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(TWICE-A-WEEK)

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Chautauqua Week An Event In Dallas' Educational History

The chautauqua tent and paraphernalia, having been delayed in California by a railroad wreck, arrived here on Saturday morning and the crew of men accompanying the special car occupied comparatively little time in getting the big covering erected and the seats in shape for the performance of the afternoon. The second annual chautauqua opened under very auspicious circumstances, the weather being ideal and the attendance large. It was pioneers' day, and many citizens who had resided in Polk county for a period of thirty years or upwards were present as guests of the chautauqua management, the invitation having been extended to these trail blazers with an urgent request that it be accepted. The Dallas band gave a short, but entertaining concert in the courthouse square early after the lunch hour, and afterwards proceeded to the chautauqua grounds, where it rendered several appreciated numbers for the edification of the assembled guests.

The chautauqua, which is distinctively a family affair, furnishing entertainments of a high character at comparatively small expense to those securing season tickets, opened with an address of welcome by Mr. W. V. Fuller, president of the Commercial club, through the instrumentality of which organization the chautauqua was secured for this city, following which Mayor Van Orsdal welcomed the pioneers. Among other things he said we should honor the memory of the pioneer, for it was they who had made this great chautauqua possible; that it was by their perseverance and suffering that we are privileged to have this great educational institution here. The mayor congratulated the pioneers upon their goodly attendance, and bespoke for the entertainments to follow the success they deserved.

Mr. R. D. Edwards, superintendent of the chautauqua, was introduced and he, too, welcomed the trail blazers, and stated that he was a native of Polk county, but that county was in Iowa and not in Oregon, which was a matter of regret to him. Mr. Edwards promised to be an efficient manager, and has thus far carried out that promise.

TALKS OF EARLY PIONEERS.

Mr. Ford Applauds Achievements of the Trail Blazers.

For the pioneers of Polk county, Mr. J. F. Ford responded. He had planned on reading a poem, but inasmuch as President Ackerman of Monmouth could not be present he proceeded to fill that educator's place on the program. Mr. Ford named a large number of the early pioneers of Oregon and their achievements, concluding his remarks with: "It seems to me that many of our younger generation little appreciate the remarkable achievements of their pioneer ancestors. I have heard some of them superciliously remark, 'Oh, the pioneers were well repaid for what they have done; they got 640 acres of land.' As though the great destiny brought about by these brave old pioneers, the mighty empire established by their splendid courage, energy and toil; the wonderful civilization they gave to the world; that all these masterful things are to be measured by a paltry 640 acres of land. The thought is as childish as it is preposterous."

"Both history, song and story have rightly and justly sung the fame of the Plymouth Fathers who landed at Plymouth Rock, of the French Huguenots who settled Maryland and the Carolinas, and the English yeomanry at Jamestown. They were a mighty and conquering people. They possessed the Berserk spirit which neither the forbidding aspects of nature, nor the blood lust of the savages could turn aside from the fulfillment of a great destiny. You pioneers are the descendants of that all conquering race, and you inherited their indomitable spirit and pride. You truly occupy an enviable niche in fame. It was your especial good fortune to have been among the first of the Anglo-Saxon race to blaze a path to the land of Lewis and Clark; to a land far more fertile and fair than the sunny plains of famed Andalusia, and whose flora is as vernal as that of ancient Albion where Caesar landed his Roman legions. You have seen a primitive wilderness carved into the beautiful and happy homes of teeming thousands; you have been part and parcel of this great civilizing movement; you have been the principal actors in this wonderful drama and it has been your blessed privilege to have lived to see the fruition of your splendid dreams, the realization of your brightened hopes. Your work has been well and admirably done and generations yet to be will rise up and call you blessed."

At the close of the address Mr. Ford read an original poem which

he read several weeks ago before a pioneer association at McMinnville. Judge Glenn O. Holman of this city spoke for organization among Polk county pioneers. While appreciating the courtesy of the chautauqua management in extending them an invitation to be its guests, he considered it appropriate that the pioneers should have an annual gathering exclusively its own, where reminiscences of pioneer days might be recalled while enjoying a picnic. This suggestion met with the approval of many present, and may result in the organization of a society.

PROGRAM OPENS AUSPICIOUSLY

Col. Miller, Lyric Glee Club and Bronte the Attractions.

