

# Fishermen Hold Demonstration.

## SPACIOUS THEATRE FILLED TO OVERFLOWING.

## Improvement in Everyday Conditions Demanded.

## DEAFENING APPLAUSE GREETS DIFFERENT SPEAKERS.

The ultimate proceeds thereof, after deduction of expenses, to the fishermen from whom the fish is received, or their legal representatives, in the proportion the fish delivered by them to the Trust shall bear to the whole quantity of the same kind and quality of fish so acquired. No member of the Trust should have any direct pecuniary interest for himself, or an agent for any person, firm or company, in the shipment of fish either under or not under its control.

7. Authority should be conferred on the Trust, by agreement with those from whom it acquires fish, enabling it to borrow money on the security of warehouse receipts, and inasmuch as borrowing in this way might not be sufficient to provide for advances on receipt of the fish, and for expenses of storing and shipping, the Government should guarantee the repayment of borrowings by the Trust, and thus make borrowing easy and cheap. It may be objected that a Government should not guarantee what is essentially a commercial matter, but we beg to remind you, Sir, that the policy of giving Government guarantees for new enterprises has long obtained in this Colony, and you are, we have reason to believe, now proposing to guarantee a borrowing of several millions of dollars to promote an industrial operation in the lumber country. No industry is so crucially important as our industry at the fisheries. We only ask, Sir, that our co-operative credit shall be used by the Government, to assist us in our hour of need to reap a profit such as others expect from the use of their capital and credit.

8. We beg you to take notice, Sir, that we do not ask that fish shall be purchased by the Government with public money, or that public money shall be used to boost the price of fish beyond current market prices, or that fish shall be purchased from merchants, at the risk of great loss of public money, all of which was done by the Government in 1920; but merely that steps shall be taken, with a minimum of risk to the Colony, and with reasonable prospects of good results, for outweighting that risk, to place facilities at the disposal of fishermen as exporters of fish, which, by reason of their obscurity, they do not now possess.

9. We concur, Sir, in the widespread belief that the Colony suffers from a bad system of marketing abroad, and that if unity could be secured amongst exporters, in regulating shipments and equalising prices, so as to decrease injurious competition as far as possible, greater profits would accrue to our merchants and fishermen alike, and therefore, we are of opinion that if such a Trust were appointed, it should be instructed to act as far as possible in harmony with all other exporters in the endeavour to achieve better marketing.

10. During the Great War, the authority of Government was exercised with general approval and beneficial results in many matters previously left entirely free from interference, notably here, in reference to the shipping of fish, and in Canada, for instance, in the sale of wheat. Our present emergency is but an aftermath of that War, and assistance from the Government to the fishermen, as is necessary now as it was then, is as justifiable. The fishermen are victims of the War, and strong state-manship is as necessary now as it was when the War was actively proceeding.

11. There is need of immediate action. Vessels are lying in the port of St. John's with cargoes unsold. Fish is being held in the outports pending your action. Prompt acquiescence by you in our request will at once unlock the wheels of stagnant trade. We ask for an answer not later than to-morrow.

12. We, therefore, your petitioners, for ourselves and all the fishermen, respectively but urgently ask that—

(a) You shall name a qualified representative to act as a member of the proposed Fish Marketing Trust.

(b) That you shall give such a guarantee as shall enable the Trust to borrow money for the purposes set forth, and finally, that you shall from time to time sympathetically aid the

by Newfoundland fish with other Newfoundland fish.

3. As it is now conducted, the fishermen, the outport trader, the man with small capital, and the dealer at the docks, has no chance to become an exporter. The business is necessarily confined to a limited circle, and that circle can become a monopoly at any time, fixing prices as unalterably as the laws of the Medes and Persians. Prices in the Colony depend on prices outside—so that all are shakers in loss from bad marketing—but in addition, the prices in the Colony are controlled by the exporters, who could, if they would, become a ring, and from their decrees there would under existing conditions be no practical escape.

4. If there existed a body in complete control of the marketing abroad, through which every person could market his fish, be the quantity large or small, upon an entire equality with every other exporter in proportion to the amount he contributed to the whole, much greater returns would be received, and the opportunities of the people would be multiplied. Prices in markets within the Colony would not be subject to possible combinations by buyers here, for the ambitious or discontented could export, and the fisherman, with his small quantity would be on an equality with the collector of large amounts. A new freedom would be conferred on the toiler, and the industries.

