

The Fenelon Falls Gazette.

VOL. XXXI.

FENELON FALLS, ONTARIO, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 20TH, 1903.

No. 2.

The Bank of
**BRITISH NORTH
AMERICA.**

Capital £1,000,000.
Reserve £350,000.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT.

Deposits of \$1 and over Received.
Interest at 3 per cent.

**Farmers' Notes
Discounted.**

R. A. ROBINSON,
Manager.

Professional Cards.

LEGAL.

F. A. McDIARMID.

BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, &c., LINDSAY
and Fenelon Falls. Lindsay office,
Milne's block, near post-office. Fenelon
Falls office, over J. C. McKeggie & Co.'s
Bank. The Fenelon Falls office will be
open every Wednesday afternoon from ar-
rival of train from Lindsay. 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, Lin-
dsey, 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. Of-
fice, William street, Lindsay.**

F. D. MOORE. **A. JACKSON**

MEDICAL.

DR. H. H. GRAHAM.

—M. D., C. M., M. R. C. S. Eng., M. O. P. & S.,
ONT., F. T. M. S.—

**PHYSICIAN, SURGEON & ACCOUCH-
eur.** Office, Francis Street, Fenelon
Falls.

DR. A. WILSON.

—M. D., M. C. P. & S., Ontario,—

**PHYSICIAN, SURGEON & ACCOUCH-
eur.** 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, 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 obtundants 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.

AT ARNOLD'S.

Evaporated Peaches,
Evaporated Apricots,
Evaporated Apples,
Fresh Figs,
Fresh Prunes.

BREAKFAST CEREALS—

Quaker Oats,
Force,
Tillson's Pan-dried Rolled Oats,
Swiss Food,
Shredded Wheat Biscuits,
Purity Wheat,
Self-rising Buckwheat Flour.

We have almost everything
you can ask for in Groceries.
All goods the very best
quality.

AT ARNOLD'S.

You can get
the "C. R. Co."
Rubbers
at
W. L. Robson's.

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.

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.

A Remarkable Conversation.

Not many months ago, while travel-
ing toward Chicago, and sitting in the
smoking parlor of a fast train, I formed
one of those companionships which so
frequently occur to those of culture who
travel. There is a sense of loneliness,
while whirling over the rails, that in-
vites company. The gentleman whose
acquaintance I made was both a student
and a scholar. Our conversation soon
turned to economic questions, and led
to mutual explanations. I was en route
to attend a Socialistic convention, and
he was returning to New York after a
business trip west. He was a Wall-
street speculator, and a man of great
wealth. A remarkable conversation fol-
lowed. I found him thoroughly conver-
sant with the philosophy of Socialism.
"It is," he said, "a common custom
among men of my class to discuss Soci-
alistic economics, never, however, in the
hearing of clerks or employees. The
men now at the head of economic affairs
are thoroughly cognizant of the inevit-
able trend towards Socialism, and realize
that the trusts are but doing the pre-
liminary work of organization, that will
eventually lead to collective ownership
by all the people of the industries the
trusts are now organizing."

I asked: "Since you are so clear in
your analysis, why do you not openly
espouse Socialism?"

"That is not our work," he replied,
"but the task set for the working class.
If they wait for us to establish Social-
ism, it will never come, for we have
plenty, and, so long as we can live from
the toil of others, you may depend upon
it that we will continue to do so. I be-
lieve, however, that it is inevitable that
the working classes will unite their
strength and capture the political pow-
ers, and then the establishment of Soci-
alism will be inevitable."

The conversation then turned to the
impending panic, and to my request for
information concerning coming events,
this was his reply:

"Experienced Wall street men real-
ize that it cannot long be delayed, and
the wise ones are preparing for it by
slowly selling their stocks on the mar-
ket, and buying bonds or converting
them into cash. When the crash comes
I shall go to Italy, and spend my days
at the watering places and in the art
galleries, where I shall not see the suf-
fering of my countrymen."

