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They realize that the decision is in keeping with the position of this country on the matter ever since the treaty was made, and they also realize that it is in direct conflict to the Bait Act of Sir Robert Bond and also the speech of Mr. Bond last April, when he placed upon the treaty a construction that even Newfoundland had never before heard of.

On the strength of this telegram, there is no question but what a large fleet will soon fit for salt herring trips to the Bay of Islands to take herring under the treaty of 1818, and in accordance with the decision of the government as indicated clearly in the telegram from Mr. Smith. What the attitude of Newfoundland may be is not at present considered. The vessel owners here now know what they have been trying to find out for quite a while, and that is the attitude of our government in the matter. Now they have it and they are prepared to act under it with reference to what Newfoundland may do.

They know now, in a semi-official way at least, just what the United States government considers are their rights there and the government practically tells them what they can do. They are prepared to live up to this interpretation and the vessels can now sail for cargoes feeling that as long as they keep within these provisions, that they are safe. What Newfoundland may do, how Bond may take this, is not given very serious thought here today. The Gloucester fishing interest has found out just what the U. S. Government thinks in the matter and that is good enough for it.

One of the facts which undoubtedly helped along in the last conference was a telegram of an official nature from Bay of Islands. Among the other messages which were sent to Bay of Islands after the first conference was one to the United States Fish Commission Grampus, which has been there for some time. The telegram asked for information as to the situation, and the reply was prompt and to the effect that vessels under American register had been refused the right to fish on the treaty coast.

This fact has now been established by official testimony that American vessels had been denied rights that the American government maintains are theirs by virtue of the treaty.

The information was undoubtedly furnished the state department by Mr. A. B. Alexander, one of the department chiefs of the Bureau of Fisheries, who has been on the Grampus since last summer on the special work for the government. Mr. Alexander is a very conservative man and painstaking official, and whatever he sent to the department was undoubtedly exact and correct.

As the matter now stands our vessels will go to Bay of Islands for cargoes of salt herring.

The attitude of Premier Bond and the provisions of his famous Bait Act are too well known here to need repetition at this time. It is sufficient to say that they are in direct conflict with the United States government's interpretation of the treaty. The question now is, how far will Bond go? What will the Newfoundland authorities do? These questions, it seems ought soon to be answered.

American vessels are at Bay of Islands and it is supposed that some of them were fishing yesterday. Certain it is they had orders from home to do so. At any rate, as soon as the telegram as printed above is heard of by the American vessels at Bay of Islands, they will certainly put their nets in the water, and then we shall know where Bond stands, what course of action he proposes to pursue and how far he intends to go.

Sch. Edna Wallace Hopper sailed yesterday, and schs. Dauntless and Gossip and Atalanta expect to go today. Fully a dozen vessels will begin to fit and before next week is over a large number will have sailed for Bay of Islands.

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DAILY TIMES FISH BUREAU.

To-day's Arrivals and Receipts.

- Sch. Colonial, Banks, 175,000 lbs. salt cod.
- Sch. Kena A. Percy, Maine Coast, 120,000 lbs. fresh fish.
- Sch. Mary G. Powers, via Boston, 75,000 lbs. fresh fish.
- Sch. Conqueror, via Boston, 60,000 lbs. fresh fish.
- Sch. Illinois, via Boston, 25,000 lbs. fresh fish.
- Sch. Seaconnet, via Boston, 50,000 lbs. fresh fish.
- Sch. Mary Cabral, via Boston, 20,000 lbs. fresh fish.
- Sch. Mary Edith, via Boston, 25,000 lbs. fresh fish.
- Sch. Fanny E. Prescott, via Boston, 50,000 lbs. fresh fish.
- Sch. F. W. Homans, pollocking.
- Sch. Lafayette, pollocking.
- Sch. Mary E. Stone, pollocking.
- Sloop Defender, pollocking.
- Sloop Sachem, pollocking.
- Sch. Mary E. Silverie, via Boston.
- Sch. Oliver F. Kilham, via Boston.
- Sch. M. H. Perkins, shore, pollocking.
- Sch. Almeida, shore, pollocking.
- Sch. Appomatox, shore, pollocking.
- Sch. Mattakeset, shore, pollocking.
- Sch. Rita Viator, pollocking.
- Sch. Sheffeyld, pollocking.
- Sch. James S. Steele, shore.

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, 12 cts. per lb. for white and 8 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.

Filched halibut, 6 cts. per lb.

Fresh bait herring, \$2.50 to \$3.00 per bbl.

Boston.

