

The Fenelon Falls Gazette.

VOL. XXXIX.

FENELON FALLS, ONTARIO, FRIDAY, APRIL 7, 1911.

No. 10

Professional Cards

LEGAL

McLAUGHLIN, PEEL, FULTON & STINSON.

BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, NOTARIES. Money to loan. Special attention given to investments. Branch office at Fenelon Falls, open every Tuesday. Lindsay office over Dominion Bank. R. J. McLAUGHLIN, K. C. A. M. FULTON, B. A. JAS. A. PEEL. T. H. STINSON.

HOPKINS, WEEKS & HOPKINS.

BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, AND NOTARIES. Money to loan at terms to suit the borrower. Offices No. 6 William St. south, Lindsay, Ont. and at Woodville, Ontario. G. H. HOPKINS, K. C. C. E. WEEKS, F. HOLMES HOPKINS, B. A.

MOORE & JACKSON

BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, &c. Office, William street, Lindsay. F. D. MOORE. A. JACKSON

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.

LEIGH R. KNIGHT.

BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, NOTARY Public. Successor to McDiarmid & Weeks. Visits made to Fenelon Falls by appointment. Money to loan and Real Estate bought and sold. Office Kent St., Lindsay, Telephone 41.

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 3,000 persons with great success.

MEDICAL.

DR. H. H. GRAHAM.

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

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

DR. H. B. JOHNSTONE,

SUCCESSOR TO DR. A. WILSON,

GRADUATE OF TORONTO UNIVERSITY. Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur. Office, Colborne street, Fenelon Falls.

AUCTIONEER.

THOMAS CASHORE,

AUCTIONEER - FENELON FALLS.

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

F. H. KIDD,

SUCCESSOR TO

H. J. SOOTHERAN.

CONVEYANCING.

FIRE INSURANCE AT LOW RATES.

ESTATES MANAGED,

AGENT MIDLAND LOAN CO.

FARMS FOR SALE THROUGHOUT THE COUNTY.

OFFICE 91 KENT ST., LINDSAY.

Miss Tena Bedford

HONOR GRADUATE ALBERT COLLEGE,

Is prepared to give lessons in oil or water color painting, crayon drawing, or designing. "The Parsonage," Fenelon Falls.

LOYAL TRUE BLUE LODGE No. 198

Meets the first Wednesday evening each month in the Orange hall, Fenelon Falls. Ed. Wilkinson, W. M.; J. H. Wilkinson, Sec.

What You Get

AND

What You Give

Are evenly balanced here. We try to have our goods as good as the prices say they should be.

Our experience shows us what shoes are worth. It prevents us from paying too much—so that charging too much sn't at all necessary.

WE HAVE YOUR SIZE OF SHOE.

We have the shape that fits your foot comfortably. We can give them to you at different prices—and never ask you to pay any more than the very lowest price they can be sold for.

J. L. ARNOLD.

Don't Forget We Sell Wall Paper.

SLUSH AND MUD



is now the order of the day. Guard your health by wearing the right kind of waterproof shoes. See our special line. Sole agents for the famous Dayfoot and steel shoes.

Robson & Son, Fenelon Falls.

ORDER YOUR

SPRING SUIT

FROM

TOWNLEY BROS.

BANK OF MONTREAL,

HEAD OFFICE - MONTREAL.
ESTABLISHED 1817 INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT
CAPITAL - \$14,400,000.00. REST - \$12,000,000.00
ASSETS OVER \$220,000,000.

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT.

Deposits taken of \$1 and upwards, which can be withdrawn on demand.

R. M. Hamilton, Mgr. Fenelon Falls Branch

"Acquiring Possession."

To ask how Socialists will take over the industries is like crossing a bridge before we come to it. It is not ready to be taken over yet. Yet industry is now being concentrated into the hands of fewer and fewer persons, and every concentration makes the final change all the simpler. When the time comes to effect that change the whole people will be ready for it; to aid in the solution industry will be in the hands of a very few persons, and the change will not be difficult.

