

Lincoln on the Rights of Labor



I AM glad a system of labor prevails under which laborers can strike when they want to—where they are not obliged to work under all circumstances; and are not tied down and obliged to labor whether you pay them for it or not. I like the system which lets a man "quit" when he wants to, and I wish it might prevail everywhere.

I do not believe in a law to prevent a man getting rich; that would do more harm than good. So, while we do not propose any war upon Capital, we do wish to allow the humblest an equal chance to get rich with everybody else.

I want every man to have a chance to better his condition; that is the true system.

I am not ashamed to confess that twenty-five years ago I was a hired laborer.

From a speech at New Haven, Conn., March 6, 1864.

FIRST PARADE IN 1882

Knights of Labor of New York Inaugurated the March, as a Celebration of the Day, in the Eastern Metropolis That Year.

UNLIKE other holidays that are observed by the American people, Labor day did not have its beginning in the commemoration of any great event in the world's history and for that reason there is considerable doubt as to who was responsible for its birth.

There are many who lay claim to being the originators of Labor's national holiday, and there have been many chronological tables produced in support of each one's claim. Authorities, however, are almost unanimously agreed that the celebration that has now become one of the national holidays was given its first impulse by the Knights of Labor in New York in 1882.

Those who took part in this first movement did not, they say, at that time dream that what to them was merely an outing for the toilers of the metropolis would in the not distant future assume world-wide proportions.

It is a coincidence that the men who laid the foundations for Labor



From a Newspaper Sketch. Along the Line of March.

day selected the first Monday in September. Why they did so they do not know except for the fact that at that time of the year most of the industrial institutions of the country are either about to resume operations or have done so, and with a year of steady work and good wages as the prospect the toilers felt more in a mood to jubilate.

The first celebration in New York took the form which has been the accepted one for years, namely, a parade of the union forces of the city. Following this another feature, speeches by leading labor orators, was also found on the program.

Following the New York outing in 1882, the same organization, encouraged by the success of the first affair, held another one two years later. The wage-workers in other parts of the country started celebrations of the same kind.

In 1886 the American Federation of Labor went on record as favoring a day of this kind and instructed the delegates to work among their constituents and secure as early as possible legislative approval of it. This gave the movement its real start.

To Colorado belongs the credit of first putting the stamp of executive approval on Labor day. On March 15, 1887, the bill which had passed both houses unanimously received official sanction. Following closely after came New Jersey, on April 8 of the same year, while New York fell in line a month afterward.

The trade unionists of Pennsylvania observed the holiday some years before 1889, when the legislature of that state made it a legal holiday. The act of 1889 merely set the date as the first Monday in September in conformity with that of other states.

Every state in the Union except Arizona, Mississippi, North Dakota and Louisiana has adopted a law setting this day apart.

By insurance and sick benefits the trade unions do a great concrete work for their members. National unions reported disbursements of \$7,829,121 in 1908, including \$5,164,385 for death of members; \$832,760 for temporary disability; \$684,755 for permanent disability; \$798,618 for superannuation and \$892,321 other miscellaneous benefits.

Since its foundation, on November 15, 1881, the American Federation of Labor has increased in membership from 50,000 to 1,761,835 paid up and reported memberships of the directly affiliated local unions and international organizations.

Never has there been a time when labor held such a high place as now. Education and free institutions are putting it where it belongs, namely, in a place where all men must give it due meed of respect and honor and its proper share of the proceeds of its activities. It is the day of the people, for men who toil with their hands form the multitude of the people.

Low wages, and fear of idleness and want, drive men to long hours of labor that exhaust them physically, morally and spiritually. Again, fear of losing a job induces a species of servility, a submission to petty tyranny and exactions, that is wholly foreign to a manly spirit. Ready, prompt, cheerful obedience to proper orders is a virtue that becomes a man, but he whose necessities compel submission to indignity and imposition is a pitiable object indeed.

