

1924

October 12

DAILY TIMES FISH BUREAU.

To-day's Arrivals and Receipts.
 Sch. Thomas A. Cromwell, via Boston.
 Sch. Massasoit, shore.
 Sch. George E. Lane, Jr., via Boston.
 Sch. Mary E. Cooney, via Boston, 15,000 lbs. fresh fish.
 Sch. Harmony, via Boston.
 Sch. Viking, via Boston, 70,000 lbs. fresh fish.
 Sch. Metamora, via Boston.
 Sch. Sadie M. Nunan, Maine Coast, 50,000 lbs. fresh fish.
 Sch. Galatea, shore.
 Entire pollock fleet, most of them with light fairs.

Vessels Sailed.

Sch. Lucama, haddocking.

Today's Fish Market.

These prices are based on the last known sales.
 Salt handline Georges codfish, \$5.12 1-2 per cwt. for large, \$4 for medium.
 Salt [trawl] Georges codfish, \$5 for large, \$4.00 for medium.
 Salt trawl bank codfish, \$4 50 for large, \$4 for medium, \$3.00 for snappers.
 Salt Rips codfish, \$5 for large, \$4 for medium.
 Salt hake, \$1.75.
 Salt pollock, \$1.50.
 Salt haddock, \$1.75.
 Salt cusk, \$2.50.
 Fresh large codfish, \$2.50, medium do., \$1.75.
 Fresh halibut, 10 cts. per lb. for white and 7 cts. for gray.
 Fresh haddock, \$1.20.
 Fresh hake, \$1.20.
 Fresh cusk, \$1.75.
 Fresh pollock, 90 cents.
 Large salt mackerel, \$30 per bbl.
 Salt small mackerel, \$14 per bbl.
 Flitched halibut, 6 cts. per lb.
 Fresh bait herring, \$2.50 to \$3.00 per bbl.

Boston.

Sch. Jessie Costa, 20,000 haddock, 23,000 cod, 12,000 hake, 10,000 pollock.
 Sch. Avina, 2000 pollock.
 Sch. Sea Fox, 10,000 haddock, 7500 cod, 4000 hake.
 Sch. Aleina, 4000 haddock, 10,000 cod, 4000 pollock.
 Sch. Seaconnet, 4000 haddock, 1000 cod, 30,000 hake.
 Sch. Albert Heiger, 2500 haddock, 2000 cod, 15,000 hake.
 Sch. Louisa R. Sylva, 7000 haddock, 35,000 cod.
 Sch. Juniata, 5,000 haddock, 10,000 cod, 7000 hake.
 Sch. Benj. F. Phillips, 50,000 haddock, 6000 cod, 10,000 hake.
 Sch. Selma, 25,000 haddock, 23,000 cod, 15,000 hake.
 Sch. Mary A. Whalen, 35,000 haddock, 25,000 cod.
 Sch. Henrietta G. Martin, 5000 haddock, 2000 cod, 14,000 hake.
 Sch. Walter P. Goular, 35,000 haddock, 12,000 cod.
 Sch. Buema, 28,000 haddock, 9000 cod, 6000 hake.
 Sch. Tecumseh, 13,000 haddock, 2000 cod, 1500 hake.
 Sch. Gov. Russell, 7000 haddock, 10,000 cod, 6000 hake.
 Sch. Strarger, 7000 haddock, 1000 cod, 6000 hake.
 Sch. Fish Hawk, 17,000 haddock, 7000 cod, 14,000 hake.
 Sch. Mystery, 19,000 haddock, 15,000 cod, 6000 hake.
 Sch. Joseph P. Johnson, 14,000 haddock, 14,000 cod, 7000 hake.
 Sch. Mary E. Stone, 2000 pollock.
 Haddock, \$1.75 to \$2; large cod, \$3; market cod, \$1.75 to 2; hake, \$1.5; pollock, \$1.50.

Fishing Fleet Movements.

Schs. J. J. Flaherty and Emma E. Withereel arrived at Canso on Monday.

October 13

HERRING CRISIS FULLY REALIZED.

Gloucester Fishing Interest Will Now Appeal to President.

NEWFOUNDLAND'S POSITION PRACTICALLY IGNORES TREATY OF 1818.

Local Men Confer with Congressman Gardner, Who Will Accompany Them to Washington Sunday.

