

St. Louis. The Socialists held a mass meeting at the old Central Turner Hall one evening, when a man made his way to the platform and made a radical Socialist harrangue. He was introduced as O. P. Smith—O. Patrick Smith, a bona fide Irish Socialist! An Irish Socialist in 1893 was as rare an article as orange trees in Newfoundland, and naturally enough O. P. caused some new hope and much enthusiasm among the German Socialists. "The man made a good speech, but I don't trust him!" remarked an old-time Socialist, when the applause following O. P.'s speech had subsided. Next came the Bryan campaign and O. P. Smith managed to get on the Democratic band wagon. Later on he left St. Louis, and for years was not heard of, until some three or four years ago we occasionally saw his name mentioned as A. F. of L. organizer in Indiana labor papers. A week ago some friend sent us a newspaper clipping from a Logansport (Ind.) paper, containing a letter by the same ex-Socialist, ex-Bryanite, Oliver P. Smith, in which he attacks Congressman Watson, and which contains the following amusing sentences: "I am a Republican, Mr. Watson. I have worked faithfully for what I understand to be Republican principles. I am the son of a soldier of the war of the rebellion. I have at all times tried to be consistent in politics. I have considered the Republican party the party of all the people of our common country, the party of the poor man as well as of the rich man." This is the same O. P. Smith who used to be a radical talking machine in St. Louis fifteen years ago, who joined the Democratic Bryan banner for the sake of a few cheap whiskies, occasionally served at Mellier's old Trades Union Saloon, at the expense of Billy Anderson and others, who then and there laid the foundation for their own "political welfare" by securing political jobs from the Democratic party machine. Billy Anderson is now Democratic poor house superintendent in St. Louis, while O. P. Smith follows the profession of Republican labor politician in Logansport, Ind. A chapter of political labor history!

A Temperance Wave Is Sweeping Over the Country. A religious spasm has taken possession of the members of churches, and war has been declared upon the saloon. The enemies of the saloon have become frenzied with fanaticism, and the "blue laws" of days of yore have been called into requisition, in the hope that the rum traffic will be overthrown. In many of the large cities the saloons have been annihilated, while in other cities the thirst parlor has been forced to close its doors upon Sunday and at midnight during the other days of the week. The prohibitionist enthusiasts are blind to the fact that in closing the doors of the saloon they are depriving hundreds of thousands of unemployed men of shelter from the wintry blasts and giving them "the key to the street." While the church members are closing the saloons, they have shown no disposition to open the doors of the churches, where the penniless and ragged might seek protection from the frosts of winter. Every large city throughout this nation has its thousands of idle men who are homeless and hungry. The saloon, with all of its evils, has afforded shelter to the unfortunate who have been pinched by the pangs of poverty. If the champions of temperance continue in their crusade to close the doors of saloons, then the citizens of the country whose hearts are not yet dead to human suffering will demand that the churches shall be opened as asylums where the unemployed and the friendless can find a haven from the pitiless cold.—Miners' Magazine.

The World of Labor

"In Union There Is Strength! United We Stand; Divided We Fall!"

A Word to Labor Unions.

How long do the wage workers of this country intend to be imposed upon, flim-flammed and buncoed by the men whom they vote into office? As matters now stand labor bills are being introduced in Congress, but up to date none of the bills has been enacted into law and it is extremely doubtful if any of them will become a law before the session closes.—Kansas City Labor Journal.

UNION MEN OF MISSOURI.

The Missouri Trades Unionist, containing labor news from all parts of Missouri and the Southwest, will be sent to your address for one year for 50 cents (stamps taken). Subscribe at once and send in your order today.

Missouri Trades Unionist Publishing Co.,
306 North Pearl Street, Joplin, Mo.

Haywood to Be in Chicago in March.

