

## THE INDUSTRIAL WORKERS

A comrade from Edmonton writes that the Industrial Workers are strong there and Socialists are weak. The I. W. W.'s sneer at political action, and the comrade wants to know what attitude to adopt towards these workers.

The Industrial Workers of the World is an organization formed in Chicago in 1905. It holds that the interests of the working class can be upheld only by an organization formed in such a way that all workers in any one industry, or in all industries, if necessary, cease work whenever a strike or lockout is on in any department of that industry. It preaches that an injury to one is an injury to all.

It declares that craft unions divide and mislead the workers into the belief that the working class have interests in common with their employers and that craft division of union organization makes the workers weak.

It holds that the army of production must be organized, not only for the every day struggle with the capitalists, but also to carry on production when capitalism shall have been overthrown.

The Industrial Workers agitate on the job. They hold that as the worker is robbed at the point of production, or on the job, the place to fight is on the job. They hope, by sabotage, by the general strike, by solidarity on the industrial field, to force the masters off the backs of the workers. They hope to smash the state, to overthrow it, on the industrial field.

They do not go in for what is commonly called political action. They have nothing to do with parliamentary elections. They bend their energies to awakening the slaves to unite on the railway, in the shop, down the mine, and to keep everlastingly at the job of revolt, that the masters will be forced to release their hold.

The I.W.W. has had great success so far. Their organization has spread rapidly. They hope to go forward from conquest to conquest until final victory.

The I.W.W. is young. Its members admit this, and will learn much. It has had success largely because conditions were ripe for such a movement.

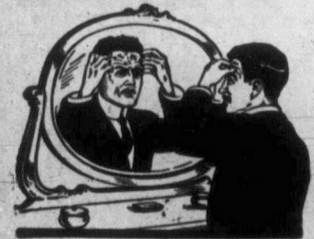
Its success lay in organizing the most poorly paid and desperate of the workers. Wages had sunk below a living level. The workers were desperate. A capitalist who had fought his way up told me that it was policy not to rouse a desperate man. The down-and-out tramp rendered reckless by want and the kicks of society was the one to stick a knife in your back if you picked on him. This bit of wisdom explains much about the I.W.W. The loggers, the migratory workers, the hotel workers when their pay sink below a living wage, have to fight. The A. F. of L., with craft unions, high dues, agreements with bosses, respect for the laws, did not appeal to these men. The I. W. W. rushed in, taught them how to fight like desperate men, and sabotage, massed action, and contempt for the law. The I.W.W. is a formidable element, even among the Socialists, were shocked at the I.W.W. for a while.

But like the Salvation Army, first despised because it went for the lowest stratum of society, and later respectable, the I. W. W. has gone through the same history. It has got to be reckoned a respectable institution, more or less.

If capitalism crushes the workers down deeper into mire, the I. W. W. will continue to grow stronger and stronger with its present tactics. If the I.W.W. succeed in raising the condition of the lowest stratum and giving it a living wage, then it will cease advocating any sabotage which may destroy property. It will adopt its tactics to changing conditions. It has fought the fight of the voteless. It has laid bare conditions which have shocked America. In its fight the Socialists have worked with the organization.

However, many I.W.W.'s denounce political action, or rather parliamentary action. They ignore the state or fight it from the outside as it were. For this reason the Socialists have had to oppose certain phases of its agitation. This anti-parliamentary stand is due to youth. I

## ECZEMA



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ECZEMA CAN BE CURED TO STAY, and when I say cured, I mean just what I say—CURED, and not merely patched up for awhile, to return worse than before. Remember, make this broad statement after putting twelve years of my time on this one disease and handling a million cases of this dreadful disease. Now, I do not care what all you have used, nor how many doctors have told you that you could not be cured—all I ask is just a chance to show you that I know what I am talking about. If you will write me TODAY, I will send you a FREE TRIAL of my mild, soothing, guaranteed treatment that will give you a chance to prove my claims. By writing me today I believe you will enjoy more real comfort than you have ever thought this world holds for you. Just try it and you will see I am telling you the truth.