A crisis has come in the Newfoundland herring situation. All the recent advices received here tend to show that the Newfoundland authorities are prepared to prevent American vessels from securing herring cargoes at the Bay of Islands and that to do this they will practically ignore the treaty of 1818 and other laws. The Gloucester fishing interest realizes just what Newfoundland's position is, and after an honest effort to conform with laws, which has been futile, will now appeal to the President and the state department. A committee of three will accompany Congressman Gardner to Washington on Sunday, to place the matter before the President. Yesterday a committee called on Congressman Gardner at his Hamilton home and the Washington trip is the result of this conference. Senator Lodge has sent a strong protest against Newfoundland's action to the president. The Boston Advertiser editorially calls Newfoundland's position a bluff and the St. John's Herald tells of a home company being formed to use their own vessels and bring the cargoes to this market themselves, securing the fares at Bay of Islands by buying the herring of the fishermen there. The present situation is acute and news of the seizure of one or more of our vessels may be received at any time.

The receipt of so many telegrams here the past few days from captains of American herring vessels at Bay of Island, N. F., telling of the situation there in plain terms has awakened the fishing interest here to the fact that the Newfoundland authorities, in their efforts to prevent American vessels from securing cargoes of herring, seem determined to use any and all measures and to go beyond all laws, national and international to achieve their purpose.

At present it really looks as though the Newfoundlanders not only proposed to set all laws aside, but were also disregarding entirely the provisions of the treaty of 1818 and acting as if such an important agreement as that treaty had never been signed by the representatives of the governments of England and the United States.

The matter can really be said to have reached a crisis, and it would not be surprising to hear at any hour that some of our vessels, at Bay of Islands had been seized by the Newfoundland government officials.

Feeling that all their rights as outlined an clearly set forth by the provisions of the treaty of 1818 and that the tenets of the common law even are being disregarded, the Gloucester fishing interest yesterday made up its mind that the matter had reached a stage when it was proper to bring it to the attention of the government.

With this idea in mind, Collector of Customs William H. Jordan and Benjamin A. Smith of the firm of D. B. Smith & Co. called upon Congressman Gardner at Hamilton and in long conference, laid the whole matter before him. As a result of this conference, the tw

gentlemen above named, with Sylvester Cunningham, president of the Board of Trade will accompany Congressman Gardner to Washington on Sunday.

There the exact situation will be presented to the President and the state department and an urgent appeal will undoubtedly be made to them to notify the Newfoundland government that violations of the treaty of 1818 will not be submitted to. At the conference yesterday, Congressman Gardner listened to the gentlemen from this city, and while not making any extravagant promises, assured them that he would give the matter his immediate attention, and do what he could to relieve their anxiety.

Congressman Gardner who is conversant with Gloucester's fishing industry, approved the wisdom of the course of the Gloucester men, with regard to the interference of the Newfoundland authorities with Gloucester fishermen in Newfoundland waters, in bringing the matter immediately to the attention of the state department at Washington.

"I do not feel sufficiently conversant with the exact state of affairs in Newfoundland today," he said, "to give any intelligent opinion on the question. I told the Gloucester men that I would willingly accompany them to Washington and render what assistance I might in presenting their case."

October 13

SENDS EMPHATIC PROTEST.

Senator Lodge Wires President on Newfoundland's Herring Position.

A despatch from Nahant, the home of Senator Lodge, in the Boston Advertiser, this morning, is as follows:

"Senator Lodge has made a warm and emphatic protest to President Roosevelt against the action of the Newfoundland government in driving American fishermen out of the Bay of Islands along the west coast of Newfoundland.

"Ever since 1818, under a treaty entered into that year by the United States and Great Britain, the herring fleet has been allowed to fish in the inlets on that side, and now for the first time Americans are told they must not venture into any of the inlets or bays along that coast.

"The enforcement of the order means a terrific blow to the Gloucester fishing fleet.

"Unless an answer is received by Saturday a delegation representing the fishing interests of Essex county will be sent to Washington to ask the president to act.

"It is generally recognized that if the herring fleet is kept out of its accustomed resorts for only two years, it may receive an injury from which it would never wholly recover.

"For months Senator Lodge has been trying to spur the state department at Washington into action, but so far in vain.

"The enforcement of Sir Robert Bond's order will bring ruin upon the fleet, most of the owners having incurred heavy debts in order to pursue this line of fishing.

"The action of Newfoundland is not without warning. Some four months ago a Gloucester delegation visited the president. During the interim the fishermen have been fully aware of the intentions of the Bond ministry and efforts have been made to get the state department to pass on this question, but so far in vain."

