

TALENT PROVES ABOVE AVERAGE

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His subject was cartoons and fine art and he declared that fine art is disappearing, being driven out by the hard and fast commercialism of the time which makes an artist demand money down for his art almost before it is finished. It seems that the cartoon is being mostly coarse caricature. Fundamentally a cartoon is an outline drawn boldly on a ceiling to be later filled in as a finished picture or decoration. In a happy manner Mr. Colby proceeded to use his tongue and his easel at the same time. He drew some wonderful pictures which from a distance looked like finished art. His picture of the Mount of the Holy Cross in the mountains with the Eagle river dashing by will never be forgotten by those who saw it. It was a most entertaining number of the chautauqua and one enjoyed by the grown-ups and little folks alike.

Afternoon Program.

Thursday afternoon there was a real treat in store for everyone. The fore part of the program was finished by the Royal Gwent Welsh Glee singers, consisting of fourteen voices, under the direction of David John, known in Welsh as Dewi Llyfwr. It will be news to the public to learn that this company of high class singers is composed of voices technically untrained. With one exception these were Welsh miners, the exception being that of a Welsh tailor whose business is dependent upon the mines. The Gwent singers (Gwent is Welsh for Monmouthshire) are the natural outcome of Welsh life. In Wales every body sings and rejoices in singing. Congregations not only lift roofs with volumes of sound, but they sing in tune and carry the four parts. Many Welsh congregations would be able on the spur of the moment to sing creditably the "Hallelujah Chorus."

Address of Charles F. Scott.

Thursday afternoon Congressman Charles F. Scott, of Kansas, brought a fine address to the chautauqua, an address appreciated and applauded heartily. "The Truth About Mexico" was the congressman's theme, and the address grew out of a recent trip to Mexico for purposes of first hand investigation. The speech was packed with information and it ought to be printed and circulated widely.

The open forum character of chautauqua was illustrated by Mr. Scott's address. Scott was an antidote to Bryan. Scott's facts destroyed Bryan's dreams. On the European war and on the Mexican problem chautauquans are getting diverse viewpoints and a wide range of facts, so that when the oratory has died away they ought to be able to form a just conclusion upon the subject of preparedness in the United States.

Mr. Scott says that the international bridge across the Rio Grande carries one back into the tenth century, a remark made by more than one current speaker. Mexico is not our Belgium, but it is the North American ulcer. Why has Mexico remained so far in the rear of civilization? Mr. Scott finds the reason in one tremendous word—Injustice. From the days of Cortez to those still terrible days of Carranza, there has been no justice in Mexico. Conquerors and rulers and aristocrats and landlords have exploited Mexico for the course of more than three hundred years. The land and its people have been exploited, but they have never been developed.

Mr. Scott says that Mexico has never been a republic, and is not one now. To call Mexico a republic is to juggle with words. Dictatorships and bloody despotisms and banditry have used the skeleton of a republic for their nefarious purposes, but Mexico has never enjoyed the things for which a republic stands. Porfirio Diaz was a vendor of concessions, but not a statesman. No statesman has yet appeared in Mexican history.

The luckless revolution by Madero Mr. Scott sketched rapidly. The present condition in Mexico is hopeless, Mr. Scott says. Conditions are much worse than they were in the past. The land question lies at the root of the trouble. The country is governed by men and not by law. Mr. Scott has no faith in Carranza, and the ignorant Villa he will have none of, but he declared that of the two bandit chiefs Villains is the ablest man. Mexican revolutions are insurrections of the people. No uprising of the people is possible in Mexico. Only one per cent of Mexican men are ever under arms. Whoever wins, the people always lose.

Mr. Scott says that the Americans in Mexico are mostly men of small means, and that comparatively few of them are connected with the "interests." These Americans suffer under a gross injustice. They went into Mexico at the invitation of Mexico and with the good will of the government of the United States. Mexico needed their talent and their money to develop the resources of the country, and the United States was glad to encourage their enterprise because it led to international trade. Now the president has ordered them out of the country and these orders are held by those who know the inside of the Mexican situation, to be the cause for much loss of American life.

Mr. Scott does not believe that it is possible for Mexico to settle its own troubles, and he advances very weighty reasons why the United States should intervene benevolently. We ought not to make war on Mexico, says Mr. Scott, but we ought to pacify her as we have pacified Cuba. When the European war is over, Mr. Scott says, European nations will press compensation claims upon Mexico and will back those claims with armed force. In that case the Monroe doctrine will be punctuated. Mexico has not the power to unify into one nation the fifty-three languages and people within her

border. All her leaders are incompetent and impossible.

