

# The Fenelon Falls Gazette.

VOL. XXXV,

FENELON FALLS, ONTARIO, FRIDAY, APRIL 12TH, 1907.

No. 10.

## Professional Cards.

### LEGAL.

F. A. McDIARMID.

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

McLAUGHLIN, PEEL & FALTON.

BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS AND NOTARIES. Offices over Dominion Bank, Lindsay. Branch office open at Bobcaygeon every Monday. Money to loan at lowest rates of interest.

R. J. McLAUGHLIN, K. C. A. M. FALTON, B. A. JAS. 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, Lindsay, 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. Office, William street, Lindsay.

F. D. MOORE. A. JACKSON

### AUCTIONEER.

FELIX A. NORTHEY,

PUBLIC AUCTIONEER.

Farm and other sales conducted in first-class order. Secure dates before advertising. Address, Fenelon Falls.

STEPHEN OLIVER,

LINDSAY ONT.

Live Stock and general Auctioneer Write for dates before advertising.

### MEDICAL.

DR. H. H. GRAHAM.

M. D., M. R. C. S. Eng., M. C. P. & S., Ont., F. T. M. S.

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON & ACCOUCHUR. Office, Francis Street, Fenelon Falls.

DR. A. WILSON,

M. B., M. C. P. & S., Ontario.

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON & ACCOUCHUR. Office, Colborne Street, Fenelon Falls.

DR. J. ARCHER BROWN,

M. D. C. M., F. T. M. C., L. R. C. P., L. R. C. S., Edin

Medalist and honor graduate Trinity University, Toronto. Physician, surgeon etc. Office in Queen's hotel.

Coboconk - Ont.

R. R. MILNE, D. O.

Eyesight Specialist.

Permanently Located in Lindsay.

Office 92 Kent street, Lindsay, over Neill's Shoe Store.

Special attention given to examining and treating the eye with proper lenses if required.

Hours 9 to 12 a. m.; 2 to 5 p. m.; or by appointment. 30.

### 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, 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.

VOICE CULTURE AND PIANO.

LILLIAN G. WILSON, A. T. C. M.

Honor Graduate (piano and vocal) of Toronto Conservatory of Music. Gold Medalist of Whitby Ladies' College. Voice and piano pupils accepted. Apply at studio, Dr. Wilson's residence, or telephone No. 20. 31-6m

## DON'T FORGET

that Arnold's annual cash sale will last until April 1st. All Footwear will be sold at cost until that date.

You cannot make money faster than by buying your spring Footwear now.

## J. L. ARNOLD,

Fenelon Falls.

## SPECIAL NOTICE.

We want our friends and customers to know that from this date we make up only our own goods, and that we will in no case manufacture at any price goods bought from shoddy pedlars. Our reputation and business has been built up on the best of materials and workmanship, and we still wish to maintain it. Hence this notice.

## J. J. TOWNLEY.



## DRIED FRUITS

are now so skillfully prepared that they make an excellent substitute for the fresh article, especially at this season. We have a complete line

OF EVERY KNOWN KIND.

Each has the natural flavor, and each has been kept in absolutely good condition. We do not handle mouldy or wormy fruit under any circumstances. Come, and try, and buy.

## W. L. ROBSON.

## BANK OF MONTREAL,

FENELON FALLS.

HEAD OFFICE - MONTREAL

ESTABLISHED 1817.

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

CAPITAL - \$14,400,000.00.

REST - \$11,000,000.00.

UNDIVIDED PROFITS \$922,418.31.

SAVINGS BANK

DEPARTMENT.

INTEREST ADDED FOUR TIMES A YEAR

Deposits taken of \$1 and upward.

Deposits can be withdrawn on demand.

R. M. HAMILTON,

MANAGER.

