PORTLAND LABOR PRESS

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY
THE CENTRAL LABOR COUNCIL OF PORTLAND AND VICINITY
UNDER DIRECTION OF FOLLOWING BOARD OF CONTROL:

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Office: DAILY NEWS BUILDING, 325 Fifth Street, Portland, Oregon.
Telephones: Main 4475, A 5561.

Subscription: $1 in advance per year; rates to unions, 1 cent per week.
Entered at Postoffice at Portland, Oregon, as second-class mail matter.

AN EFFECT OF A CAUSE

One of the owners of a large business concern of the city complained to the Labor Press that the boycott as used by organized labor is unjust. In the same breath this man stated he would, on account of its use, exert his power and influence against organized labor. This man has been prominently identified with reform legislation in this state for a number of years past.

Here is a man who by his past acts recognizes that our present undeveloped society has many laws which create special privileges for the few and a mere crust—and sometimes not that—for the many.

This man recognizes that our present law creates monopoly in many things. For example, our laws now create great land monopolies, which restrict labor from going upon this land, thus restricting the number of jobs for the many. This condition (cause) drives our people into the cities, there to compete and underbid each other for the limited number of jobs to be had. This condition or cause in turn makes the defenseless employers of the hard-pressed competing business concerns to organize for their present immediate welfare.

The defenseless working people, being the victims of monopoly, deprived of the opportunity to produce upon Nature's great storehouse—the land—do not and will not surrender their right to fight for their immediate and present welfare. The result is, they organize, and organize to fight. This is no theory; it is a reality.

If it were not for the militant quality of labor the competing business firms would gradually reduce their employes to the lowest possible level, and would feed upon each other and eventually produce a stupendous monopoly owned by a few. The average intelligence of the business class fosters this idea.

Man is slowly evolving into a better civilization as he has experience and thereby increased knowledge. He is by these slow degrees grasping the injustice of special privileges to the few. When this average intelligence reaches certain heights it will abolish the monopoly. When this is done the harsh warfare will cease, and not before.

Organized labor is here as a reality and it will stay. Organized labor will wage war as labor will be forced to do for the preservation of its ideals.

While, in all justice, it should not be contended that the business man should complacently submit to the demands of labor in every respect, he will have to admit that the boycott and other tactics of labor's wars are the direct product of monopoly—special privileges to the few. In this light the boycott must and will be recognized. We today will have to bear the seeming injustice of evolving mankind.

The business man should not endeavor to put an end to effect of the cause. Whenever he and his brothers recognize what the cause it, and abolish it, the natural check and flow between capital and labor will be peaceful as compared to this day.

The land monopoly is not the only monopoly we have, but it seems to be the one most easily and quickly reached. When we destroy monopoly in land the jobless man will cease his warfare in his now limited sphere and become a steady producer. This in turn will relieve the harsh conditions in the city. When the city employer then wants a man he will be compelled to bid high enough to take the man from his pleasant small farm where he is steadily engaged.

Under such a condition as this there will be no occasion for the militant combinations of the man who desires to work and must eat but who is now denied that right.

Mr. Business Man, you must accept the **effect** so long as the **cause** exists. Your only duty is to apply intelligent effort to the cause; in other words, remove the monopoly that limits the sphere of labor and labor will have no occasion to use the boycott to keep him and his brothers from sinking to the level of the peone.

A USELESS BODY

The State Board of Equalization has concluded its labors. The counties have been raised and lowered and chopped around in an effort to secure a little over a million and a half of dollars in an equitable levy on the counties. The result is inequity, partiality, foolishness. The special privilege corporations are enjoying grants of power from the state far more valuable than the revenues sought to support the state government proper. The lands of the state, instead of being sold, should be leased and the revenues derived therefrom would help continually to sustain the state. There should be an increase in the inheritance taxes to a point that would take about ten per cent of every million dollars left by any millionaire to any person, graduated down to little or nothing for small holding that might have been earned by the testator.

Oregon should let the counties assess what they please, and as they please, so long as corruption and partiality was not shown. If Columbia County wants to exempt dogs it should have the right to do so, and if it wanted to exempt land it should have the right, subject to the will of the people of that county. No state body should have the right to jump in and increase or lower the total assessed values a cent. If a county had revenues from the rent or sale of lands, waterfront, electric power, or lights, and did not want to assess any property whatever it should make no difference to the rest of the state. At any rate, Oregon has plenty of revenue for all state purposes in its public utility corporations, its public lands and its ncomes and nheritances. The state board of equalization is a useless body at best and a burdensome aggravation all the time.

