

The Fenelon Falls Gazette.

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Professional Cards.

LEGAL.

McLAUGHLIN, McDIARMID & PEEL,

BARRISTERS, Solicitors, Etc., Lindsay and Fenelon Falls. Lindsay Office: Kent-St., opposite Market. Fenelon Falls 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.

R. J. McLAUGHLIN. F. A. McDIARMID
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

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 & ACCOUCHUR. Office, Francis Street, Fenelon Falls.

DR. A. WILSON,

M. B., M. C. P. & S., Ontario.

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON & ACCOUCHUR. 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

Dr. NEELANDS, DENTIST, LINDSAY,

Extracts teeth without pain by gas (vitalized air) administered by him for 27 years. He studied the gas under Dr. Colton, of New York, the originator of gas for extracting teeth. Dr. Colton writes Dr. Neelands that he has given the gas to 186,417 persons without an accident from the gas. Other pain obtunders 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.

I HAVE PURCHASED W. McKEOWN'S FURNITURE BUSINESS,

and will carry a large and up-to-date stock of furniture.

Am also prepared to do all kinds of

Carriage Making,
Repairing and
Repainting,

and to make

DOORS AND SASH.

Planing done on short notice.

S. S. Gainer.



SLATER

SHOES.

Our first consignment of Slater Shoes for Spring and Summer trade has arrived.

All the latest styles and best qualities of leather.

Prices \$3.50 and \$5.

J. L. Arnold,

SOLE LOCAL AGENTS FOR
"The Slater Shoe"

My Spring Stock of
BOOTS AND SHOES

has arrived, and contains a number of new styles, and the prices will be found lower than I ever had the pleasure of offering you before.

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.

The Future Farmer.

When the first shoe factory or wagon factory was built, the shoemakers and wagonmakers did not go out of business. It required some time for the new and better methods to supply the demands. But they finally disappeared. The first few scientifically managed farms, embracing machinists, chemists, managers, and every technical knowledge that can be used, are here. The small farmer is here too, and will remain a few years longer, but he is doomed to extinction. The present methods of farming, improved as they are over the methods of days gone by, are very crude and wasteful. Secretary of Agriculture Wilson, in a recent article for the press, stated that he saw in the near future a system of gigantic farming that would create a greater change in that industry than in any of the industries that have been revolutionized by modern methods. The waste of raising crops on small farms is beyond computation. The machinery and technical knowledge for scientific farming is not possible of application to a farm of less than thousands of acres, and the greater the farm the more advantages can be used. Even to-day the successful farmer has to have much machinery, must be a good business man, and requires much technical knowledge. The machinery that will produce the great results will be such as will cost more than the average large farm, but it will handle thousands of acres as easily as a few hundreds. The government reports have shown that wheat can be raised at a labor cost of less than four cents a bushel, that corn can be raised for eleven cents, and so on.

With all these facts staring them in the face, is it not time that farmers were finding out "where they are at?" What of the future? Do they think that they can compete with such methods? And when there are sufficient of these rapidly increasing farms to supply the annual product, do they not see that they will no more be permitted to do business than the old time shoemaker or wagonmaker? They may think it will not come in their time, but that is what the other fellows thought. And their tools are worthless and their occupation gone, just as will be the obsolete tools and occupation of the average farmer of to-day. That we are in an age of progress, that machinery and methods will go on perfecting, will be admitted by all. The forward march is not going to stop for any person or any interests. If the farmers saw all these things, they would be helpless to stop it or change it. It is inevitable.

The only thing that can save them and their children from serfdom to the great corporation-owned and operated farms of the next few years, is a change in the industrial system. Individually they cannot own these gigantic farms; nor can all of them hope to have an interest in the corporations that will own them under the coming system. The only thing that can be done, and the thing that must be done, is for the whole people to own and operate the agricultural as well as all other industries of the nation, so that the benefits coming from the improved methods shall inure to the benefit of the workers in the national vineyard. This is the future of farming, as well as of other industries. There is no escaping it; but there will be the escaping from much suffering and misery if the people wake up soon

enough, and apply the remedy before the ills shall have fastened themselves too firmly on the nation.

The remedy is the establishment of a Socialist government. To do that will require the election of Socialist candidates, for no others would or could establish such a system. Under Socialism the whole people will own and operate the agricultural department, instead of corporations doing it. The whole people will use the highest idealogy of machinery and methods, and the whole people will get the equal benefit of such results. Otherwise, a few people will get the benefits, while the millions who work in the departments will become the mere slaves of the corporations. Between these conditions the farmers must choose for themselves and their children. Where are you at?—Appeal to Reason.

The Class Struggle.

At the Denver Labor Conference, Father Hagerty, of the Catholic church, made an address, in which he said:

"The reason the average man does not understand Socialism is because he has not fully investigated its principles. The grumblings of underpaid men, the sad eyes of overworked women and the half starved condition of children call for a remedy, and that remedy is in Socialism. To understand the groanings of the down trodden we must labor and live with those who groan. As his economic education goes on, his eyes are opened, and he begins to grasp the fact that in all periods of history intelligent discontent has been the torch-bearer of progress and civilization. There is no more terrible doctrine than that which teaches the poor working-man to be content. The doctrine of contentment is mockery. The aged mechanic who has outlived his usefulness and is sent to the poor-house, becomes to the public contractor an algebratic quantity. He is taught on Sunday to be content, and is left severely alone the rest of the week. In the meantime the millionaires live in palaces, and their sons continue to rob the people of three-fourths of what they produce, and furnish them with barely enough lubricating oil to keep the machinery of life in motion. The right to earn meat and bread for the body is prior to law, and whenever law operates against the rights of a family it ceases to be a just law. The jingle of gold drowns the voice of justice, and, to straighten out the crookedness of law, courts of equity must be established.

"The absolute and unbiased testimony of an editor of a New York medical journal shows that 30 per cent. of those who die are less than five years of age. Socialism would do away with this, because it does away with the conditions that bring about this mortality rate in young life. Socialism will place the man who digs in the ditch on an equal basis with the man who guides the intricate machinery of a large manufacturing concern. Labor is the only source of wealth, and the sole measure of value. The only legitimate exchange is between labor and labor, and not between idleness and toil. A certificate of toil is the only thing that entitles a man to be called a gentleman in any part of the world."

The Testimony of Clergymen.

"The ideal of Socialism is right. Socialism is found in the New Testament."—Rev. R. H. Macpherson, Presbyterian, Albert, N. B.

"I do not believe that if Christ were now on earth, he would be a member of any particular sect. But he would, in all probability, be a Socialist."—Rev. George M. Campbell, Methodist, Fredrickton, N. B.

"Socialism is inevitable. It is the industrial movement of the world. The corporations of to-day, like ancient conquerors, set their boundaries wherever they will, and disdain to regulate the output to suit the needs of the commonwealth."—Rev. Dr. Joseph Pullman, President N. Y. Methodist Conference.

Co-operation is in the air. Winnipeg Unionists are starting a co-operative bakery, and Unionists and Socialists in Toronto and St. Thomas have now co-operative schemes of their own.

The landlord who owns the land has a country, and ought to be filled with joy at the words "My Country"; but the worker who has no home, no land, no place that he can call his own—that one has no country. The landlord has a country; the worker has a grave.