Dr. J. E. Cassaday, 707 Court Block  
References: Third National Bank  
Seattle, Mo.  
Could you do a better ad than to send this notice to some poor sufferer of Eczema?

have heard Socialists denounce trade unions, and the trade unions have had to oppose the Socialists in this respect. Now Socialists realize that trade unions have their function. In time the I.W.W. will recognize that political action is necessary in the region of the state. For the state is the instrument of the capitalist class. They use it as a club. It is a firm, hard, murderous club. The I.W.W. members, while not abating one jot of their industrial unionism, will work eventually with the Socialists in order to capture the state, or to permeate it with office holders and representatives that the state, as a club in the hands of the masters, will be so rotten that they cannot use it.

The success of the I.W.W. has been such as attracts other unions which win successful strikes. As it has put great energy into its fight—as it has increased the RESISTING ENERGY of the workers it has raised the standard of living of certain sections of the working class within the capitalist system. The ultimate success of its efforts is still in grave doubt.

If it works against political action it will weaken the working class. If it maintains its present uncompromising spirit on the economic field, and adopts the same uncompromising attitude on the political field, it will be a great power to advance the revolution.

Industrial unionism, opposing political action, will have a long and weary and bloodstained road to travel. Industrial unionism in conjunction with political action will win the revolution in a few years.

The American Socialists work heartily with the I.W.W. in time of strikes, but insist as vigorously as ever upon political action. The same attitude, no doubt, will be adopted in Canada.

## Capitalism and the Worker

Under capitalism, the worker's stock in trade is his mental or physical powers. To a certain extent of course both are essential, although the intelligence to obey orders is all that is required of the average workman, so he peddles his wage earning ability in the world's market to the highest bidder. The maximum received for the labor of today is just sufficient to keep him in good condition for tomorrow's use; he seldom finds himself with a surplus over his living at the end of the year.

When strict economy has been practiced. What is the result? In the case of sickness, accident, or old age, there is nothing for him to do but starve, steal, or exist as an object of charity. Following are two cases in point which the writer would commend to the workers of Canada for their consideration.

The first is that of an old man who's case is being considered by the Associated Charities of Winnipeg. He has worked on the Canadian Northern Railway for thirty years. He and his wife have been careful and respectable. He is now seventy-four years of age, crippled with rheumatism, unable to work, and want is staring him in the face.

The next is that of a young man who came from Russia a few years ago, leaving behind his wife and family until funds permitted him to get them out also. For a time all went well, but one day while handling rails on the C.N.R. he had one of his feet crushed. The consequence is that he is today a cripple, and being also an illiterate foreigner, no one wants to employ him.

He sued the company, and was granted the magnanimous sum of five hundred dollars, two hundred of which the lawyer kept, leaving three hundred to support him for life, and his family as long as they needed assistance. Of course this small sum did not last long, and he soon required more. Persons interested have done their best to find him work; especially have they tried to find an easy job for him from the C. N. R., in whose employ he was hurt, but without success. Today he is at the mercy of organized charity.

Wage earners, do you think that a man who has worked until he is seventy-four should have to spend his last years in hunger, or do you think that a young man crippled by a company in their mad race for profits, should be left to beg?

If you think this is just, then take your medicine; if not, unite with the Socialists (who aim to abolish the whole wretched system), and join in the struggle against the common foe—W. Irvine.

## OUR NEW SUB CARDS

If you never saw a sub card, here's an attempt at a definition. First, the word "sub"—now so popular and heard of so much. It is an abbreviation of the word subscription. Everybody knows what a card is; in this particular case it is a regular government postcard, same as sold all over Canada. A SUB CARD is a printed postal card, good for a 40-week subscription to Cotton's Weekly. The card is sent out with the return address printed on it, and of course requires no postage. We print thousands of them for hustlers who find in them the ideal method of approaching a prospect. The sub card is concrete evidence of subscription to the new subscriber; he pays his money and gets the card, which he can all out himself or have the hustler fill out.

Then there is no delay. It is mailed at once, and gets to you promptly. That's the greatest advantage about the Sub Card. There is no waiting to get a name to make up the required number for a club. The card is always on the job. The subscriber gets his paper promptly, and does not have a chance to think about fakes, etc.

