

Preliminary Meeting A Great Success.

Bonavista Fishermen Give Mr. A. B. Morine, K.C. and Capt. A. Kean Tremendous Ovation.

Resolutions Endorsed by Whole Audience.

The outport fishermen now in St. John's are united and in full sympathy with the movement for higher prices for fish, and reduced taxation, as clearly evidenced by the large and enthusiastic meeting held last night in the Assembly Hall of the Seafarers' Institute. The meeting opened shortly after seven o'clock, but long before that time the hall was filled, many being obliged to stand. Mr. A. B. Morine, who is acting as adviser to the united fishermen, on arrival at the hall was greeted with a rousing reception, a similar outburst of applause greeting Capt. A. Kean, who arrived shortly afterwards. Chairman Wm. D. Sainsbury on opening the meeting, explained that it would be but a sort of round table talk preliminary to the arrival of the delegates from the outports and the schooners now on the way. He emphasized the fact that the fishermen were not getting fair play, and that party politics was not to be introduced. It was not done at the meetings held in the Northern Bays and it must not be introduced here. He urged his hearers to be levelheaded in carrying out this programme. There was no reason to cause a disturbance and there was less reason to have a riot in the port to prevent it. He read the following message received during the afternoon from Bonavista:

To A. B. Morine, Secretary.

Delegates left by bus, 2 p.m. Big demonstration, flags flying, cannons roaring, guns firing, public wharf thronged with people cheering until steamer left Bonavista. With you tonight in spirit. Best wishes to the people of St. John's. And all other places represented at your meeting.

S. W. HODDINOT, Secretary.

The Chairman next called upon Mr. Sainsbury to explain how the fishermen were to work and act during the present crisis.

THE SITUATION EXPLAINED.

Mr. Morine on coming to the platform explained that the meeting had been called at the request of the delegates from Bonavista Bay. He had learned that some sales of fish had been made at \$4 and the promise of a sale. He advised all to wait until they received orders from the committee, as if everyone accepted \$4 and the price it was evident that there would be no rise. It was therefore, he said, before the delegates had come to carry out their plans. The delegates had already accomplished what was before their recent visit to the city, Labrador was sold at \$4 but since it had been bought for as high as \$4.10. He asked why not say that something more may be done? He was not promising that there would be a rise, as it was not in his power to grant that. Mr. Morine went on to explain that this was a fishermen's movement that sprang from the hearts of the people despite the fact that it had been said that because he was mixed up with it that it was a political movement, but the people who were using this cry and who were vilifying "Morine" in the "Advocate" were encouraging to beat the fishermen over the head. He called upon the fishermen to say if the movement originated with him and received immediate responses of No! No! from all over the hall. Continuing, he said the fishermen cry that this is a political movement is an injustice to the fishermen. It was that after the United Fishermen's Delegates had gone to the Government and the Board of Fisheries without getting any satisfaction, they came to him and asked his assistance. He willingly gave his services as he had always done and should not every newspaper, every politician, every lawyer, merchant, everyone, assist the fishermen in their fight for higher prices. In the present crisis no one also seemingly caring to take the lead, although some are doing quite a lot of talking and nothing to the newspapers.

REDUCED TAXATION.

Explaining how the movement for higher prices broadened out into a movement for reduced taxation, Mr. Morine said the delegates on their arrival at the Board of Trade were given a hearing and that if they got a dollar extra price for the fish, they would be asked to pay the Government but