William D. Haywood, former secretary-treasurer of the Western Federation of Miners, will come to Chicago March 28 for a week's stay. A general mass meeting will be arranged. The remainder of his stay will be consumed with speeches made before the various labor unions of the city. One of the largest halls in the city will be secured and every effort will be made to make the attendance as large as possible.

Seventy Union Men Indicted For Alleged Conspiracy.

New Orleans, La., Feb. 14.—Seventy-two men, representatives of all the classes of labor employed on the New Orleans river front, and who compose a union known as the Dock and Cotton Council, were indicted by the United States grand jury today on the charge of conspiring to restrain trade in violation of the Sherman anti-trust law. The indictments followed the refusal of the Dock and Cotton Council to permit the Coal Wheelers' Union to coal the steamer Habib, which cleared here several days ago for Puerto Cortez.

Comment on the Anti-Labor Court Decisions.

It will not be the fault of the United States Supreme Court, says the Chicago Socialist, if the Socialists do not carry the country next fall. It restates the court's decision as follows: "If the members of a union, as a union, refuse to purchase the goods of their enemies and to help force down their own wages, then they are liable for the damages which their refusal to assist their opponent may cost that opponent." And it adds: "How long will it be before the Supreme Court will decide that the unions may be taxed to support the Citizens' Alliance?"

Jail Sentence For Six Typographical Union Members.

In the State Supreme Court at New York last week Justice Bischoff imposed fines of \$100 on two members of Typographical Union No. 6, and on three officials of the union fines of \$250 and 20 days in jail. These punishments were for contempt of court, in violating an injunction issued a year ago restraining the labor union men from interfering with or intimidating men who had taken the places of strikers in shops owned by the Typothetae, or employing printers. It is considered certain that the matter will be carried to the Court of Appeals.

The Bauer Benefit at Aschenbroedel Hall.

A testimonial concert and ball will be tendered Charles Bauer, one of the founder of the Musicians' Mutual Benefit Association in St. Louis, at the Aschenbroedel Club Hall, 3535 Pine street, next Monday evening, Feb. 24. Mr. Bauer has been stricken with almost total blindness, and he has a wife and eight children dependent upon him. He was the first, and for ten consecutive years, treasurer of the organization. His plight came to the notice of the association in December, and a committee immediately was appointed to make arrangements for a vocal and instrumental concert and ball.

Cut in Wages Discussed.

Cincinnati, O., Feb. 16.—The threatened cut in railway wages was considered at an important conference of the various executive heads of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers in this city. This cut was recently announced on the Queen & Crescent system, and is reported to be impending on other lines. Parties to the conference