We read a great deal nowadays about reciprocity. We

WHAT RECIPROCITY REALLY MEANS. hear of speeches by this one and that one made in its defence, and it is claimed that Mr. Foss has an army of 40,000 or 50,000 republican voters who have signed the little cards favoring reciprocity. We also see that reciprocity is made the strong card in the platform of the democratic party in this state and it is claimed that on this issue, the coming state election will be decided; in short all else is lost sight of and must take a back seat for the reciprocity bugbear and that the contest will be fought out on that line alone.

And they talk of it to us in such a delightfully general way; never getting down to particulars! They simply shout "reciprocity—give us reciprocity!" It is their panacea for all ills, but at the same time they take mighty good care not to tell the fact that what may be done to cure some of their imaginary or at best slight ills, can only be secured at the cost of the death of another industry.

They tell us, or at least Gen. Bartlett, the democratic candidate for governor does, in his acceptance speech, that the tremendous expansion of our exports proves the magnitude of our country's resources, and then speaking of what we raise and what we sell, says that these things taken together give our manufacturing class the most favored position among the manufacturers of the world. And there's a point right there, this reciprocity deal seems to consider nobody but manufacturers and nothing but their interest.

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The producers, the men who drag and delve, are not considered or mentioned. It is always the manufacturers, the men who have millions and still want more and want it even at the price of the extinction of another industry which in the over 260 years of its existence in this country never yet produced a millionaire.

Now with this reciprocity idea in mind, these manufacturers, or reciprocity enthusiasts, in looking around for more worlds to conquer, have found out that with reciprocity, they can sell a few more goods in Nova Scotia and Newfoundland, so they shout "reciprocity" and set up the standard of reciprocity and proceed to tell one side of the story, and only one.

For they don't tell the public that in order to get this reciprocity with these two places, to get this little increase of sales of manufactured articles, they can do it only at the price of free entrance of salt fish from both these countries.

They do not tell you this, but they know that these two countries will listen to reciprocity on no other basis. They do not tell you that such reciprocity would be the death knell of the New England fisheries. But what do they care about that? That don't affect them. They can see only their gain; more money to add to their already great millions. What do they care about the cost? What of it if some other industry is destroyed? That's the way they look at it.

Everybody knows that these two places want free entrance of fish to our markets, the proposed Bond-Hay treaty, which was never enacted, showed this as far as Newfoundland is concerned and as for Canada, the situation for a number of years past is abundant proof. Where is the reciprocity in giving Newfoundland the open sesame to the fish markets of this country of 80,000,000, so that a few manufacturers here may send a few more goods to an island whose population is 220,000 and this at the expense of killing an established industry at home? It would not be reciprocity. It would be simply a case of the manufacturers making Newfoundland a present of a free

market for salt fish here and while the manufacturers would make the present, the fishing industry of New England would be the one that would be paying the bill, at the expense of almost its very existence.

The average person, when both sides of the case is fairly presented to him, will say at once, "of course that would not be right," yet this is just what reciprocity with Nova Scotia and Newfoundland means today. A little more gain for those who already have much, the realization of what has been for years the greatest desire of Provincial and Newfoundland fish merchants and a body blow to the New England fishing interests.

Some may say, how do you know that the reciprocity people would give them free fish? To this we say, if they don't get free salt fish, you will never get "reciprocity." And farther, we invite your attention to some remarks of Henry M. Whitney, coal magnate, millionaire, great and prosperous man and democratic candidate of lieutenant governor of Massachusetts and an out and out reciprocity advocate. Here's what he said at Boston the other night in his speech of acceptance at the recent democratic ratification meeting:

"Take, for instance, the case of Newfoundland. There is a country, not very large, it is true, whose products are mainly confined to fish and lumber, whose people are not manufacturers to any considerable extent, and who would be the very best customers

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"In Canada the manufacturers are opposed to the consideration of this subject of reciprocity, and their opposition is becoming effective; but if the United States should take off the duty on their coal, fish, lumber and pulp, it would inevitably start an agitation for farther and closer trade relations. The sentiment of reciprocity would be sure to grow rapidly under such a condition of things."

Certainly, this, from Mr. Whitney's own speech, tells plainly enough where he is on the free fish matter. Reciprocity sounds smooth, but just think it over and see if what is proposed under that guise is in keeping with the meaning of the word.