This is a true report of the essentials
of the conversation. We separated, and
I shall probably never see the man a-
gain, but I shall never forget his words.
His analysis was cold and cruel, and
gives the key to the mental attitude
which one must cultivate in order to
become rich. Business is business. It
is devoid of any sentiment whatever. It
must coin profits, though millions starve.
It ceases to be business when it departs
from this iron-clad rule. What a lesson
this should be to the working classes.
Oh, what a set of asses you are! How
blind to your own interest! You freeze,
when you might be comfortable! You
starve, when you might have plenty!
Every year you take a power that is so
mighty that it could sweep the whole
capitalist system from the face of the
earth, and in its place create an Eden
of plenty, and freely give it to your in-
dustrial masters. This power is the
ballot. Working-men, until you learn

to use this power you must be slaves,
and drag down to slavery your innocent
wives and babies. Unite at the ballot
box just once, and your freedom is won.
Kindle the fire with your democratic
and republican newspapers, and kindle
thoughts in your brains by studying
Socialism. An old party politician is
the most vicious "scab" that ever pol-
luted the earth with his presence. Avoid
him as you would a serpent. Make him
a thing despised and abhorred of all
men. Be your own master; think your
own thoughts; use the ballot for your-
selves and your class. Be a man, with
manhood and courage, instead of a mere
tool, expressing ignorance and coward-
ice.—*J. A. Wayland.*

Socialism in Germany.

The great standing army of Germany
and the survival of a feudal nobility are
to-day the greatest danger to a peaceful
solution of the social problem in Ger-
many. The feudal barons and the im-
perial figurehead will, of course, oppose
the legal victory of the Socialists, as
long as they can use the army to fight
their battles. They have already pro-
ceeded to practically exclude the minor-
ity in the reichstag (parliament) from
active representation by a change in the
order of business. The emperor, alarm-
ed at the great increase of the Socialist
strength, is contemplating the disfran-
chisement of the majority of the work-
ing men; and the next reichstag's elec-
tion in June, 1903, will probably be the
turning point in the history of the em-
pire and of German Socialism.

But the case is by no means hopeless
from the point of view of the Socialists.
In the first place, there is no doubt that
the army will refuse to fire indiscrimi-
nately on the people. In the second
place, the Socialists have been serving
in the army themselves, and are, there-
fore, as well drilled as the rest of them.
There are about three million Social-
ists in the empire to-day, and they rep-
resent an organization of such discipline
and organization as has never been
known in the history of the world. The
revolution of such an organization would
be different from any revolution ever at-
tempted.

There are about two and a half mil-
lion men available for field service in
Germany; but that includes at least
one-half reserves and landwehr, and the
majority of these are Socialists. If
the emperor were to arm these, he
would arm the revolution he is trying
to stifle. If he does not arm them, he
has not men enough to fight the orga-
nized Socialist party. Of course the So-
cialists lack arms; but all revolutions
have shown that it is possible to secure
arms. Where there is a will there is a
way. It would not be so very difficult
for the Socialists to overpower all the
smaller garrisons, and then concentrate
their forces in the industrial centres,
for the purpose of cutting the emperor's
army off from all supplies.

The other countries would not be able
to materially assist the German capital-
ists in this emergency, for there are
strong Socialist parties in all of these
countries, and the capitalists in them
would have their hands full. The So-
cialists can await the coming of these
events with much more equanimity than
the emperor.—*Socialist paper.*

Wage Slavery.

Chattel slavery was the buying of the
right to hold the person of the slave and
compel it to work for the pleasure or
profit of the master. Wage slavery is
the buying of the person for just such
time as you may wish it, without pay-
ing down any capital, without taking
any care of it, or taking any risks. No
one would sell himself or herself into
wage slavery, if not compelled to do so
by want; so the capitalists get control
of all the necessities of the people, and
refuse to let them have them, unless
they agree to work on such conditions
as the master pleases. No master of
wage slaves has the same interest, the
same kindly feeling for them, that the
chattel master had for his slaves. He
became attached to them and was sel-
dom harsh. There is no attachment of
the master to the wage slaves. They
come and go all the time. Chattel slav-
ery was not as profitable as wage slav-
ery. There were no millionaires created
by chattel slavery. There were no mas-
ters of tens of thousands of slaves, as
there are of wage slave masters. Are
you as stupid as the chattel, that you
cannot see.—*Appeal.*