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Fenelon Falls.

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BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, Etc., FENELON FALLS. Office, Colborne street, opposite Post-office. Money to loan on real estate at lowest current rates.

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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.

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**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

**DRS. NEELANDS & IRVINE,**  
DENTISTS LINDSAY.  
Natural teeth preserved. Crown and bridge work a specialty. Splendid fits in artificial teeth. Painless extraction. Gas administered to over 9,000 persons with great success.



**BOOTS AND SHOES FOR SUMMER.**

Stylishness for the ladies,  
Comfortableness for the men,  
Ruggedness for the children.

We've picked our stock according to these ideas.

And style doesn't leave out durability. Neither does long wear sacrifice looks. It needn't and it doesn't.

All-round Shoe goodness for every member of every family, as low as \$1.00 a pair, as high as \$5.00, but all worth what you are asked to pay.

We have everything in the grocery line at close prices.

**J. L. ARNOLD.**

To the consumers of TEA in Fenelon Falls and surrounding country:

You are the judges of this commodity, and the best way to get you thoroughly sure that I have the

**BEST VALUE IN TEAS**

is for you to try my Ceylons in black or green Japans and siftings, or Salada in all grades.

Sure winners 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 Spring and Summer. His prices are right, consistent with first-class style and workmanship. He makes no other.

**Some Fundamentals**  
BY HAZEN M. PARKER.

It is a fundamental principle of political economy that all capital and all wealth are produced by labor bestowed on raw material through machines and tools. Raw material is useless until it is made fit for use. The natural deposits contained in the mines and in the soil are not wealth until they have been extracted from the earth and made available for use. Even machines and tools are useless things without labor. They must be used in order to be of value. Capital is unproductive without labor. Hence all wealth is the result of labor.

It is a fundamental principle of Socialism that, when some men own the sources of wealth and the machinery of production and distribution on which all must depend for their sustenance, and by means of which they must secure their sustenance, all who do not own those sources and that machinery are absolutely dependent upon those who do own them, for their sustenance. In other words, the class which owns the sources and machinery also owns the non-owning class. The non-owning class are slaves to the owning class. Shakespeare put into the mouth of Shylock true social doctrine when he said, "You take my house when you do take the prop that doth sustain my house. You take my life when you do take the means by which I live."

As men must work in order to live, when they are divorced from ownership of the sources of sustenance and from the means of obtaining that sustenance, their labor and themselves are the property of those owning those sources and means, and they can live only as they are permitted to live by their owners.

Commercialism is dependent on profits for its existence. Without profits it would at once cease to exist. Therefore, as profits must come out of labor, it follows that the laborer must surrender a part of his labor in order to make profits possible. The laborer must, therefore, pay for the privilege of working by surrendering a part of that which he produces. He can, therefore, make no profit for himself. Only the owning class can make profits. Commercialism, or capitalism, is therefore, like a sponge, continually absorbing the product of labor, which is, all the time, bringing a grist to the capitalistic mill; but instead of getting the grist after it is ground, the mill owner gets it and labor gets only the toll.

The result of all this is that vast streams of wealth are continually flowing from the laboring class through the channel of the machine to the nominal owners of the machine, who are the primary exploiters. From them it goes, in large part, to the real owners, the security holders. The owning class is thereby more and more surfeited, and the laboring class is kept in its dependent position.

Socialists, therefore, say that capitalism is an impersonal vampire which is continually sucking the life blood of those who produce wealth; that it is a robber, because it takes by force that for which it gives no equivalent in return—namely, the profit. The force employed is the force of human need. A man must have coal, but he cannot have it unless he pays a profit to the owner of the coal mine, to the railroad that transports it, and to all the dealers who handle it. He must have flour, but he cannot get it unless he pays profits to the miller and to all who handle the flour. So with clothing and everything else which he must have. No force in the world is more potent than the force of human need, and no Nero was ever more cruelly relentless than is capitalism in applying that force.

