

# The Fenelon Falls Gazette.

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FENELON FALLS, ONTARIO, FRIDAY, JANUARY 15TH, 1904.

No. 49

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

**Bank of British  
North America.**

**Fenelon Falls.  
H. 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.  
Office: 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.**

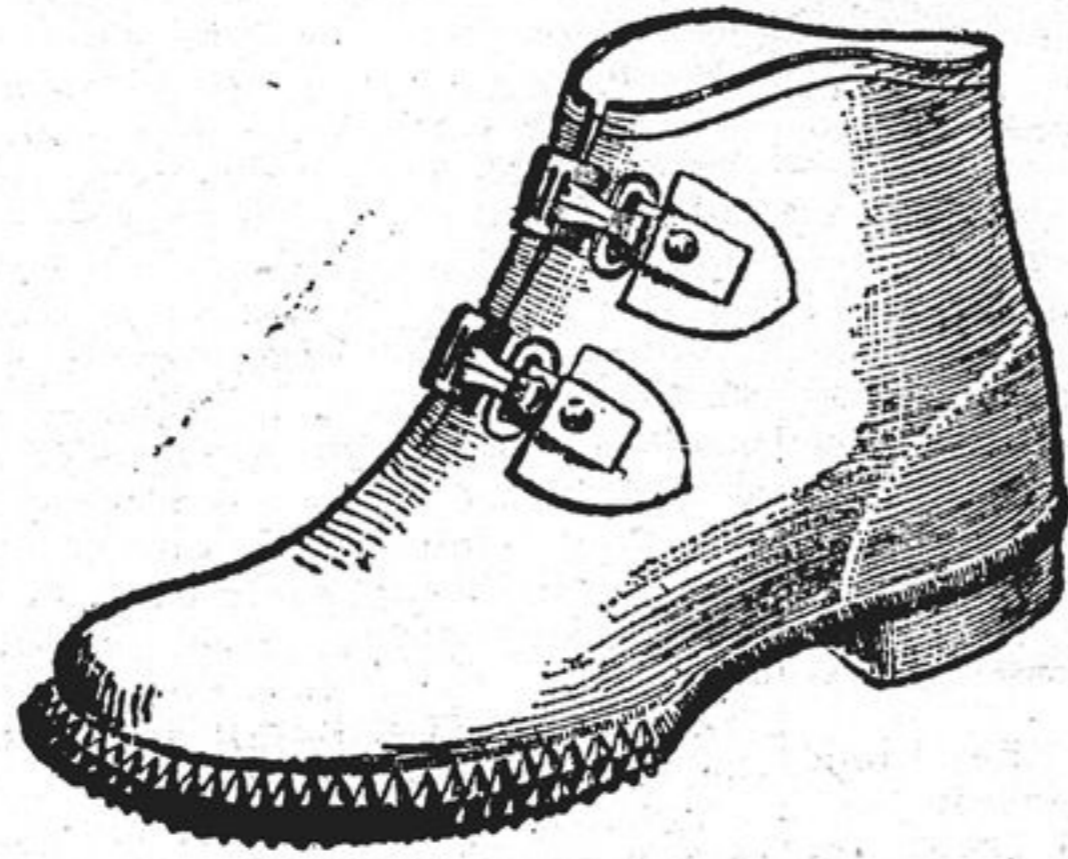
**DR. H. H. GRAHAM.**  
—M.D., O.M., M.C.B. Eng., M.C.P. & S.,  
ONT. P.T.M.S.—  
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON & ACCOUCH-  
eur. Office, Francis Street, Fenelon  
Falls.

**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 126,417 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.

**(Socialism and the Child.)**

*May Wood Simons, Chicago.*

It is a fact recognized by all who have  
followed the development of humanity,  
that the prolonged period of infancy of  
the human child has been one of the  
factors that has aided in the accumula-  
tion of the mental resources of the race.  
It is fully established in biology that  
success in life for the offspring of many  
animals depends on the care and pro-  
tection given by the parents to their  
young. In every stage of society those  
tribes and nations that have given most  
care to the children have been the peo-  
ple who have been able to make the  
greatest strides in aiding the progress  
of the race. In any given epoch it must  
be at once apparent that the care of the  
young is closely dependent on economic  
conditions. Since the beginning of civil-  
ized society, with the existence of two  
economic classes, one of which is able  
to control the means of life of the other,  
there has prevailed a disregard on the  
part of the ruling class for the welfare  
not alone of the adult worker but of the  
children of the laborer. These children  
represent to the employer but a means  
for realizing greater profits.

How, then, does present capitalist  
society treat the children of the great  
producing class? First of all, statistics  
show that fifty per cent. of the children  
born of this class die before the age of  
four years.

Thousands of these little ones, pro-  
tected in some states by a nominal labor  
law that is easily avoided by the em-  
ployer and in most states by no law at  
all, toil in the department stores in fac-  
tories of every description, in the sweat  
shop and mines, until these great in-  
dustries have become monuments to the  
suffering of children.