were told that they couldn't and they wouldn't reduce taxation. Hence they were now in the position that they had to start this movement, that has the sympathy of the country at large regardless of party or politics. Introducing the matter of reduced taxation, Mr. Morine gave his opponents no opportunity to say it was party politics. Why did the Advocate turn the matter into party politics? Why did they not say we will take off the taxes, he asked? He had been accused of not having a suggestion to make to improve the present situation. That was not so, and at the meetings which would follow he would give the details of a proposition that the Govt. could adopt to advance the price of fish, one that was feasible, and one that he could adopt without legislation were it in his power to do so. Outlining this proposition, he said that the price of fish abroad was kept below what it might be by unregulated competition. He illustrated this by pointing out that the arrival here during October month of so many schooners always tended to lower prices. This, he said, was the position of the merchants in the markets of Oporto and Alicante. There was too much competition at home. Nobody had tried to regulate this, but all movements were directed to benefit the exporter. He felt convinced that of all the fish now unsold in St. John's was given in charge of one man that the price would immediately advance. He had consulted with big men here who stated that they would be prepared to pay \$4.50 or even \$5.00 for Labrador fish, if they were assured that others could not buy at a lower price. He proposed that the delegates approach the Government to appoint a fish holding commission with power to hold and dispose of same for the benefit of the fishermen. This Commission should consist of three members; one appointed by the fishermen, one by the Government, and a third appointed by the two. This commission would have control of all the fish unsold, and he given the power of shipping the fish to the markets for the benefit of the fishermen. They would pay the present current price for the fish, and by means of a warehouse receipt negotiate the necessary advances from the Bank. The Government to be asked to endorse the balance between the advance and the cost of fish. He thought this a sound business proposition, which should appeal to the Government. They were only asked to endorse the price which the merchants are now paying and why not do for the fishermen what they are doing for the Reid's in the Humber Proposition. The profits from the transaction would go to the fishermen, less the usual expenses of shipping. Thus the fishermen in a sense would be the shipper to market, of his own produce.

THE WAY OUT.

The path out of the present difficulties was by combination, negotiation and appeal. The fishermen must work with the merchant for the common good. The day had come when the cry "down with the merchants" had passed. It was necessary in the interest of both that the fishermen and the merchant should pull together for the common good and he was sure that when the merchants saw that the fishermen were making an honest effort to reduce taxation, with a united spirit and a broad principle, they would throw in their lot for the common cause. Every cent of taxes is paid out of the fisheries except a small proportion derived from the iron and wood pulp industries. The fisheries have to pay the running expenses of the country, and the fishermen bore the burden of government, either directly or indirectly. Last year the Government collected \$13,000,000 out of \$16,000,000 income from the fishery, and while this goes on what can be expected. Our public debt is growing, and no attempt is made to cut down our expenses. The expenditure was too high and the important question is, who is going to get things right? The merchant wanted to know if the taxes are being reduced for next year, the fishermen wanted to know so that both would then be in a position to say if they could prosecute the voyage next season. To this end an early session of the House, continuous from day to day, was absolutely necessary. The necessary reduction in taxes must be made before Jan. 1st if the fisheries are to continue next year. In conclusion, Mr. Morine said he hoped the matter of immediate re-

duced taxation would be impressed upon all. The merchant, the mechanic, the fisherman, the laborer and the country were asking, "Watchman, what of the night?" They wanted to know what the rate of taxes was going to be, otherwise they would have to join the many thousands who have sought elsewhere for a living.

CAPTAIN KEAN SPEAKS.

Chairman Sainsbury thanking Mr. Morine for his splendid address reiterated what had already been said, that the movement had originated with the fishermen of the North Side of Bonavista Bay. When the men met to see what could be done to obtain higher prices for their fish the chairman, Capt. Winsor, wired Mr. Coaker asking if he would help them and Mr. Coaker replied point blank that he would not. It was following the refusal that the fishermen turned to Mr. Morine and asked his assistance in the crisis. The latter gladly offered his services free. He endorsed the view expressed by Mr. Morine, that there must be no operation between the fishermen and the merchant. They had been taught the policy of "down with the merchant," but the fishermen now see that co-operation was for their mutual benefit. Capt. Abram Kean being called upon from the audience gave a splendid address in which he reviewed the crisis thru which the country had emerged triumphant in former years. He said he was optimistic for the future. Many such trying times had been passed through and by the fathers of these present and they had forgotten their ordeal so quickly that they never recounted the circumstances as at present prevailed after the war of 1813 prosperity did not come until 1830. Then again there was the fire of 1846. The panic of 1860 and the year 1869. "The year of meal and molasses." In that year Confederation was proposed but despite the terrible condition of the country it was turned down. We had another period in 1870, but there was a redeeming feature in that the public debt then amounted to about one million dollars, whereas to-day it is fifty millions. He said that he believed that if all were to pull and strive together, the country would survive the present crisis. Needless expenditure must be abolished and the country made fit to live in. He was heartily in accord with their demands, and as a fisherman, and one who had a stake in this country, he wished the best every success. He was willing to throw in his lot with the man who persecuted him most in this country if he was big enough for the job of reducing taxation and putting the country on sound financial basis. The greatest difficulty to-day is the impoverished condition of the countries where our fish is exported. The Portuguese had sent to St. Pierre and brought over 12 loads of salt bulk fish. In Brazil they were eating jerked beef and fish never before used for food, all to obtain cheaper living. We must be prepared to supply them with cheaper food and this can be done when we have a reduction in taxation. Chairman Sainsbury, thanking Capt. Kean for his remarks, said he agreed that the man who catches fish should live by the fishery and not be compelled to take to pit prop cutting where they received nothing but salt herring and spruce bud tea. He then asked all who were in favor of standing together for higher prices for fish and reduced taxation to stand. Every one present came to their feet, showing an unanimous feeling on this important matter and that the men are united in their cause.

