Last Working Day at Chautauqua Greatest of Season; Addresses Among the Best trial life. Heard: Religious Service.

Chautauqua's last working day proved to be the greatest of the season The change in the weather was so gratefully the threatened rain, and every incoming car deposited a crowd which taxed its capacity.

Labor had its inning, and showed its appreciation by sending a member of ins in a body to hear the speaker of the afternoon, John Mitchell. address was a masterly presentation of the subject, "The Philosophy, Purposes and Ideals of Trade Union Movement. He held his large audience at closest attention for an hour and a balf, which frequently met his points.

Consumers' League Meets.

The Consumers' league held a large meeting in the auditorium at the Forum hour. Dr. C. H. Chapman failing to appear, Rev. Father O'Hara of Portland was called upon, who consented to fill the hour, as the topic, "Can Women Live on the Wages They Earn?" was one he is deeply interested in Father O'Hara facetiously introduced himself by saying that "he was glad there was one platform where he and Dr. Chap-man could meet and agree." This was appreciated by the audience, which evidently know of their ability to disagree on religious subjects. The speaker was introduced by the president of the Consumers' league, Mrs. Henry Russell Tal-

Lessening in Class Attendance. There was a slight lessening in the attendance of the classes this morning, as a number were preparing to leave the grounds, though few will move out before Monday morning. It was a regretful parting, however, for those who were present.

The crowning event, of a season marked by high-class music, was the concert last night given in the auditorium, and conducted by Professor Chapman. The soloists were Mrs. Pauline Miller-Chapman, mezzo-soprano; J Ross Fargo, tenor; Francis Walker, baritone, and Mrs. Aue, cellest.

At the close a splendid display of fireworks was set off at the baseball field. It was the most elaborate display ever given at the close of a Chautauqua season. This annual feature has always been appreciated, but perhaps more so since the "safe and sane" Fourth has put fireworks out of busi-

Ample car service was provided and no inconvenience was experienced in reaching home.

Rest and Religion. Today will be one of rest and religious. mervice, and a fine program has been arranged which should bring many to the grounds, which, throughout, have been in splendid condition. A slight change has been made in the speakers, and Dr. William Spurgeon will speak he afternoon and John McGraw, sec retary of the National Christian Citizenship movement, will talk in the evening. Some fine music has been provided for afternoon and evening.

Pull Program. The full program:

MORNING, 10:30-Sunday school, Rev. C. Phipps, president of the State Sunday School association, superintendent. AFTERNOON. 2:00-Chautauqua chorus, Boloist,

Pauline Miller-Chapman. Sermon. 4:00-Sacred concert, Chapman's or-

8:00-Chautaugua chorus, Professor F

T. Chapman, director. Sermon, Rev. William Spurgeon of

London. The car service into the Chautauqua grounds will be continued over Monday in order to let the campers move out comfortably. Arrangements have also been made with the Southrn Pacific to have certain trains stop on Monday for

MITCHELL MAKES ELOQUENT PLEA FOR UNION LABOR

(Continued From Page One.)

freight and passengers.

firm conviction that the ideal of trade unionism will be reached when a strong organization of labor, well supplied with funds, and containing all the members of its trade, shall come face to face with an equally strong association of employers.

The two will then meet on a basis of approximate equality. The result will be that an equitable contract will be arrived at, thus firmly establishing peace and prosperity in industrial life in America.

Again, he declared, his strong voice ringing with the fervor of his words "If I believed that the success of trades unionism depended in slightest degree on the commission of visient acts, should not hesitate one moment severing my connection with it, and in this I voice the sentiment of the great majority of union men in this

Do Not Condemn.

"But on the other hand labor should not be condemned for occasional acts of violence, any more than the church should be condemned because or asion al members have been guilty of wrong words or acts, or than a family should be condemned because some member of it, or one of the servants, law committed wrong."

To those who have followed the career of Mr. Mitchell, this bromings of attitude and willingness to consider both sides of the latest problem, yet with all firmness for what he consisers the right, was no surprise. But as himself declared, it has at times caused him to be greatly misunder

"A great many people in this country regard me as altogether too conserva he said with a whimsteal small "and another class regard me as al together too radical New, I can t classify myself. It makes me teel like the German labor orator, who at the beginning of an address, said. Gentlemans, I got noting against the rich-I wish everybody was rich, then it would be so much better for the poor, Mr. Mitchell's address created such a remarkable impression that the great audience which filled the Chautauqua auditorium gave him a mighty tribute of applause and then rushed to the platform to shake his hand. Prominent emplayers of labor in Portland, clergymer professional men alike declared appreciation of his speech.

"I don't agree with you in politics, Mr. John Mitchell," said one man, "but

want to thank you for the light you have thrown on the labor problem for me. It was a splendid address."

