

## Bank of British North America.

Fenelon Falls.

**SAVINGS DEPARTMENT.**  
R. A. Robinson,  
Manager.

### Professional Cards.

#### LEGAL.

F. A. McDIARMID.

BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, Etc., FENELON FALLS. Office, Colborne street, opposite Post-office. Money to loan on real estate at lowest current rates.

McLAUGHLIN & PEEL.

BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, &c. Money to loan on real estate at lowest current rates. Office, Kent street, opposite Market, Lindsay.

R. J. McLAUGHLIN.

J. A. PEEL.

G. H. HOPKINS,

BARRISTER, &c. SOLICITOR FOR the Ontario Bank. Money to loan at lowest rates on terms to suit the borrower. Offices: No. 6, William Street South, Lindsay, Ont.

STEWART & O'CONNOR,

BARRISTERS, NOTARIES, &c. MONEY to loan at lowest current rates. Terms to suit borrowers. Office on corner of Kent and York streets, Lindsay.

T. STEWART.

L. V. O'CONNOR, B. A.

MOORE & JACKSON,

BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, &c. Office, William street, Lindsay.

F. D. MOORE.

A. JACKSON

#### AUCTIONEER.

STEPHEN OLIVER,

LINDSAY ONT.  
Live Stock and general Auctioneer.  
Write for dates before advertising.

#### MEDICAL.

DR. H. H. GRAHAM.

M. D., C. M., M. R. C. S. Eng., M. C. P. & S., Ont., F. T. M. S.

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON & ACCOUCHEUR. Office, Francis Street, Fenelon Falls.

DR. A. WILSON,

M. D., M. C. P. & S., Ontario,  
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON & ACCOUCHEUR. Office, Colborne Street, Fenelon Falls.

#### DENTAL.

Dr. S. J. SIMS, DENTIST,  
Fenelon Falls.

Graduate of Toronto University and Royal College of Dental Surgeons.

ALL BRANCHES OF DENTISTRY performed according to the latest improved methods at moderate prices.

OFFICE:—Over Burgoyne's store, Colborne street

DRS. NEELANDS & IRVINE,

DENTISTS LINDSAY.

Natural teeth preserved. Crown and bridge work a specialty. Splendid fits in artificial teeth. Painless extraction. Gas administered to over 9,000 persons with great success.

## ABOUT TIME

to think of your Fall and Winter FOOTWEAR.

We have received this month the following well-known makes:

25 doz. pairs of the Empress shoes for women; price \$2.00 to \$4.00.

300 pairs of the Slater shoes for men; price \$3.50 to \$5.00.

40 cases of men's, women's, boys', misses' and children's Rubbers from the best Canadian factories.

The length of time a shoe wears is the best way to test its quality. Customers often tell us they have worn the Slater or Empress Shoe for over a year.

## GROCERIES.

This season's goods.

New Selected Raisins.

New Cleaned Currants.

20 cases Horseshoe Salmon.

40 cases Corn, Tomatoes and Peas.

20 half chests of Japan Tea at 25c.

## POULTRY.

I will pay the highest cash or trade price for live Chickens, Hens, Ducks, Geese or Turkeys delivered at my store or poultry house any Monday.

J. L. ARNOLD.

## SHOES FOR THE WET DAYS.



Our Shoes will be found to fill all requirements. Particularly graceful in form and thoroughly well made from excellent stock. And the different shapes enable us to suit all tastes and fit all feet perfectly. Prices fit the pockets.

W. L. ROBSON.

## Who's Your Tailor?

If you ask any particularly well-dressed man in Fenelon Falls or surrounding district, "Who makes your clothes?" invariably he will tell you

## 'TOWNLEY.'

Be one of the number, and call and see what he is doing for the Fall and Winter. His prices are right, consistent with first-class style and workmanship. He makes no other.

## A New Wrinkle.

(By Upton Sinclair, Princeton, N. J.)

My Friend and Fellow Citizen:

Here is a brand new wrinkle. Here is something you never heard of before.

Here is a newspaper article written by a man who was not paid to write it, and sent to you by a man who has paid the postage out of his own pocket for your benefit.

And yet it is neither a green-goods circular, nor a patent medicine advertisement, nor a United States Labor Bureau report.

It is a new wrinkle.

The man who did this, you say, must have had something to gain by it; the writer of it must have had some object. What does he want? He will tell you.

He has an opportunity of obtaining a government position, guaranteed him during his good behavior, and paying him a salary of twenty-five hundred dollars a year for six or eight hours' work a day. Quite a desirable position, as most men would think.

And yet that is only a small part of the advantage of it. It is a position in a land where there exists neither poverty nor luxury, neither millionaires, beggars, tramps nor unemployed; where there is practically no vice, no crime and very little drunkenness; and where there is no standing armies, no navies, and no war. Do you blame him for hustling for such a job?

He can get it only on one condition—a condition that at first may seem peculiar. He can get it provided he can induce a majority of his fellow-citizens to accept an exactly similar one. He can get it, provided he can succeed, by using such talent for writing as God has given him, in opening the eyes of his fellow-citizens to the fact that, in order for every sober, honest and industrious man in the country to have such a life position, it is only necessary that a majority of the voters of the country should go to the polls and register their desire for it.