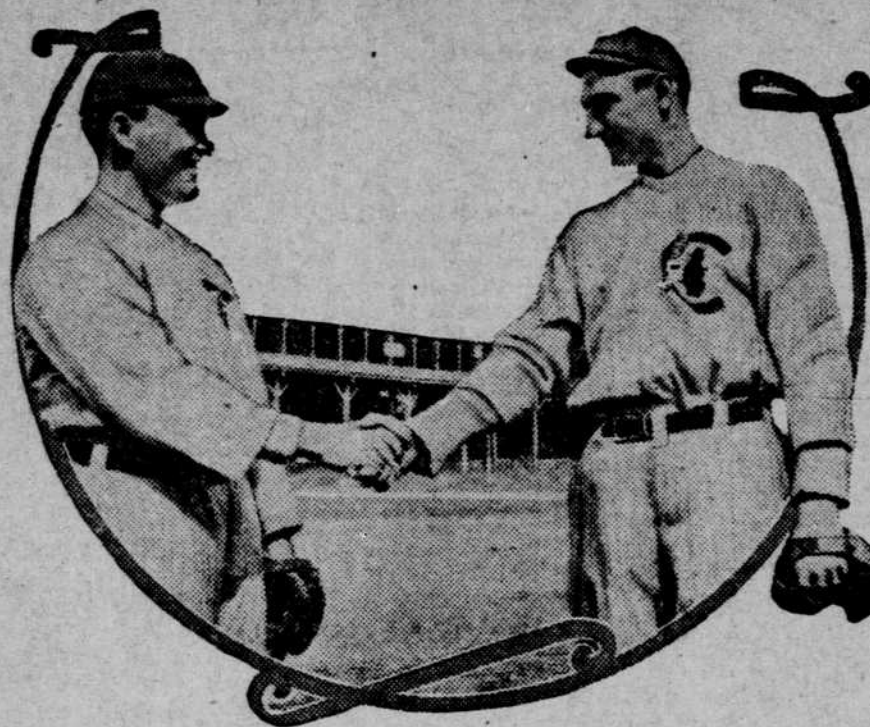
Better wages, hours and labor conditions are the things essential for a better civilization. The union makes no mistake when it demands them.

The unions have said that wages are too low to live properly; the result is an increase of a million dollars a day. They said that the working day was too long, that we lacked time for education or recreation. The hours of labor are being rapidly reduced, not only for union men, but for all men.

The conditions, sanitary and otherwise, under which humanity toiled, always inhuman, often indecent. Labor's protest has brought about some improvement, and promise of more. Laws to protect labor, especially child and woman labor, and to promote its welfare, now fill volumes. Fifty years ago a small pamphlet would afford space for them all.

This year we have made provision for the care of every man injured at his work, and for the support of his family. When we consider that there is at least one worker killed in Massachusetts at his labor every day, and nearly two hundred injured, we conceive that we have done a great work in assuring them against want.

IS REGULAR BASEBALL CONTRACT VALID?



Artie Hofman and Jim Sheppard, Former Chicago Cub Outfielders.

The regular professional baseball contract—the link which welds together the great chain of organized baseball—is to be tested in the courts at Chicago.

Arthur F. ("Artie") Hofman, former outfielder and utility man of the Chicago National League Baseball team, has filed suit against the club for \$8,000 which he claims is due him as back pay through failure of the club management to notify him of the termination of his contract.

Hofman's suit is an attack on the validity of the regular baseball contract in that he charges a system of practical peonage, by which the player is handled as a chattel. Through this system, according to Hofman's suit, baseball players may be "black-listed" and kept from earning a living at their profession unless in perfect accord with the club owners.

The system, Hofman alleges, holds

its strength through the ironclad agreement existing between each and every club owner in the National, American and other league operating under the "national agreement."

Hofman was traded to Pittsburgh by the Chicago team, but played with the Pirates but a short time. This season he was released to Nashville of the Southern league.

Jimmy Sheppard, another old-time Cub favorite, was released early this season to St. Louis and from there he went to Cincinnati to join Joe Tinker, "Miner" Brown and Johnny Kling, all of whom helped materially to make the Cubs famous.

A rumor afloat the getting rid of Jimmy Sheppard is that Huggins feared the former Cub outfielder was after his job as manager of the St. St. Louis Cardinals. Accordingly the St. Louis leader let Sheppard go to the Reds for the waiver price.

RIVIERA TO SEE BALL GAMES

Large Crowds Expected to Witness Pastime in Many Countries—Naples Especially Elated.

"All signs point to a great baseball season on the Riviera next February," said Dick Bunnell of Chicago, director of the projected New York-Chicago world's baseball tour, while in Paris the other day. Mr. Bunnell has been in Europe several weeks making the necessary arrangements.

"I expect the biggest crowds in the Philippines, Japan and Australia, where the game is thoroughly understood," said Mr. Bunnell, "but Naples is also enthusiastic at the prospect of seeing the great American pastime. The chamber of commerce of that city has offered to build a special grandstand, and invitations to dinner and other festivities are forthcoming from many other cities in southern Europe."