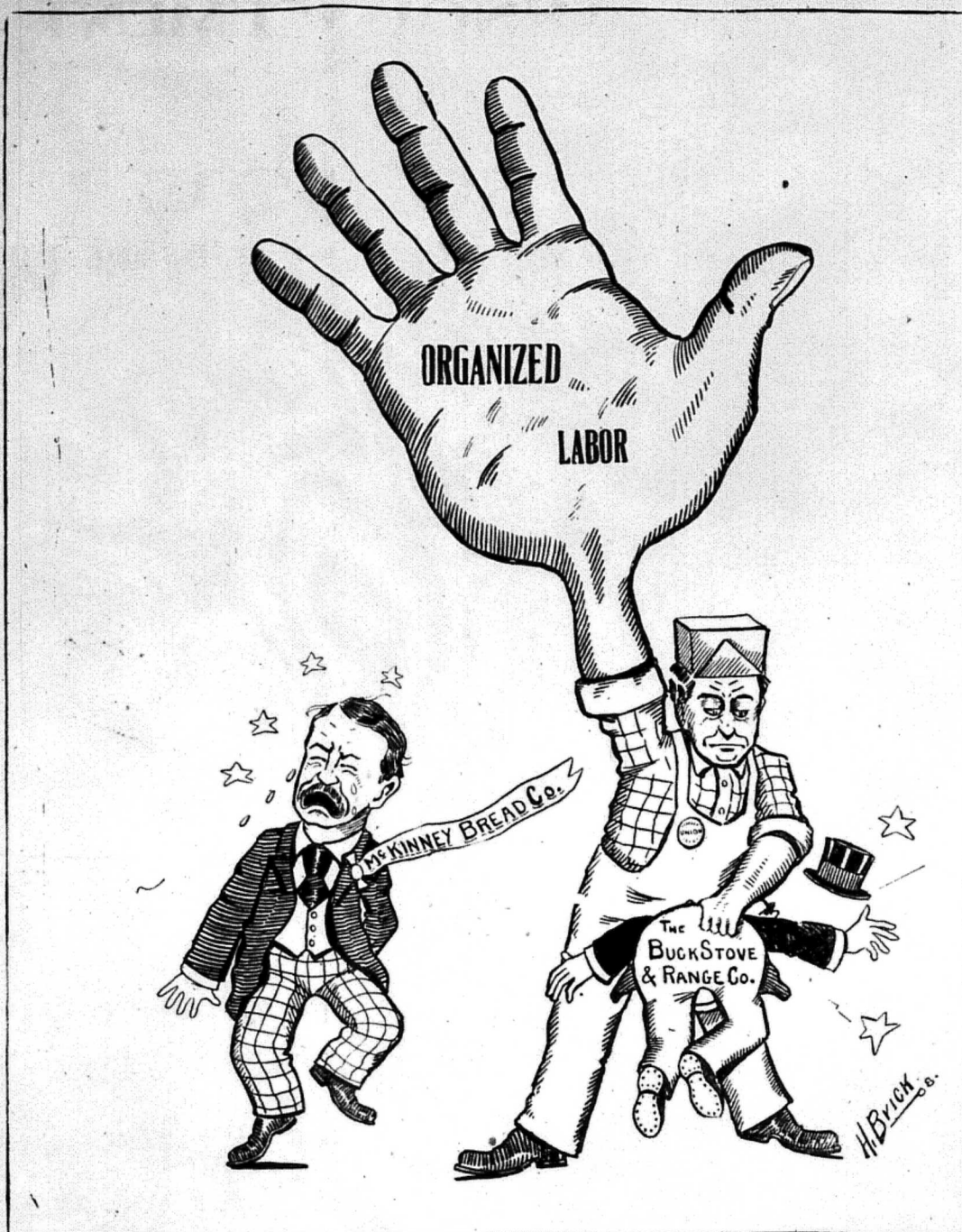
FREE THOUGHT EDUCATIONAL SOCIETY.

The Free Thought Educational Society will hold its next regular meeting at Barr Branch Public Library, Jefferson avenue, southwest corner Lafayette, Thursday evening, Feb. 27, 8 o'clock. Lecture of the evening by David Allan. Subject, "Free Thought."

National Socialist Party Secretary's Financial Report.

The annual report of J. Mahlon Barnes, national secretary of the Socialist Party, has been issued. It gives a table showing the amount of dues paid by the different states, as follows:

New York	\$1,610.00
Pennsylvania	1,506.50
Illinois	1,501.75
Wisconsin	1,003.75
Ohio	943.95
California	927.50
Oklahoma	925.00
Massachusetts	884.25
New Jersey	765.00
Minnesota	748.55
Washington	630.75
Missouri	552.00
Michigan	529.65
Iowa	443.70
Oregon	419.00
Kansas	405.00
Texas	408.05
Arkansas	345.00
Montana	325.40
Colorado	320.00
Indiana	289.00
Connecticut	251.60
Arizona	180.00
Wyoming	180.00
Idaho	146.00
Maine	117.00
Nevada	115.90
South Dakota	108.15
Rhode Island	105.00
Maryland	102.10
Florida	94.45
New Hampshire	89.75
Kentucky	79.50
Louisiana	75.00
Alabama	72.00
West Virginia	67.65
Nebraska	63.60
Tennessee	65.00
North Carolina	53.10
New Mexico	53.60
Vermont	40.50
Georgia	33.40
Utah	33.35
Virginia	27.70
North Dakota	24.75
Mississippi	19.90
District Columbia	19.00
Delaware	10.00
Hawaii	5.20
Panama	4.50
South Carolina	3.90
Members-at-large	34.95
Total	\$17,763.45