Does this interest you? Does it interest you enough to make you willing to read on and learn a little about it? Does it interest you enough to make you willing, in case the writer's argument sounds the least bit plausible, to spend a penny or two for more information about it? If it does, sit right down on the nearest stump or doorstep and give him a chance. And while you are reading, remember that he has only a little space, and that he is trying to put as much as he can into it. So think about it, as you go; and when you get through with it, think about it some more; and keep right on thinking about it after that, and do not ever let anybody persuade you to stop thinking.

You have heard of Socialism, of course. You have been taught that Socialism means anarchy and insurrection; that Socialists desire to destroy the church and the home—and so on.

When you have read this you will understand that Socialism has nothing to do with anarchy or insurrection, that it has nothing to do with any man's religion, and has no designs upon any man's home, save to free it from its misery and squalor. Also, you will understand why some people tell lies about the Socialists.

There was a time in history when all the people in the world were governed by lords and barons who compelled them to fight for them and work for them; who taxed them and shut them up in dungeons at their pleasure. These lords and barons fought with each other, and the big ones got the best of the little ones, and then the people were governed by kings and emperors.

A hundred and thirty years ago, for instance, the American nation belonged to an unamiable old gentleman who lived in England; he considered Americans his "subjects," and he taxed them just as he chose, and compelled them to go to war for his amusement. Then one day they rose up against this old gentleman and said they were no longer his "subjects," and would no longer pay him taxes, but would govern themselves and be free. That great event was the American Revolution, and the result of it was the American republic.

Now, the Socialist claims that if you look around you at the present-day world and study it carefully, you will find a similar process going on and a similar revolution preparing—only in another field. It is no longer a question of governments, of the way men protect their lives; it is a question of industries, of the way men get their daily bread. Ten years ago the means whereby men got their daily bread in

this country were all owned by industrial lords and barons—the great employers. By means of the industrial form of war, which is competition, a few of these men have prevailed, and now we have industrial monarchy, with Rockefeller, Morgan and half a dozen others for our kings. And these men, owning, as they do, all the means of production and distribution of the necessaries of life—the railroads and the telegraphs, the factories, the mines and oil fields—compel every man to work for them and receive mere living wages in return, paying over the whole of the balance in a new form of taxes, called "profits."

This being the case, the Socialist claims that, sooner or later, the American people—the men of the railroads, the mines, the factories and the farms, who do all the work and produce all the commodities—will have their eyes open to the fact that they are living under a form of slavery, and will make up their minds to produce henceforth for their own use, and not for the "profit" of any master. They will accomplish this by a revolution at the polls; they will overthrow the present industrial despotism and they will set up in its stead—the Industrial Republic.

Have you never thought of such a thing as an Industrial Republic? An arrangement for operating the productive machinery of society in the same way that our political machinery is operated; in which the railroads, the factories and the mines are the property of the whole community, to be used by all upon equal terms, and to be managed by officers elected by vote?

You are the grandsons of the men of Bunker Hill and Lexington, of Saratoga and Valley Forge—the men who declared that "taxation without representation is tyranny." Do you think that you can tell me any reason why a man has a right to be represented when he pays his taxes, and no right to be represented where he gets his daily bread, but does not pay taxes? You say to me, perhaps, that a man is not represented, but that still he is free. But let us suppose, for instance, that he is a steel workman. Can he get his daily bread upon any terms save those that the barons of the Steel Trust are willing to give him?

Do you not see that a man who can determine the price you get for your labor or your produce, and the prices you pay for your purchases, is just as much your master—the owner of your property, your time and your toil—as one who can come directly and tax you part of your income.

All over the world men have come to see this, and all over the world they are organizing for the mighty change. It is a battle of ideas, a battle to open men's eyes to the truth; it is known as the Socialist movement.

The Socialist party is to-day the greatest political party the world has ever seen. It is organized in every civilized land, and it numbers thirty millions of adherents, and casts eight million of votes. In Germany its vote has risen from 30,000 in 1867 to 487,000 in 1877, to 763,000 in 1887, to 1,787,000 in 1893, to 3,003,000 in 1903. In Austria it has risen from 90,000 in 1895 to 1,000,000 in 1900; and in Belgium it has risen from 334,000 in 1894 to 534,000 in 1898. In France it names members of the cabinet, and in Italy and Australia it holds the balance of power and turns out ministries. In Japan it has started its first newspaper, and in the Argentine Republic it has elected its first deputy. In the United States it made its first nominations in 1888, and it cast 2,000 votes. In 1892 it cast 21,000 votes, in 1900 it cast 126,000, and in 1902 it cast 235,000 votes. In 1904 it will cast between six and eight hundred thousand votes; in 1908 it will cast three or four million votes, and then Socialism will be the only living political issue in America.

Have you ever noticed that in all railroad wrecks the passengers in the Pullmans are very seldom hurt. Why? Because the Pullmans are solidly and substantially built, and resist a collision that smashes a common day coach into kindling wood. And why is this? The answer can be summed up in five words—railroads are run for profit.

Socialism means economic not social equality. It will not force you to associate with people who are distasteful to you; it will simply deprive you of the power of taking advantage of your fellows, and your fellows can take no economic advantage of you.