These Sub Cards are sold at 25 cents each, four for a dollar. We have just issued a new card called the Red Seal Sub Card, and its going to be wonderfully popular. Send at least a dollar today by post four by return mail with a receipt card good for \$1.00 on Facts. Twelve cards for \$3.00, and a copy of Facts free, at once.

## BRINGS GOOD RESULTS.

A good hustler in Kingston, Ont., is an inveterate user of rubber stamps. Here is one good one. "40 WEEKS FOR 25 CENTS," which, with his name and address he stamps on every sample paper handed out. Mighty good idea, fellows. Use it.

## Eloquent Address by Socialist Member in House

MEMBER FOR NANAIMO WAS IN FIGHTING MOOD IN HIS MAIDEN EFFORT—STRONG INDICTMENT OF ALLEGED "PROSPERITY" IN BRITISH COLUMBIA—IS ONLY ENJOYED BY ONE TENTH OF COMMUNITY—FALLACY OF SO-CALLED "PATRIOTISM."

(Victoria Daily Times, January 24th).

John Place, Socialist member for Nanaimo, made his bow in the arena of party politics in the province yesterday afternoon, and few who listened to his impassioned utterances will soon forget the debut which was easily the most marked since the present session began.

His method is not perhaps what pale-faced students of oratory would recommend, or even sympathize with, but it is nevertheless forceful, red-blooded and clear. He took such definite stands on all the subjects he treated of that there was no opportunity for the House to mistake his meaning or his position on any of them. That he will be a personality in the House even the most casual observer must have admitted after yesterday's maiden effort, which was full of ruggedness and strength. As he told the members yesterday, and the chamber was hushed while he spoke, he himself had worked in the mines, he himself had been a teamster and a worker with his hands all his life, and so could appreciate the needs, the wrongs and the whole existence of those who were compelled to earn their daily bread by the sweat of their brows.

His ostensible purpose in continuing the debate was to make a few remarks on the proceedings of the House during the week in dealing with the speech from the throne. All the speakers on the ministerial side of the legislature had without exception agreed upon one point, that the speech from His Honor was the best ever; and seemingly the only dialectical result therefrom was one long cry of "prosperity." That cry was not warranted by any sane and shrewd examination into existing conditions.

Ninety per cent. of the people of this province, it has been estimated, are wage workers. He had travelled up and down among them, had mingled at all times with them, but had yet to find the prosperity of which the members of the House were evidently so certain. With regard to the miners, he confessed that he himself had been one. He invited the House to consider the position in which these men were placed today. Although the cost of living, according to official returns, had increased by 45 per cent., they would find that wages had scarcely augmented one iota in all that time; the position of the worker was infinitely worse than it was ten years ago; he had more to pay for the necessities of life and yet got the same money then as now.

## RAILWAY MATTERS.

He took up the consideration of the clause in the speech dealing with the advance in railway building, particularly as it had regard to the Canadian Northern construction. He had gone from end to end of the line and had talked to the workers on it; he had examined the hovels where they dwelt—places not fit for a man to live in. He had found out why the men were out on strike. These men, who worked from daylight until dark were earning a magnificent \$2.75 per day, they were getting \$3 and asked for it. Their request was not acceded to. They struck. Then it was proceeded Mr. Place, that special policemen were shipped in by the attorney-general to reduce them to order, and in many cases to drive them clean out of that particular part of the country. One of the largest Toronto newspapers had thought the situation of moment enough to warrant them sending a special correspondent along that line to inquire into conditions, and that full report by an independent observer would go far to convince even the most partisan that there was truth in the accusation that had been made.

"I want to go on record," said the member for Nanaimo, "in stating that the prosperity referred to in His Honor's speech, and talked so much of by members on the floor of this House does not and cannot apply to fully 90 per cent. of the people of this province, and I should like to hear from the government some explanation of the term."