The regulator relied on to control trade and to keep profits within limits, was competition; that is, mutual strife between those in like industries. Trade has no other balance wheel. This made it a system of war and waste. Each competitor fought hard to get all the trade he could, often at great cost. All advertised; all sent their agents to sell goods; all sought the cheapest market in which to buy. The cost of this warfare proved to be so great that business managers began to make trade agreements as to prices, and to combine hostile interests, so as to save cost. Those who would not agree as to price or combine were frozen out as far as possible, and monopoly has now largely taken the place of competition, and is daily displacing what competition remains. This has resulted in an immense saving to the manufacturer and distributor, and,

in some degree, to the consumer. Few realize the cost of advertising war and the additional burden it places on those who consume goods, by increase of price. The annual cost of advertising goods, including the salaries and expenses of commercial travellers, has, in this country, exceeded the aggregate value of the annual crop of wheat, oats, corn, rye, barley and flax. This helps us to realize the amount of this expense. To put it in another way, this expense would, each year, pay the national debt of this government, and leave a large sum for the running expense of this government. While in a few industries this cost has been reduced, the aggregate cost of advertising is still as great as ever. Nor is this waste confined to this vast property loss. Commercialism annually devours the lives of men, women and children in great numbers, besides wrecking the morals of many more. The highwayman will seldom molest a child, but commercialism does not spare children. Some of our southern states, at the demand of cotton mills, have repealed their laws against the employment of child labor, and, as a result, these mills employ children in large numbers, some as young as six years, and compel them to work long hours, day and night, tending looms, and keep them awake by shaking them and throwing water on them, and grind them into profit until their lives become extinct, which is, on an average, in about four years. Nor are these cotton mills the only sinners of this sort. The same is true, to a less or equal extent, in other industries in our country.

The criticism which Socialists make of the capitalistic system is that, besides being a system of waste, it is a system of exacting plunder, entailing economic hardship and servitude on the majority of men, especially on those who produce the wealth, and on the sick and unfortunate who are not able to protect themselves. Moreover, this servitude is not limited to these classes. Does the manufacturer or the merchant or other business man fancy that he is exempt? Is he not a slave to his bank, his landlord and creditors? Is he not, all the time, in danger of being outdone by a more powerful rival? Statistics show that more than nine-tenths of those who go into business fail.

(To be concluded next week.)

**His Legal Right.**

When Eugene Debs was accused of interfering with the mails, the Government promptly slapped him into jail. When a republican post-master down in West Virginia, during the anthracite coal strike, opened all letters addressed to the miners and reported their contents to the mine owners, what happened? Nothing. When Mr. Joseph Leiter, the grain gambler, has a quarrel with his workmen and builds a stockade around the village where they work, and puts guards on duty with revolvers, and gives orders that no one must interfere with his business and no one be allowed to go to the post-office inside the stockade without a pass from Mr. Leiter, what happened? Nothing. When the matter is brought to the attention of the post-office department this is what it brings forth. Acting Post-master General Wynne says:

"Leiter, of course, has a legal right to build a stockade about his property; and as the post-office building is located on his land, we cannot help that. If, however, persons are prevented from reaching the post-office, the only thing the department can do is to discontinue the office."

There are severe laws against interfering with the U. S. mails. These do not apply to the rich. And the working jack-asses vote to have it so. They get what they deserve, but not enough of it.—*Appeal to Reason.*

**'They Won't Get It.**

Michigan fruit shippers are trying to get legal action against the railroads for giving the Armour packing trust a rate one half lower than they get for shipping fruit, which is compelling them to sell their products to Armour or go out of business. They seem to ignore the fact that corporations own the courts, and that they will get no relief. Nor do they deserve relief. They believe in and vote for the system, and should be made to take their medicine like men, not like school boys. If you don't like the system, why have you not sense enough to vote against it. If you like your party better than you like getting justice, do n't whine.—*ib.*