EXIT PINCHOT

Pinchot, chief forester of the United States for some years, is now a back number. A Colorado congressman the other day at Washington said Pinchot's policy of enforcing conservation of forests and other resources of the country was un-American. Of course it was, as understood by this congressman and his supporters. These men believe that the dollar spirit is the true American spirit. That to do everybody to gain dollars is the apothesis of Americanism. That is the religion of our millionaires. The old, old religion of the worship of the golden calf. Pinchot, a son of a millionaire, has dared to blaspheme. In a recent letter read by Senator Dolliver before the United States senate Pinchot defends public officials who prevented the Morgan-Guggenheim-Rockefeller pirates from stealing the coal lands of Alaska.

And Pinchot is chief forester no more. The high priest of plutocracy, now president of the United States, felt highly insulted because Pinchot told the truth. Hence Pinchot had to go.

The Prineville Review says that timber land is assessed $1000 a quarter section on a 15½ mill levy in Crook County. This may be what they are worth in that section, but from what sales are made it is very easily ascertained whether they are assessed equitably as compared with farms and homes. How many timber claims in Crook are for sale at $1000 a quarter? The Review says that the single taxers once [illegible] but it is mistaken. That they will have is certain, unless the idle lands of Oregon are assessed as high as farm lands of like situation and quality. Timber lands are notoriously under assessed in the state as a whole, and from the figures furnished by the Review, we suspect that they are in Crook County.

The Eugene Guard says Japs are not employed in the State University there where white help can be obtained. The statement that appeared some time ago in the Labor Press that an aged couple had been discharged to make room for some Japs in janitor work around the University buildings the Guard indignantly denies. All right, all right; but organized labor is justly suspicious of universities in general, and while in Oregon we have found the State University humane, in some states these higher educational institution furnish thousands of scabs to help break down living wages of union men. When the State University gets rid of its Japs we shall expect to receive notice from the Guard.

A few thoughts thrown upon the postal deficit shows that the deficit is not what is the trouble. If it was the $18,000,000 deficit could be easily reached by the simple expedient of cutting off the railroad graft. All this official reporting of the postal deficit being caused by newspapers is tommy-rot. The rural delivery routes cause some $28,000,000. The rural routes would return a surplus if the local merchants could ship parcels over them at reasonable rates. The express companies will not have congress pass any such parcels post law. The postal deficit would disappear if it was not for the railroads and the express grafters.

Louis F. Post has left Chicago for England, where he will view the English campaign at close range. Mr. Post is one of the most progressive and at the same time conservative writers in the United States. His many works on economic, political and sociological subjects and questions places him in the class of that greatest of economists and teachers, Henry George. The leaders of thought in the United States will read his letters from the front of battle with interest and instruction.

The question has been raised whether a dog license can be collected in Oregon if the owner has the dog listed and pays personal property taxes on it. All licenses of every conceivable kind should be unconstitutional. They are all in the nature of double taxation and generally an imposition on laboring men in one way or another. An evil occupation should not be allowed, and an honest one should not be molested.

It is said that organized labor proposes to exhibit moving pictures showing contrasts and conditions as they exist today. There is a great field here in which the public can be enlightened.

We are told that Morgan has recently brought into being a money trust. This is a mistake. The trust is merely being re-christened

GOMPERS ON TAFT'S MESSAGE

Labor's President Shows Nation's President Recommends Congress to Legalize Judicial Usurpation

Samuel Gompers in Federationist.

President Taft, in his first annual message to congress, makes reference to many interesting topics. The one chiefly relating to labor is a recommendation for a law providing that no injunction shall be issued without previous notice, unless it shall appear to the satisfaction of the court that the delay would result in "irreparable injury" to the complainant. After quoting the plank on the subject his party adopted in the last campaign, the president says:

"I recommend that, in compliance with the promise thus made, appropriate legislation be adopted. The ends of justice will best be met and the chief cause of complaint against ill-considered injunctions without notice will be removed by the enactment of a statute forbidding hereafter the issuing of any injunction or restraining order, whether temporary or permanent, by any federal court, without previous notice and a reasonable opportunity to be heard on behalf of the parties to be enjoined; unless it shall appear to the satisfaction of the court that the delay necessary to give such notice and hearing would result in irreparable injury to the complainant, and unless also the court shall from the evidence make a written finding, which shall be spread upon the court minutes, that immediate and irreparable injury is likely to ensue to the complainant, and shall define the injury, state why it is irreparable, and shall also indorse on the order issued the date and the hour of the issuance of the order.