Sch. Genesta, 10,700 haddock, 8000 cod, 15,000 hake.

Sch. Ida M. Silva, 8000 haddock, 7000 cod, 15,000 hake, 16,000 cusk.

Sch. Eva Ayina, 11,000 pollock.

Sch. Evelyn L. Smith, 5000 haddock, 3000 cod, 2000 hake.

Sch. Alice M. Guthrie, 6000 haddock, 3000 cod, 15,000 hake, 5000 cusk, 2000 pollock.

Sch. George E. Lane, Jr., 22,000 cod.

Sch. Dorothy, 28,000 cod, 2000 pollock.

Sch. Ignatius Euos, 3,000 haddock, 500 cod,

Sch. Two Sisters, 400 haddock, 300 cod, 1000 pollock.

Sch. Laura Enos, 500 haddock, 6000 pollock.

Sch. Illinois, 28,000 haddock, 12,000 cod, 10,000 hake, 4000 cusk, 1000 pollock.

Haddock, \$4; large cod, \$4; market cod, \$2 to \$2.20; hake, 90 cts. to \$1.50; pollock, \$2.

Mackerel Notes.

A few mackerel have been lately caught in herring nets in the West Bay (Barrington), N. S. Not often are there many stray fish from schools moving past Cape Sable in the fall migration.

Fishing Fleet Movements.

Capt. James Goodwin of sch. Agnes reports speaking sch. A. E. Whyland on Quero Bank.

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SENT A BIG TURTLE.

Mr. J. Thomas King Remembers Friends at Home.

Mr. J. Thomas King of the Hotel Savoy and Mr. John Ryan, who are taking a trip across the state, down the Hudson and to New York are evidently having a most enjoyable vacation tour. At every city in which they stop they have remembered their friends at home with souvenirs of their trip, but the climax came when they reached New York, when from them at that point, this morning, Mr. Bernard Pendleton, the clerk at the Savoy, received a big, 45-pound turtle and in consequence their friends will soon be testing a first class turtle soup.

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CANNED DOGFISH.

Senator Kimball Brings a Sample to Times Office.

Secured by Fish Commissioners on Nova Scotia Trip.

Senator Moody Kimball, who will probably be the next county commissioner, was here on a flying visit yesterday afternoon and as usual, called at the TIMES office and left, as a souvenir of his visit, a regular novelty, in the shape of canned goods—to be exact, canned dogfish.

This he presented to the marine man with the instruction that it was edible and was to be eaten the same as canned salmon or a can of sardines, without cooking. The can was about the size of a can of devilled ham and is put up with no label, but laquered.

The dainty (?) morsel, the senator explained, he secured yesterday, at the state house at Boston, during a call on the members of the Massachusetts Fish and Game Commission. Messrs. Field and Delano of the commission have just returned from a tour of investigation to Nova Scotia and Newfoundland, their especial points of study being the dog fish reduction plants on the Nova Scotia coast and the whale factories of Newfoundland.

The senator had a long and very interesting chat with them on the dogfish matter and found out they had looked into the matter of these plants and while not yet ready to make their report, he gained the impression that they were pleased with the workings of the plan now in operation there. All the plants they saw were being pushed to the limit and the amount of dogfish they were taking in and reducing to fertilizer, etc., was something enormous.

The senator, later in the afternoon, went over to Western avenue to put in some time at the site of the new bridge at the Cut and also to inspect the temporary structure now completed. He left the office with the injunction for the staff to try the canned dogfish and let him know how they liked it.

Prince Edward Island Wants Dogfish Reduction Plant.

Prince Edward Island wants a dogfish reduction plant. A big meeting was held at Murray Harbor and it was decided to petition the Marine and Fisheries Department for a dogfish reduction plant to be established at some central fishing station in Kings County. After considerable discussion the resolution was passed embodying the facts that the fishing industry along those shores is being gradually depleted, owing to the alarming increase of dogfish.

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MR. SMITH AT HOME.

Tells of the Conference with Secretary Root.

PLEASED WITH THE RESULT.

Unstinted in His Praise of Work of Congressman Gardner.

Mr. Benjamin A. Smith, of the firm of David B. Smith & Co., of this city, who represented the Board of Trade, in conjunction with Congressman Gardner, in the three days conferences at Washington this week with Secretary Root on the matter of the United States government's interpretation of the treaty of 1818 as affecting the fishing interest of this country on the treaty coast of Newfoundland, and to establish once for all our exact rights there, arrived home this morning.

Naturally, this quiet, modest gentleman was besieged the minute he arrived here by fish dealers, vessel owners and newspaper men, all anxious to have the news of the all important conference direct from him.

