

## Fishermen Demonstrate.

(Continued from Page 7.)

clusive of borrowing abroad) twice as great as at that time, and mounting rapidly, while the earnings of the people are decreasing, and an exodus of the youngest and ablest from the Colony is taking place;

(5) Public expenditure is marked by wanton wastefulness, many unnecessary public offices exist, and extravagant salaries are paid, and useless and unproductive public works are carried on;

(6) The prices of food and clothing are enormously increased by great import taxes, and trade and industry hampered and almost extinguished by fiscal burdens, and it is apparent that under the existing scale of taxation, trade and industry must languish and fall;

(7) The export tax on fish is a class tax, bearing directly on fishermen, and decreasing the prices of fish per quintal by precisely the amount of the tax. It is especially unendurable now, and if taken off would immediately increase the price of all fish still held by fishermen;

(8) We are therefore of opinion—

(a) That public expenditure should be drastically reduced to not more than one half its present great amount;

(b) That taxation should be reduced at least twenty-five per cent.

(c) That the fish export tax should be now suspended and later repealed.

(d) That the Legislature should be summoned forthwith for the despatch of business, and should sit day by day until the necessary reforms are made, so that they may apply to the coming year, and hope be revived in the hearts of the people.

And we pray that you shall be pleased to order accordingly.

And your petitioners as in duty bound will ever pray.

JESSE WINSOR,  
and  
COMMITTEE.

Dated at St. John's this 18th day of November, 1922.

RESOLUTIONS PASSED.  
The resolutions on the "taxation" memorial was proposed by Skipper

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Peter Roberts in a rousing speech, which was punctuated by repeated rounds of applause. He said that the fishermen were the greatest producers, were not receiving a square deal. Seventy per cent. of their earnings, he said, was being taken by the Government, although he saw in the Advocate that they paid only 11%. Who then pays the revenue of the country, which, he said, was being taken by the Government? He said it made his blood boil when he read that article, and it still gets on his nerves. Who pays the revenue, he asked, if it is not the man who prosecutes the fishery? The fishermen were the backbone of the country and from their earnings the merchant, the labourer, tradesmen and everyone else derived their livelihood. For forty-three years he had been engaged at the fishery, thirty-three of which he had some as master. During that period his average catch had been about 800 quintals, which was as good as the rest of them. In his early days a man could live comfortably on such a catch, and he had accumulated some property, but under the present conditions it was fast slipping from him. If his family were to remain in the country they must have the present taxation reduced. We must have it, he said, and though they began the movement mild he hoped they would not have to become rough. In pre-war days on 600 quintals at \$4.00 per quintal, a man could rest assured that he made sufficient for his crew and for their families during the winter. Now with increased taxation, export taxes and the damned regulations, unnecessary civil servants and loafers, high-salaried members and officials, we were driven to desperation, and no attempt was being made to curtail expenditure or to help the fishermen and the country in general to exist. He had, with the delegates and Mr. Morine, called on the Government during the afternoon. They had elected 22 members, but what was his surprise when they were received by only five, and two of them had never been elected. Where was the Prime Minister, the Attorney General and Mr. Coaker, the Minister of Marine and Fisheries? They were not to be seen. The Prime Minister and Attorney General were in England enjoying themselves at the expense of the Colony. Mr. Coaker, whom they had called Moses—the second Moses had left them crying in the wilderness. Referring to the waste of public money on road building, Mr. Roberts said that in Westville they had not a road fit to walk on, yet the Government had built the Deer Lake and Badger Roads costing \$750,000. They had a mail boat subsidy costing \$250,000, yet the boats were swinging at anchor in the harbor with nothing to do. Another \$270,000 had been spent in snow shovelling, and with all this wilful waste going on the Government tell you they cannot reduce taxation. How can they, said the speaker, when millions are absolutely thrown away. But this must be stopped, the Government must reduce the taxation at least 25% and they must forget the joke about the fishermen paying only 11% of the taxes. This present movement should have been started two years ago, and now that it is under way they should stick it through to the end. They had come to the city on a mission and they were going to remain here until it was completed. Concluding, he said, he had 1300 quits. But for his voyage and he and his 8 sons would only average about \$300 a year, which was far from enough to keep their families on. He then read the following resolutions:—

WHEREAS this meeting of United Fishermen has heard with appreciation the Memorial of their Executive Committee to His Excellency the Administrator upon the subject of public expenditure and taxation;

RESOLVED: We hereby heartily endorse the Memorial. We demand the reduction asked for in expenditure and revenue. We demand a Session of the General Assembly forthwith. We demand that the reforms be enforced before the preparation for the 1923 fishery begins. We demand that if the reforms be not promptly legislated for the election of an Administrator pledged to root and branch reform.

FURTHER RESOLVED: If these our just demands are not granted, we pledge ourselves and our votes to the defeat of the present Government, and the election of an Administrator pledged to root and branch reform.

Skipper Mark Bragg ably seconded the resolution proposed by Mr. Roberts. He endorsed all that had been said. He had heard the talk of down with the merchants. But the mer-

chants were their best friends. Three years ago the Hon. George Knowling had built him a schooner that cost \$7,000, and he could never hope to own the good looking block of her with conditions as are now existing. He had always an average voyage, but his wife and children would have to suffer this year owing to the price they were getting for their fish. He had been termed Morine's healer by the Advocate, but he wanted to inform all concerned that he was no healer, and never took any active part in politics. He recounted his visit to Bonaville with the delegation and the reception they received. Neither Morine or Coaker ever received such a rousing reception as that delegation, he said, and over 270 names were signed to the resolution as a result of their visit. He felt it was imperative that this matter of the fishery and fish prices, as well as reduction in taxation be immediately taken up, as the fishermen wanted to know where his vessel was going to be next season, on the mud bank or at the fishery.