"Moreover, every such injunction or restraining order issued without previous notice and opportunity by the defendant to be heard should by force of the statute expire and be of no effect after seven days from the issuance thereof or within any time less than that period which the court may fix, unless within such seven days of such less period the injunction or order be extended or renewed after previous notice and opportunity to be heard.

"My judgment is that the passage of such an act, which really embodies the best practice in equity and is very like the rule now in force in some courts, will prevent the issuing of ill-advised orders of injunction without notice, and will render such orders when issued much less objectionable by the short time in which they may remain effective."

Of course, every expression of opinion of the president is entitled to respectful and thoughtful consideration; when that utterance is officially communicated to congress with a recommendation for its enactment into law it becomes of still greater importance. The president's recommendation should be read and re-read, each thought very carefully weighed in relation to the other, and the test of fact and experience applied thereto.

For instance, of what practical use would the enactment of a law based upon the president's recommendation prove? What tangible reform or relief would be achieved? There has not been an injunction granted by any of the courts, Federal or State, but that was based on the complainant's allegation to the court's "satisfaction" that unless the injunction was granted "irreparable injury" would follow.

Take the case of the Buck's Stove and Range Company against the American Federation of Labor, its officers, its affiliated organizations, their two million members and friends. That company, in its petition for the injunction, alleged that unless the writ was granted it would suffer "irreparable injury." That company sought and obtained its injunction from Justice Gould after "notice" and "hearing," and yet the outrageous injunction forbidding and enjoining free speech and free press was issued, under which three American citizens were sentenced to long terms of imprisonment. It is true that the Court of Appeals later modified the terms of the injunction, but the same court held that no matter what the original and unmodified injunction forbade Mitchell, Morrison and Gompers were compelled to obey.

Justice Wright declared that he placed "the matter at bar distinctly on the propisition that were the order confessedly erroneous yet it must have been obeyed." The Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia, in affirming Judge Wright's decision and sentence, declared that "the decree became a final and binding judgment against the defendants until reversed or modified on appeal." It is not the contention that in the case which we are discussing the matters involved were "erroneous," confessedly or otherwise, but that the injunction of Justice Gould was without warrant, authority or jurisdiction in that it invaded and denied the constitutionally guaranteed rights of free speech and free press, and therefore the decree was void.

Let us suppose that the president's recommendation had been the law when the Buck's Stove and Range Company petitioned Justice Gould for the injunction. There would not have been the slightest variation from the procedure in the injunction, or in the contempt case which arose out of it. There would not have been a scintilla of protection to the defendants of their rights as citizens and representatives of the workers. And that which applied to the defendants applies with equal effect to the two million men and their friends and sympathizers enjoined.

A significant fact will be observed that the president nowhere in his recommendation makes reference to any existing law to be amended, no statute altered to accomplish his expressed purpose. Indeed, one would look in vain for any Federal law which authorizes any judge to issue an injunction as injunctions are issued in labor disputes. The fact is that the president's judgment and recommendation are based, not on the law, but on the "practice." And it is this very practice which is not statute law, but judge-made law.

We ask a careful consideration of labor's contention upon this all-important question of our time, and we challenge a discussion of the points here submitted. Labor insists that:

The writ of injunction was intended to be exercised for the protection of property rights only.

He who would seek its aid in equity must do equity and must come into court with clean hands.

It must never be used to curtail personal rights.

It must not be used ever in an effort to punish crime.

There must be no other adequate remedy at law.

It must not be used as a means to set aside trial by jury.

Injunctions as issued against workmen are never used or issued against any other citizen of our country.

It is an attempt to deprive citizens of our country, when these citizens are workmen, of the right of trial by jury.

It is an effort to fasten an offense on them when they are innocent of any unlawful or illegal act.

It is an indirect assertion of a property right in men when these men are workmen engaged in a lawful effort to protect or advance their natural rights and interests.