"Justice Gould in the Equity Court of the District of Columbia, on December 17th, handed down a decision granting the Buck Stove & Range Company a temporary injunction preventing the Federation from publishing the fact that the BUCK'S STOVE & RANGE COMPANY IS ON THE UNFAIR LIST OF ORGANIZED LABOR. SO IS THE M'KINNEY BREAD COMPANY OF ST. LOUIS, MO.—Bakers' Journal.

were: J. A. Kaiser and A. M. Davis of Birmingham. J. D. Thomas of Chattanooga. John Offutt of Somerset, Ky., and A. W. Nichols of Louisville. In addition to these men, several local heads of the engineers participated.

Nearly 200,000 Men Out of Work in New York City.

Secretary Ernest Bohm of the Central Federated Union has said in an official statement that the number of unemployed in New York City approximates 184,000. Leaders of the union and delegates representing the various building trades met in council Tuesday of last week to devise means of finding work for these idle men. A committee was sent to confer with Mayor McClellan and urge him to proceed with some of the public works which were in contemplation. The mayor and other officials expressed a wish to do what they could to relieve the situation.

Belleville Polishers Locked Out.

Mayor Fred J. Kern notified the State Board of Arbitration that there was a lockout of the members of the Belleville Stove Polishers' Union at four factories in the city. He requested the board to try to bring about a settlement of the trouble. There are about 150 workmen affected. The polishers and the mounters have been working nine hours a day heretofore, but the proprietors of the various stove works demand that they work ten hours. The mounters agreed and returned to work several weeks ago. There are other minor differences, which, it is believed, can be easily adjusted.

The Trade Unions of Holland.

"Het Volk," the Socialist newspaper of Holland, publishes the report of the Dutch trade unions for the year 1907. On the 1st of January of that year the 18 unions affiliated with the Central Labor Party counted 26,227 members. On the 1st of January of the present year there were 32,000 members on the books; so that in this year of anti-Socialist combinations the Dutch trade unions have actually gained 6,000 members. Numerous fresh officials have been added to the staff of the great unions, and the masters have been compelled to admit that the men's leaders are a force to be reckoned with.

President Roosevelt Sends Troops Against Alaska Strikers.

Washington, Feb. 18.—By direction of the President, Acting Secretary Oliver today ordered a company of infantry from Fort Gibbon, in Alaska, to Fairbanks, in that territory, to preserve order during the mining strike in that section. This action was taken upon representation of the United States Court in Alaska to the attorney general that the presence of federal troops was needed. Attorney General Bonaparte promptly brought the matter to the attention of the President. Gen. Bell, chief of staff, forwarded the necessary orders for the movement of troops to the military commander at Fort Gibbon.

National Building Trades Department.

Washington, Feb. 15.—Organization was completed here today of the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor. The organization, which is to be subsidiary to the American Federation of Labor, is composed of members of national and international building trades organizations which are affiliated with the federation. The officers elected were as follows: President, J. H. Kirby, Chicago; secretary-treasurer, J. E. Spencer, Cleveland; vice-presidents—W. J. McSorley, Ohio; Gorme Hedrick, Albany, N. Y.; Frank Ryan, Chicago; James Hannahan, Chicago, and C. Leps, New Jersey.

Labor Leaders Plan Fight For Life.

Washington, Feb. 15.—Seeking to devise new lines of action, now that the Supreme Court of the United States has destroyed some of the strongest bulwarks of unionism, President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor today held a secret conference with representative leaders from all over the country. The seriousness of

the situation which confronts Organized Labor is further augmented by the action taken yesterday by a New Orleans grand jury in returning indictments against representatives of practically every labor union in the city, charging them with violation of the Sherman anti-trust law, to the effect that labor unions can be prosecuted as a combination in restraint of trade.