An American protectorate, Mr. Scott thinks, is the only solution of the Mexican problem. We should go into Mexico not to exploit, but to redeem. The missionary spirit lies at the back of Mr. Scott's remedy. Going in thus, a representative Mexican told Mr. Scott, eighty per cent of Mexicans would be with the United States, and the venture would create a real republic to be our neighbor in the south. Cheers were frequent and hearty during Mr. Scott's address.

W. J. Bryan's Speech.

Following the short musical program in the evening, Hon. W. J. Bryan was introduced by Superintendent Sawyer. In opening his address Mr. Bryan stated that he felt at home in Denison, having made speeches here on so many occasions that he felt personally acquainted with everyone.

Mr. Bryan used the platform for a trenchant and passionate appeal against preparedness in the United States. It is difficult in a paragraph to outline Mr. Bryan's argument against preparedness. His theme was "Lessons Growing Out of the European War," and he painted the horrors of the biggest of all wars with a master brush. He tells the audience that the United States suffers more than all other neutrals. After the war international law should be rewritten. Now it seems to be framed in the interest of belligerents, but it must be changed so as to serve the nations who in time of war remain at peace. Both sides of the European war have injured us, and neither side wished to do us harm. It is not a war of race, religion or of dynasty. Seeking the cause of the war, Mr. Bryan rightly finds it to be the false philosophy that might makes right. The moral rules which govern private life must be applied to international affairs. Naboth's vineyard was used to unfold the moral atrocity of coveting another's territory, and while Mr. Bryan spoke the audience was thinking of Belgium and Serbia.

Mr. Bryan says that the American people are a unit in wishing to keep out of war, but acknowledges that they are much divided upon the method of procedure. Some are for preparedness and some are pacifists, and Mr. Bryan throws his weight against the former. He thinks that preparedness leads to war. If the country were attacked, he thinks that it should fight to defend itself, but he neglects to tell the audience how a nation can fight when it is not prepared. Neither a navy nor an army can be created overnight, as the experience of the allies clearly shows.

The jingoism of the country Mr. Bryan lists as, (1) the manufacturers of munitions, (2) the professional soldiers, and (3) big employers of labor who wish a professional army so that they may intimidate labor in times of strikes. The third assumption is so untrue and without substantial evidence for support that one feels that even an oratorical temperament ought not to have been betrayed into making it.

Mr. Bryan handles the expense account of preparedness with great skill. His reference to the "pain limit" in the mind was one when large millions of money are being talked about, was one of the finest hits in a lecture full of hits, both fine and palpable. When he comes to the way out, Mr. Bryan frankly advocates the Bryan treaties as the only road that leads to international peace. He even stands aside that he may contemplate President Wilson's name and his own linked together by posterity as benefactors of the ages. Thirty peace treaties were effected by Mr. Bryan when he was secretary of state, and beyond a doubt they are steps in the right direction. But Mr. Bryan does not tell the audience what power is in the treaties to prevent any or all of them from becoming mere scraps of paper in the event that national interest should so demand.

The lecture closed with the enumeration of three reasons why the United States should not allow itself to be drawn into the European war. First, the tremendous cost in money; second, the awful cost in human life; third, that if we were to become involved in the war we would have to

forego the role of arbitrator at the close of the war—a position unlikely to come to the United States in any event.

The Review cannot agree with the stand taken by Mr. Bryan on some of the issues he brought out in his lecture. There is another side to all of the questions discussed by Mr. Bryan, and it is held by men of unimpeachable christian patriotism and of proven statesmanship. It might have been well for the chautauqua management to have arranged to have Theodore Roosevelt or some other able exponent of American patriotism to address the people of this community on the reason why we should prepare. If Mr. Bryan's plan was carried out there is little doubt but what the United States would be a nation of hollyhockes and the country would be the laughing stock of all the big nations of the world.

Friday Morning.

The morning hour lecture was delivered by Prof. Lew R. Sarrett, who was substituted for Mrs. Nan Sperry, who was unable to fill her engagement at Denison. The lecture was most entertaining and dealt with the North American Indian, with whom he has spent much time studying their life and custom. Mr. Sarrett is the head of the department of public speaking of the State University of Illinois. He told of the straightforward manner in which the Indians laid their grievances before government officials and showed that in some instances the Indians have been mistreated. As he gave the recital of the wrongs suffered by the Indians, putting into English for his chautauqua audience, the native music which they played, sometimes accompanying it with singing, apparently in a minor key, had about it a plaintive quality which haunts the memory. Mr. Llamas' masterly trick playing of the piano captured the audience.