The Lyric Glee club was the opening attraction of the first day. With one exception they are the oldest male quartette in the chautauqua field. In addition to being fine vocalists they are also skilled instrumentalists. Their performance as a brass quartette never fails to please, and their two Dallas audiences manifested their approval in no uncertain manner. Their numbers are notable for the excellent harmony, although their solo work was also of high grade. Francis Ives Hendry, second tenor and manager of the quartette, is a fine reader and impersonator. At the evening performance he did some remarkably clever work in that line.

A striking feature of the evening performance was the work of W. A. McCormick, a bird and animal imitator, whose work has taken him to all portions of the country. With him he had "Bronte" reputed to be one of the smartest dogs in the world. This animal delighted the children especially. "Bronte" does none of the usual stunts of the trained dog, but performs intricate mathematical problems with rapidity and precision.

"Bronte" is a remarkable animal, and valued at over \$5,000. It is too hot for the dog to appear in a tent at an afternoon performance, so the management has substituted Col. W. H. Miller, editor of the Western Retail Lumberman, published at Spokane, Washington. He delivered an address under the title of "Farming and Being Farmed." While he confided much of his personal history to the audience he failed to explain where he got his title of "Colonel." It was probably "wished" on him, or obtained in some other manner in private life.

Has Had His Troubles.

The colonel is an old time country newspaper man. At one time he claims to have operated a successful paper in southern Illinois. At the end of two years he disposed of it. He fails to remember the name of the man who took it off his hands, but has a very distinct recollection that this individual was the sheriff of the county. Colonel Miller talked in his own way of "Community Development." He illustrates his points with humorous stories, several of which are funny.

"No town should deliberately commit sears-roebuck-icide," said the colonel. "Just make a note of that and put it away where you will run across the note in awhile. Don't put it in your family bible—put it in your Sears-Roebuck catalogue where you will run across it every once in awhile."

Some of the colonel's statements that got by were the following:

"I don't believe that any community owes any man a living. But on the other hand every man owes to the community in which he lives, a life. A life just as straight, and clean, and serviceable and efficient as the Lord will help him live."

"It is not enough for a man to love his home—he should support it. It is not enough for a man to verbally boast his home town—he should support it. When he makes a mail order house the commercial affinity of his home town it works just as disastrous results as when he diverts part of his expenditure toward the support of an individual affinity."

He paid high tribute to the local newspaper everywhere as one of the most efficient forces in town building and community development. "But the local editor can't do it all. You must practice what he preaches. He can write thrilling editorials about the advisability of trading at home. But they lose their effect if the same day that the article comes out the wives of a couple of local merchants come home from the city with arms so full of bundles that they swamp the village bus."

Another bit of philosophy which seemed to make an impression was this: "We sometimes think that our boys are not so easily controlled, and our girls not quite so modest as they once were. When I was a little tot and was in danger, either moral or physical, I used to run to my mother

and cling to her skirts. Behind those sheltering folds I found a refuge which no evil power might invade. I think that the swelling tide of juvenile delinquency in our large cities is in part at least accounted for by this fact: During the last ten or twelve years the mothers of America, living in those larger cities especially, have not been wearing petticoats enough to give a kid a good handhold in times of stress and temptation."

"And you, my younger sister, believe me, if all those endearing young charms, which so fondly we gaze on today, had been exhibited with an equal degree of publicity fifty years ago, some of your worthy old grandmothers would have died in convulsions."

"THE NEW AMERICA."

Orator of National Reputation Delivers Striking Address.

On Sunday afternoon Dr. Frank W. Gunsaulus, president of the Armour Institute of Chicago, gave a large and appreciative audience a masterpiece, taking for his theme "The New America." Dr. Gunsaulus enjoys the reputation of being one of this country's most noted pulpit orators. It was one of his powerful sermons that induced Philip Armour to endow the Armour Institute with a million dollars. His address Sunday afternoon held the close attention of a critical audience. Following in brief, was the substance of his address:

"An American citizen is a man in search of his personality. The Americans traveled westward. They went, not knowing whither they went to rid themselves of the institutionalism of Europe; seeking personality in America."