"It was originally planned to play in all the leading capitals of Europe, but this will not be practicable because it is too cold. You cannot get crowds to sit outdoors in February in London, Berlin and Paris, or even Munich and Vienna, and the schedule cannot be lengthened because it would make the players late for their spring training tours. Thus the trip probably will end on the sunny Riviera, where the presence every winter of thousands of wealthy and idle people, including many Americans, promises a fine opportunity for successful games. The players can then visit the rest of Europe privately."

NOTES of the DIAMOND

Pitcher George McQuilan, the new Pirate, is a fine tenor singer.

Young Cy Young, once with Boston and recently released by Minneapolis, has caught on at Milwaukee.

Hy Jasper, who has just been purchased by the Chicago club from the Dubuque club, of the I. I. League, is a spit-baller.

Manager Stovall is the only member of the Browns who is able to stay up among the 300 hitters in the American league.

Rariden, the Boston catcher, has been rapidly advancing in the batting averages, and his rival Whaling, seldom gets a chance these days.

The Milwaukee club has made an offer to William Young of Rockland, Mass., who was the star Harvard catcher.

One of the biggest disappointments Frank Chance has had to face as manager of the Yankees this season has been Russell Ford's inability to return to his old-time form.

Some day it will be possible for a pitcher named Young to break into the game and not be called "Young Cy," but not this year, nor for many years to come.

Numerically right fielders top the list of lead-off men in the batting order. There are five of them just now—Moeller, Daniels, Murphy, Moran and Hooper.

Ed Maier, president of the Venice club, refused an offer of \$200,000 for the team and franchise by a syndicate, which included John McGraw of the New York National league club.

Oakland of the Coast league has purchased its second outfield candidate from the Three-I league, Ted Kaylor of Danville being the man. A couple of weeks ago it bought Clement from Davenport.

Third Baseman Wallace Smith, sold by the St. Louis Cardinals to Atlanta last spring, is to come back to the big show. The Boston Braves will take him at the close of the Southern league season.

TEDDY CATHERS MAKES GOOD

Former Scranton Pitcher is Playing Particularly Well for the Cardinals in the Outfield.

Ball players contemplating joining the St. Louis Cardinals should get all possible practice in the outfield, no matter what other positions in the game they may consider as the jobs they are best fitted for. You may be a pitcher, third baseman, first sacker, or what not, but if you become a Card the chances are you will be made into an outfielder, says the Sporting News.

Lee Magee was a first baseman; Evans also thought that his natural position; Onkes began life in baseball as a pitcher; Whitted made his mark as a third sacker; Teddy Cathers was a pitcher. Now all are fly chasers. Cathers has filled the role particularly well, so well, in fact, that he never is called upon to pitch, no matter how badly the Cardinal staff may be going. His possibilities as a hitter were soon recognized and when not in the outfield he must always hold himself in



Teddy Cathers.

readiness to do a pinch hitting job. While his batting average does not rank with that of the Zimmermans and the McDonalds, it is a fact that he seldom fails to deliver in a pinch. As a fielder he is also some class. As a pitcher there is no means of knowing what he can do, but judging from his faculty of making good at everything he tackles it may be reckoned he can twirl some, too, if he gets a chance.

Lauds Lavan. George Stovall says Maranville of the Boston Nationals may be a marvel, phenom or anything one wishes to call him, but he will match Lavan, the diminutive shortstop he signed from the University of Michigan, with the National league wonder any old day. That valuable jewels are done up in small packages seems to be the correct dope in the case of both Maranville and Lavan.

Happiest Ball Players. Bobby Byrne thinks the Pirates are the happiest lot of ball players in captivity. "I never saw a bunch of athletes so full of harmony and eagerness to win as the Pirates," quoth Bobby, who is some optimist. A winning streak has a like effect on almost any club, even a chess team. The enthusiasm of a chess team is so pronounced that it may almost be heard.

Spolis Boehling's Record. Big Jus Williams of the St. Louis Browns caught one of Joe Boehling's curves and sent it over the fence, spoiling the Washington pitcher's record. The fatal blow came in the first inning with two men on the paths, and as Roy Mitchell was invincible Boehling's streak was broken, after he had won 11 straight.

MANY STARS FROM SOUTHERN

Cutting Quite a Figure in American Association Ranks Just Now—List of the Eligibles.

Former Southern leaguers are cutting quite a figure in the American association just now, particularly among the talent quitted as sufficiently above par to take a turn in the big show when the season is over and done—or maybe before.