Crisp Epigrams. Mr. Mitchell's address was replete in risp epigrams and striking statements. He began his address by a brief review of the history of the industrial changes, beginning with the introduction of machinery and the resulting factory sysem, that led to the present trades un-

The complexity of trade unionism is make adequate provision against sick-merely the complexity of human life it-ness and old age. self," he said. "No matter how simple the fundamentals of a labor organization, its rules and regulations are bound to become complex as soon as they encounter the conditions of modern indus-

"Today society is organized on the basis of a minute and complex organization of labor, with a great interchange of products. We have in modern society the example of all producing for all instead of each producing for himself, as in olden times. No one can unreceived that little account was taken of derstand the labor movement without understanding this revolution in labor itself.

"Whether for weal or for woe, the change was inevitable-and relief can be found only in further progress, not in return to the old order of things.

"The principle of trades unionism starts from the simple basis that the working man alone cannot bargain advantageously. Because he knows nothing of the condition of the market, has no money, must sell his labor at once was only broken by the applause that to earn his bread, the laboring man must bargain at a tremendous disadvan-And labor unionism recognizes that under such conditions, the tendency is always toward degenerating the la-

> "There can be no permanent prosperty to the wage earner, no real or last- sort. Unions no more desire strikes let me tell you that this consideration.

ment in conditions until the principle is firmly established that in all agreements as to conditions, housing, wages, and so forth, bargains must be between suployers and workmen bargaining colectively, not separately.

"The ideal of trades unionism may be summed up as follows:
"First, A minimum wage that shall enable men and women to live in a man-ner conformable to American standards, to educate their children, and to

The eight hour workday, which gives opportunity for the cultivation of home life, the enjoyment of books, music and wisely employed lei-Sure. "Third. Legislation making it unlaw

ful for children of tender years and frail physique to be employed in gainful pursuits. "Fourth, Laws providing for the safeguarding of the lives and limbs of work- more about their own businesses by ers engaged in dangerous occupations, and for compensation to workmen for

injuries sustained in the course of their mployment. "Fifth, The progressive improvement of the sanitary working and housing conditions of the wage earners, and finally.

"The preservation of the constitution

al guarantee of trial by jury, free speech and a free press." Mr. Mitchell then enlarged on these fundamental principles at length, disparticularly problems that most vitally affect the comfort

welfare of the people. In discussing strikes he said: "I suppose no phase of unionism has been so much denounced as strikes. It has been said that this is the purpose of unions, but this is not true. Unions organize to better wages and raise conditions of dving, with the strike as the last re-

han the United States desires war, bemuse it may happen to be prepared.
"But these has been much exaggers tion in regard to strikes. Let me tell you, from figures scientifically compiled, that the average working man loses less than one day in the year from The average strike lasts less

than 23 days. Strikes Come Seldom.

"Strikes come seldom, but every aper is filled with stories of "threatned" strikes or boycotts, and a wrong mpression is gained. "However, strikes may be evil, but they're not so evil as child labor.

"Strikes may be evil, but they're so evil as a depraved manhood and a deprayed womanhood. "Strikes may be evil, but there

conditions of labor. "As workman and employer brought more closely together, learn mutual agreements, strikes and lockouts will become things of the past."

nore to a strike than mere hours and

Audience Is Stirred. Mr. Mitchell stirred his audience to ntense enthusiasm when he declared that trade unionism, beyond the vast deal that it has already accomplished to better the condition of working women, goes further in demanding for women the right to vote. Said he:

"I have been particularly interested in statements made in debate on this same platform that the proper sphere of woman is the home. But how about the 5,000,000 women in this country who are working in factories, shops and stores? I should be mighty glad if under our modern conditions these 5. 000,000 women could have the pleasant surroundings of the home.

"I take pride in the fact that we in America do treat our women with more consideration than anywhere else. But

this chivalry and gallantry of home and society circles is forgotten at the factory door. There the woman receives pledged to Emancipation.

can't make a better job of governing than a great many men have done in our eastern states, then I lose a great deal of my confidence in their judgment. It is important for you to know nationality; to defend freedom of that, in the past 20 years the labor or- thought, whether expressed by tongue ganizations of the United States have said time and again that woman should have equal rights with men. And I will never knowingly wrong a brother am certain that working men of Oregon nor see him wronged if in our power have equal rights with men. And I will do their part in seeing that at the next election the women here get the right to vote."

Woman and Child Labo. Of woman and child labor, Mr. Mitchell said in part: "It is hard to reconcile the humanity of this age with the wholesale employment of children. With each improvement of mankind, the period of childhood should be extended that the next generation may benefit. If trade unionism had done nothing else to justify its existence, its accomplishments to better the conditions of working women and children would be ample justification.