Before the close Mr. Morine announced that a representative of the larouers of St. John's had waited on him and assured him that they were behind the fishermen's movement and would give them every support. He also announced that the delegates would be here by the bus on Monday, when notice of a big meeting to take place tonight or Monday would be given. The affair then concluded with cheers for Mr. Morine and Capt. Kean, and the National Anthem.

From Cape Race.

Special to Evening Telegram.

CAPE RACE, To-day.

Wind Northwest, strong, weather fine; the steamer Edmund Donald passed West 2.30 p.m. yesterday, and Bell Island boat passed in 7 a.m. today; Bar. 29.84; Ther. 55.

STOP-IT Instantly checks the Run in a silk stocking. 35c. a bottle at BISHOP'S Showroom.

GAME ENDS IN DRAW. The final game of the Inter-Collegiate football series was held yesterday afternoon at St. George's Field between the St. Bon's and Methodist teams, and resulted in a draw, no goals being scored. Mr. T. Delahanty refereed.

MECCA THE HOUSEHOLD OINTMENT TRY IT

FOR BRUISES, CUTS, SKIN DISEASES, ETC.

WOMEN'S WEAR

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Reduced Prices on Men's Wear

Here is an opportunity for Men who appreciate good quality at bargain prices. This store is filled with merchandise that is a delight to handle, a joy to examine, a pleasure to talk about, and a satisfaction to sell. Throughout next week we offer these stocks at reduced prices. Remember these Goods are our regular stocks of brand new merchandise, imported from reliable makers. Nothing of second hand or doubtful origin.



**We can Dress You from Tip to Toe
at Sale Prices all Next Week**

The Yarn of the Socks

Fine Wool Socks of Cashmere and Yarn that fit closely and neatly to the leg and ankle. Socks that are reinforced where the wear comes. Pure Wool Socks in Navy & Black—Reg. \$2.55 pair for... \$1.95
Heavy Heather Socks—Reg. \$1.80 pair for... 85c.
Black Ribbed Hose—Reg. 55c. pair for... 50c.
Black Ribbed Hose—Reg. 75c. pair for... 65c.
Colored Wool Hose (Plain)—Reg. 90c. pair for... 81c.
Handkerchiefs. Hemmed Linen. Prices 10, 22 & 32c. ea. Excela. Prices 54c.
Colored Border. Prices 22, 41 & 27c. ea.

Hats & Caps for Men & Boys

Men's Velour Hats.
Real British and Austrian makes. Reg. \$ 7.75 each for... \$ 6.95
Reg. \$ 8.75 each for... \$ 7.58
Reg. \$11.25 each for... \$10.13

Wool Felt Hats.
Prices \$2.00, 2.50, 2.70, 2.88, 3.47, 4.05, 5.15 each.

Soft Felt Hats.
Prices \$2.00, 2.50, 2.70, 2.88, 3.47, 4.05, 5.15 each.

Men's Winter Caps.
With Wool or Fur inside bands; assorted colors. Prices \$1.50, 1.49, 1.53, 1.67 each.

Men's Nansen Caps.
Prices \$1.50, 1.49, 1.53, 1.67 each.

Boys' Pullman Caps.
Price \$1.40 each.

Men's Tweed Caps.
With and without back bands. Prices 50c., 65c., 72c., 90c., 1.08, 1.35, 1.45 each.

