

The Fenelon Falls Gazette.

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FENELON FALLS, ONTARIO, FRIDAY, JANUARY 8TH, 1904.

No. 48.

**START
THE NEW
YEAR
WITH A
SAVINGS
ACCOUNT.**

**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., O. 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.

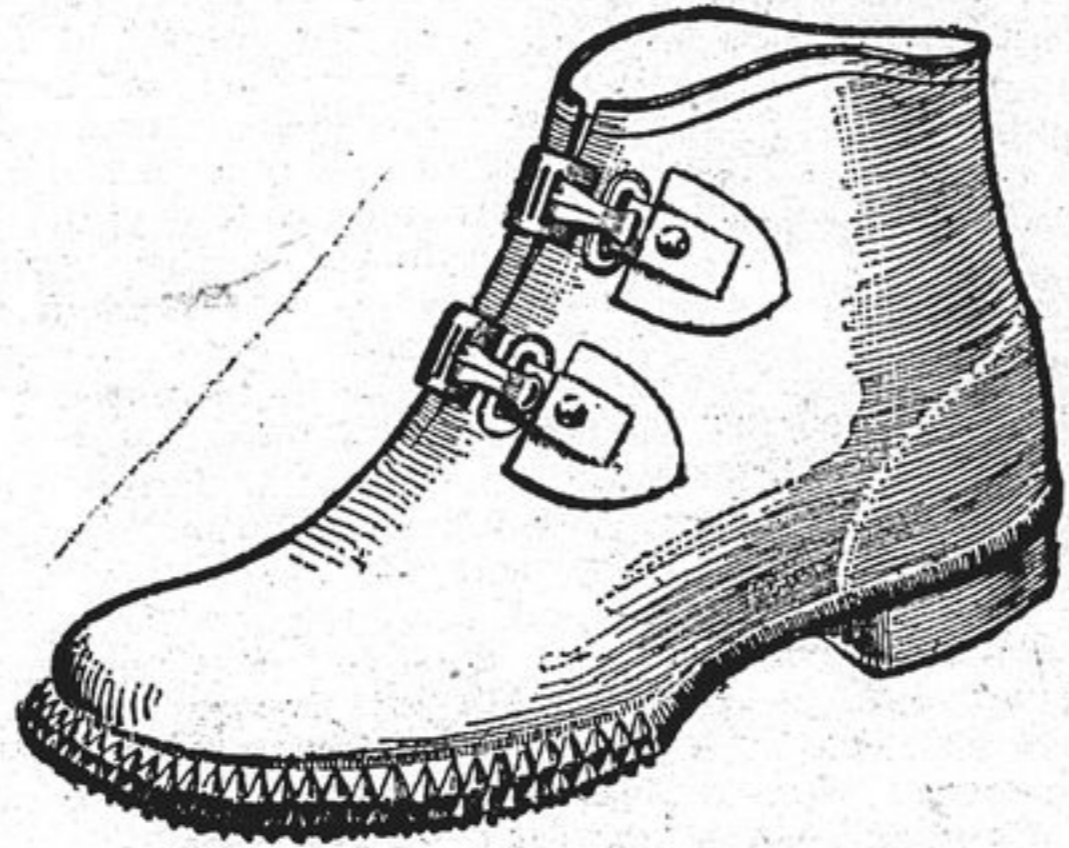
**Dr. S. J. SIMS, DENTIST,
Fenelon Falls.**

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 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.



A Complete Stock of Rubbers.

QUALITY AND PRICE

As far apart as we can get them—
quality as high, price as low.

Knowing where to get good groc-
eries and getting them there; know-
ing how much they ought to cost and
paying that much, makes Arnold's as
good a place as there is in the country
at which to buy groceries.

We invite you to call. Fresh goods
—prompt delivery.

J. L. ARNOLD.

This being the season of the year that you require
the finest Fruits obtainable, we bought a good supply
of them, and are having a big demand for our

**RAISINS,
CURRANTS,
FIGS,
PRUNES,
DATES, Etc., Etc.**

Our Cranberries will arrive next week.

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.

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 Cost of Automobiles.

(By N. A. Richardson.)

I have for some time been looking
for something definite on this subject,
and at last hit upon it in "Cycle and
Automobile Trade Journal" for June,
1903. On page 58 we are given an ac-
count of one large factory that com-
pletes twenty automobiles per day and
employs 282 men. To one who does
not know how to read these figures they
have but little meaning; but when close-
ly examined, they signify far more than
their author intended. By a simple
process of calculation they tell us that
the human labor expended on a finished
and tested machine at their factory is
the equivalent of 14 days for one man.
But the automobile is not all made in
this factory. The engine and running
gear are made elsewhere. The smaller
parts, however, are all made here and
constructed by machinery, "the best
and most thoroughly up-to-date that
human skill has produced." And here
also all assembling and testing are done.

