are always active, however, while the average good citizen becomes active only occasionally. They surround an official and sling him the siren song of the good policies of serving him instead of the public. It is always easier for an official to serve the 'gang' instead of the people. Unless the official be strong he will be led astray by their alluring promises.

**United and Divided.**

"When the lawless get a bad man in office they support him in all the evil that he does; but when the law-abiding get a man in office too often they are ready to criticize him, and leave him to fight the battles without their active aid. That is the trouble. Good men are divided and bad men are united. If good citizens could only be induced to join hands in patriotic endeavor before the election and stay joined after the election, the forces of error would be vanquished like evil spirits at the dawn of day.

"A government is good as the average morality of the average individual is progressive, and a government is bad in proportion as the average morality is low and lethargic. When good citizens attend to their civic duties, their civic energy is represented in good officials. When they are careless their slothfulness is represented by corrupt officials.

**Will of the Majority.**

"The character of a government depends entirely upon the will of the majority, and no government is better than a majority of its voters. If each individual were to give his attention to the public business as his own, which it is after all, every good official would be behind him the aggressive morality of his constituents, and this would confront every bad official and say to him 'No further shalt thou go.'

"To arouse good citizens and make them realize their civic duties is a matter of supreme importance. In a monarchy all authority is in the crown, and delegated to those beneath. In a republic such as ours, the people are sovereign.

"Each man is one seventy-five millionth of a sovereign. It may seem small, but it marks the distinction between the citizen and the subject. What would you do? Some of you may think if the government were left entirely to you, public evils would not exist. But you have a portion of the responsibility now. If

you are unfaithful in part would you be more faithful with all. He that is faithless with a portion cannot be trusted with the whole. If each citizen were to leave the remedying of public wrongs to someone else nothing would be accomplished. There is sometimes too much of a disposition to allow others to do the face sweating in civic affairs while they do the bread eating.

"Our government in theory gives more rights than any other, but some think so little of their obligation to the general welfare that they are indifferent to being robbed so long as they do not feel the effects directly and are among the many. The sin of republics is lawlessness. In a monarchy the government is sustained by the power of the crown. In a republic the government rests entirely on the law which a majority of the people make for themselves. The weight of law means the rules of the people.

"The moral revolution that is now sweeping over the land is merely a revival of the rule of the people. The welfare of the city or state should always be the first and highest consideration. Some of you may belong to this party and some belong to that party, but all should be patriots. Be patriots before you are anything else. The people as the average voter, you and I, are responsible for the future of this government. If the American republic is to survive it must be saved by the efforts of the patriotic citizens who want nothing for themselves but the advantage that accrues from the general public weal. If the public learn to appreciate this, learn to know the dangers that threaten our future, and learn the strength that rests with the voters, the future of this government is assured.

"I am not an alarmist, and I do not

believe that the United States of America will cease to exist as a republic today or tomorrow. We have lasted for 134 years—a long time when compared with the average period of one man's public activity, but short in the history of nations. Venice had a republican form of government for 1600 years; and Athens lasted 900 years, though there were intermissions during that time. Florence was a republic for 300 years and Rome for 500. These governments were once great factors in civilization, and their citizens probably thought they would last forever, that nothing could overthrow them. We are likely to harbor similar ideas, and it is possible that they will prove to be wrong.

**Fall of the Republic.**

"The conditions that caused the downfall of those old republics, now almost forgotten, were the same conditions that will cause the downfall of the American republic, if it is not to endure. The dangers lie in the hearts of the people. Too many are indifferent and this indifference of voters is the greatest menace to a republican form of government. Arouse the voters to an understanding of the danger, convince them that they are personally and directly concerned, get them moving once and they are invincible. But while most people are honest they are inactive, so while the vicious minority are perniciously active, it is not enough to be merely honest, the good citizen should be aggressive in his opposition to graft and corruption. Lawbreakers have nothing to fear from passive opposition, but they must yield to active and aggressive fighters. We need more fighters in the army of peace. We must fight for everything that is worth having, we must fight against everything bad. The farmer must not only be personally opposed to weeds, but he must cut them

down and make an active warfare against them or his crops will be ruined. In governmental affairs the same relations exist between good and evil and between the useful grain that must be sown and cared for, and worthless thistles and weeds that will spring up of their own accord anywhere. A government neglected will no more become good than a neglected field will grow corn and wheat.