The TIMES representative found Mr. Smith at the custom house, and to the torrent of questions fired at him gave the following interview:

"We were more than pleased and satisfied with the results of our trip to Washington," he said, "and were continually astonished in the many hours which were spent with Secretary Root at his complete understanding of the clearness of his views with regard to the question involved. Much to our surprise we found he had visited Newfoundland last summer and had thoroughly posted himself.

"At first we were much embarrassed by our inability to procure sufficient evidence to prove that our fishermen had actually been forbidden to catch herring. The foreign office in London and the government of Newfoundland, while not directly contradicting our assertion, implied their belief that we were mistaken.

"On the second and third day however, we were able to present in evidence specific telegrams from Capts. Turner, Malone and Ross, as well as a communication from Capt. Hanson of the United States Fish Commission sch. Grampus. This completed our case, so we left for home.

"It is not true that the telegram sent by me to the Board of Trade was approved by Secretary Root. He knew nothing of it until the next day when Congressman Gardner handed him a copy as a memorandum.

"I prepared the telegram with Mr. Gardner's advice and approval immediately on our return from the state department on Tuesday, while that day's interview was fresh in our minds. We did not inform the secretary of our intention to send the telegram, but of course he understood that our herring fleet were awaiting definite news.

"My telegram was in no sense official, but I think I may safely say that both Mr. Gardner and myself are ready to risk its accuracy.

"There is one certain thing which a Gloucester skipper may not do, he may not ship a Newfoundlander for the herring fishery inside the three mile limit of that island. In some other respects our rights may be doubtful.

"I shall be very glad to give all the information I have to any one desiring further explanation, as I feel that the whole of Gloucester is as much entitled as I am to a complete understanding of the situation.

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"We discussed with the secretary the advisability of sending down a revenue cutter at once, but after thorough consideration, we all three considered it inadvisable at the present time, unless the Newfoundland government or the natives' commit some overt act in violation of our rights. I have no hesitation in predicting that in such an event, our government would act immediately and firmly. Until such an occasion arises, we feel that it would be impolitic for the United States to act on the assumption that Newfoundland or Newfoundlanders intend to violate our treaty rights."

Toward the close of the interview, Mr. Smith was asked as regard to some of the personal events of the interview. As usual, he kept himself in the background and said to the TIMES representative, "I cannot say too much for Congressman Gardner, and I feel that all should know it. Throughout the trip, he displayed the utmost interest in the matter of our visit to Washington, and entered into the whole affair in a spirit which showed how close it was to him. He was indefatigable. Nothing was too much for him to do, nobody too far away to reach. He was tireless. It seemed to me that he never slept all the time we were in Washington. He was doing something every minute of the day and night. His tenacity was wonderful. He never let go and kept steadily at the matter from the time we arrived until we left for home. He is certainly a tireless worker. I tell you, you have no idea of the credit he deserves, I cannot say too much for him.

While Mr. Smith could not be induced to say a word as to his own part in the matter, all vitally interested here realize the great work he must have done. With his unexcelled knowledge of the situation, gained from a long study of all existing conditions, he was prepared to present the case in its proper light. A man of quiet, but effective temperament, resourceful and well posted, his weight in the conferences could not have been otherwise than of great value. He was a worthy representative of the fishing interest of New England in general and the Board of Trade in particular, and as such, the fullest measure of credit is his just due.

OVER \$10,000.

Sch. Gladiator Makes a Big Salt Bank Cod Trip.

Sch. Gladiator, Capt. Joseph Spinney, weighed off 260,000 pounds of salt cod as the result of the season's salt bank trip, making the splendid stock of \$10,259, on which the shareholders made the fine season's recompense of \$314 to a man. This is the biggest stock of the season for a single trip, and certainly is a fine start for a young man, for this is Capt. Spinney's first trip as skipper. He certainly did well, despite some handicaps on the voyage, and bids fair to make his mark as a successful salt bank skipper.

DAILY TIMES FISH BUREAU.

To-day's Arrivals and Receipts.

- Sch. James S. Steele, shore, 45,000 lbs. fresh fish.
- Sch. Mary E. Silveria, via Boston, 20,000 lbs. fresh fish.
- Sch. Robert and Carr, Maine Coast, 40,000 lbs. fresh fish.
- Sch. Arthur Binney, via Boston.
- Sch. Mary A. Gleason, Cashes, 65,000 lbs. fresh fish.
- Sch. Rob Roy, Cashes, 130,000 lbs. fresh fish.
- Sch. Eva Mildred, Maine Coast, 40,000 lbs. fresh fish.
- Sch. Evelyn L. Smith, via Boston, 7000 lbs. fresh fish.