In the list of eligible may be found Jim Vaughn, the Kansas City fork hander, who got his first real tryout with the Memphis Turtles some years ago; Sid Smith, the ex-Atlanta backstop, who also has served time twice in the American league; Bronkie, the former Nashville infielder, now a star with Toledo, and Al Beumiller, whose name was spelled "Beau" in the Southern circuit when he created a mild furor in 1909 by refusing to report to Charley Babb of Memphis.

Following is a list of the eligibles in the Chivington circuit, revised as nearly to date as such things can be:

Pitchers—Davis, Columbus; Loudermilk, Louisville; Vaughn, Kansas City; Walker, St. Paul; Slapnicka and Braun, Milwaukee.

Catchers—Clemmons, Louisville; Smith, Columbus, and Krueger, Toledo.

First basemen—Miller, Columbus, and Weinberg, Louisville.

Second basemen—Benson, Columbus.

Third basemen—Bronkie, Toledo, and Niehoff, Louisville.

Shortstops—Scott, St. Paul; Gerber, Columbus; Beumiller, Louisville.

Outfielders—Walker, Kansas City; Shelton, Columbus; Rehg and Riggett, St. Paul; Stansbury, Louisville.

MOST DARING BASE RUNNERS

George Moriarity and Jimmy Callahan Given Credit for Being Tricky on Base Lines.

Asked recently whom he thought were the best base runners in the American league, catcher Ed Sweeney



George Moriarity.

of the New Yorks replied: "For speed the best are Cobb, Milan and Collins, but if you asked me to name the most daring base runners, I would say George Moriarity and Jimmy Callahan. I consider Moriarity the trickiest base runner in the country."

ASSUMED NAMES IN FEDERAL

Practice is Growing Less as New League Establishes Itself on Substantial Basis.

With the feeling gaining ground among ball players that the Federal league has been established on a substantial basis, the number of men performing in the organization under assumed names is each day growing less. At the outset it was not unusual for a ball tosser to ally himself with the new company under some cognomen not his own, being fearful lest the league might "blow" before the season was over and leave him in some sort of a state resembling embarrassment. This condition is now almost a thing of the past. One of the last players to come into the league with an adopted "handle" is Ted Warring, former well-known Terre Haute catcher, who is pastiming with Jack O'Connor and his St. Louis club here this week as a right fielder under the name of O'Neil. Ted attracted attention to himself during the fracas with Umpire Conklin in a recent game, and almost gave himself away. He is known as an aggressive ball player and a capable performer behind the bat.

George Brickley With Athletics. George Brickley, the nineteen-year-old brother of Charles Brickley, the Harvard foot ball star, reported to the Philadelphia American league team the other day. It is likely that Brickley will be given a chance to play in the butfield, as Tuba Oldring may be out of the game for several days. Oldring was obliged to report to the club's physician after eating soft-shell crabs.

World Tour Clinched. President Comiskey says the round-the-world tour of the Giants and White Sox is an assured fact. The teams will sail to Australia, then to Port Said and Cairo, Rome and Naples and then to France and England, before returning home.

Johnson's Jinx. Walter Johnson, the star hurler of the American league, says that he seems to lose his effectiveness against Cleveland. "I don't understand it, but I don't seem able to pitch my game against the Naps any more," said Johnson.

Cleveland Buys Battery. Hovlik and Young, battery mates for Charleston, have been sold to Cleveland. Young reports at once and Hovlik at the end of the season.

Educating Thorpe. McGraw has no intention of letting out Jim Thorpe. He is doing to the Indian the same as he did to Shafer, Merkle, Fletcher and others—giving him a baseball education by letting him watch the game.

NEW COIFFURES ATTRACTIVE



THE new coiffures have arrived; the most adorably pretty conceptions that we have had for years. They have come in answer to a general demand for something new. There are high ones and low ones, less simple than those that are passing and more fascinating. They still preserve some features of those demure but rather meager styles. For instance, in all the new designs the ears are still covered.

There is an unmistakable return to the small pompadour which was so universally becoming. A little fringe across the forehead is favored in the dressiest models, but the arrangement of the hair about the forehead varies so that every one may be suited.

The hair may be worn moderately low, as in the evening coiffure here, or extremely high, or just at the crown of the head in a Psyche knot (of which a glimpse appears in the second picture). It is very loosely waved and manufacturers of hair goods are using the same loose and almost imperceptible wave in switches and other hair pieces. Bewitching little clusters of three short, full curls appear either at the nape of the neck or at the sides below the ears.