Injunctions as issued in trade disputes are to make outlaws of men when they are not even charged with doing things in violation of any law or state or nation.

* * *

The injunction process as applied to men engaged in a dispute with employers includes the allegation of criminal or unlawful acts as a mere pretext, so that the lawful and innocent acts in themselves may also be incorporated and covered by the blanket injunction. And the performance of the lawful and innocent acts in themselves despite the injunction renders them at once guilty of contempt of the court's order, which is summarily punished by fine or imprisonment or both.

* * *

We shall exercise our every right, and in the meantime concentrate our efforts to secure the relief and the redress to which we are so justly entitled.

Not only in our own interest, but in the interest of all the people of our country, for the preservation of real liberty, for the elimination of bitterness and class hatred, for the perpetuation of all that is best and truest, we can never rest until the last vestige of this injustice has been removed from our public life.

We regret that necessity has arisen for a restatement of labor's position upon this great question of relief from the abuse of the injunctive process; but congress has not seriously concerned itself in remedying the wrong and according justice to the working people of our country. The president's recommendation is the wrong way to restore right and equality before the law. So long as these principles are unrecognized in the law as well as the practice, labor will stand erect and demand right, justice and freedom, exactly upon an equality, neither more nor less, with every other citizen of our country.

Railsplitter's Philosophy

I did the very best I know how—the very best I can; and I mean to keep doing so until the end.

If the end brings me out all right what is said against me won't amount to anything; if the end brings me out wrong, ten angels swearing I was right would make no difference.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

It was recently proposed by some of the wise men at Florence that a tax be laid upon honest business and professions. It was considered, but turned down. No live business man will settle in a town that levies a license on an occupatio nin preference to the land values. To keep out business and capital tax a man for being a carpenter or a blacksmith, or for opening a store.

A town in Oregon was recently charged $840 for a carload of pipe for its little water system. This is about eight times what the service is worth. It is the extortionate rates for transportatoin that holds back the development of a great many towns and locations in Oregon.

DEMAND THE

UNION LABEL

Local No. 317

15 Issued by Authority

ON YOUR ELECTRICAL WORK

Our Guarantee: Journeymen shall be responsible for the work they do, unless working under orders and must rectify all mistakes on their own time.

FAIR ELECTRICAL SHOPS

This button is worn by union electricians

Comet Electric company, 412 Morrison street. Phones, Main 5088 A1544.
Hasselo Engineering company, 3 First street. Main 647-A4487.
Portland Electric company, 351 Stark street. Main 2212.
F. M. Rankin, Archer Place station. Phone Tabor 649.
Rose City Electric Construction Co., with Graham Motor Co., Fifteenth and Washington sts., Main 4668, A 7443.
Inc., 302 Commercial bldg., Main 2879; Shop, St. John, Or., Richmond 211.
Pacific Coast Electric Engineerign Co., 332 Mohawk bldg., Main 7667, C 2018.
C. E. Obrist, 215 Allsky building, Main 2879.
M. J. Walsh company, 311 Stark street. Main 879-A1879.
A. E. Meserve, 269 East Thirty-third street. Tabor 441.
Columbia Electric Engineering Co., Ben Vereck, 325 Washington, Main 978, A 1378.
Riverside Electric Company, 139 Killingsworth avenue, Woodlawn 161.

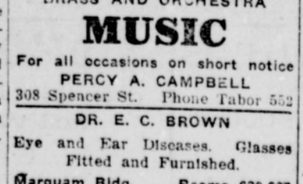
W. G. ROWEN. F. E. MEYERS.
ENGINEERING CO.
NORTHWEST ELECTRIC
CONTRACTING AND CONSULTING ENGINEERS.
REPAIRS FOR DYNAMOS AND MOTORS.

FURTHER the Home Industry Movement by having this Label appear on your printed matter. It stands for good workmanship, good citizenship, fair wages and the upbuilding of the city.

Allied Printing Trades Council

COMPOSED OF

Typographical Union
Web Pressmen's Union
Printing Pressmen's Union
Press Assistants' Union
Stereotypers' and Electrotypers' Union
Bookbinders' Union
Bindery Women's Union
Mailers' Union
Photoengravers' Union



All citizens of Oregon who have "seen the cat" are asked to send their names and address to the undersigned. No more "marking time." Something doing. E. S. J. McAllister, Room 411 Fenton Bldg., 84 Sixth street, Portland, Oregon.