Now, let us be liberal and assume
that the work done on these machines
outside this factory is one and one-half
times the work done in the factory—
that is, the work done in getting and
preparing all "raw material" for this
factory—and even then we have 35 days
as the sum total of all human labor that
in any way enters into the construction
of one of these machines that sells for
from \$750 to \$1500. Count wages at
\$4.00 per day (and they will not aver-
age that by considerable) and labor gets
\$140 for doing every particle of work
that is in any way necessary to produce
the automobile. This is, of course, the
maximum labor cost, for we have over-
estimated the days of labor and the
wages. But let it be so, for even then
the lesson taught is of sufficient signifi-
cance for the purpose in hand.

The question is: When do you buy one
of these machines, for what do you pay?
You pay, say, \$140 for labor and from
\$600 to \$1200 for what? To feed par-
asites. That is, to support a train of
rent collectors, profit grabbers, sales-
men, wholesalers, jobbers, retailers, and
advertisers, 95 of whom organization,
system, co-operation, such as must char-
acterize a co-operative commonwealth,
would dispense with. Yes, you pay it
to sustain these useless, wasteful factors
that constitute by far the major part of
all expenses under capitalism. You
pay it and call it business, because you
don't know any better. You never think
of this as a political matter—as a con-
dition to be abolished at the ballot box.

Yes, you pay for this vast system of
uselessness, and spend your surplus en-
ergies in shouting for capitalist parties
and in denunciation of tax rates. You
never think of this extra payment for
this machine in its true light, as an in-
direct tax; and yet that is just what it
is. And as a tax it is so far in excess
of the one you so strenuously denounce,
that if you should pause and think long
enough to discern its real significance,
you would blush for shame that you
had so long been benighted.

And when you have paid this tax,
what do you get? The best that 35
days' labor can construct? No, not by
far. You may get the best that under
existing patent rights this factory is
permitted to build; but not the best
that could be built. The builders
could doubtless suggest changes that

would quickly take them into court to
defend an action for damages for in-
fringement on the special privileges of
others. The best would combine the
best in all the scores of models.

What the Socialist demands is an in-
dustrial system that is worthy to be
called a system; not the anarchical con-
glomeration that now constitutes every-
thing called an industry. He demands
a system that eliminates these vast
waste elements now supported by an in-
calculably great indirect tax; a system
that converts this army of parasites in-
to an army of producers and renders to
each the equivalent of his labor product.
Under such a system one would get the
automobile for as many days' labor as
are socially necessary to produce it—
certainly for less days' labor than are
now required for a man of the masses
to earn the price of one of these ma-
chines. Do you want such organization?
If so, you must vote for it.

Gold Mining Under Socialism.

If I find a gold mine I think I am
entitled to the output, after paying
\$3 50 a day for labor. If not, what
object would there be to prospect year
after year to develop the country? If
not, would not the mining industry be
a thing of the past?—D. W. M., Silver
City, Idaho.

Let's see. Why do you put \$3 50
as the exact sum that would entitle you
to the products of the mine? Why not
\$2 or even \$1 a day? And why not
\$5 or \$10 a day? By what exact cal-
culation do you arrive at that particu-
lar figure? When you have solved that
problem of your own raising, would n't
it be well to consider whether you have
prospected year after year to "develop
the country" or to get rich yourself?
Had you been rich, would you have
spent the hard years of life as you have?
What would you care about the "de-
velopment of the country"? Under
Socialism, if society needs gold (it will
not need any for money) it will direct
the department of mining to find and
mine it, just as it will direct the agri-
cultural department to raise wheat and
mill it, because the people want bread.
Under such conditions there would be
mining, just as there would be agricul-
ture or fruit growing or mechanics—
because the people would need things,
and would take the easiest way of get-
ting them. Besides, you would not
need to prospect year after year, suffer-
ing all kinds of hardships. Society can
afford to follow its workers with every
advantage of civilization. Society would
provide each worker with all the good
things of life; hence there would be no
desire on the part of any to enslave
one's fellows for the purpose of getting
these good things. They can be had
without any enslavement. There are
untold millions of days' labor wasted in
the mining industry, that properly or-
ganized society could save. These days,
put into productive labor in more useful
fields, would enrich the earth by a good
deal that is now lost to all.—*Appeal to
Reason.*

It Was True.

The subservient tools of the rich are
giving Prof. Small, of the Rockefeller
college, Chicago, merry hades for telling
his class in Sociology something about
the false claims of capital being morally
entitled to any returns for itself. It
there is anything the rich do not want,
it is an honest college professor. But
the rich will find it just as impossible
to deceive the students about the rob-
bery system that prevails here as they
do in Russia. The rich would like to
Russianize this country, but they will
not fully succeed, though they have
made considerable progress in that direc-
tion. The other college professors think
that by condemning Small they will get
some of the blood money from the rich
to support their institutions, or will get
places in the college in Chicago which
has been given—at the cost of so many
human lives and so much misery—by
the Standard Oil Company to misedu-
cate the people. Every student in the
Chicago University knows that just
what Small said was true before he
said it. Great is the American dollar;
but it does n't deceive every one or
blind all.—*Id.*

The machine is now the master of
the man who made it.

Capitalism, spite of its injunctions,
gallings and militia bills, is doomed.
The dollar mark is upon our legisla-
tures, our colleges and our churches.