

The Fenelon Falls Gazette.

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FENELON FALLS, ONTARIO, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 1st, 1907.

No. 39.

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 & FULTON.

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. FULTON, B. A. JAS. A. PEEL.

G. H. HOPKINS,

BARRISTER, & 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.

THOMAS CASHORE,

AUCTIONEER - FENELON FALLS.

Sales of all kinds conducted in a first-manner. Secure dates before advertising.

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 & 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. M. B. ANNIS,

Eyesight Specialist.

Successor to R. R. Milne, D. O. Office and Parlors, 92 Kent street (over Neill's shoe store), Lindsay - Ont.

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

Lenses, Eyeglasses and Spectacles fitted and adjusted.

Hours, 9 to 5, Saturday evenings, and by appointment.

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

We are prepared to take any quantity of LIVE CHICKENS, OLD FOWL and TURKEYS delivered at our poultry house, Fenelon Falls, any Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday or Thursday until December 15th. Highest cash and trade prices will be paid.

J. L. Arnold

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.

In Wet Weather or Dry



You'll find the shoes that give the best satisfaction are the ones that are easiest. Shoes for comfort as well as to wear well are what we fit to you feet. You don't have to buy foot ease and corn plasters if you wear our shoes.

See our new stock and buy a pair.

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 \$922,419.31

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.

Property and Slaves.

A careful scrutiny of history shows that the social institutions of any given period are designed to conserve and protect the dominant form of property of that period. Chattel slavery, feudalism and capitalism are three distinct social systems, and each expresses the dominance of its own peculiar form of property. Under chattel slavery property in human beings, slaves, was the dominant form of property, and all of the institutions of the time were calculated to preserve and defend it. The wealth of the chattel slave master was determined by the number of slaves he owned.

Under feudalism land was the dominant form of property and the wealth and power of the feudal lord was determined by the amount of land over which he held sway. As the workers (serfs) had to have access to the land in order to live, the more land he controlled the greater the number of wealth producers whose services he could command.

Under capitalism machinery becomes the dominant form of property. The wealth and power of capitalists are measured by the machinery of production under their control. As the workers must have access to the tools of production in order to live, the more machinery owned by the capitalist the larger the army of wealth producers whose services he is able to command; hence the greater his wealth and power.

As under chattel slavery and feudalism all social institutions were calculated to preserve and defend the forms of property upon which those systems of society rested, so with present day institutions under capitalism. All the institutions of our time from the state down to the ridiculously garbed and noisy Salvation Army of street beggars, are busily engaged in defending and perpetuating the present form of property in the machinery of production that places in the hands of its owners the power of life and death over those who do not own.

No peculiarly large or active brain is required to perceive that the workers under the present system of property are essentially slaves in all that the term implies. Like their predecessors, the chattel slaves and feudal serfs, they are compelled to surrender their services to the masters of property, in return for which they receive, at most, but sufficient to insure them a narrow and meagre existence. In times of so-called industrial depression, thousands of them are denied the opportunity of obtaining even that miserable "mess of pottage."

Under the preceding systems of slavery, the master class revelled in all the luxury of their time, at the expense of the toil and sweat of able-bodied adult slaves or serfs. The present master class, the capitalists, have the old-time chattel and feudal masters beaten a block, however, in pure, unadulterated

cussedness. A large part of their revenue is derived from the merciless exploitation of children in their infamous sweatshop hells. While the children of chattel slaves and feudal serfs were allowed the freedom of childhood, in order that they might develop into robust and vigorous adults for the masters' service, the children of the wage slaves are ground into profit in the merciless mills of capitalism, only to develop into the dwarfed, flat-chested, knock-kneed and anemic adult specimens that swarm the congested factory districts by the thousand.

During previous systems of slavery an occasional famine might cause the death of numerous slaves by starvation. Man's power over nature had not then reached its present stage. The power of production was then less than now, and the means of quickly transporting supplies to points where needed were not yet developed. In consequence of this, when any district or country was stricken by famine much suffering and even death would ensue. It is different now. The power of wealth production has been many times multiplied. The means of communication and transportation have been so perfected that a shortage of supplies at any point can be immediately made known, and the needful things speedily forwarded from other points. As a result of this, the slave no longer starves to death because of a shortage of crop or the lack of wealth produced. His only danger of starvation now lies in the very plenitude of production itself. The greater the amount of wealth produced per man per day, the more certain is he to be eventually thrown out of employment and thus be face to face with starvation. A shortage of crops in some particular country, a vast destruction of wealth by fire, flood, war or other calamity, or a pestilence that would decimate the ranks of the wage-slave army, would stiffen up the wage market and secure to the wage-earner steady employment for at least a time, and thus ward off the danger of starvation. Every wage slave should continually bear in mind that he is threatened by starvation only by producing too much wealth, and not by fire, flood, pestilence, etc. The only calamity that can threaten starvation to wage slaves is that of too prolific wealth production. Every wage slave should bear this in mind and go as slowly as possible, thus reducing the danger to a minimum.

While it is not a particularly edifying sight to see the masters riding in their automobiles, their paunches lined on the insides with fat capon, and covered on the outside with purple and fine linen, while lean, hungry-looking, shabbily-clad wage slaves shamble along the sidewalks, gaping like awe-struck asses at the master's magnificence, upon the one hand, and the generous display of good things behind the plate glass windows upon the other, it is a solace and a comfort to know that nothing has been made in vain. In both master and slave the Creator did a good work. Each is perfect in his way; the master as a personification of arrogance, power and social uselessness; the slave as the embodiment of meekness, docility and crass stupidity. As this is evident, according to the Creator's design, everybody ought to be satisfied. The evident satisfaction of the slave with this delightful social arrangement clearly indicates the superiority of human reason over the instinct that, we are told, determines the actions of the lower animals. This is offset with no intention of either magnifying instinct or belittling reason.

Next week I shall have something to say of the contradictions existing in capitalist society and the hypocrisy of its defenders.

C. M. O'BRIEN.

Vancouver, B. C., Oct. 18th, 1907.

Ninety per cent. of the men will not bankrupt themselves at private business when Socialism comes, and no man, then, will die leaving his family unprovided for.

Men will not go into business for themselves where their success means the ruin of others, when Socialism puts an end to the wastefulness of duplications and competition.

Every child will be able to travel and see the world when Socialism comes, and will thus know more of life and its surroundings at 12 years of age than the full grown man knows now.

Children will be employed in educational work, not in money making, when Socialism comes. But education will mean learning how to do things and seeing the world as well as learning books, when Socialism comes.

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

ESTABLISHED 1836.

One of the oldest banks doing business in this country.

56 Branches in Canada and the United States.

Farmers afforded every facility in their banking business.

Sale Notes cashed or taken for collection.

Drafts bought and sold.

Prompt attention given to collections.

Savings Bank Dept.—Deposits of \$1.00 and upwards received.

Interest paid every three months.

FENELON FALLS BRANCH.

W. A. BISHOP, MANAGER.