

# The Fenelon Falls Gazette.

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FENELON FALLS, ONTARIO, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 28TH, 1902.

No. 3.

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The ONT. WIRE FENCING CO., Limited,  
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BARRISTERS, Solicitors, Etc., Lindsay  
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Office: Over Burgoyne & Co's store. The  
Fenelon Falls office will be open every  
Wednesday afternoon from arrival of train  
from Lindsay. Money to loan on real  
estate at lowest current rates.

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BARRISTER, &c. SOLICITOR FOR  
the Ontario Bank. Money to loan at  
lowest rates on terms to suit the borrower.  
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to loan at lowest current rates. Terms  
to suit borrowers. Office on corner of Kent  
and York streets, Lindsay.

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eur. Office, Colborne Street, Fenelon  
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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, Col-  
borne street

Dr. NEELANDS, DENTIST, LINDSAY,

Extracts teeth without pain by gas (vital-  
ized air) administered by him for 27 years.  
He studied the gas under Dr. Colton, of  
New York, the originator of gas for extract-  
ing teeth. Dr. Colton writes Dr. Neelands  
that he has given the gas to 186,417 per-  
sons without an accident from the gas.  
Other pain obtundors used. A good set of  
teeth inserted for \$10. Dr. Neelands  
visits Fenelon Falls (McArthur House) the  
third Tuesday of every month. Call early  
and secure an appointment.

A Sunderland lady writes Dr. Neelands  
that he had made her a successful fit after  
having eight sets of teeth made in Toronto  
and elsewhere.

W. H. GROSS, DENTIST.

The beautiful Crown and Bridge work  
practised with success. Gas and all other  
anesthetics for extracting teeth without  
pain. A set of Artificial Teeth, better than  
the average, for \$8 00. Rooms directly  
opposite Wood's stove depot, Lindsay.

SECOND DIVISION COURT

—OF THE—

County of Victoria.

The next sittings of the above Court will  
be held in Dickson's hall, Fenelon Falls,  
ON MONDAY, APRIL 14th, 1902,

commencing at 1 o'clock in the afternoon  
Thursday, April 3rd, will be the last day  
of service on defendants residing in this  
county. Defendants living in other coun-  
ties must be served on or before Saturday,  
March 29th.

B. C. EDWARDS, E. D. HAND,  
Baillif. Clerk.  
Fenelon Falls, January 14th, 1902.



THE NEW  
SHOE

FOR  
WOMEN

“THE BEST THEY MAKE.”

Sold only by

J. L. Arnold.

Fresh Frozen  
Sea Herrings.

FIRST OF THE SEASON.

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 Spring and Summer.  
His prices are right, consistent with first-class  
style and workmanship. He makes no other.

ARE YOU  
INTERESTED IN

RINGS?

Engagement Rings,  
Wedding Rings,  
Diamond Rings.

WRITE

GEO. W. BEALL,

THE JEWELLER,

Lindsay,

For particulars. You will save  
money. You can rely on what  
you get.

What Becomes of the Surplus?

(From the New York Worker.)

Senator Depew declares that the peo-  
ple of the United States are producing  
every year two billion dollars' worth  
more goods than they can consume, and  
that this is why the United States must  
have foreign markets, in the Philip-  
pines, in China, anywhere. This is  
taken as an evidence of prosperity; and  
so it is. But who is it that makes this  
prosperity possible, and who is it that  
enjoys the prosperity?

In the first place, all the goods, in-  
cluding the \$2,000,000,000 surplus, are  
created by the working people of the  
country—by the agricultural workers  
(a large share of whom are either wage  
laborers or tenants or mortgaged farm-  
ers who might as well be tenants) and  
by the laborers, factory operatives, and  
mechanics in other industries. In gen-  
eral, they are produced by the wage  
workers and farmers.

But why is there a surplus? Why  
cannot the producers of these goods con-  
sume them also? Is it that the work-  
ing people already have as many and as  
good clothes and hats and shoes, as  
much and as good food, as many books,  
as much furniture, as much of all the  
good things of life as they can possibly  
use, or as they want to use? We all  
know that this is not so.

Why, then, can not the producers of  
all this wealth consume it all? The  
answer is: BECAUSE THEY ARE NOT  
THE OWNERS OF THEIR PRODUCT. Be-  
ing wage-workers, not owning the means  
of production with which they work,  
they receive in return for their labor-  
power only a part of the value their  
labor creates. Their product belongs to  
the capitalists who own the means of  
production, and all the surplus that re-  
mains, after the payment of the work-  
ers' wages, falls to the capitalists' share.

The capitalists' share of the workers'  
product grows constantly larger and  
larger, both absolutely and proportion-  
ately, as the resources of the country  
are developed, as the methods of pro-  
duction are improved, and as industry  
becomes organized on a larger scale. It  
is impossible for the capitalists to con-  
sume the whole of this surplus, and  
they look for opportunities to re-invest  
it.