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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, 12 cts. per lb. for white and 8 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. Lucy E., 4000 pollock.
- Sch. Annie and Jennie, 10,000 pollock.
- Sch. Julia Costa, 12,000 haddock, 15,000 cod, 2000 hake.
- Sch. Rose Staudish, 15,000 haddock, 4000 cod, 10,000 hake.
- Sch. Robert and Arthur, 50,000 haddock, 3000 cod, 6000 hake.
- Sch. Stranger, 5000 haddock, 1000 cod, 3000 hake.
- Sch. Harmony, 30,000 haddock, 15,000 cod, 10,000 hake.
- Sch. Benj. F. Phillips, 50,000 haddock, 5000 cod, 15,000 hake.
- Sch. Slade Gorton, 30,000 haddock, 4000 cod, 18,000 hake.
- Sch. Flirt, 30,000 haddock, 10,000 cod, 10,000 hake.
- Sch. Frances P. Mesquita, 3000 haddock, 20,000 cod, 8000 hake, 8000 cusk, 5000 pollock.
- Sch. W. A. Morse, 12,000 haddock, 3000 cod, 15,000 hake.
- Sch. Yakima, 17,000 haddock, 9000 cod, 18,000 hake.
- Sch. Fanny B. Atwood, 10,000 haddock.
- Sch. Harvester, 15,000 haddock, 14,000 cod, 1000 halibut.
- Sch. Mary A. Walen, 45,000 haddock, 15,000 cod, 10,000 hake.
- Sch. Maud F. Silva, 15,000 haddock, 16,000 cod.
- Sch. Walter P. Goulart, 7000 haddock, 8000 cod, 10,000 hake, 15,000 cusk, 1000 pollock.
- Sch. Francis Whalen, 50,000 haddock, 6000 cod, 9000 hake.
- Sch. Ida S. Brooks, 10,000 haddock, 3000 cod, 10,000 hake.
- Sch. Mary E. Cooney, 9000 haddock, 3000 cod, 15,000 hake, 5000 cusk.
- Sch. Henrietta G. Martin, 11,000 haddock, 3000 cod, 10,000 hake.
- Sch. Joseph P. Johnson, 5000 haddock, 15,000 cod.
- Sch. Winnifred, 20,000 haddock, 3000 cod, 4000 hake.
- Sch. Minerva, 5000 haddock, 5000 cod, 24,000 hake, 6000 cusk, 2000 pollock.
- Haddock, \$1.75 to \$3; large cod, \$3.25 to \$3.50; market, \$2 to \$2.25; hake, \$1 to \$1.10; pollock, \$1.75.

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PREMIER BOND STANDS ALONE.

British Government Does Not Agree with His Views on Treaty.

STRONGEST PROP IS THUS CUT FROM UNDER ISLAND LEADER'S FEET.

Secretary Root's Ruling Gives American Fishing Vessels More Rights Than First Supposed.

The latest news from Washington makes it apparent that the victory of the New England fishing interest in the matter of the interpretation of the treaty of 1818 is even more broad and sweeping, under Secretary Root's ruling than was even at first supposed. Not only this, but reliable advices from Washington do not hesitate to state that the British government does not agree with Sir Robert Bond in his very arbitrary stand on the treaty taken last April. This can only mean that Bond's position is now untenable, for without the backing of the British government his manifesto can be of little effect.

The whole matter is carefully covered in this morning's Boston Globe, in a despatch from Mr. A. Maurice Low, its able Washington correspondent, and a careful reading of the

same will give all a very clear understanding of the matter. Mr. Low's despatch reads as follows:

"Secretary Root devoted considerable time today to the further consideration of the Newfoundland fisheries dispute.

"This morning he again conferred with Representative Gardner and Benjamin A. Smith of Gloucester, and later in the day he saw Sir Mortimer Durand, the British ambassador, and spent more than half an hour in discussing the case with him.

"In addition to these personal conferences it is understood that written communications are passing between Secretary Root and Sir Mortimer Durand.

"It is curious that up to the present time

the two governments have not been able to agree on a statement of facts. Sir William McGregor, the governor of Newfoundland, has officially reported that he has no knowledge of any interference with American vessels, while on the other hand there is not only the dispatch of Capt. Hanson of the Grampus, to which reference was made yesterday, asserting that American vessels have been prevented from fishing, but today that information was confirmed.