'It seems a reflection on our intelligence that in a nation like ours women and little children should be compelled to work while strong men are compelled to remain idle, building up a permanent army of unemployed, as in Europe. In the Titanic disaster we were thrilled at the herotsm of the men who stood back while the women were saved. My friends, if I had my way. I would make the unwritten law of the sea the written law of the land -women and children first."

In conclusion Mr. Mitchell read the

"We are pledged to the emancipation of our class from poverty, ignorance and selfishness; to be respectful in word and action to every woman; to be considerate to the widow and orphan, the weak and defenseless, and never to discriminate against a fellow worker on account of creed, color nationality; to defend freedom or pen; to educate ourselves and or pen; to educate ourselves and our fellow workers in the history of the labor movement. We promise that we to prevent it. We will endeavor subordinate every selfish imputation to the task of elevating the material, intellectual and moral conditions of the

entire laboring class." "I do not conceal from myself that trade unions have made mistakes," ica-in the church and in the labor

Boy's Toe Torn by Auto.

(Special to The Journal.)
Walla Walla, Wash., July 20.-While playing with a number of companions vesterday, Frank Sauze 9-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Sauze, of this city, became entangled in the rear wheel of a motor car on which he and his companions were "play riding" and his great toe was nearly torn from his The boys were playing on the foot. car when it started to move, the brake having become loosened. The lad's toe was caught between the brake band and pledge of trades unionism, the so-called the hub of one of the rear wheels and "secret oath," which he said sums up he would probably have lost his foot

Three Carloads of Construction Material Arrive at Eugene for Them.

(Special to The Journal.)
Eugene, Or., July 20.—Three carloads of construction outfit for Porter brothers arrived in Eugene today and is being unloaded to forward at once to Noti tunnel on the Coos Bay branch of concluded, "but I submit that they the Southern Pacific, where the firm's should be judged, not by their mistakes, subcontract on the new road begins, but by what they have done. And you Porter brothers have a contract from will find our doctrine as contained in the MacArthur-Perks company to build our pledge in only two places in Amer- 80 miles of line between Noti tunnel and the tunnel near Gardiner. They will work from both ends, establishing a camp west of Eugene and one at Florence or Aome at the mouth of the Siuslaw. They are shipping a big construction outfit from Portland to Florence and it is expected to arrive there in a day or so. The shipment received here today consists of wagons, rails for tramway, dump cars, tents and other camp equippage. Other shipments by rail are expected to arrive during the next few days.

> had not one of his companions heard his cries and placed a large rock under

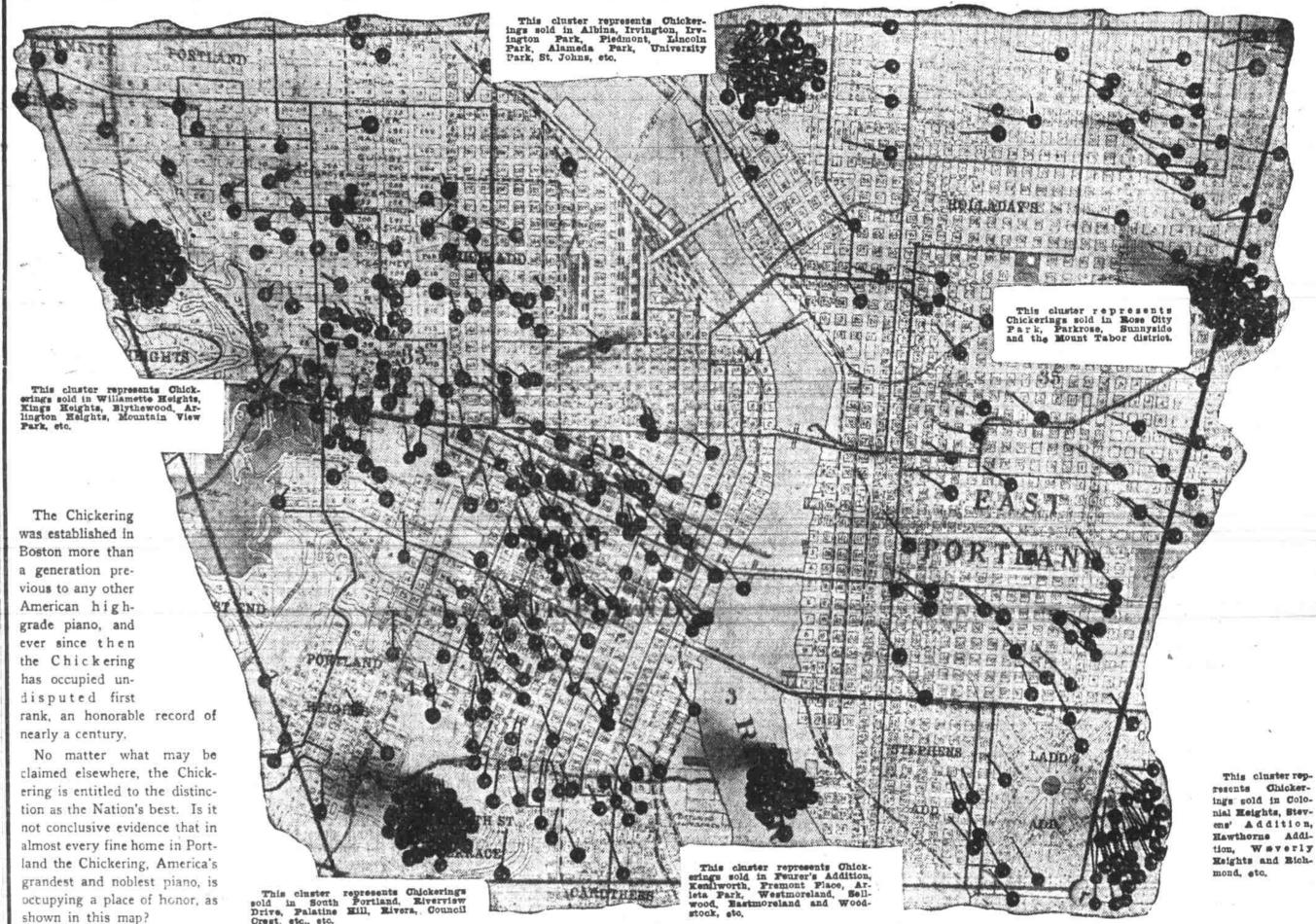
Journal Want Ads bring results.