Friday Afternoon.

One of the most pleasing of the musical numbers of chautauqua week was the Filipino quintette. Although the members of the quintette were Filipinos they are citizens of the United States. Mr. C. P. Llamas is manager of the company and made the announcements. C. Oliver and C. Jimenez played first and second Bamburgias instruments, which closely resemble mandolins. N. San Juan played the banjo de una, which is the base instrument of the company, and M. Casia performed on the laud, which seemed to be the guitar of the rest of the world. All of the instruments are native and native made. They have six double strings and are characteristic musical instruments of the orient. The Filipinos made a hit with the chautauqua audience. The native music which they played, sometimes accompanying it with singing, apparently in a minor key, had about it a plaintive quality which haunts the memory. Mr. Llamas' masterly trick playing of the piano captured the audience.

Opie Read Drew Big Crowd.

A large crowd lined up Friday afternoon to hear Opie Read, who gave his sublime characterization of "Ole Lim Jucklin." He stated at the opening of his lecture that the ideas presented would come from the mouth of "Ole Lim Jucklin," one of the characters of his story writing, and in this way, perhaps, he would be able to make remarks and advance ideas which he might not make himself. He appealed merely to the imaginative and the lovers of human nature in his audience, the only ones he believed whom he could be able to touch with the wit and sentiments of the village orator, Lim Jucklin. The speaker of the story asked to relate his experiences in the city during a vacation trip recently taken by himself and Mrs. Jucklin, told of the many evils and pitfalls of the city life as well as describing the many beautiful things he had seen. He suggested remedies and odd bits of truth in a novel manner, weaving the ridiculous into his speech. The views of Bryan on the preparedness question were attacked also, revealing the views of Mr. Read himself on this question of national importance.

Senator Gore Friday Evening.

Senator Gore, of Oklahoma, spoke Friday evening, talking for his topic, "A Background of the Outlook." The address of the blind senator from Oklahoma in many respects was a dupli-

cation of that by Mr. Bryan the previous night and the fact that he could see permitted many people from leaving the chautauqua grounds before he had hardly entered into his address. Everyone present, however, was impressed with the wonderful advancement which he had made in public life and the many things accomplished in the affairs of the nation, despite the handicap of blindness with which he has contended since eleven years of age.

Saturday Program.

Dr. E. A. Brinton was the speaker Saturday morning and delivered his talk on "The Land of War and Women." This is the country of Paraguay, where Dr. Brinton has spent a number of years as superintendent of the schools for the Methodist church, in 1870 after Paraguay had been crushed by the combined forces of Brazil, Uruguay and Argentina, it awoke to the fact that almost every able bodied man over fifteen years of age had been killed by the war. This left the women in a vast majority and brought on a period of polygamy and vice, the like of which is unknown in history. Dr. Brinton told of the social evils, laws, institutions, religion, etc., in a fascinating manner and the information brought by him was a revelation to all.

Kryl's Famous Band.

Both the afternoon and evening programs were devoted entirely to Kryl's band, which proved to be the big drawing card of the entire chautauqua week. The same organization visited Denison during the chautauqua last season and the people were so favorably impressed with them at that time that they drew the largest crowd of

any attraction this year. A new and novel feature of their entertainment this year was the moving picture entitled "A Soldier's Dream," and while this inspiring picture was thrown on the screen the band played beautiful and descriptive music, telling as only music can tell the story of the different screens as they were depicted upon the canvass. It was enjoyed to the fullest extent.

Sunday's Program.

There was no Sunday forenoon program in lieu of the fact that there were union services of the Denison church, held at the Methodist church, Dr. C. C. Mitchell delivering the sermon. In the afternoon Dr. Mitchell spoke on "The Story of the Ashheap."

This was one of the finest things on the program. Dr. Mitchell's lecture is a study of the world's most ancient drama, "The Drama of Job," and is a worth while entertainment that pleases, instructs and inspires. It was original though and carried with it dignified wit and humor, giving an insight into the depths of life.

In the evening the lecture was given by Ex-Governor Patterson, of Tennessee, who presented the subject, "The Mind of the Nation." Mr. Patterson has been a prominent statesman in southern politics for years. He believes in national prohibition of liquor and told in a general way the story of his conversion from a leader of the wets to a champion of the dry. He made a plea for national preparedness, spoke of the government in the matter of immigration and education, advocated uniform divorce laws throughout the United States and said that the question of equal suffrage

should be dealt with from Washington and not by individual states.

