

The Fenelon Falls Gazette.

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FENELON FALLS, ONTARIO, FRIDAY, APRIL 17TH, 1908.

No. 11.

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 Robcaygeon every Monday. Money to loan at lowest rates of interest.

R. J. McLAUGHLIN, K. O. A. M. FULTON, B. A. JAS. A. PEEL.

G. H. HOPKINS, K. C.

BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, NOTARY Public, &c. Solicitor for the Bank of Montreal. Money to loan at terms to suit borrower. Offices, 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-class 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.

EYES TESTED, FRAMES TESTED.

When your eyes trouble you, cause you pain or headache or if your glasses require changing or you need new glasses, go to

DR. M. B. ANNIS, Eyesight Specialist.

(over Neill's shoe store), Lindsay - Ont. Satisfaction guaranteed. Charges moderate.

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 20.



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Your Spring Suit.

You will want it in a hurry when Spring opens up. So will a hundred other people. Get your order in NOW before the big rush.

Our stock of goods is the biggest ever—and has always been big. Make your choice while it is at its best—that's now.

TOWNLEY BROS.

Successors to J. J. Townley Fenelon Falls.

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 handle the

best. Come and try and buy.

W. L. ROBSON & SON.

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. ASSETS OVER \$165,000,000.

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.

AS TO SLAVERY.

If the productive power of the individual was but sufficient to supply himself with the bare necessities of life, it is clear there would be no motive to prompt his enslavement by another. If, however, the productive power of the individual be more than sufficient to supply his own needs, the motive is afforded to prompt his enslavement by another, who might, perchance, have the power and opportunity to do so.

Not until the power of production had been developed to the point where it was possible for the worker to produce a surplus beyond his own actual requirements, was human slavery possible. When this point was reached, it not only became possible but inevitable. Slavery became the order of the day; and, although its outward garb has been changed from time to time, in its real essence it remains with us to-day even more drastic in its consequences than in the days when the conqueror brought home his captive slaves at his chariot wheel.

Never were the world's toilers more completely enslaved than now. Without title of ownership in the means on which they must depend on for existence, they are absolutely at the disposal of the class in present society that owns and controls the land and instruments of production. They are compelled by their necessities to offer their services to these owners, and accept such terms as the circumstances of the slave market may prompt these owners to offer. Even under the most favorable conditions for the slave he can demand but little, if any, more for his services than enough to keep him in fairly decent working order. Upon the average, the slaves cannot accumulate a surplus. They are, therefore, always at the mercy of the master class; a circumstance that the master class is by no means slow to take advantage of upon every occasion.

The worker sells his labor-power to the employer, and receives for it a price that is determined by the conditions of the labor market at the time. If the market be well supplied with laborers the price will rule low, as the competition for jobs will tend

to force it down. If laborers be scarce the price will tend upward, as the competition for jobs will be lessened in consequence of this scarcity of labor. The more powerful the tools of production become, the more chronic becomes the overstocked condition of the labor market. The smaller the number of workers required to carry on the process of production, the greater the number continually forced into the market as a surplus from which the employers can draw substitutes for such of their workers as may be stubborn enough to demand more wages.

The wages of the workers are paid out of the proceeds of the sale of the products of their own labor. Such balance as may be left in the hands of the employer after wages are paid, represents that portion of the laborer's time which he has been compelled to expend in the employer's service, and for which he receives no payment or recompense. He produces his wages during part of the working day. The balance of the day he works for his employer for nothing. Out of the product of chattel slaves the slaves were fed, clothed, etc., the balance was devoted to the comfort and luxury of the master. The slaves produced their own sustenance and provided for the luxurious and expensive living of the master. The labor expended for the latter purpose was labor for which they received no returns. During a certain portion of his time the feudal serf produced sustenance for himself and family by working upon a piece of land set aside for his especial use. During the balance of his time he had to work for nothing. In this way the latter was supplied with all the requisites of high living, without any cost to himself. Under the wage system the worker pays his own wages during a part of the working time. During the remainder he provides for the rich living, and adds to the wealth of the employer, by working for nothing.

In either case the result is the same. A bare and narrow existence for the slave; luxury, pomp and power for the master. A civilization rotten and corrupt to the core, because of the poison of slavery that lurks in its veins.

No civilization can long withstand the assault of time, that is based upon human slavery. Just as chattel slavery and serfdom went to their doom, so is capitalism, with its wage system of slavery, now tottering to its grave. It is too rotten and stenchful to be tolerated by human kind. It is a cursed nuisance that must be abated in the interest of social peace, well-being and decency. It is up to the enslaved working class to do the job.—*Vancouver (B. C.) Western Clarion.*

The Chief Problem.

The bread and butter problem is the most important of all problems; for upon its solution depends life itself, and life is the basis of all kinds of living. You must first live, before you can live a good life or a bad life. "All that a man hath will a man give for his life" is just as true as ever; and, when it becomes necessary, the average man will do anything to escape starvation or want in any of its forms. Do not blame the individual for resorting to questionable means in order to live. All that a man hath will he give for his life. Individuals would rather live an honorable than a dishonorable life, but conditions often prevent. It is social conditions that make criminals. —*Appeal to Reason.*

Under Socialism there will be many incentives to do right and very few to do wrong.

1836 THE BANK OF 1908 British North America

TOTAL ASSETS OVER \$50,000,000

This Bank has a record behind it of nearly three-quarters of a century of successful banking in Canada, with assets increasing ever year until they now exceed \$50,000,000.

MONEY ADVANCED on reasonable terms—Money Orders and Letters of Credit issued payable in the leading cities of the world.

FARMERS' requirements will be given special attention.

SAVINGS ACCOUNTS solicited. Interest added every 3 months.

Fenelon Falls Branch

W. A. Bishop, Manager.