One has but to walk on a summer  
night through the ghetto or the district  
"back of the yards" through the east  
side of New York or the east end of  
London, to see these dwarfed and aged  
little ones lying on the door-step and  
sidewalk asleep after their day's toil  
driven from the house by the heat and  
oppressive air. Or on a wintry morn-  
ing one encounters these same waifs  
struggling through the darkness in their  
thin, threadbare clothing to their ten  
or twelve hours of work. Yet this is  
the 20th century civilization, with its  
avowed high ideals and its certain pow-  
er, with its new and improved machines  
to clothe and feed the world!

Again, turn to the cotton factories of  
the south that thrive on the "slaughter  
of the innocents." One cannot but feel  
how effete is our civilization when it  
sorrow for the children slain in far off  
lands and ages and without a pang of  
conscience draws dividends from the  
toil of these helpless ones. The average  
length of the life of the child who goes  
into the southern cotton mill is but four  
years and these are four years of ach-  
ing, little bodies and bombarded brains.

Through the unscrupulous conduct of  
politicians and law makers and enforce-  
ers the sanitary conditions of the work-  
ing class districts are such that on cer-  
tain streets of Chicago for instance, the  
death rate for children is higher than  
the birth rate. This is due to the fact  
that the city garbage is "dumped" in  
the midst of a dwelling house district  
and the open ditches serve for sewers.  
Again, to day, the mother of the  
working class is taken from her babies

and sent to work in the factories. The  
babies are put in a charity crèche, and  
after her ten hours of work the mother  
hurries home with her little flock of  
children to the desolate room or two  
that serves for a home.

Let us sum up, then, the indictment  
of capitalism in its treatment of the  
children of labor.

Should they live to enter the indus-  
trial field, they begin often at the age of  
six years (in the southern cotton mills  
as low as five years) to enter the com-  
petitive struggle. Because of their  
weakness industrially and their lack of  
protection by the law, they take the  
places of women and even men, since  
modern machinery requires little human  
strength, only a guiding power. Cap-  
italism purchases the cheapest labor  
power, whether embodied in man, wo-  
man or child, and where machinery per-  
mits its use, child labor is utilized.

In many wards of the cities and in  
many a country district not one half of  
the children of school age are to be  
found in school. Moreover, as pointed  
out in the British Report on Education,  
and the same condition prevails here,  
of those who do attend school, many are  
so poorly fed and thinly clad that it is  
impossible to teach them. There are  
no red corpuscles in the child's body.

In short, the most superficial obser-  
ver must confess that great efforts are  
being put forth even by society to-day  
to protect the children from the brutal-  
ity of the present industrial system.

Truly, if Socialism could give to the  
children of the working class no promise  
of a better life than capitalism con-  
demns them to, it would be a failure.  
What, then, does Socialism claim in re-  
gard to the future it offers to the child?  
First of all, it will give to every child  
an equal opportunity to live.

To-day the child born into the labor-  
ing class is born into a class from which  
there is as little chance for him to rise  
as for the low caste Indian to become a  
Brahmin. Yet many a laboring man  
will still believe he may yet become a  
capitalist and that his children have  
equal opportunities in a free republic.  
How many children of laboring men  
will graduate this year from Chicago  
University, where the minimum cost  
per year is \$600? No! Equality of  
opportunity does not to-day exist.

It is only with the removal of the  
element of profit from production and  
vesting of the ownership of the tools of  
production in the whole people, that  
the children will be freed from the mine  
and factory and given an opportunity  
to live and develop their manhood and  
womanhood.

It is then that every parent will know  
that there is work always for him to do  
to enable him to care for his little ones.  
There will not always confront him the  
horror that he may lose his "place"  
and be forced to see his babies driven  
into the factories or starved.

The most prejudiced must own that  
the hope of the child of the laborer lies  
in Socialism.

**How The People Rule.**

The people of Pennsylvania elected  
men to the legislature with the general  
understanding that they would in a  
measure represent the expressed wishes  
of the populace. These legislators en-  
acted a law which aimed to prohibit  
the children of that state from being  
employed in the mines under a certain  
age. This interfered with the mining  
operations of the operators, and the  
case was taken before Judge Shafer at  
Pittsburg. After hearing both sides of  
the question, the judge considered that  
the law imposed a hard-ship upon the  
operators, and rendered a decision in  
which he stated that the law was un-  
constitutional. In other words, any law  
which interferes with the opportunity of  
the mine owners in wringing profits from  
the lives of young children is unconsti-  
tutional. The fact that the people of  
Pennsylvania, through their elected rep-  
resentatives, wanted such protection to  
the future citizens of the commonwealth  
cut no ice with the judge. When the  
working class get the nerve to demand  
that their expressed wishes be observed,  
there will be some prospect of improve-  
ment.—*Appeal to Reason.*

For many of time the earth and the  
fulness thereof have belonged to men,  
but very few of them seem to have  
found it out yet.

Human life has no exchange value or  
commodity value under the profit sys-  
tem—only such things as hogs, pig  
dogs, potatoes etc.