The Chautauqua Concert company furnished the musical preludes for both the afternoon and evening programs. The company was made up of three young ladies and one gentleman who presented a pleasing program of vocal and instrumental selections.

Closing Day.

Ada Roach and her company of musicians and entertainers gave the closing musical program of the week. They were a jolly, fun making bunch, and proved to be the right sort of folks for the closing event. Miss Ada Roach as an Irish comedian is hard to beat. Her smile, genuine and expansive, occasioned much laughter. Her company in costume presented a program in which the participants represented six immigrants of various nationalities who had "Yust cum Off."

George L. McNutt delivered an interesting address on problems confronting the social environment of men and a practical way of dealing with labor problems on Monday afternoon. Mr. McNutt is known as the "dinner pail man." He is a believer in an equal opportunity for all and has some practical ideas regarding happiness that are all worth while. He is one of the most unique, interesting and practical platform speakers of the day.

The closing feature, a beautiful spectacular, international pageant by the little folks of the junior chautauqua, was staged by Miss Bertha E. Brown, play specialist. The platform was filled with the children who had taken part in the various games of the week. They appeared in groups dressed in costume to represent their var-

ious nationalities and after smoking the pipe of peace and performing various drills, "Uncle Sam" and Columbia appeared and the pageant was closed with the singing of "Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean." The program was carried out with the idea of furthering the belief in world wide peace and the exercises were very creditable.

GEORGE SUTHERLAND.

Senator From Utah Prefers War to Yielding of Rights.



LAST WEEK OF OUR ANNUAL JULY CLEARANCE SALE

SOME lots are completely closed out, but for this week's selling we are going to give you some exceptional values. We want to make this July the biggest July business we have ever had.

Read Every Item

Ready to Wear Section

House Dresses

in ginghams and percales. Mostly small sizes. While they last

25c

Men's & Boys' Work Shirts

About 10 dozen shirts

25c

Men's and Boys' Pants

Men's pants are mostly small sizes

25c

Waists

In voiles, madras, etc., colors and white, slightly soiled, all sizes.

25c

On Our Dollar Table

Will be found some exceptional bargains.

\$5.00 silk petticoats	\$1.00
at	
\$7.50 spring coats	\$1.00
at	
\$5.00 skirts	\$1.00
at	

and numerous other miscellaneous articles.

Harvest Hats

Sold up to 50c. In one great lot

15c

White Goods at Half

Assorted fine qualities of white goods, such as fine seed voiles and lace cloths, 50c qualities at per yard

24¹/₂c

Soft finished and lace cloth novelty white goods, worth 29c per yard, at per yard

14¹/₂c

Assorted weaves of white goods, marquisettes, etc., per yard

19¹/₂c

25c white goods at

12¹/₂c

Clearing wash goods

It's just the season now when you want them, but they must make room for new goods here, hence these bargains.

15c genuine Toile DuNord and fancy gress ginghams, fifty styles, per yard 9¹/₂c

50c fancy tub silk for shirts or shirt waists, 32-inch wide per yard 32c

29c yard wide natural linen for skirts, coats, dresses or blouses, per yard 15c

19c genuine Galaten suitings at per yard 11c

Lorraine Egyptian tissue gingham, also 32-inch French gingham and 36-inch tissue gingham at per yard 17c

45c sport and awning stripes, in shades of navy, rose, etc., good, heavy weight, yard, 23c

45-inch bleached seamless pillow tubing at per yard 14¹/₂c

15c mercerized foulard, Ripponette, dress crepes, fancy dress lawns, per yard 11c

Women's and Misses Parasols at one-half of

Women's and Men's Umbrellas at one-third of

ALL NEXT WEEK COMMENCING MONDAY, JULY 31.

ESTER LINDSEY THEATRE CO

30 People, Band and Orchestra under the One Block South of Big Tent Broadway on Main St. 1000 Seats 10c. A Few at 25c

Presenting all royalty plays. "Within the Law", "Third Degree", "Marriage of Kitty", "Fine Feathers", "Paid in Full", "Lion & the Mouse"

OPENING PLAY

"The Lion and the Mouse" By Chas. Klein

NEW VAUDEVILLE. Seats for a Whole Town

THE BOYS DENISON'S POPULAR STORE