The Grand Trunk, he averred, was not one whit better than the railroad already mentioned in the matter of conditions for workers on the road. He had heard it stated that officials of the line had been complaining of the scarcity of labor along the line; the real reason was not the sabotage of men, but the fact that laborers were prepared to walk 500 miles through the forests rather than endure the abominable conditions which prevailed in camps up there. It was time to cut out superfluous talk about prosperity and face the conditions squarely. He was forced to the conclusion that the members in the legislative chamber either had failed to see these conditions that he had outlined or did not want to see them.

## WHAT WILL HAPPEN?

The member for Nanaimo went on to take up another reference in the speech from the throne which had dealt with the opening of the Panama canal and the consequent bringing into this country of more labor. It had been averred that fully 50,000 people would come to the shores of British Columbia as soon as the canal was finished. "What will happen then?" was the question he put forth. "Will there be any legislation to face the problem of the incoming hosts of workers?" Even now the wages paid for hard manual toll of eight to ten hours per day were just at the bare point of subsistence, and nothing more. What would they be when vessels coming through the Panama canal had emptied their human freights into the waiting land?

He took the member for Skeena to task for quoting figures to support his contention that the prosperity of

the province was unbounded. "Figures can be quoted to prove almost anything," was Mr. Place's comment. "I wonder if the members ever analyzed those figures; have they really grasped what they mean?"

I will give you an instance of what I mean. In the Old Country there is one man, the Duke of Westminster, who has a rent roll of fifteen millions of dollars per year, and yet thirteen millions of British people (according to a recent statement by Chiozza Money) have not the wherewithal to feed and clothe themselves properly. You can prove anything you want with figures."

## THE WOMAN IN THE CASE.

The member for Nanaimo referred to a statement by the member for Alberni that he would like to see a woman on the labor commission. "If his opinions are the same as mine, he would believe that no self-respecting woman would care to travel on that commission." (Applause from the gallery was quickly silenced by the speaker.) "This is the first recognition," went on the member for Nanaimo, "by members of the House that women have a right to any such mission whatever. Why, every mother's son of them has voted and would vote against the extension of the suffrage to the other sex!"

AS CONCERNING PENSIONS.

The premier had brought forward the idea of pensions for civil servants. He would say then that he had no objection whatever to a man or woman receiving a pension after the days of his or her usefulness were over. But why not stretch the application of the scheme. For his part, he, the member for Nanaimo, was looking forward to the day when every man and woman who had to work for his or her living would receive such a reward in the evening of life. He objected to the particular way in which Conservatives would monopolize the pensions for practically every applicant would have to be of that particular political faith. He dubbed it as "rather brazen."

"If the premier is holding this out as an inducement, that while they are fit to work they will receive good pay, and afterwards a liberal pension, why does he not go a step further and offer them as well a few front seats in the courts of heaven. "I would like to suggest," he went on passionately, his voice ringing in every corner of the chamber. "I would like to suggest that men who have been working on the coal face for forty to sixty years should have some consideration in any pension scheme that is brought along. Contrast the position of the civil servant with that of the miner who has been almost broken on the wheel of toil. What are you going to do about him? Doesn't he need some consideration?"

The member for Nanaimo went on to break a lance with militarism and the craze for huge navy building. The premier talked much of the navy, and of patriotism. Did he ever stop to think or investigate where the Japanese battleships were being constructed in British yards, their guns forged in British factories; the weapons which might one day be turned against our own people being made under the Union Jack. "This question of a navy is a farce from beginning to end," commented the member for Nanaimo.

## WHAT IS PATRIOTISM?

"What is patriotism after all?" demanded the Socialist leader heatedly. "Every country is confined geographically within certain limits. The children within each of these territories are taught to respect the flag which waves over them and to believe that they are superior to anybody else in the world. And so they get false ideas of the position they hold in society. "In the old country, for instance," he continued, "there are two classes. One gets the best of everything, all the luxuries, all the comforts of life. There are those who are anxious to teach prosperity. The other class is composed of men who are working from the cradle to the grave; millions of them without enough to eat; who never knew in all their chequered lives what it was to get enough to eat."