Men's Boots.
Black Gunmetal. Reg. \$12.00 values for... \$8.75
Reg. \$13.20 values for... \$7.50
Reg. \$16.50 values for... \$8.25

SWEATER COATS

All Wool Sweater Coats.
Assorted colorings; shawl and military collars. Reg. \$2.35 each for... \$2.12
Reg. \$3.00 each for... \$2.70
Reg. \$3.60 each for... \$3.24
Reg. \$4.00 each for... \$3.60
Reg. \$5.50 each for... \$4.95

Men's Pullover Jerseys.
In Grey, Brown and Navy Wool; assorted sizes; shaped shoulder and arm. Reg. \$2.00 each for... \$1.50
Reg. \$2.20 each for... \$1.98
Reg. \$3.10 each for... \$2.79
Reg. \$5.00 each for... \$4.50

WARM WOOL GLOVES

Men's Wool Gloves.
In colors of Fawn, Grey, White and Dark Heather mixtures; all sizes. Reg. 55c. pair for... 45c.
Reg. 65c. pair for... 59c.
Reg. 75c. pair for... 65c.
Men's Tan Kid Gloves.
Wool lined; sizes 7 1/2 to 9 1/2. Reg. \$3.50 pair for... \$3.15

Boys' Wool Gloves.
In Dark Heather mixtures; all sizes from 1 to 6. Reg. 50c. pair for... 45c.
Reg. 65c. pair for... 59c.
Reg. 75c. pair for... 65c.

Men's Suede Gloves.
In Tan and Grey; wool lined; sizes 7 1/2 to 9. Reg. 70c. pair for... 65c.

Flannel Shirts

High grade Grey Flannel Shirts with collar and pockets; reinforced seams; sizes 14 to 16. Reg. \$2.50 each for... \$2.52
Reg. \$3.50 each for... \$3.15
Flannel Shirts with Linen or plain neckbands; Light grounds with fancy stripes; buttoned cuffs; sizes 15 to 16 1/2. Reg. \$3.50 each for... \$3.15
Blue Jersey Knit Shirts; fleece-lined, attached collar; sizes 14 to 16 1/2. Reg. \$2.00 each for... \$1.80

Boys' Flannelette Shirts.
Fancy colored stripes; neat collar and pockets; sizes 12 to 14. Reg. 85c. each for... 77c.
Reg. 95c. each for... 86c.
Reg. \$1.10 each for... 99c.
Reg. \$1.20 each for... \$1.08
Reg. \$1.35 each for... \$1.22

Boys' Negligee Shirts.
Stiff neck bands, double cuffs; striped designs on Light grounds; sizes 12 to 14. Reg. \$1.65 each for... \$1.49

Winter Weight Suits

Men's Tweed Suits.
In the latest styles and fabrics; something different from the ordinary Ready-made; single breasted 3-piece Suits. Reg. \$39.00 suit for... \$26.00
Reg. \$29.00 suit for... \$23.75
Reg. \$24.00 suit for... \$21.00

Negligee Shirts

Light grounds, colored pin stripes; coat shape. Shirts, soft cuffs; sizes 14 to 16 1/2. Reg. \$1.20 each for... \$1.08
Reg. \$1.55 each for... \$1.40
Reg. \$1.75 each for... \$1.58
Reg. \$2.00 each for... \$1.85

English Tunic Shirts.
Well made, full sizes, roomy, comfortable bodies, correct fitting neck bands; Light grounds with fancy stripes; sizes 14 to 17 1/2. Reg. \$2.25 each for... \$2.05
Reg. \$2.50 each for... \$2.25
Reg. \$3.00 each for... \$2.70

Blue Cotton Shirts.
With White pin stripes; collar attached; sizes 14 to 16 1/2. Reg. \$2.20 each for... \$1.95

Shirts with Collars Attached.
In plain and striped patterns. Reg. \$1.00 each for... 90c.
Reg. \$1.50 each for... \$1.35
Reg. \$1.75 each for... \$1.58
Reg. \$2.10 each for... \$1.90

Boys Gingham Shirts

Woven Striped designs in Fancy colors on Light grounds. Size 12 1/2. Reg. \$1.10 each for... 99c.
Size 13. Reg. \$1.25 each for... \$1.12
Size 13 1/2. Reg. \$1.45 each for... \$1.31
Size 14. Reg. \$1.65 each for... \$1.49

Wonderful Values in SHIRTS



The Royal Stores, Limited