The speaker gave a fine historical setting, using the fathers of our country as the basis. Men that accomplish things are monopolists. Washington was a monopolist of courage, patience and sagacity; Franklin, a monopolist of brains; Jefferson, of education; Jay of diplomacy; Marshall, of law; Hamilton, a monopolist of finance. Socialists, communists and other "ists," would recommend a committee to consider the problems which these men have solved, and while considering solutions, the British would have retaken the territory.

"There is only one way to have Socialism," continued the speaker, "that is, to make the people equal. To make the people equal, we must abbreviate their heads. Statesmanship is a creature of personality. Great experiments in government, such as the initiative, referendum and recall, require the highest type of personality. Church and family have failed to make experiment safe. The people's rule dare not mean the mob rule. The new American must be a refined, educated, gentle man."

THE ORIENTAL MARK TWAIN.

Ng Poon Chew Discourses on the New Chinese Republic.

"The New Chinese Republic" was the topic of Ng Poon Chew's lecture Sunday evening, in which he traced in brief the history of the Chinese empire, leading down to the usurpation of the Chinese throne in 1644, brought about by the robber chieftain Li, who surrounded Peking and captured that great city from the loyal garrison. From a height of civilization China has fallen to the depths from which it first arose. The problems now faced by the republican government

are staggering. Religion is the main stumbling block of the largest country in the world, and the solving of this is a task of years of education.

Since the time that the Manchus came out of Manchuria to aid in quelling the rebellion of 1644, they held the throne of China until 1911, when the new republic was proclaimed. Fifty-four attempts were made to overthrow them, and 15,000,000 of peoples lost their lives in these wars.

Foreign educated Chinese proved the down-fall of the Manchus, and no other family was eligible to the throne, hence the republic lasted. Four problems at present face the Chinese. Of these finances is the greatest. Until a system of taxation can be evolved, which will take at least four years, the country is run mostly on the foreign loans. A strong army is the second consideration; without this China cannot be held together. The political problem is one of education of the new generations in whose hands rest the fate of the republic. Confucianism, for 2,000 years the religion of China, has proved a failure; it has lost its power, and Christianity must be the regenerating force.

GREEN'S GREAT DISCOURSE.

One of the World's Greatest Advocates of Peace Lectures.

Probably the best number of the chautauqua, and one not given the advertising prominence it deserves, is Thomas E. Green. Eloquent and logical, his sentences scintillating like chips from a diamond in the hands of a lapidary, Thomas E. Green last night held his audience with a powerful address on "The Burden of the Nations." The speaker had not gone far before the audience realized that a big man, analytical thinker and master of the English language was before them. Green is one of the world's greatest advocates of national peace, and is vice-president of the International Peace Conference at the Hague.

The burden of the nations is war tax, the speaker producing facts to show how heavy a load the people of many of the countries are carrying in an almost insane race in naval equipment and army maintenance. Russia, with its 72 out of every 100 who cannot read nor write, has appropriated three and one-half billion dollars for war purposes for the next 20 years, a staggering amount, a large part of which should be used for internal development. Japan is so bankrupt from its war with Russia that she has not enough money to equip a fleet to sail across the ocean and sail back again. Her debt is \$1,670,000,000. No nation would now bid for her and have to assume her debt. Japan is a strong argument against the futility of war. Having won a victory against Russia, her representatives sat down with Russian representatives to settle the trouble, after the slaughter of thousands and the spending of huge sums, to raise which the people of Japan will suffer for decades. And when Japan demanded its indemnity the Russian laughed in her face, knowing that Japan was powerless to collect it. England, with her 1,860,000 paupers and 12,000,000 so poor that the government would have to bury them, pays 49 per cent of her income for war purposes. She has a war debt of \$3,500,000,000. Germany, maintaining a standing army of 1,700,000, pays 57 per cent of her income, appropriating \$565,000,000

for war this year. France has a debt of seven billion dollars and pays 47 per cent of her total income. The United States has a war debt of one billion dollars and it takes 72 per cent of the taxes for war purposes.

Ten years is the life of a battle ship, which has now come to cost \$15,000,000, and then it is obsolete. It costs \$600 for one shot from a big gun.

And when is it going to stop?

After all the battling is done, the strong men killed and the debts incurred, then six men sit down on each side of a table and settle. Why not sit down before the war? War cannot be defended, only by those who have selfish interests. The makers of war material cry for it, and the economic leaders howl for it when their private interests are being trodden on, as, for instance, in Mexico. These great leaders in finance are never found carrying the musket, and it is for them that the best men of a nation are caused to die, and debt piled onto the shoulders of the masses.