Sixty Thousand Unemployed in Berlin.

Berlin, Feb. 15.—Sixty thousand is a conservative estimate of the unemployed here, about equally divided between the skilled and the unskilled. It is the largest number for many years, and proportionate figures are reported from all German industrial centers. The "slump" in the country's commercial prosperity is partly a consequence of the American crisis, which is chiefly responsible for scores of factories working either half time or with half staffs or being shut down. The charity funds of municipalities and the reserves of trade unions are being taxed to the utmost. Many towns are considering the necessity of asking temporary grants from the national treasury, and a project of national insurance against unemployment is again widely discussed.

New Labor Union Headquarters in Kansas City.

Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 17.—It is estimated that fully 2,000 people were present at the opening of the Hodcarriers' Hall, in their own building, 1729-31 Lydia avenue. Monday night the union held their first meeting in their own home. The building is two stories high and has a very commodious basement. It is constructed of brick and trimmed stone, and its dimension is 52x75 feet. On the first floor are two splendid storerooms and the hall is on the second floor. This is 42x74 feet and has a fine maple wood floor, making it especially suitable for dances. On this floor is a ticket booth and reception rooms for gentlemen and ladies. The building is heated by natural gas and lighted by gas and electricity. Sixteen large windows assure good light during the day as well as ventilation. Floyd Smith, president of the union, is superintendent of the building, and C. H. Harris, the business agent, is chairman of the building committee, which is composed of fifteen members of the organization.

Government by Injunction in New Orleans.

New Orleans, Feb. 15.—Fifty-four master plumbers of this city and three plumbing firms were indicted by a federal grand jury on charges of violating the Sherman anti-trust law. Today's indictments make a total of over 125 indictments in two days under the Sherman act, 72 labor union representatives, members of the Dock and Cotton Council, having been indicted yesterday. In addition to the indictments today against the master plumbers a second indictment was returned against the 72 Dock and Cotton Council representatives. The master plumbers are charged with conspiring to restrain a New Orleans plumbing manufacturer from selling to a local hardware firm. The goods affected in this indictment were intended for San Angelo, Tex. All the plumbers indicted are members of the Master Plumbers' Association. The second indictment against the Dock and Cotton Council representatives charges them with conspiring to prevent a coal company from delivering coal to a certain steamship.

Some More Trouble For the American Federation of Labor.

A Washington dispatch to a Philadelphia paper says that as a result of the United States Supreme Court's decision in the case of Loewe & Co., against the United Hatters' in which the latter were declared liable for damages sustained by the plaintiffs on account of a boycott, fully a hundred anti-union manufacturers are preparing to file suits for damages against the American Federation of Labor and affiliated organizations because they were published in the "We don't patronize list." It is added that unionists' attorneys seem to be at a loss how to meet the new conditions created by the Supreme Court decision. The labor press throughout the country also appears to be somewhat dazed by the blow. The majority of the papers, how-

ever, are convinced that the only manner in which relief can be obtained is through political action—in fact there is no other way left open. It is generally agreed that nothing can be obtained from the present Congress, which has been bound and gagged by Cannon and handed over to the plutocracy. The outlook is unpromising enough, and there is no telling what the next few months will bring forth.

The Unemployed Problem in Germany.