ARE YOU A UNION MAN

CUSTOM TAILORS UNION LABEL

Then see that this label is on your custom-made clothing
DEMAND IT
It is an indication of fair conditions, and takes the place of boycotts, strikes and lockouts.

See That This Badge is Worn by Teamster Who Does Your Draying

Teamsters Union Headquarters at 131 North Sixth St., Phone A 5041

BRASS AND ORCHESTRA
MUSIC
For all occasions on short notice
PERCY A. CAMPBELL
308 Spencer St. Phone Tabor 552

DR. E. C. BROWN
Eye and Ear Diseases. Glasses Fitted and Furnished.
Marquam Bldg. Rooms 626-627

HELP THOSE WHO HELP YOU

Please patronize the restaurants named below only. You can tell them by this house card. See that the waiter wears THIS BUTTON—

UNION HOUSE

Albina Ferry Hotel, 24 Albina Ave.
American Restaurant, 33 and 35 N. 3d.
Acme Cafe, 185 3d.
Baltimore Restaurant, 303 Hawthorne.
Billy Sunday Restaurant, 93 1-2 Sixth.
B. & B. Oyster & Chop House, 51 N. Sixth.
Bismarck Restaurant, 209 Morrison.
Denny's Grill, Third and Jefferson.
East Portland Restaurant, 410 East Morrison.
Eastern Grill Restaurant, 125 N. 6th.
Germania, 194 Fourth, corner Taylor.
Grand Restaurant, 162 Grand Ave., E.
Grotto Restaurant, 271 Yamhill bet. 3 and 4.
Marquam Restaurant, 149 Sixth.
Meyers' Restaurant, 11th and Hoyt.
New Grand Cential, 94 North Third.
North Portland Restaurant, 91 N. 6th.
Pan's restaurant, 187 Morrison street.
People's Restaurant, 71 N. 3d.
Plaza Restaurant, 213 Third.
Princess Hotel, East Burnside and East Water.
Puritan Restaurant, 307 Alder street.
Ritter's Restaurant, 62 1-2 6th.
Rose City Restaurant, 219 N. 6th.
Royal Club Restaurant, 63 1-2 N. 6th.
Royal Restaurant, 131 Fourth street.
The Superior Restaurant, 187 4th.
Tice's Grill, 90 Sixth street.
Unique Chop House, 464 Glisan.
Wigwam Restaurant, 233 First near Main.
Willamette Restaurant and Coffee House, 112 N. Third.
Winter Restaurant, 93 Fourth near Stark.
Wise's Waffle House, 209 Main.
White House Restaurant, 291 First near Columbia.

PORTLAND BARTENDERS' UNION

This card signifies a Union Bar. See that the Bartender wears this Button

Bartenders International League of America
UNION BAR

PRODUCTS OF QUALITY

Following is a partial list of label products and where they are sold.

ARM BANDS
Lion Clothing Co., 166-170 Third st.

BELTS
Lion Clothing Co., 166-170 Third st.

CLOTHING.
Lion Clothing Co., 166-170 Third st.—Portland agents Cambridge Clothes, Ciere Clothing Co., Cohn, Hillman & Co., W. S. Peck & Co., Chairmoor Clothes and Majestic Clothes.
Ben Selling, 4th and Morrison—Union-made clothing of Cohn Bros., Chicago, and Appelt & Herbst, New York.
Meyer Clothing Co., southwest corner Third and Oak streets—Appelt & Herbst and W. S. Peck & Co., Chicago made.
Norris-Baker Co., 223-225 Morrison—Union-made clothing of W. S. Peck, Syracuse, and Cohn Bros., Chicago.
Samuel Rosenblatt & Co., Third and Morrison—Cohn Bros.' union-made clothing.
Famous Clothing Co.—Union label goods in medium and higher grades, at $15.00 to $30.00 per garment.

COLLARS AND CUFFS.
Lion Clothing Co., 166-168 Third.
Famous Clothing Co.—The Bell brand.
Norris-Baker Co., 223-225 Morrison—Bell brand union-made collars and cuffs.