5. The adoption here of what is known as the California Co-operative Marketing System has been advocated, notably by Mr. Morine, K.C., in letters to the press, and the Advocate newspaper has published speeches by Aaron Sapire, an apostle of this system in the United States of America. The basis of this kind of co-operation is the pooling of commodities, and if adopted here would lead to the organization of community associations, district exchanges, and a Central Exchange for the collection and sale of fish by a central organization, representative of the owners, free from political or other outside interest. In contrary distinction to this, and to the abandoned policy of the Fishery Regulations, 1920, the Hon. W. F. Coaker and the Advocate newspaper have advocated the adoption of "Nationalization" by which is meant the purchase and sale of fish by the Government, through an appointed Board or Committee and the return of net profits to owners of fish over and above any advances made to them; the losses, if any, to be refunded, apparently, out of a trust fund, or by imposition upon the taxpayers of the Colony generally. It has been contended by others, through the press, and otherwise, notably by W. G. Gosling, Esq., that no Legislative or official interference with the fish trade should be attempted, but that better conditions should be allowed to evolve naturally.

6. In a matter of such transcendent importance to the Colony as the fish business, no experiment which could seriously affect vested interests and established methods should be rashly tried, which was done with disastrous results in 1920.

7. The people of the Colony generally, whose chief material concern in life the fishery is, are at present not in the possession of that extensive reliable information which they should possess before being called upon to pass judgment on so great a question as a fundamental change in the manner of conducting fish marketing.

8. We are not content with existing conditions. We believe they can and should be improved. We think that prompt steps should be taken to obtain accurate information for dissemination amongst the people upon existing and alternative marketing methods.

9. We are confident that it would be disastrous to the Colony, especially in this perilous period of reconstruction, if trade was menaced, even with the possibility of the adoption of ill-considered propositions for change; and that a general election agitation upon such an issue, with the threat of radical changes as a result, which such an agitation would threaten, would, in existing conditions, work a terrible injury to the prosperity of the people.

10. We are therefore of opinion that a Commission should be appointed under the Public Inquiries Act, to set without compensation, composed of the Hon. W. F. Coaker, A. B. Morine, K.C., and W. G. Gosling, Esq., as representative of the different schools of thought, to inquire and report upon—

(a) Existing methods of marketing fish. (b) Proposed alternative methods; (c) Desirable Legislation, if any, with power to take evidence upon oath, to send for persons, papers and things, or to acquire information in any manner, especially to obtain the views of persons representing vested interests, and with instructions to widely disseminate all valuable evidence they may so require, and their report upon the same, as far as deemed desirable, to provide for the instruction of the people generally by addresses, lectures and literature.

11. Until such enquiry and report, it would be in the highest degree injurious to the well being of this Colony that any agitation for changes should be carried on so as to alarm those engaged in trade, and so make the industrial conditions now so gravely averse, worse, if possible, than they are now, and thereby seriously imperil the prosperity of the people during the fishing season 1923.

12. A matter of such importance, which would concern the very existence of the Colony ought not to be made the subject of an election campaign or settlement as the result thereof, if it could be avoided, but should be taken up after the next general election, when the most complete information has been obtained, and then disposed of, if possible, not on partisan political lines, but by the best ability of the Legislature, illuminated by the completest established information, and the fullest patriotic devotion to the well being of the Colony.

Your petitioners therefore pray that you will be pleased to appoint a Commission of Inquiry under the Public Inquiries Act, composed of the persons named above, with the powers enumerated, and with such others as it may be deemed advisable to confer upon the Commission, and your petitioners as in duty bound will ever pray.

JESSE WINSOR,  
Chairman of Committee.

Dated at St. John's this 13th day of November, 1922.