The crisis is now rapidly reaching international proportions. In Germany the problem of the unemployed is assuming staggering proportions. Says the Berlin Vorwaerts: "The ghost of the unemployed is stalking around us. Unfortunately it is not a ghost, an empty form that frightens only while it is dark and disappears with the coming of light. For thousands the lack of employment is a fearful reality. Thousands upon thousands who are eager for work can find none, and, finding none, have no bread. A year of capitalist prosperity lies behind us, that has brought rich profits to the possessing class. What slight increase in wages it has brought to the workers has been more than swallowed up in the exorbitant price of the cost of living. So it has come about all these years of apparent prosperity have brought little improvement in the condition of the workers. Now this prosperity is disappearing and thousands upon thousands of industrious workers are thrown upon the streets without resources and given over to the terrors of unemployment and all its accompanying miseries. For months the number of unemployed in Berlin has been steadily increasing. The masses of laborers at the places where work is sought have grown ever larger and thicker. The offices of the great newspapers are surrounded with an eager, hungry mob, fighting to secure the first copies of the publications containing announcements of possible opportunities for employment."

United Mine Workers' Journal On Judicial Babbling.

Judge Hunt of the United States District Court of Montana, in sentencing two strikers for picketing, among a lot of other insensate babblings let out the following:

"God gave man his hands, his back and the right to use them as he pleases. It is an inalienable right. No power can take it away from a man. No power can compel him to stop working if he desires to work."

A man sometimes chooses to use his hands as he pleases upon his neighbor's face, but if he does exercise that "right," which Judge Hunts says is "inalienable," the police and courts take him in hand. Have the police and the courts destroyed the "inalienable right" to use his hands as he pleases?

Again, Judge Hunt says that "No power can compel him to stop work if he desires to work." Possibly "no power" can do it, but "some power" does, else why are nearly half a million of men begging and pleading for work in our country? If "no power" can "compel a man to stop work," how is it, Judge Hunt, that in your home city, Butte, over six thousands miners were prevented from working since last November? Some power must have done that which you say no power can do. What was that power and why did you not use your judicial power to intervene and prevent the destruction of these men's rights? Simply because you know that no such right exists, never existed and probably never will exist. But an opportunity came to you to indulge in what the Apostle terms babbling, and you did it to the limit.—United Mine Workers' Journal.

An Ordinance Against Unclean Bakeshops in St. Louis.

Delegate Brennan presented to the St. Louis House of Delegates an ordinance prepared by State Factory Inspector Jesse W. Sikes, directed against the unclean bakeries of the city. From the recent inspection of the bakeries in the section occupied by the Bulgarians, Greeks, Servians and Turks along Second street, and by the Jews and Italians in the district known as the Ghetto, between Sixth and Ninth streets and Morgan and Cass avenue, the condition of the bakeries was found to be bad. Many of them were in cellars and had no ventilation and the floors and utensils were covered with sour dough and general filth, the breeding places of disease. For several months the factory inspector has been trying to prevent bakers having tuberculosis from working in the bakeries. It has been known to him and to the officers of the St. Louis Society for the Relief and Prevention of Tuberculosis that many diseased bakers were working in these places, but they have not been able to prevent them from such occupation because of the apathy of the proprietors. The ordinance has been framed to permit the state factory inspector to eliminate unhealthy men from the force of those who mix and bake the dough in these bakeries by means of certificates of health, and to otherwise prevent the danger through dirty underground bakeries, and to prevent domestic animals, often a source of infection, from being permitted to occupy bakeshops. The first section of the ordinance provides that every bakeshop shall be drained and plumbed in a sanitary manner. The rooms shall be at least eight feet high, plastered or ceiled with wood or metal, and if required by the inspector, whitewashed every three months. The floors, ceilings and utensils shall be kept clean and sanitary. Sleeping places shall be kept separate from the rooms in which food products are prepared. No animals or fowls shall be permitted to live in bakeshops, stores or storerooms. Section 2 provides for the inspection of the health of bakers, and the elimination of persons suffering from consumption and other communicable diseases from the business of making bread and confections. The fourth section compels the owner, agent or lessee of an underground bakeshop to vacate the same for use as a bakery upon receiving due notice from the factory inspector. For violating the provisions of the ordinance the penalty may be a fine of not more than \$50 for the first offense, not more than \$100 fine and imprisonment for not more than ten days for the second offense, and not more than \$200 fine and imprisonment for 30 days for each subsequent offense.