**No Necessary Evils.**

"There are no necessary evils in government. It is the abuses of government about which all good citizens have a right to complain. Those who have profited about the abuses are usually the loudest in the denunciation of those who point out abuses in public affairs.

"While the people are to blame where public abuses exist officials who wink at the violation of the laws are nevertheless culpable. Good government depends more upon the man behind the law than upon the law itself. The law is merely the weapon for officials to use, and without officials laws would be as useless as cannon in war without men. When an official takes an oath to enforce a law, he has no right to violate the oath, and excuse the non-enforcement of certain laws because they are or seem to be unpopular. Sentiment may be against the enforcement of some law, but an official does not take an oath to support public sentiment, he does take an oath to support the law. Public sentiment is a difficult thing to ascertain. Law-abiding people are quiet while the lawless are so vociferous as to deceive by their clamor the facts as to their number. The only correct way to determine sentiment is to be guided by the expression of the people's will through the lawmaking body. When a law is passed it must be as-

sumed it is what the people want, and it should be enforced until the people demand and secure its repeal. What may seem to be public sentiment is often the clamor of the lawless who have a selfish interest in violating the law.

**More Interest Needed.**

"Civic evils cannot exist where the public conscience is aroused. The exposure recently brought about in different places would have come years ago if the people had been aroused to a true understanding of the situation. Had the people been alert and had they taken as much interest in municipal affairs as they would have taken in a corporation in which they were stockholders the disgraceful conditions would never have existed.

"Much has been done for good government during the past few years. But we should not be content with what has been accomplished in the fight against public evils. There is plenty of work yet to be done. States, like men, should never be satisfied, but should ever strive for a higher development. The man who is so self-satisfied as to pronounce himself undesirous of further improvement is likely to be most in need of advancement. The future of our government rests upon the integrity of the citizen and upon his activity in public affairs. Good government must begin at home, in cities and towns and proceed from there to state and nation. This government rests not on the wealth of a few, but upon the character and integrity of the average individual.

**Ladies, Attention!**

Saturday is your last chance to get the wonderful bargain at the Fight Royal, 315 Washington street.

BRADBURY IN ROLE OF PHILANTHROPIST

Millionaire Has \$2500 to Aid Ex-Convicts—Been in Prison Himself.

(Edited Press Leased Wire.) San Rafael, Cal., July 7.—William B. Bradbury, millionaire, ex-convict, is making good his promise to assist released first term convicts. He is planning to go to Santa Rosa today for the purpose of assisting an ex-convict who is in jail there on a petty charge. Bradbury called at San Quentin penitentiary late yesterday and offered Warden Hoyle \$2500 to be used as a fund for aiding released convicts. This was the amount promised by the aged millionaire when he was released from the prison one week ago after serving 10 months for perjury. Warden Hoyle declined to take the money, saying he had no authority to do so. He promised to lay the matter before the prison directors at the next meeting.

The International Longshoremen's association will hold its annual convention in New York next week.

Hay's Hair Health Keeps the Hair from Falling Out

Advertisement for Hay's Hair Health. Text includes: "Falling hair is due to lack of nourishment at the hair roots and often to an excess of dandruff on the scalp." "Hay's Hair Health Used regularly, invigorates the roots, cleanses the scalp of dandruff, and in this way stops falling hair and stimulates a healthy growth." "I thought of writing you some time ago about the truly remarkable results I have obtained from the liberal use of Hay's Hair Health." "I have only words of praise for such a wonderful remedy. My hair began to fall out at a very early age. Hay's Hair Health, in a very short time, covered my scalp with a splendid growth of hair." "CHAS. J. HUNLON, Phenix, R. I." "Is not a dye." "Send for books 'The Care of the Hair and Skin,' Philo Hay Spec. Co., Newark, N. J., U. S. A., and Toronto, Can." "REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES \$1 and 50c. bottles, at druggists." "PORTLAND: BOWE & MARTIN, SEIDMORE DRUG CO., STEPHENSON DRUG CO. VANCOUVER: G. A. BROWN, OLIN DRUG CO."