The Chickering Is Supreme in Portland's Finest Homes

Here is an interesting map. It represents the central portion of Portland. Each one of the pins indicates one of the thousand of fine homes where Eilers Music House has sold a Chickering. Most of them are Baby Grands. Note the enormous number of pins in the Nob Hill section. A Chickering in every block. The finest apartment house in Portland has four Chickering Baby Grands and several Chickering uprights and a Chickering Player Piano de Luxe. Note the south of Washington street district. A dozen Chickerings in some of the blocks! Note Irvington. The best homes everywhere have a Chickering.

The name of nearly every man or woman prominent in educational, musical, social, professional, political, judicial, manufacturing, transportation or commercial life in the Pacific Northwest appears among the list of purchasers of Chickering Pianos from Eilers Music House.

Occasionally we see published an isolated view of an interior of a home that may have secured a make of piano other than Chickering. A number of Chickering owners have even asked us why we do not publish similar views of Portland's finest homes which have the Chickering. This map indicates the almost utter impossibility of our doing such a subject justice. If we published every Sunday an interior view of one Portland home containing a Chickering it would take almost 40 years to publish only those that have already been sold by us. Even if we could get six views on each page of this paper it would take almost 350 pages of The Journal to show only EILERS MUSIC HOUSE. those we have sold thus far.



societies, by world's expositions, by states and sovereigns and by the great contemporaneous musicians, the Chickering Piano has been the recipient of the highest testimonials, awards and and even today it is the most compre- pianos of Chickering continue to repre-

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In the character of workmanship, the The grand old Chickering factory in ineffable and inimitable beauty of the the City of Boston is an industrial mon- Chickering tone, and the many exclusive ument second to none in the Nation, artistic features the Grand and Upright

dized or salaried artists to play their instruments.

The glorious thing about the Chickering Piano is that it stands in a class by itself, because of its magnificent tone, which, through usage, no matter how long, does not deteriorate. The Chickering is not only "one of the best," but it is the superior of every piano

investitures embracing every known hensive and extensive establishment sent the acme of the piano-maker's art. Eilers Building—Alder Street at Seventh

made, and is sold in Western America, from

San Diego to British Columbia, of course, by

HENEVER an artist or musical organization uses the Chickering it is solely for the reason that it is considered the best instrument for the purpose. Financial consideration never influences the choice of a Chickering. Whenever another make has been chosen we find it is because of a bonus in one way or other. The old time-honored house of Chickering & Sons will not pay an artist, even the Chickering greatest, to play Chickering Pianos. In this respect Chickering & Sons stand alone. They are the only house of any prominence that does not employ subsi-



A Genuine San Domingo Crotch Mahogany Chickering Costs \$775. Other Styles as Little as \$485

A Marblewood Art Style Chickering Quarter Grand Costs \$1250. Other Styles as Little

as \$638.