St. Louis Pressmen's Unions Lose International Charter.

On the charge of violating the laws of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, in failure to pay their last three months' dues and assessments, the charters of the Printing Pressmen's Union No. 6 and the Press Feeders and Assistants' Union No. 26 were revoked by the board of directors of the international organization. President George L. Berry of Cincinnati and other members of the board have been at the Planters' Hotel for several days endeavoring to bring about an amicable settlement of the matter. The matter was presented formally to the local unions of pressmen and assistants at a meeting Thursday night, Feb. 13, at the New Club Hall, Thirteenth street and Chouteau avenue. President Berry asked that the locals pay their assessments, aggregating \$14,000, which includes strike assessments and dues since Nov. 4; relinquish control of the local pressmen's publication and refer the final settlement to the international convention of 1908, at Mobile, Ala., next June, allowing the present nine-hour contract with the St. Louis employers to stand, pending the action of the Mobile convention. The proposition was voted down Thursday night by the two local unions by a vote of 474 to 28. The board then ordered the charters of the locals revoked. President Berry appeared in person before the meeting. The action of the board throws about 500 commercial pressmen and assistants in St. Louis out of the union. President Berry said that the international union would at once organize two local unions in St. Louis to take the place of the ousted members. He said the action of the board would in no way affect the contract of the commercial printing employers with the international union, but that the ousted members would have to join the new unions to hold their positions. The fight between the international officers and the local unions grew out of a contract signed by the Master Printers' Club of St. Louis last May, under which the locals agreed to postpone the enforcement of the eight-hour-a-day clause until Jan. 1, 1909. The international board declared this contract was made in violation of the laws of the union, inasmuch as the board was instructed by the June, 1907, convention to immediately enforce the eight-hour clause. President Berry said the reorganization would not affect the Web Pressmen's Union No. 2, in the newspaper offices, this union having

agreed to abide by the order of the international board. In speaking of the action of the board, Mr. Galoskowsky said an appeal would be taken to the Mobile convention in an endeavor to secure recognition. He asserted the local unions had not violated any law of the international organization, and that the men in St. Louis would stand

ANNOUNCEMENT

It is unlawful for the American Federation of Labor and its members and sympathizers to

BOYCOTT THE BUCK'S STOVE & RANGE CO.

"Justice Gould in the Equity Court of the District of Columbia, on December 17th, handed down a decision granting the company a temporary injunction preventing the Federation from publishing the fact that the

BUCK'S STOVE & RANGE CO.

is on the

....UNFAIR LIST OF ORGANIZED LABOR....

by their decision not to violate their contract with their employers, which was made prior to the order of the June convention. President C. J. Rimmey of Web Pressmen's Union No. 2 said that his union would meet Tuesday evening to vote upon the proposition to pay its pro rata assessment to the International Union. He said there probably would be no opposition to the payment, as No. 2 was withholding its dues only until the difficulty between the international body and the St. Louis locals, Nos. 6 and 26, was adjusted. No. 2 is now working under the eight-hour schedule. No action has been taken by the board against Local No. 2.

DAY AND EVENING CLASSES.

Individual Instruction—2106 Lafayette Avenue.

If you want to learn English, thoroughly and quickly, join Mrs. S. Woodman's private classes. One course of private instruction will help you more than many months in the public night schools. Call on Mrs. Woodman, 2106 Lafayette avenue, for particulars.

Fifteenth Anniversary Entertainment and Hop

OF THE

WORKINGMEN'S SICK AND DEATH BENEFIT FUND

Saturday Evening, March 7th, 1908

at Concordia Turner Hall

Corner 13th and Arsenal Streets

Tickets 10 Cents a Person

Admission at the door 25 cts. a person. Cass cars bring you in front of hall.

ROSTER OF MISSOURI LOCALS.

Table with 3 columns: Local, Address, Secretary. Lists various Missouri locals and their representatives.