"Where do they recruit from when war comes along? From whence do they get their soldiers and sailors? From the very ranks where they have nothing to defend. Only a job. And I never saw any job yet that was worth the fighting for."

Loud applause greeted the close of the member's speech, which was one of the best maiden efforts heard in the provincial chamber for many years.

## Popping in the Subs

Dear Comrades,—Here are a few more Pops for Cotton's Pop. I also think beats Popham's Pop. I also think it is high time all our comrades would rustle a few subs and not leave it to a few hustlers. We would soon reach the 50,000 mark. Wake up, comrades, and try and send in a few, as I think it beats arguments and hot air. A party told me a short time ago that I made him a Socialist, but I say no; he made himself one by reading Cotton's Weekly.—J. Hardie, Nelson, B.C.

## EVERYTHING UNIONIZED.

In the restaurant of the future: "Here, waiter, take this away. What do you mean by bringing me soup with a bit of paper sticking around in it? I can't serve you soup without that, sir. That's the union label."

Capitalists plan far into the future. The workers rarely if ever see a stone wall till they are in collision with it.

The time has gone by when plutocracy under the guise of religion can be preached into the masses. The preachers cannot realize it, but the empty pews of their churches should make the fact plain enough for them.

"Emulate the busy bee," say the hired writers of the capitalists. If the worker emulated the bee, he would work about six hours a day three months in the year, and have enough of the product of his labor left over from what it had cost him to live, to keep him in affluence all the winter. If the worker did as the busy bee, the capitalist parasites that are now making him scratch would have to hump for their own living, and they would probably be found clawing out their ears from a free lunch counter.

The British Columbia government granted the Salvation Army \$10,000, to help it bring domestic servants into the province. The Salvation Army shouts, "Glory, glory, Hallelujah!" and while it shouts and sings and hollers, it keeps its weather eye out for the almighty dollar and annexes great wads of it from the henchmen of the labor skinner for its services in dumping jobless wage workers where the masters want to use them as a club against wageworkers on the job, so that wages may be forced down to a lower level.

Great Britain often boasts of her native army in India. But she does not inform the world that wherever a native regiment is stationed there are two regiments of British soldiers. The British are afraid to trust their native pets. These native regiments are never sent into action alone; they are invariably accompanied by an overwhelming party of whites. To resist means death, to go ahead means there is a chance for life. Black as is his hide, the Indian does not care to have it punctured any more than does his white brother, so he shoots down his oppressed brothers for the glorification of parasites of foreign England.

Men are working by day in shops, and far into the night at their homes devising various mechanical schemes which they may sell and gain a competence. If their ideas are accepted they may possibly be able to cease being a wage slave. But their efforts are directed into a wrong channel. The masters buy these improved machines, and the workers thus replaced are thrown out, while those remaining have to double their former efforts to keep pace with the call of the modern invention. Under Socialism an invention for lessening labor would be paid for, and used to benefit the whole people, not for the benefit of the parasites. The inventor would be just as well off, and his fellow worker would be much better off.

Be a soldier. Be a saviour of your country. Dress up in a bespangled uniform which makes you resemble a bloated potato bug. Line up with a lot of other insects, and be chased, all over a barrack yard by a nine-year old gentleman cadet from a family whose ancestors have all been officers in the noble British army. Go down town, and if your pants are rolled up, or your headgear is not sitting on your ivory dome at exactly the right place, a mounted officer will ride up and bawl you out before the whole populace. There are lots of more fine inducements held out which you should take into consideration if you wish to become a warrior.

## WHO'S NEXT?

The toad beneath the harrow knows: Exactly where the tooth point goes; The butterfly along the road Preaches contentment to the toad.

—Kipling  
The worker beneath his burden knows Not even so much as does the toad; For the shirker through his writers shows

That a burden is certainly no load. The Rebel,  
But he's waking up—he knows his foe, And he knows where his surplus labor goes; For the Socialist press in the Marxian code, Preaches revolt to the human toad.

## A SOCIALIST PENNANT

We are still supplying that handsome Socialist Pennant. It is a beautiful piece of work. Red felt, 11 1/2 inches, international emblem embossed in five colors. Opening for case and two bow ties. Sent free postpaid for a club of ten 40-week subscriptions at 25 cents, or an order for the pennant sent will be sent at one time.