WILL FORM COMPANY.

Newfoundlander Have Plan To Control Herring Fishery.

The St. John's Herald of October 5 has an article, which for the first time, in the whole herring situation, shows the hand of the Newfoundland merchants in the affair. They have a plan, conditional of the government's strict enforcement of the laws as they see them and to prevent Americans from getting herring anyway, to form a company with \$100,000 capital, go to Bay of Islands and get the fishermen there to load their home bankers, paying them as much as the Americans did, and then send the vessels to the Boston market, pay the duty and they figure on a good profit. Here is the article as it appeared in the St. John's N. F. Herald:

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"It has been understood, that the carrying out of the "Foreign Fishing Vessels Act" this fall and winter in respect to the herring fishery would mean a loss to the people who annually make money selling these fish to Americans. The government has under consideration for some time the idea of suspending the act temporarily, but they are now asked to strictly enforce it. A company will be formed with a capital of \$100,000, in \$50 shares, to be open to the public, every business man in the city contributing but restricted to one quarter of the entire capital. Vessels will be hired, our excellent banking fleet given the preference, and the winter herring fishery, both bulk, salted and fresh, be conducted at Bay of Islands, and the prices paid equal to any ever given by Americans, while the cargoes will be marketed at Boston and vicinity.

The St. John's, N. F., Herald of October 7 in speaking of the same matter says:

The mercantile body, who are willing to help the Government in carrying out the Fisheries Act, have as yet received no reply respecting their intention to suspend or enforce the Act. It is thought that unless a decision is arrived at quickly it will be too late to act. Captains Bonia and Parsons, who look after two firms in Gloucester interested in the fall herring catch, came by steamer Bruce yesterday to endeavor to hire men, buy herring, store them and ship by train or craft. The s. s. Fiona, will, we learn, strictly enforce the law.

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"Yesterday Dr. G. W. Field, chairman, and John W. Delano of the Massachusetts Fishery Commission, presented letters of introduction from Governor Douglas of that state, to the Fisheries Department, intimating they were on a tour of investigation respecting the fisheries of the Maritime Provinces. They were desirous of seeing a whale factory and were recommended to Harbor Grace, and we learn left for that place by train at 8:30 o'clock. It is thought that possibly they are quietly getting information respecting the herring fishery for the Gloucester firms interested.

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Today's Fish Market.

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Fishing Fleet Movements.

Sch. Colonial, Capt. Patrick Shea, arrived at Louisburg on Monday. Schs. Electric Flash and Essex were at Canso on Tuesday.

October 14

As far as can be learned, the American vessels are still at Bay of Islands, with the cutter Fiona, with the Newfoundland minister of marine and fisheries on board, keeping a watchful eye over them, to see that they do not ship men or begin fishing operations. What will occur when the herring strike and some of the vessels begin to fish, as they undoubtedly will, can at present only be conjectured.

There is no doubt that some of our vessels there will put out their nets and fish, and it will then be seen whether the Newfoundland government, through its officials, will ignore the treaty of 1818 and put in force its ultimatum that American vessels cannot ship men, cannot fish and cannot charter. At present there seems to be a period of inaction, which will be broken when the herring strike.

As far as can be learned the American vessels now at Bay of Islands are schs. Carrie W. Babson, Meteor, Senator Gardner, Tattler, Dora A. Lawson, Jennie B. Hodgdon, and A. M. Nicholson and probably sch. Henry M. Stanley and schs. Parthia and Robin Hood are at Bonne Bay.

The situation is still the talk of the city and naturally will be until it is settled one way or the other. As usual, the vessel owners and fish dealers are saying but little and do not care to talk for publication, preferring to leave the

handling of the matter to the committee who are expected to go to Washington tomorrow to present the case to the president and the state department.

Among themselves they talk freely and without exception are of the opinion that in ruling thus arbitrarily, Newfoundland has exceeded its authority in the matter in question and has ignored the treaty of 1818 entirely.

Despite the situation as at present reported, there are vessels now fitting out here to go to Bay of Islands for herring cargoes, and this in itself shows that vessel owners here are strong in their belief that the treaty of 1818 gives them the right to take herring at Bay of Islands and that they are going to do so.

Sch. Dauntless, owned by Capt. Carl C. Young, is fitting, as was previously stated in the TIMES. A crew of 24 men has been shipped at this port and the vessel is fitted with everything necessary to catch her own cargo. This craft will sail from here today or Monday, and Capt. Young, who will also go down there, says that he proposes to fish as long as the season lasts. He claims that in every way he will act within the provisions of the treaty and does not see how Newfoundland authorities can touch him if he does so.