Advertisement for STAR BRAND TABLE SALT, featuring a star logo and text: "STAR BORDER TABLE SALT HAS STOOD ALL TESTS - 33 YEARS - GROCERS NAMES PRINTED ON POCKETS FREE. PUT UP BY W.H. PRIESMEYER ST. LOUIS"

Advertisement for STAR BRAND TABLE SALT, featuring text: "THIS STAR BRAND TABLE SALT needs no introduction. It has been put up at 10th and Carr Sts. 34 Years. and given satisfaction to every person using it. Ask Your Grocer for This Brand and Patronize Home Trade."

THOMAS McGRADY'S LAST WILL.

This Is What His Pamphlet On "The Catholic Church and Socialism" May Justly Be Called.



One of the best (if not THE best!) pamphlets written by Rev. Thomas McGrady is "The Catholic Church and Socialism." It is an eye-opener. It is his last will, if we may call it so, for it was written in July 1907, only a few months before his death. It is a presentation of facts, free of any tendency of ill feeling or abuse. Hundreds of thousands of copies of this valuable little pamphlet should be circulated. It is equally instructive to Socialists and non-Socialists. The pamphlet contains an introductory comment by Comrade Eugene V. Debs, and introductory notes by the editor of The Arena, who first published the article in July, 1907.

It was when Comrade Debs had just handed the copy of his comment to the printer, to be set up for this edition of the pamphlet, that he received the sad news of the sudden death of the brave comrade and friend Thomas McGrady. This makes the little pamphlet only more valuable.

The retail price of the pamphlet "The Catholic Church and Socialism" is advertised as 10 cents; but we have made special arrangements whereby we are in a position to sell it for 5 cents a copy, and mail it to any address, postage prepaid. Read it! It is good! Labor Book Department, 212 S. Fourth St., St. Louis, Mo.

ASSIST THE BAKERS' UNION BY BUYING NONE BUT UNION LABEL BREAD.

The union men and union women who fail to patronize the Bakers' Union Label will commit a crime against the labor movement. The Union Label on every loaf of bread is the only guarantee that the bread you eat has been made in a strictly union shop. Let the union men and women of St. Louis remember that from this time on the very existence of Bakers' Union No. 4 depends on the success or non-success of the union label. It is true the union signed a contract with the American Bakery Co. which does not make the use of the union label by that firm obligatory, but this is a plain business proposition. The moment the American Bakery Co. could get along without the label the union would be dropped, because it would show that union label bread is no longer desired or asked for by the consumers. Therefore, buy no loaf of bread without the union label on.

DRINK ONLY UNION BEER

Advertisement for UNION BEER, featuring a logo and text: "(Fac-Simile of Our Label) NATIONAL UNION OF THE UNITED BREWERY WORKMEN BEER OF THE UNITED STATES. This label is pasted on every barrel and box as a guarantee that the contents are the product of UNION LABOR"

Bartenders' Union Local 51

Patronize only Saloons displaying Union Bar Card and where the Bartenders wear the Blue Button OFFICE: 918 PINE STREET : BOTH PHONES

ASK FOR MANEWAL'S BREAD

Because It is Strictly Union-Made and as good as money and skill can make it. We are the only large Independent Union Bakery in the city, so when you buy Bread insist on getting MANEWAL'S, as every loaf bears the Union Label.

MANEWAL BREAD CO. Both Phones

Union Farmers' Distributing Agency

202 N. Main St. Phone Olive 3667 Grocers are handling UNION FARMERS' products.

Why not get your grocer to do the same? If your grocer does not handle Union Farmers' Products send your orders to 202 N. Main St.

Remember, no CIGARS are Genuine Union-Made

Advertisement for Union-made Cigars, featuring a logo and text: "Union-made Cigars. This certifies that the Cigars contained in this box have been made by a First-Class Workman... UNLESS THE BOX BEARS THE Blue Union Label"