### Capitalistic Parasites.

Modern economists, press writers, and defenders of the present order of things generally, are strenuously endeavoring to combat the Socialist assertion that the collective labor-force of the world produces all wealth. They deny that labor, and labor alone, gives value to every foot of land and every tool of wealth production. They insist that the great value-producing power lies in the activity of the capitalist. They point out some instances wherein the person of one individual functions alternately as a capitalist and a workingman. Under the present mode of producing wealth a capitalist is sometimes found superintending some industrial process in the plant he owns. He is entitled to remuneration for this activity, and, in fact, if he is imbued with correct business principles—and he generally is—he charges up his business with the amount that he would have to pay a superintendent of equal capacity, if he chose not to do the work himself. But, while he is perfectly willing that the economists and press-writers should continue to disseminate the nonsense that capitalist "profits" and "wages of superintendence" are interchangeable terms for the same thing, he knows that his profits are something over and above the entire amount expended on raw material, depreciation of plant, and labor-power, including in this latter item his own activity. Sometimes in the petty industries, which are, as capitalism develops, an ever-lessening quantity, this profit is small, and in many cases, owing to the competition of large capital, goes to the vanishing point. Yet it is a characteristic of modern industries that the bulk of the wealth produced by the activities of the labor force of any nation flows into the coffers of "captains of industry" who have long ceased to perform any act whatever in production. As a matter of fact, there are numerous families in all capitalist nations who have passed the ownership of large industries down through two or three generations, without the owners ever having seen the establishments where the hired labor, from manager down to the least-skilled operator, is coined into profit for their use and enjoyment. Then, again, it ought to be apparent to the most superficial observer that the major portion of the activity of the capitalist owners is not directed to more efficient production. It is more often expended in crippling production; in cutting the ground from under the feet of a rival capitalist; in tasks of re-organization, which means the shutting down of industries and driving whole armies of labor into the ranks of the unemployed, in order to keep the supply of the commodities they deal in within the limit of the demand fixed by the condition of the market; in manipulating stocks and bonds for the purpose of squeezing out the "small fry" stock-holders, and thus diverting a larger stream of profits to their own hold-

ings. These activities, together with those of the hordes of salesmen, advertising agents, etc., though they are essential to the present mode of production and command a price in the market, are not productive efforts in the proper sense, but are rather hindrances to production. The progenitors of the modern capitalist philosophers were not so backward in proclaiming what was the real source of the nation's wealth. It may be of interest to read some of these naive utterances. Thus, John Bellers, in 1696, says:

"For if one had a hundred thousand acres of land and as many cattle, without a laborer, what would that rich man be but a laborer? \* \* \* The labor of the poor is the mines of the rich."

So, also, Bernard de Mandeville, at the beginning of the eighteenth century:

"It would be easier to live without money than without the poor, for who would do the work? \* \* \* It is manifest that, in a free nation where slaves are not allowed, the surest wealth consists in a multitude of laborious poor; for, besides that, they are the never-failing nursery of fleets and armies; without them there would be no enjoyment, and no product of any country could be valuable!"

Then, again, Sir F. M. Eden:

"Persons of independent fortune owe their superior advantages by no means to any superior abilities of their own, but almost entirely to the industries of others. It is not the possession of land or money, but the command of labor, which distinguishes the opulent from the laboring part of the community."

Of course it was safe in those days to make such statements. The working class, for the most part illiterate, were imbued with a proper sense of unquestioning loyalty to and respect for their alleged superiors. Accepting as they did the everlasting continuance of society on the basis of master and slave, they would not seriously threaten the right of the master class to take the bulk of their produce, even if they knew that all wealth came out of their labor. But now it is different. There is an ever-increasing number of the working class who are getting their eyes opened to the trick that is being practised upon them by the wage system. Realizing that all the present machinery of wealth production is but the "unpaid labor" of their class, and that an ever-lessening number of the capitalists even occasionally function as workingmen, they are rising in rebellion against the present economic system based on their exploitation. Hence the sophistries that are daily being peddled by capitalist press writers and university professors about the capitalist being an essential factor in wealth-production and a source of value. To know the truth about it, one has only to stop and reflect what value there would attach to real estate, railroads and other industrial plants if the workmen were suddenly to disappear and never come back, leaving the capitalist class with all their land and tools of wealth production. They would pretty soon have to lose their character as capitalist and assume that of worker, or starve. On the other hand, just think if every capitalist were to vanish instead of the workers. Would the workers suffer anything, or would the land and tools lose their value? On the contrary, the present sufferings of the poor would disappear, and the social tools of wealth production increase in value. Production, unfettered by the restrictions placed thereon by the present owners, would go on to satisfy every human need and desire. The whole social problem, looked at squarely, is no problem at all. Between the working class and the satisfaction of its needs stands the capitalist class, who, backed up by the power of the State, with its legislative, judicial and executive power, allows the workers only to use those tools when the capitalists can make profit out of their labor. To get hold of this State and, through it, legislate the ownership of these means of production to the collective ownership of the class that collectively produced them, is the only task before the workers. When that is accomplished, the capitalist will have a show to "prove up" on his ability; but to do that he will of necessity divest himself of that name and assume the more honorable title—that of a free worker in a free community.—J. T. M. in the Vancouver, B. C., Western Clarion.

"The capitalist keeps the worker," it is said. Yes, he keeps him in misery.

The transition from chattel slavery to wage labor simply means to the worker the substitution of the "scourge of starvation" for a rawhide whip.

## BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT.

Interest allowed on deposits from date of first deposit to date of withdrawal at the current rate compounded **FOUR** times a year.

Toronto and Lindsay cheques negotiated at par.

FENELON FALLS BRANCH.

OPEN FROM 9 TO 6 SATURDAYS 9 TO 9.

W. A. BISHOP, MANAGER.