Advertisement for THE LION CLOTHING CO. featuring "GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY". Text includes: "When you stop to consider the remarkably low prices at which WE are now selling goods in every department of our Store—Men's and Boys' Clothing, Hats, Shoes and Furnishings, you will realize that THIS is YOUR GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY to get what you need. Note below a few of our reduced Prices:" "Men's 3-Piece Suits—Reg. \$30, \$35 and \$40 Vals. at \$23.85" "Men's 3-Piece Suits—Regular \$20.00 Values Now \$14.85" "Men's 2-Piece Outing Suits—\$15 and \$20 Vals. at \$ 8.65" "6.00, 6.50 and 7.50 Outing Trousers at... \$4.85" "\$4.50 and \$5.00 Outing Trousers at... \$3.85" "\$8.50 Panama Hats at... \$5.00" "\$5.00 Panama Hats at... \$3.45" "\$3.00 Straw Hats at... \$1.50" "\$4.00 Men's Black and Tan Oxfords at... \$2.65" "\$2.00 Fancy Washable Vests at... \$1.35" "\$1.50 Golf Shirts, plain and fancy... 95¢" "\$1.00 and 75c Golf Shirts... 48¢" "50c Suspenders at... 29¢" "Boys' Wash Suits One Third Less Than Regular." "THE LION CLOTHING CO. 166-170 THIRD STREET"

Have your ticket read "Burlington" Chicago On Time

Advertisement for Burlington Railway. Text includes: "The Burlington from St. Paul to Chicago follows the level banks of the beautiful Mississippi for 300 miles. That's why it is easy for the Burlington's powerful locomotives to maintain a uniform speed and keep the train on time." "Three electric lighted trains daily from the Twin Cities to Chicago. You have choice of through Burlington trains or of trains making close connection in St. Paul with Burlington trains." "Four Burlington Thro' Trains Daily to the East. Reduced vacation rates East on certain dates, May to September, inclusive. Ask about them." "Note the map and let it tell you the convenience of the Burlington's main lines in planning any diverse tour of the East." "Consult your nearest ticket agent or write us." "A. C. SHELDON, General Agent C. B. & Q. Railway 100 Third Street, Portland, Oregon"

Advertisement for Remington Typewriter. Text includes: "SINCE the advent of the New Visible Remington Models 10 and 11, in the Autumn of 1908, the sales of Remington Typewriters have surpassed by an immense total all previous records in typewriter history. These new models of the" "Remington Typewriter" "ARE" "Unparalleled in Quality" "Unparalleled in Efficiency" "Unparalleled in Popularity" "Unparalleled in Sales" "REMINGTON Typewriter Company (Incorporated) 249 STARK STREET" "REED BROS. TAILORS Medical Bldg. 340 Alder St. Portland, Or."

Advertisement for Olmsted Park. Text includes: "Olmsted Park" "Is just two and one half miles northeast of the Board of Trade building, on the Broadway carline. This tract has the appearance of a large park, beautiful curved streets and driveways which afford a splendid view of the city and mountains. Three fourths of this tract is restricted to one house on a 100 foot square, which makes it the most exclusive residence property in the city. There are some beautiful squares left at a very low price and if you are going to build we will make the terms so easy that you can not afford to overlook the Opportunity. See us at once; let us take you out to the property in our auto and see for yourself" "Co-operative Realty Company 525-527 Board of Trade Building Marshall 2248, A-1274"