

Deposits

RECEIVED IN SUMS OF

One Dollar

AND UPWARDS.
INTEREST PAID OR COM-
POUNDED TWICE A YEAR AT

3 per cent.

CHECK BOOKS ISSUED FREE OF CHARGE

**Bank of British
North America,**

Fenelon Falls.

R. A. ROBINSON,
Manager.

Professional Cards.

LEGAL.

F. A. McDIARMID.

BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, ETC., FENE-
lon 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, Lin-
day, 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. C. P. & S.,
ONT., F. T. M. S.—

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

DR. A. WILSON,

—M. B., 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 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.

Clearing Sale of all lines of Summer Footwear.

Prices away down.

J. L. ARNOLD.

BOOTS AND SHOES FOR THE CRITICAL BUYER.

Call and examine them. They
will meet your every requirement
regarding style, quality and prices.

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.

Labor's Coming Conquest.

(Address by Thos. E. Will, Ph. D.,
President American Socialist College,
to Wichita Workmen on day follow-
ing Labor Day, 1903)

As we watched the mighty march of
Labor yesterday, we noted on its ban-
ners the mystic words, "Labor Omnia
Vincet." What mean these words?
Labor conquers all things.

Labor has conquered many things.
It has paved these streets, erected these
buildings, stretched these wires, laid
these tracks, built these electric cars,
grid-ironed this continent with steel
highways, exploited our mines, tilled
our fields, drained our swamps, irrigat-
ed our deserts, dotted every hillside
and valley with hamlets and cities,
whitened every sea with the sails of
commerce, and made the desert blossom
as the rose. The conquests of Labor
no man can number.

But one thing Labor has not con-
quered. It has not conquered poverty.
The wolf of want snaps at the heels and
howls at the door of the workingman.
He who has made clothing is arrayed
in tatters; he who has made shoes goes
upon his uppers; the builder of palaces
vegetates in a rented shack; and the
creator of railway lines and palace cars
rides the bumpers or counts the ties
while tramping for a job. The genius of
toil, whose patience and skill and sweat
have created a world, have not where
to lay their heads. And, while workers
want, idlers revel in unearned wealth,
and give costly funerals to their dogs.
Why should the producers of the
world's wealth possess no wealth?

Consider some parallels. Yonder is
an engine—a mighty factor in wealth
production. Does the engine acquire
property? By no means. And why
not? Because its produce belongs not
to itself, but to its owner.

Here stands a horse—strong, hand-
some, efficient. Day after day it does its
master's bidding. It aids in producing
wealth. Does it accumulate wealth for
itself? No. And why not? Because
its products belong to its master.

And what of the slave? Is he not a
wealth producer? Manifestly so. And
does he lay by property, build himself a
home, and accumulate a bank account
out of his products? Certainly not.
Why not? Because his products belong
not to himself but to his master.

And so with the farmer and wage
earner. Toil as he may, heap up wealth
as he will,

The grain he sows another reaps,
The wealth he earns another keeps.

And through the years of active life
he may toil like a Sisyphus, accomplish
like Hercules, and die a pauper, to be
buried in the Potters' Field.

And why is this? Because, as in
the case of the engine, horse and slave,
the worker's product belongs not to him-
self, but to his master.

But is not the worker compensated
for his toil? Yes, and so are the en-
gine, horse and slave.

And how great is the reward of each?
Each must receive enough to main-
tain its productive energy—to keep it
going. In addition to this, slave and
wage earner must receive enough to
maintain their progeny, that the race of
workers may not perish, and idlers thus
be forced to take their places.

This doctrine is not new. Ricardo,
"the greatest economist of the 19th

century," nearly a hundred years ago
showed that the laborer received but a
subsistence wage—the sum that will
sustain the life of himself and family.

The Republican party in the United
States in 1900 conceded this principle.
In countless forms it paraded before the
wage-earners, as their share in a Re-
publican victory, the "full dinner pail"

And what is a "full dinner pail"?
The reward of the slave and the work-
man; the wage that will maintain them
and their families, but leave them nothing
over.

Where lies the way of escape? In
abolishing, at one and the same time,
at once and forever, both master class
and servile class as such; in prohibiting
forever the appropriation by anyone of
the product of another's labor. Work-
ers must own their tools. The land,
which nature freely gave to all, and the
capital which the labor, skill and saving
of all have produced, must become the
property of all, to be operated by all for
the good of all. When this has been
done, labor will have achieved its tri-
umph, and the prophecy which it to-
day bears about on its banner will have
been fulfilled.

No Crises Under Socialism.

Practically all of our crises have been
due to over-speculation, over production
and extensive crop failures. And how
would Socialism be able to remedy
these?

It would remove the first of these
three causes of crises by removing all
possibility of private speculation. It is
true some ventures would have to be
made by the nation, just as risks are
now taken in the development of the
postal department, the educational sys-
tem, etc. But speculation—the delibe-
rate attempt to make one's own gain
from the losses of another—would have
absolutely no place under Socialism.

Neither would socialized industry ever
suffer from extensive over-production.
That is such a simple and evident fact
as to scarcely need explanation. Instead
of a hundred factories all producing the
same kinds of goods, and so duplicating
each other's products and encroaching
upon one another's markets, both pro-
duction and distribution would be or-
ganized and regulated, and there would
no longer be any occasion for over-pro-
duction crises. Industry would supply
demand, instead of continually attempt-
ing to create and force it.

Crop failures at present fall most
heavily upon a few farmers, and then
spread in widening circles of less evil
effects through all other classes—mer-
chants, shippers, manufacturers, and
the laborers associated with each. Un-
der Socialism the farmer would be paid
for all work faithfully done, whether
any crops resulted from it or not. Un-
der such conditions a failure of crops
would mean a small loss to everyone,
but a serious loss to no one. Instead of
a series of blows, disabling in turn to
each branch of industry, there would
be a slight lessening of profit all around,
and no crisis.—Prof. Clark E. Persinger,
University of Wisconsin.

Australian Land Monopoly.

Australia is perhaps as much in the
grip of land monopoly as any country
in the world. It is a land of vast spaces
practically unused—unused not because
of the want of rain, but because some
squatter king has the legal privilege of
preventing would-be settlers from going
on the land where there is a bountiful
rainfall and splendid soil. The very
heart of the country is picked out for
sheepwalks, whilst our farmers are driv-
en into the arid deserts, where they never
should go for the next hundred years,
if ever. Travelling through to Mel-
bourne and Sydney, one passes through
miles and miles of beautiful country—
locked up in vast estates. The British
investors wonder then, with our lines
passing through these man-made des-
erts, why our railroads do not pay. It
is the realization of the evil of this con-
dition of things that is promoting, from
one end of Australia to the other, the
cause of land value taxation.—Craw-
ford Vaughan.

"Canada wants 30,000 mechanics,"
says a Birmingham, England, newspa-
per, through which F. B. Ball, Canada's
commercial agent there, made the above
lying assertion. At the moment when
the interview was reproduced in Toron-
to, there were hundreds of skilled me-
chanics idle at the Soo, and no Canadi-
an manufacturers were bidding for their
services.—Social Justice.