The speaker believes that a colossal blunder has been made in landing troops in Mexico, and said that he considered the lives of Americans too precious to be thrown away for the benefit of foreign capitalists. He said that if a man ever needed the prayers of a people, it is the President of the United States in the Mexican trouble, for tremendous pressure is being brought to force the United States to war.

DR. JAMES M'LAREN.

Little Advertised But Prominent in Chautauqua Work.

Dr. James McLaren, the dramatic orator of California, has appeared every day of the chautauqua, and will remain here throughout the entire session. He lectures mornings, and having a large number of splendid lectures serves as a sort of "general utility man." For instance, when Wedge's non-appearance left that hour open yesterday, the doctor was called upon to fill it, and did so very acceptably to the audience. The doctor has not been given much prominence in the chautauqua advertising, probably due to the fact that he is on principally mornings. Nevertheless he is considered one of the best attractions. He has delivered twenty lectures in one town and nineteen in another. There are few men on the platform today who cover so large a variety of subjects. A Pacific Grove, California, paper says: "We have had nothing of the majesty and strength of Dr. McLaren's mark since Dr. Gunsaulus was here some fourteen years ago." He is an author and preacher of recognized ability, and has been well received. The doctor's lecture on "Soul Radium" this morning was a brilliant effort, humorous and inspiring.

CHAUTAUQUA NOTES.

Many Minor Matters Pertaining to Week's Entertainment.

Ciriello's Italian Band is giving a concert at the big tent this afternoon as the Observer goes to press. This evening the Thaviu Grand Opera Troupe, a quartet of magnificent singers in costume, will give selections from grand opera accompanied by the band. The band will also render half a dozen selections alone.

Ciriello is today in his prime. He has all the tremendous force which brought Creator his fame, but more gratefulness. His climaxes are said to be terrific. Often at the conclusion of these prodigious renditions, audiences have risen to their feet en masse, cheering this master of musical effects.

On Thursday, the closing day of the chautauqua, dull care will take wings. It will be joy night, the program for which will be of the impromptu order. This night is said to be one of the best of the chautauqua.

Mr. Miles has had more business than any one this week. And he has proven himself equal to the emergency.

Mrs. William Calvin Chilton, who is to appear twice tomorrow, is one of the greatest dialect entertainers on the platform, and is especially strong in her negro dialect. She is a Southern lady, and not only knows the darkeys in all of their moods, but has the true Southern sympathy that comes from a complete understanding.

The Dallas band has been highly complimented by Superintendent Edwards on divers occasions, it being, according to his idea, the best musical organization of its kind he has ever heard in a town of this size. The local organization, by invitation, is a guest of Ciriello's Italian Band today.

The Hann Jubilee Singers, in their melodies of the Southland, gave two splendid entertainments yesterday. They received numerous encores. W. A. Hann, the big jolly basso at the head of the Hann Jubilee Singers

didn't learn his music in the cotton fields. He knows music from do-re-mi on up through all the mysteries of the classic in music. For several years he was head of the music department in the colored schools in Cincinnati.

The sacred concert Sunday afternoon and evening by the Elwynn Trio was pleasing to the large audience.

The chautauqua guarantors are faced with a deficit of about \$100, which is somewhat less than anticipated. They feel that the high character of the entertainments are well worth the money.

Mr. Ellison of the Ellison-White Chautauqua System spent Sunday in Dallas with his talent.

Ng Poon Chew is an interesting conversationalist, and takes pleasure in entertaining off as well as on the platform. As a political economist this Chinaman is a traveling encyclopedia.

Miss Cordelia Farrer, who has charge of the children's hour at the morning chautauqua, did not arrive here until Sunday, hence this part of the program was necessarily omitted until Monday.

Dr. Gunsaulus' daughter is covering the chautauqua circuit with her father.

The questions of whether Dallas will have a chautauqua next season will be put up to the people before the close of the present one.

There was disappointment in the Hann Jubilee Singers last night. Their melodies of the Southland were not very melodious, the company not being well balanced.

This is music day at the chautauqua, and the attendance should be the largest of the week. Ciriello's Famous Italian Band appeared this afternoon, and this evening it and the Thaviu Grand Concert Company will hold a music festival that cannot fail to be appreciated if the recommendations of the press covering a wide scope of territory are reliable. This attraction is the highest priced of the entire program, the single admission having been fixed at 75 cents.