The new styles are fuller and the effect sought for is for greater abundance of hair than in the severe and somewhat formless coiffures of the past seasons. This gives women a chance to improve the contour of their heads if need be. These new coiffures are built on definite lines; the styles are more striking than those just preceding them, more vigorous, and the finished coiffures achieve the look of careful, perfect grooming; a consummation worth striving for; a charm within the reach of everyone.

The dressy coiffure shown with hair band and ostrich feather decoration is not difficult to arrange. A slight support in the form of a short, small hair roll forms the pompadour, extending over the top of the head just above the forehead. A strand of hair is brought back from the temples, and another strand is arranged in a loose puff over the ears and extends into the cheek. This puff has to be provided with a little support also. The remainder of the hair is arranged in big, soft coils across the back, having the appearance of irregular puffs. Three little curls are pinned in on each side just below the puff over the ears.

In the second figure the front hair is arranged in the same way except for the curls. The back hair is combed up to the crown of the head and coiled into a regulation Psyche knot. The strand at the nape of the neck is left becomingly loose. The knot is only slightly higher than the pompadour.

In the hats for the coming seasons great numbers have elongated crowns, so that there will be no difficulty in wearing them with any of the new coiffures. Soft, flexible crowns are to be immensely fashionable and they shape themselves to the head of the wearer.

Dressing the hair as in the model coiffure shown here may be simplified by using pinned-on puffs over the ears. With these and a short roll to support the pompadour there will be no trouble in copying these charming designs.

JULIA BOTTOMLEY.

CHIC PARISIAN GOWN



Model of blue and white striped silk crepe with red flowers. The gown is in one piece with short skirt.

The latest thing in buttons are in the form of fruits, the small ones cherries and strawberries, the larger apples and plums. These are used for trimming country dresses in light crepe or voile. It must be noted that for the seaside season shoes of white satin with black velvet heels and sandals of black satin ribbon are the latest murmur.

For protection from the sun on the planks or the sands the newest ent-out-cas is in white linen with branches of black grapes applique all round the edge and raised in relief. The crestone sunshade in multi-color is enjoying much popularity.

Child's Dress. An extremely pretty dress of natural colored linen is made with a panel extending from the round neck to the hem in front. The neck and sleeves are finished with a scallop, button-hole, while a wide black velvet girdle gives the long waist line effect. It is slipped through buttonhole openings either side of the panel and fastens in a bow with ends in back.

BROWN LEATHER IS EDICT

To Be Really Smart All the Various Belongings Must Be of That Color, No Matter the Material.

The brown leather era has arrived. You're not smart at all if the most of your small belongings are not of brown felt—real leather, walrus, seal or morocco grain—from your automobile dressing bag fitted with nickel or ivory backed toilet necessities to your strap bracelet holding a small gold-filled enameled watch. Between these two extremes in leather come innumerable conveniences. One of them, the handy pocket kit, comprises a neat leather case containing a large knife, a small saw, a chisel, a corkscrew and a wrench. Another is a pigskin case containing a flat, flash-like glass, a folding knife, spoon and fork, and a third is a leather combination case lined with silk and containing pockets for handkerchiefs, gloves, veils and pins. Not unlike the last mentioned case, is a silk-lined receptacle for neckties.

There are three types of sewing case from which to choose. The largest is bag shape, closes with a drawing string and contains a pin cushion, scissors, cases of needles and reels of thread. Next in size is a satin lined folding case fitted with a stiletto, tape needle, bodkin and two thread reels. Smallest of all is a brocade lined sealskin book holding a leaf of needles and a leaf wound with threads.

Slashed Petticoats. At the sight of the word petticoat one is apt to start in these days, and say, "What, are there any?" There are still a few and the newest ones are slashed. The slash is made at the ankles on each side.

These are particularly popular in Paris just now, but many have come to us also. White embroidered ones may be had with the fashion-required slashes, and there are also some good satin petticoats laced up the sides with softer satin ribbon.

Effective Collar. The little black velvet collar that is so much seen on otherwise pale colored costumes is more effective than could be imagined by anyone who had not had an opportunity of seeing the same gown without this distinctive note. The form is the simplest. The collar is of the same width all round, and stops short in front, leaving a space of about an inch and a half. This is filled in with the Byron tie, the ends floating rather loosely, as may be guessed from the title.

Wide Rose Bowl. In selecting the rose bowl decide upon one that is wide, shallow, and flaring so that the flowers may expand unrestrained, and be seen to the best advantage, says the Chicago Journal. They are fascinating for the dining table, the tea table, the drawing-room, the boudoir and the veranda of the country home.