### SECOND RESOLUTION CARRIED.

Mr. Stewart Winsor proposing this resolution expressed the satisfaction it afforded him of being present to voice his protest of the position in which the fishermen now find themselves. On behalf of schooner owners, he said they could not face the situation any longer. He had been 27 years at the fishery and was for the past 8 years master. The fishery was going down all the time and under present conditions he could not come up here and take \$1500 or \$2000 for supplies from his merchant with any hope of repaying it. He always had an average voyage, but during the past few years that even did not pay, and they were now at the end of the rope. "In God's name," he asked, "are we going to train our children for the fishery under these conditions?" He was convinced that the merchants would fall in line with their views, and would give every assistance to the fishermen in their fight for fair play. He would like to know where the country would be if the fishery was dropped, and he felt sure that it would be, if they did not get better marketing conditions. The fishermen wanted a living profit, but at present, although big catches, of from 700 to 1,000 quintals had been taken, they could not make both ends meet. How would it be if they brought home only 3 or 4 hundred quintals. He then read the following resolutions:

WHEREAS this meeting of United Fishermen has heard with satisfaction and approval the Memorial addressed by their Executive Committee to the Administrator in Council upon the subject of Fish Marketing.

RESOLVED: That we hereby approve thereof. We request the appointment of the proposed Commission of Inquiry forthwith. We condemn any partisan agitation for fundamental changes in trade methods prior to the making of the Commission's report, fearing that such an agitation by creating doubt of the safety of investment in the fishery would seriously decrease the output of 1923.

Mr. James Tiller, seconding the proposition, said that though only an ordinary fisherman he was one of the vanguard of the north who had come to obtain a better price for their toil. He was wholeheartedly in the present movement, which had if not been started, they would be now receiving less than \$4 for their fish. The resolution being put was carried unanimously by a standing vote amid thunderous cheers.

TAXATION MEMORIAL.  
To His Excellency the Administrator in Council.  
May it please Your Excellency,  
The petition of the undersigned fishermen, qualified electors of various places in this Colony, an Executive Committee appointed by public meetings of fishermen here and elsewhere.

Humbly present this Petition.  
1. It has long and almost universally been recognized that the marketing abroad of fish exported from this Colony has not been wisely conducted, and various efforts at reform have been made, some by agreements between exporters, and some by statute regulations, and all have failed.

2. Various causes have been alleged from time to time for these failures at reform, such as lack of good faith amongst those who outwardly agreed, or by endeavoring to enforce upon exporters-owners the theory of competition, but it has been made abundantly evident that the fundamental cause for the failure of all such efforts has been the fact that the interests of exporters have continued to be individual instead of being pooled. The racing to get first to market, the shipping of many and large cargoes to small markets, the competition to sell amongst exporters which has prostrated them at the feet of foreign wholesalers, have all occurred because shipments are made by owners whose profits depend upon competition with other owners. If all exporters shared in the profits of a season, or in parts of a season, or in respect of a grade or quality of fish, in the proportion which the grade or quality they contributed bore to the total, priority of shipment would cease to be of interest to exporters, and fish could be sent to market where and when needed, and sold with regard to all the surrounding conditions of the market, free from undue competition



## A New Charm

### Came to millions in this way

Millions of people have gained new charm through whiter, prettier teeth. You see them everywhere. The reason lies in a new cleaning method. Careful people of some fifty nations are using it today.

Test this method if you do not know it. People all about you have proved its importance. See what it means to you.

Combats the film  
One purpose is to combat film on teeth—that viscous film you feel. It clings to teeth, enters crevices and stays. It absorbs stains, making the teeth look dirty. Then it forms cloudy coats. Tartar is based on film.

Film also holds food substance which ferments and forms acids. It holds the acids in contact with the teeth to cause decay. Germs breed by millions in it. They, with tartar, are the chief cause of pyorrhea.

No ordinary tooth paste effectively combats film. So, under old methods, these troubles constantly increased, and beautiful teeth were seen less often than today.

Two ways found  
To meet this situation, dental science searched for ways to fight film, and two ways were found. One acts to curdle film, one to remove it, and without any harmful scouring.

Able authorities proved these methods effective. Then a new-type tooth paste was created, based on modern research. The name is Pepsodent. These two great film-combatants are embodied in it. Then dentists the world over began to advise its use.

Other factors  
But Pepsodent brings other effects—which old ways did not bring. It multiplies the alkalinity of the saliva. That is there to neutralize mouth acids, the cause of tooth decay.



Watch the man

Men who smoke find that tobacco particularly stains that film. Such men see conspicuous results. But most people's teeth, of every age, are clouded more or less.

Send the coupon for a 10-Day Tube. Note how clean the teeth feel after using. Mark the absence of the viscous film. See how teeth whiten as the film-coats disappear.

That test will give you new ideas of what clean teeth mean. You will want your family to always have them, we believe. Cut out the coupon now.


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