ATTENDANCE ON PIONEER DAY.

Following is a list of those pioneers who attended Pioneers' Day at the chautauqua last Saturday, the figures after the names representing the number of years they have resided in this community.

Sarah E. Staats, 49; C. E. Staats, 56; J. I. Atwater, 30; Vincent Thompson, 49; J. C. Guthrie, 27; R. Tarter, 56; A. J. Wilson, 31; N. Dornise, 32; Otis Waite, 16; J. C. Guthrie, 35; E. C. Richmond, 37; T. M. Stow, 28; James M. Watson, 67; C. E. Glaze, 30; R. B. Carpenter, 30; Mrs. R. B. Carpenter, 30; Mrs. J. D. Holman, 30; J. D. Holman, 49; Mrs. H. G. Campbell, 32; Mrs. F. D. Fuqua, 8; Mrs. Wm. Grant, 35; Caroline F. Burch, 30; Mary E. Burch, 45; G. W. Ford, 28; M. A. Burch, 56; Mrs. H. R. Grant, 62; Mrs. P. L. Atwater, 55; Mrs. L. A. Allen, 56; L. A. Allen, 60; Joe Murphy, 30; John Morris, 6; F. H. Tetherow, 69; Mrs. J. W. Quick, 32; Fanny Key, 40; W. P. Lewis, 34; M. B. Grant, 42; Zina Conner, 42; Edith E. Burch, 30; S. Aurelia Burch, 30; Mrs. H. Holman, 58; Mrs. Alice B. Lewis, 36; C. L. Gilson, 16; Mrs. Mary Gilson, 14; Mrs. McDevitt, 28; Mrs. A. Uglow, 48; W. B. Allen; Wm. Ellis, 36; Mrs. M. J. Ellis, 37; D. W. McBee, 40; W. M. McBee, 40; Mrs. M. B. Holmer, 43; F. M. Collins, 67; J. O. Staats, 62; W. H. Conler, 39; Mrs. J. H. Savery, 62; A. M. Holmes, 66; T. P. Stevens, 53; W. H. Brown, 42; Mrs. W. H. Brown, 35; Mrs. Ella Lee, 35; Mrs. F. M. Collins, 69; Armilda Doughty, 40; Mrs. J. M. Grant, 40; John V. Lyons, 39; Mrs. Joe Remington, 14; Mrs. Joe Murphy, 25; Mrs. Mary Mills, 59; J. G. Brown, 65; Mrs. J. S. Bahadron, 35; E. W. Hinshaw, 47; Nacy Garbutt, 34; Martha E. Plumer, 39; Ethel Fewster, 30; Mrs. Harry Coper, 41; Thos. W. Brunk, 55; Mrs. E. W. Hinshaw, 34; C. Lorence, 26; J. H. Ground, 39; Mrs. C. L. Gilson, 16; Mrs. H. S. Smith, 56; J. M. Card, 35; Mrs. E. L. Johnson, 2; Martha Burns, 66; F. E. Guthrie, 32; Effie Jolly, 32; Mrs. A. M. Campbell, 62; L. A. Comegys, 65; John Waters, 49; Mrs. Polly Siefarth, 35; Mrs. H. S. Montgomery, 26; M. A. Simpson, 56; Mrs. Addie A. Wagner, 31; F. M. Waters, 40; J. S. Bahadron, 45; Mrs. D. L. Key, 30; Mrs. C. A. Sellers, 32; Mida C. Smith, J. F. Guthrie, 58; N. E. Guthrie, 52; L. A. Dempsey, 25; L. M. Simpson, 57; M. D. Hubbard, 55; M. C. Kellow, 47; W. N. Yeater, 57; Buford Stone, 56; Mrs. M. A. Ayers, 51; Wm. Riddell, 38; Geo. W. Conner, 42; Mrs. A. J. Haley, 42; R. H. Simpson, 51; H. J. Elliott, 31; P. R. Craven, 62; Addie Magers, 33; Mrs. J. G. Brown, 62; Mrs. H. J. Elliott, 14; N. J. Hubbard, 44; Jos. Craven, 49; Mrs. Margaret Peterson, (Continued on page five.)