Beside sch. Dauntless, schs. Gossip and Maxine Elliott are also fitting and like sch. Dauntless, will carry big crews and nets from here. Thus it can be seen that not only do the Gloucester vessel owners believe that they are in the right, but that they are backing up this belief by sending their vessels.

WASHINGTON DESPATCH.

Says Some Communication Has Been Had with England on Matter.

A Washington despatch of yesterday says: No exact statement was issued today by Secretary Root as to what action he had taken in the Newfoundland fisheries dispute.

It is admitted at the state department that representations of some sort were made to the Newfoundland government. It is also intimated that some communication was had with the British imperial authorities on the same matter.

It was denied that the United States has asked the British foreign office to insist that Premier Bond should cancel his order prohibiting the American fishermen from taking herring in the bays along the west shore. But beyond that no statement as to the representations made to the British authorities will be given out.

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President Roosevelt wants the matter arbitrated, and the Gloucester interests are willing to agree to this, but that is not what is troubling the Gloucester people at present.

They insist that the arbitration treaty should include some arrangement by which the Gloucester fishermen may use the estuaries of the Newfoundland coast this autumn as they have done for 91 years past.

What the Gloucester interests fear especially is that President Roosevelt will suggest as the one solution of the present trouble a withdrawal of Gloucester's objection to the Hay-Bond treaty.

This proposed treaty which was prevented because of the pressure brought to bear by the Gloucester fishing interests provided that fish might have a free market in the United States in return for which this country would be granted similar rights on other articles in Newfoundland.

At the time the treaty was proposed a loud protest went up from Gloucester, and through the work of Senator Lodge and Congressman Gardner the treaty failed of passage through the senate.

INTERVIEW WITH LODGE.

Senator Will Look After Rights of Massachusetts Citizens.

Senator Lodge said to a reporter at Nahant last night, in reference to the Newfoundland fisheries muddle:

"Newfoundland has no right to refuse American fishermen permission to fish off the west coast of the island, as this is a treaty privilege given the United States in 1818 by the British government, and exercised for nearly 90 years without question. The word 'coast,' I should say, certainly includes bays, harbors and inlets, and has included them for nearly 90 years. An English ruling has confirmed this interpretation of the treaty.

"Last winter Newfoundland revoked the bait privilege, as they had a perfect right to do. By this all natives were forbidden to sell bait to our people, but the change brought about by modern conditions of refrigerating made the power to buy bait in Newfoundland much less valuable than formerly. Americans could easily procure all the bait necessary at other places, and we were not seriously inconvenienced. The winter fisheries are on the west coast, which is known as the Treaty coast.

"The refusal to allow Americans the privilege of fishing on the west coast is not like a revocation of a bait license, which is a matter within the power of Newfoundland, but is the abrogation of the treaty. This Newfoundland has no power to do. I cannot believe any American could urge a foreign government to interfere with the business of fellow countrymen, especially when it involves the violation of a treaty. Should the matter prove of enough importance the proper procedure would be for the state department to call it to the attention of the British government at London, either through Sir Morimer Durand, the British ambassador at Washington, or through White-law Reid, American ambassador in England.

"Premier Bond has adopted this policy of refusal probably because his treaty was not ratified by the United States, as this country was not ready to accept it in the form in which he drew it.

"In one clause of the treaty of 1818, referring to Labrador, the coast of Labrador, bays, harbors, indentations, etc., are specifically mentioned. In another clause, referring to the west coast of Newfoundland, these words are not used, only the word coast being written. I should say, however, the word coast does include all the bays, inlets, etc. The English authorities have handed down a decision confirming this, and I do not see how the word coast could do otherwise than to include all the indentations of the coast referred to.

"Our right not only to fish on the west coast but also in its harbors and bays remained unquestioned for nearly 90 years until questioned by Premier Bond last spring."

While not committing himself to any state-

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SITUATION UNCHANGED.

No Herring Have Yet Struck In at Bay of Islands.

VESSELS STILL FITTING OUT.

Senator Lodge Gives His Ideas in a Strong Interview.

No new developments in the herring situation at Bay of Islands are reported. Late news from there to the effect that herring have not yet struck, and until they do, of course there will be no fishing operations.