How was the change made from slave holding to the present system? The slaves might have been bought much easier than they were freed; but the masters were too intent on maintaining slavery, and as a result slaves were merely taken away, and, under the peculiar conditions then prevailing, it was done according to law. The taking over of industry will be simpler for several reasons. It can be proven that the wealth of the nation has been acquired by the few through trickery and practical confiscation. To take it would be merely to restore to the people that which is really theirs, but which has been stolen from them and unlawfully held by others—not confiscation, but restitution.

To test the opinion of the people in the matter, the Appeal a year ago began the cry of "Confiscate the Railroads," using the harshest terms and expecting to hear wide protest. But, to its surprise, not even one capitalist paper has made even a single objection, which shows that the people already feel that the railroads have been acquired by fraud, and that to take them back, even without pay, would not be wrong. It would not necessarily be illegal. If the government thinks you have property which is inimical to the public welfare, it confiscates it to-day.

But though this extreme test shows that the people are rapidly getting into the mood for confiscation or restitution, in case it becomes necessary, it will probably not be necessary. The government or some state or municipality owns an interest in every trust and corporation, in the form of franchise and charter. Most of the charters and franchises have already been rendered void by usurpations on the part of the corporations themselves; and, whenever the people capture the courts, the special charters and franchises may be cancelled by legal proceedings, which will at least take the water out of these things and enable them to be got at reasonable figures.

But it is not necessary to buy them if we do not wish to do it. The government may build parallel lines of railroads and duplicate manufacturing plants, and proceed to capture the field by means of competition; and no private business could stand before a

business conducted by the people without profit. This would be exactly the process used by the trusts in acquiring industries from the small owners, and if it was right in one case it should be right in the other. The fact is, it would probably be entirely unnecessary to build more than a fourth of the mills and roads necessary to do the work, before the entire trust system would collapse and leave the people in the full possession of their own. It would not be unjust to the present owners of industries, since they would still have an undivided interest in all industry, with assurance of greater safety than they can possibly have now. It would be merely the proposition they made to those who surrendered private holdings to acquire undivided interest in the trust.

As far as debt is concerned, it amounts to nothing, providing there is real productive property behind it. So far, we have had little experience in public control of productive industry, but only in destructive and expensive. Every productive industry would certainly make its way and pay for itself, for the public, just as it did for individuals. It is probable the whole people would have to go deeper into debt to acquire all industries than the individuals "owning" the trusts are now in debt (bonded) for those same industries. With the government in complete charge of the money making function and also of all production, with the tribute of interest and profit gone, the people would soon pay out and would own everything. Suppose the trust magnates were to be paid the real value of the property they hold, and were unable to reinvest the money that they received, they would have no use for it but to spend it; and, as they spent it, the debt would be cancelled by the mere act of spending it.—Appeal to Reason.

They Are Distinct.

Socialism is the hope of the working class. Radicalism is what the middle class strive for. These two things are frequently confused, but are distinct. Socialism aims at the abolition of rent, interest and profit. Radicalism aims at the prevention of the few absorbing immense profits. Socialism aims at doing away with wage slavery. Radicalism aims at the continuation of wage slavery under a great number of little masters. It matters little to the workers whether a thousand of them are robbed by one large capitalist, or whether they are robbed in bands of a hundred each by ten little capitalists. Socialism strives for the emancipation of slaves. That is why many radicals look with horror upon Socialism.—Cotton's weekly.

1836 THE BANK OF 1911 British North America

75 Years in Business. Capital and Reserve Over \$7,300,000

It's What You Save

rather than what you earn that decides your financial condition at fifty.

The greatest help in saving is a Savings Account in such a strong, reliable Bank as the Bank of British North America. The satisfaction of still further increasing a growing Bank balance is one of the strongest incentives to systematic saving. The result is independence.

Start now. \$1.00 opens an account.

Fenelon Falls Branch W. A. Bishop Manager