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In clubs of four or over, 25% discount. Same rates apply to England and British colonies, except Australia. Subscriptions from England are in shillings and pence; in clubs of four or over one shilling each. U. S. and foreign subscriptions \$1.00 per year.

During the Christmas holidays the teachers of Belgium met at the Maison du Peuple, Brussels, and founded an organization of their own, which is to be allied with the Socialist party.

TELLS ABOUT

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## LONG ENOUGH STATIONARY

Don't you think, comrades, your paper has hung around the 25,000 mark long enough? If you think so, just get busy among those fellow farmers of yours and those fellow wage slaves, and get them to part with their hard-earned bits for forty weeks of the paper.

Agitation, education and organization are the three watch words of the Socialist movement.

The best way you can agitate and educate is by spreading the literature of Socialism.

Cotton's is the cheapest and most effective method of getting people interested in the movement in Canada.

We do not claim for Cotton's that it goes deeply into the analysis of the capitalist mode of production, nor that it presses into the innermost recesses of scientific Socialism. This is not its mission.

Cotton's is a propaganda and agitation paper. It is a paper that non-Socialists can be got to read, and that will investigate further.

When you neglect to spread Cotton's to other persons not at present awakened, you are holding back the movement. For the majority of the people must be awakened to Socialism before capitalism can be overthrown, and every person you neglect to reach is a chance lost to make the Socialist movement more powerful.

We are all watching to see Cotton's go to the 50,000 mark. Will you help as much as you can to put the circulation to that figure? Will you help, not only next week and next week, but NOW as well?

## CIRCULATION STATEMENT.

Week of February 6th, 1913.

Ontario	On	Total
British Columbia	311	10359
Saskatchewan	154	4546
Alberta	52	2345
Manitoba	108	72
Nova Scotia	78	1470
Prince George	73	31
Foreign	19	6
New Brunswick	4	12
Yukon Territory	4	481
Newfoundland	25	0
Prince Edward Island	0	360
	997	691

Loss for week—215.  
Total issue—32,259.

## ABOUT FACTS

"Facts" is a book upon which you put every spare minute of your time, straining out ways and means of improving it and making it more useful to the agitator. It is a book that is made solely for use, and with the one idea of furnishing in as complete a form as possible all the information, Canadian and world-wide, relative to the advance and position of Socialism. Every new issue we produce is 100 per cent. more complete than the previous one. If you have not a copy of the "All Red" edition of "Cotton's Compendium of Facts," you should get one at once. All you need to do is to land twelve subscribers at \$1.00, or order twelve sub cards for the same amount. Or you can take a road bundle to that extent, or make a contribution to the Agitation Battery. A combination order for \$1.00 of sub cards, bundle of agitation, any way you like, also gets Facts.

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Facts is always sent free, postpaid, in heavy mailing, clamp envelope, contains 128 pages, nice pocket size, beautifully printed, strong red cover, cloth reinforced, red edges.

## GOOD ADVICE.

"Whenever a prelate or prominent layman denounces Socialism, some of our contemporaries consider it a good idea to save again. Dear brothers, why not give more space to work at improving our social and industrial conditions?"—Des Moines, Ia., Catholic Tribune.

"Pass it along! What? A copy of Cotton's."

## STOPS TOBACCO HABIT IN ONE DAY

Storium Publishes Free Book  
Showing How Tobacco Habit Can Be Banished in From One to Five Days at Home.

The Elders Sanitarium, a branch office of which is located at 1425 Yonge St., Toronto, Canada, has published a free book showing the deadly effect of the tobacco habit, and how it can be banished in from one to five days at home.

Men who have used tobacco for more than fifty years have tried this method and say it is entirely successful, and in addition to banishing the desire for tobacco has improved their health wonderfully. This method banishes the desire for tobacco, no matter whether it is smoking, chewing, or snuff dipping.

As this book is being distributed free, anyone wanting a copy should send their name and address at once.

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