"Representative Gardner, who has displayed great energy and intelligence in his endeavor to obtain all the facts, today received a dispatch in answer to one he sent yesterday. Capt. N. A. Ross, the chief captain for Orlando Merchant & Co. of Gloucester, who is in Newfoundland waters superintending the preparations for Merchant & Co.'s vessels to engage in fishing, wired to Mr. Gardner that O'Reilly,

the head of the Newfoundland revenue inspection service, had forbidden American vessels to catch herring because they did not have fishing licenses. Mr. Gardner also received dispatches from two other captains confirming the information from Capt. Ross.

"This appears conclusively to establish the fact that there has been interference with American vessels. Yet the highest British official in the colony, the governor, officially states that he has no information of interference or any action taken that would prevent fishing."

"The only possible explanation of this conflict in regard to facts that can be so clearly established is that neither the governor nor any other responsible official has issued any order that would operate to restrict the full freedom of fishing hitherto enjoyed, but that some subordinate official has exceeded his authority and seen fit to interpret laws in a manner that higher authority will not sustain. If that is the explanation, Mr. O'Reilly's order must be promptly disavowed.

"As the case now stands American fishermen have been denied the right to fish in the Bay of Islands and other places because they are not provided with fishing licenses.

"But it has already been explained in the Globe that the treasury department holds that fishing licenses are not necessary when a vessel has an American register, as the register confers superior rights to the license, and the right to do the other things that are permitted by the register.

"The state department will undoubtedly hold that Newfoundland, under the terms of the treaty of 1818, cannot prevent vessels with American registers from fishing simply because these vessels have not licenses.

"Any vessel now having a register could exchange that register for a license, but to do that it would have to return to its home port, surrender its register and receive in exchange a license, as the law does not permit a vessel to have both license and register, and the papers can only be issued at a port.

"If, therefore, these vessels are compelled to exchange their papers the time consumed will be so great that they will lose this season's catch. But, as already stated, the state department will deny the right of the Newfoundland officials to insist upon licenses and will insist that the register be treated with the respect to which it is entitled.

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"The Newfoundland officials have compelled fishing vessels entering their ports to pay duty on barrels and other things on board solely for use in connection with the catching of fish. This is held to be a violation of treaty rights. The Newfoundland officials have also required fishing vessels to enter at the custom house. Mr. Smith today, after the conference with the secretary of state, instructed his captains not to enter.

"There is a Newfoundland law that prohibits labor on Sunday, which acts as a bar to the Newfoundlanders fishing on that day. This law, of course, does not affect Americans but as a matter of courtesy and in deference to Newfoundland scruples, hereafter American vessels will probably not fish on Sunday.

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VESSELS ARE NOW FISHING.

No Interference Yet Reported at Bay of Islands.

CON. GARDNER INTERVIEWED.

Massachusetts Fish Commissioners Give Views on Matter.

As yet nothing has been received here in the way of news from Newfoundland to show how the government or people there have taken the ruling of Secretary Root on the treaty of 1818. It is known here that two Gloucester vessels have been fishing at Bay of Islands since last Monday at least, and when last heard from, one of them had taken 200 barrels of herring. The vessel which has taken this amount of fish is under register, and up to the latest advices from there had not been interfered with in her fishing operations.

At Bonne Bay it is known that the American vessels are now fishing. One skipper there wired home here to find out how matters stood and received the laconic answer, "Proceed immediately to fish." This same terse and explicit instruction was sent some time ago to the vessels owned by one firm here. As the matter stands at present, every firm having vessels on the treaty coast for herring has wired the skippers of those vessels to begin fishing operations at once.

Thus far, as was said before, no news of interference, either from government officials or native fishermen, has been reported, and while from an experience of many years, the vessel

owners here have schooled themselves to be prepared to receive many sorts of bad news, they in this case, while admitting that anything may happen, do not really look for or expect to hear of the seizure of a craft, so long as the vessels act within the instructions sent to the captains. As to the prospect of trouble with the native fishermen, they admit the possibility, as they admit the possibility of a seizure, but they do not believe that such a thing is probable. Some damage may be done to nets and fishing gear, but no repetition of the Fortune Bay riots is even anticipated.

Up to this morning there were no new developments at Bay of Islands. According to latest advices, the herring had played out at Woody Island and the vessels had gone to the Middle Arm after them. From all appearances there will be no trouble in securing and shipping men at North Sydney, and if expressed opinions count, as they generally do, very few of the vessels which sail from now on to Bay of Islands will bother with entering at a Newfoundland custom house on the treaty