WHERE THE MONEY GOES.  
Before the resolution was put to the meeting Mr. Morine took occasion to point out the necessity of a reduction in taxation and the curtailment of expenditures in Departments like the Militia, Shipping and Education. Was there need of a Minister of Finance, a Prime Minister with two salaries, a Minister of Marine and Fisheries? If they are needed, he said, their place is here in the city. Then again the members of the Assembly were not worth \$1,000 a year, when \$300 was paid but a few years ago. Ministers were not worth \$4,000.00 when the same work was carried on for \$2,400. He then gave a list of the amounts spent on relief works:—On the Hall's Bay, Deer Lake and Colinet Roads, \$1,000,000; pulpwood contracts, \$400,000.00; unproductive work, \$270,000.00; able bodied pauper relief, \$230,000.00; potatoes, \$60,000.00; making a total of over \$2,000,000.00 for last year. This is not a question of politics, said Mr. Morine, it is a question of life or death for the Colony. After the passing of the last resolution by a standing vote, and a tremendous outburst of cheering, the Chairman called on others to express their views of the situation. Amongst those who spoke were Mr. Frank Green and T. Norris, the latter being a fisherman from Trinity District. Mr. Green who arrived here yesterday in his schooner, said he was one of those who in 1920 stuck out for a higher price for his fish. Then he thought that their troubles had ended. But experience had taught them a lesson, which they should profit by. He was not in favour of a Government guarantee, wherein

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Pink and White Pears.  
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Blackberry Jelly.  
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## —A Story of a beautiful Woman—A Butterfly on the Wheel of a Care-Free World— AT THE NICKEL TO-DAY— "THE WOMAN GOD CHANGED"

"The Woman God Changed" tells the story of a beautiful woman—a butterfly on the wheel of a care-free world, who kills her lover—her escape to the South Sea Islands—her capture—the shipwreck of herself and the officer who is bringing her back under arrest, on a desert island—their years together there alone.

Then follows the rescue—their return to civilization and the bar of justice.

The climax is startling—unique—new.

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The Premier Screen Production of that Stage Classic,

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You no doubt have seen the play. Now see it in the picture.

COMING—Another Big Harry Carey Special

## "MAN TO MAN,"

IN EIGHT PARTS; Also,

MISS HILDA MAJOR direct from a tour of Mexico City.

the public moneys are used to purchase fish, but the question must be looked at from every viewpoint. In his opinion it was a foolish and damnable thing to take public moneys to buy fish, and then lose it. It was not fair to the taxpayer, and the fishermen were to-day up against it, and selling at to-days prices spelled the end of the fishing. If the fishermen does not get a fair price for his catch, the whole country suffers, and every class of person in the country suffers. At present the fishermen cannot meet his obligations with fish at \$4.00 per quintal, and the only thing left for him to do is to give up the fishery, and clear out. He could quite understand that the foreign markets are responsible for the price paid here, as whatever the merchant can get for his fish, so will the fisherman be paid. In this connection, therefore, the merchant, like the fisherman, has no voice, and each wanted to see the other succeed. The big cause of a lot of trouble however, was the burdensome taxation we were carrying, and no apparent attempt being made to curtail. The Government, he said, has got to make the taxes bear so on the fishermen that they can catch fish for what it is worth in the foreign market. They would have to reduce expenditure. There were institutions here that could be abolished until we were wealthy enough to afford them. The fishery was the mainstay of the country and it was from the fishery that the taxes are collected. The man who said that the fisherman pays only 11 per cent. of the taxes, was not a man fit to live under the British flag, neither was he a true Newfoundlander, because he was not fair. He only told half of the story. Let him figure out the cost of the clothing, etc., as well as the fisheries accounts and then tell the story. He would have us like Eden, wearing the fig leaves to cover our nakedness. Mr. Green also referred to the rotten brand of politics that was being dishied out in Newfoundland, and said that a lot of our trouble was caused from this source. He concluded with an appeal for united action and a fair show for the fisherman.

## Dye Blouse or Baby's Coat in Diamond Dyes

"Diamond Dyes" add years of wear to worn, faded skirts, waists, coats, stockings, sweaters, coverings, hangings, draperies, everything. Every package contains directions so simple any woman can put new, rich, fadeless colors into her worn garments or draperies even if she has never dyed before. Just buy Diamond Dyes—no other kind—then your material will come out right, because Diamond Dyes are guaranteed not to streak, spot, fade, or run. Tell your druggist whether the material you wish to dye is wool or silk, or what

material. The late Dr. Chamberlain was a brother of deceased. It is likely interment will take place at Montreal. To the sorrowing mother, now bereft of all her family, the devoted husband and the little children, the sincere sympathy of the whole community goes out in this, their hour of deep sorrow.

H. F. F.  
Grand Falls, Nov. 12th 1922.

"ERMINIE."—Everybody delighted and surprised at last night's performance. Ask anyone who was there what they thought of it.—nov14.11

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Large Local Carrots.  
PORK.

Small Ham Butt . . . . .18c. lb.  
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Finest Quality . . . . .15c. lb.

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Family . . . . .12c. lb.

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Fresh P.E.I.  
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Only . . . . .40c. lb.

BOLOGNA SAUSAGE.

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## Local Food Products

150 cases No. 1 Salmon.

100 cases Fancy Bait

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ST. JOHN'S

Municipal Council

PUBLIC NOTICE

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and upwards who are not

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noted that the time allowed

payment of the POLL TAX

expire on the 15th inst.

they are requested to pay

themselves accordingly.

J. J. MAHONY,

City Clerk

City Hall, Nov. 9, 1922.

nov10.11.14.15

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