GLOVES.
Lion Clothing Co., 166-168 Third.
Norris-Baker Co., 223-225 Morrison—Hanson's union-made gloves.
Famous Clothing Co.—Heavy Gloves for teamsters and other workingmen.
Meyer Clothing Co., southwest corner Third and Oak streets—All grades working and dress union-made gloves.

HARNESS AND SADDLERY.
Held & Kassebaum, 409 Hawthorne avenue.
W. O. Dietz, 560 Williams avenue.
W. D. O'Regan, 245 Front street.
G. J. Kruder, Forty-first and Powell streets, union-made horse collars.
A. Bewersdorff, 908 North Seventeenth.
H. J. Schmitt, 551 Burnside st.
Frank Schranck, Front st., between Madison and Jefferson.

HATS.
Lion Clothing Co., 166-168 Third—Exclusive agents for Beaver hat.
Ben Selling, Fourth and Morrison—Union-made hats.
Meyer Clothing Co., southwest corner Third and Oak streets—Union made.
Norris-Baker Co., 223-225 Morrison—Full line union-made hats.
Samuel Rosenblatt & Co., Third and Morrison—Multnomah $3, Leyburn $4, Baronmore $5, union-made hats.
Famous Clothing Co.—The Salsbury $2.50 Hat and all $3.00 and $4.00 grades.

HOSE SUPPORTERS.
Ben Selling, Fourth and Morrison—Men's hose supporters with Consumers' League Label.
Lion Clothing Co., 166-170 Third st.

LIQUORS.
Weinhard's Brewery, 13th and Burnside—Every keg of beer and every barrel of bottled beer from this brewery bears the union label.

MUSIC.
Patronize union musicians—Local 99, A. F. of M., 253 Alder st. Main 6907, A-5259.
Percy A. Campbell, phone Tabor 552.

NECKWEAR
Lion Clothing Co., 166-170 Third st.

PANTS.
Famous Clothing Co.—Sweet Orr and several other brands.
Meyer Clothing Co., southwest corner Third and Oak streets—Sweet, Orr & Co. and Marx & Hass, union made.
Lion Clothing Co., 166-168 Third.
Norris-Baker Co., 223-225 Morrison—Brand Bros.' and Auto brand pants, all union made.
Ben Selling, 4th and Morrison—Weigert, Meyer & Co.'s union-made pants.

PHOTO ENGRAVINGS.
First-class photo-engravings with the union label can be obtained at the following Portland houses only: Hicks-Chatten Engraving Co., Second and Alder; Beaver Engraving Co., First and Ankeny streets; Oregonian Engraving Department, Oregonian building; Oregon Engraving Co., 606 Goodnough building.

SHIRTS.
Samuel Rosenblatt & Co., Third and Morrison—McDonald's "Red Seal" union-made shirts.
Famous Clothing Co.—McDonald's Red Seal and Standard brands.
Meyer Clothing Co., southwest corner Third and Oak streets—Neustadter Bros.' "Standard," union made.
Lion Clothing Co., 166-168 Third.

SHOES.
Rosenthal's, Portland's Best Shoe Store, 7th and Washington—Union-made shoes, best makes, properly fitted.
Knight Shoe Co., Washington street, near Second, World-famous "Walk-over" shoes, label on every one.
Lion Clothing Co., 166-168 Third.
Norris-Baker Co., 223-225 Morrison—"John Mitchell" and "Dezer Copeland" shoes—union made.

SOX
Lion Clothing Co., 166-170 Third st.

SUSPENDERS.
Famous Clothing Co.—All kinds with label.
Famous Clothing Co., the Capital Suspender Co.'s goods.
Lion Clothing Co., 166-168 Third.
Norris-Baker Co., 223-225 Morrison—Capitol union-made suspenders.

UNDERWEAR
Lion Clothing Co., 166-170 Third st.

WAITERS AND BAR GOODS
Famous Clothing Co.—
Lion Clothing Co., 166-168 Third.

WORKING CLOTHES.
Meyer Clothing Co., southwest corner Third and Oak streets—Neustadter Bros.' "Boss of the Road" and Sweet, Orr & Co., union made.
Norris-Baker Co., 223-225 Morrison—Union-made overalls and shirts in the following brands: Signal, Headlight and Neustadter Bros.

C. P. JONES
CIGARS AND TOBACCOS
PIPES
FRUITS AND CANDIES
All Classes Union Goods a Specialty
131 N. 6th Phone A 5041