To put it in other words; the goods  
which are created are produced for sale.  
But the producers, having received in  
wages only a part of the value of this  
product, are able to buy only part of it.  
The capitalists, on the other hand, are  
able to buy the remaining share, but do  
not need it all, and cannot consume it  
all. Thus there remains a surplus of  
goods—about two billion dollars' worth  
annually, at the present stage of our  
development—for which there is no sale  
in the United States, and since, under  
capitalism, industry is carried on only  
for sale at a profit, if no other market  
can be found for this surplus, the whole  
machinery of production must come to  
a standstill, and we have “hard times.”

The fact remains that the American  
working people produce for the Ameri-  
can capitalists, every year, an aggregate  
value two billion dollars in excess of all  
that the American working people CAN  
BUY, plus all that the American capiti-  
lists WANT TO BUY. Goods equal to  
this surplus in value are sold in foreign  
markets by the American capitalists  
every year, and are paid for by the for-  
eign purchasers in some other way than  
by sending their products here.

Evidently the price paid for this sur-  
plus will belong to the American capi-  
talists, because the surplus goods them-  
selves belonged to them, although not  
produced by them. And this is the  
essential point. As to how the price is  
paid, that is really a minor question.  
Part of it may be paid by sending gold  
to this country. But the capitalist does  
not care to hoard gold indefinitely; and,  
as a matter of fact, the price is being  
paid in another way.

In former years foreign capitalists  
have owned a large part of the means  
of production in America. English,  
German, French and other European  
capitalists have held a large part of the  
stocks and bonds of American railroad  
and manufacturing companies, banks,  
etc. This constituted a debt which  
American capitalists owed to the capi-  
talists of Europe. But since American  
industry has developed so far that the  
American working people are able to  
produce a large surplus, this debt is be-  
ing rapidly reduced. The price of the  
surplus of American exports (owned, be  
it remembered, by American capitalists)  
is simply credited on this debt.

To sum it up in a single sentence:  
The meaning of the “favorable balance  
of trade” is that AMERICAN WORKING-  
MEN ARE SUPPLYING AMERICAN CAPI-  
TALISTS WITH THE MEANS TO BUY OUT  
EUROPEAN CAPITALISTS WHO NOW OWN  
A PART OF AMERICA'S MEANS OF PRO-  
DUCTION. The result, so far as the  
working class of this country is concern-  
ed, is simply A CHANGE OF MASTERS!  
Instead of creating profits for the Roths-  
childs, they will create profits for the  
Morgans and the Rockefellers.

When this process is completed, when  
American capitalists have bought out  
all the foreign investors, they will, in  
turn (if their prosperity continues)  
themselves become investors in foreign  
capital. Indeed, this has already be-  
gun, for American capitalists already  
own manufacturing plants in England,  
in Russia, in China, and elsewhere.

“America's economic supremacy,”  
therefore, of which we hear so much—  
the result of American prosperity car-  
ried to the farthest extreme possible  
under the capitalist system—means only  
this: INSTEAD OF HAVING AMERICAN  
WORKINGMEN CREATING PROFITS TO BE  
DIVIDED AMONG AMERICAN AND EURO-  
PEAN CAPITALISTS, WE WOULD HAVE  
AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN AND ASIATIC  
MEN TOILING TOGETHER TO CREATE  
PROFITS FOR AMERICAN CAPITALISTS.

This is a very alluring prospect for  
the patriotic American exploiters of la-  
bor, and for the Depew and Hannas  
who speak for them at Washington.  
But for the toilers in field and mine  
and factory it is a very different matter.  
The cry of “Prosperity” is raised sim-  
ply to confuse and mislead the work-  
ingmen into voting for the interests of the  
Morgans and Rockefellers, who keep  
the Depew and Hannas in their pay.  
When the workingmen see through the  
game, they will vote for a very different  
kind of prosperity.

Capitalism, spreading over the whole  
world, is dividing the whole world into  
two classes of exploiters and exploited,  
capitalists and wage slaves. Every-  
where, as capitalism develops, a larger  
share of the product goes to the masters  
as profit and a smaller share to the  
workers as wages, while everywhere the  
master class becomes smaller and the  
working class becomes bigger as the  
process goes on. And the consequence  
is that in every other land that comes  
under the rule of “civilization”—that  
is, of the profit-and-wage system—the  
purchasing power of the masses is grad-  
ually reduced; and the desires of the  
masters, luxurious though they may be,  
cannot make up for this contraction of  
the market.

Whenever an American capitalist sets  
up a modern factory or builds a rail-  
road or opens a mine in South America,  
in Russia, in China or Japan, he helps  
to make the continuance of prosperity  
impossible. Capitalism is a suicidal  
system. It must expand or break down;  
but just in proportion as it expands it  
destroys its own foundation.

“Citizen and Country,” Toronto,  
says, “Merrie England is still the most  
popular book on our list. Every day  
we send a bundle or two of it some-  
where. It makes Socialists on sight.”

The leading laundry in Revelstoke,  
B. C., has been forced to close its doors  
owing to the competition of Chinese la-  
bor, and the Socialists now propose that  
the plant (valued at \$6,000) be pur-  
chased, and that the city own and op-  
erate it. The idea of municipal own-  
ership keeps on growing.”