

Sept. 8.

# SCH. REX HAS BIG CODFISH FARE.

## Hails for 140,000 Pounds From Quero Bank Trip.

The receipts of fish this morning at this port are limited to two small fares, via Boston, in schs. Harriett and Thalia, each with 35,000 pounds of fresh mixed fish.

Several of the eastern shackers are due and should arrive at any time, which will aid in relieving the present situation.

Bait is the essential thing at the present time, so that vessels will not lose too much valuable time.

During the forenoon one more fare of 20,000 pounds of fresh fish arrived from Boston, and sch. Rex, Capt. John Grady, who abandoned seining for shacking about five weeks ago arrived with a large fare of 140,000 pounds of salt cod. For the time absent this is one of the largest trips brought in here this season.

Sch. Emily Cooney also arrived from a Western Bank trip with 60,000 pounds fresh fish.

Today's arrivals and receipts in detail are:

### Today's Arrivals and Receipts.

- Sch. Harriett, via Boston, 35,000 lbs. fresh fish.
- Sch. Thalia, via Boston, 35,000 lbs. fresh fish.
- Sch. Walter P. Goulart, via Boston.
- Sch. Hattie F. Knowlton, via Boston.
- Sch. Massasoit, via Boston.
- Sch. Annie and Jennie, via Boston.
- Sch. Rita A. Viator, via Boston.
- Sch. Rex, Quero Bank, 140,000 lbs. salt cod.
- Sch. Walter P. Goulart, via Boston, 20,000 lbs. fresh fish.
- Sch. Emily Cooney, Western Bank, 60,000 lbs. fresh fish.

### Vessels Sailed.

- Sch. Blanche, dory handling.
- Sch. Sadie M. Nunan, haddocking.
- Sch. Pontiac, haddocking.
- Sch. Sylvia, haddocking.
- Sch. Georgianna, haddocking.
- Sch. Hattie F. Knowlton, haddocking.
- Sch. Appomatox, drifting.
- Sch. Hockomock, shacking.
- Sch. Ellen C. Burke, shacking.
- Sch. Carrie C., Georges.
- Sch. Monitor, halibuting.

### Today's Fish Market.

- Handline Georges cod, large, \$4 per cwt.; medium, \$3.50.
- Trawl Georges cod, large, \$3.75 per cwt.; medium, \$3.25.
- Trawl bank cod, large, \$3.35 per cwt.; medium, \$3.
- Drift Georges cod, large, \$3.75 per cwt.; medium, \$3.50.
- Outside sales of Bank cod, \$3.75 for large and \$3.50 for medium.
- Salt cusk, large, \$2.50 per cwt.; medium, \$2.
- Salt haddock, \$1.25 per cwt.
- Salt hake, \$1.25 per cwt.
- Salt pollock, \$1.25 per cwt.
- Dory handline cod, large, \$3.75 per cwt.; medium, \$3.50.
- Splitting prices for fresh fish:
  - Western cod, large, \$2.25 per cwt.; medium, \$1.75.
  - Eastern cod, large, \$1.90 per cwt.; medium, \$1.55; snappers, 60 cts.
  - Western Bank cod, large, \$2.12 1-2 per cwt.; medium, \$1.65.
  - Cusk, large, \$1.65 per cwt.; medium, \$1.25; snappers, 50 cts.
  - Haddock, \$1.10 per cwt.; hake, \$1.10 per cwt.; dressed pollock, 75 cts. per cwt.; round pollock, 70 cts. per cwt.

Sept. 8.

### Will Command Sch. Massachusetts.

Capt. Fred Upshall, who has just returned from a successful Arctic fitching halibut trip, will now command the fine sch. Massachusetts in the fresh halibut fishery, which was recently purchased by the Gorton-Pew Fisheries Company.

Sept. 8.

### Good Stock.

The shacking trip of sch. Arcadia, which arrived Monday realized a good stock of \$4100, while the crew shared \$80 each.

Sept. 8.

# MANY VESSELS, LARGE FARES.

## Sch. Aspinet Leads Boston Fleet With 100,000 Pounds.

Boston today is well stocked with fresh fish, for a large fleet of vessels have arrived since yesterday's report, and most of them have unusually large fares.

The quantity of haddock which they are bringing in is beyond all expectation, and has sent the quotations down to a minimum.

Although the vessels are landing heavy receipts of codfish, the market remains firm and quotations today are 3 1-2 to 4 cents.

One arrival at Boston today is sch. Aspinet with a large fare of 100,000 pounds of fresh cod, most of which will be brought down here for the splitters. These cod were caught to the eastward, and the vessel being out sometime, is why they could not be disposed off for immediate consumption.

The fares and prices in detail are:

### Boston Arrivals.

- Sch. Josie and Phebe, 65,000 haddock, 7000 cod, 7000 hake.
- Sch. Joseph H. Cromwell, 17,000 cod.
- Sch. Ignatius Enos, 3000 haddock, 17,000 cod, 2000 hake.
- Sch. Rara Avis, 5000 cod, 2000 pollock.
- Sch. W. H. Reed, 2000 cod, 2000 hake, 4000 pollock.
- Sch. Olivia Sears, 700 haddock, 200 cod, 4000 pollock.
- Sch. Nokomis, 29 swordfish.
- Sch. Lochinvar, 30 swordfish.
- Sch. Olive F. Hutchins, 42,000 haddock, 3000 cod, 3000 hake.
- Sch. Helen B. Thomas, 30,000 cod, 3000 hake.
- Sch. Margaret Dillon, 3000 haddock, 11,000 cod.
- Sch. Grace Darling, 3000 haddock, 15,000 cod.
- Sch. Gertrude, 25,000 haddock, 10,000 cod.
- Sch. Theresa and Alice, 27,000 haddock, 2000 cod, 7000 hake.
- Sch. Benj. F. Phillips, 50,000 haddock, 10,000 cod, 10,000 hake.
- Sch. Philip P. Manton, 25,000 haddock, 1000 cod.
- Sch. Jessie Costa, 14,000 haddock, 10,000 cod, 7000 hake.
- Sch. N. A. Rowe, 6000 pollock.
- Sch. Catherine and Ellen, 12,000 haddock, 2000 cod.
- Sch. Rose Dorothea, 28,000 haddock, 9000 cod, 2000 hake, 10,000 pollock.
- Sch. Maud F. Silva, 75,000 haddock, 25,000 cod, 10,000 hake.
- Sch. Emerald, 9000 haddock, 4000 cod.
- Sch. Harriet, 40,000 haddock, 25,000 cod.
- Sch. James and Esther, 3000 haddock, 13,000 cod.
- Sch. Harvester, 24,000 haddock, 17,000 cod.
- Sch. Mattie D. Brundage, 7000 haddock, 12,000 cod.
- Sch. Aspinet, 2000 haddock, 100,000 cod.
- Sch. Flora J. Sears, 4300 haddock, 19,000 cod.
- Sch. Hortense, 20,000 haddock, 2500 cod.
- Haddock, \$1.25 to \$1.75 per cwt.; large cod, \$4.50 to \$5; market cod, \$2.25 to \$3; pollock, \$2.40 to \$2.50; cusk, \$1.75; swordfish, 16 1-4 cents per lb.

### Stray Fishermen Rowed to Land.

Three dories, each with two men, who, strayed from sch. James R. Clarke, fishing out of Yarmouth on the Seal Island grounds last week, landed at Barrington after an extremely rough experience. In a dense fog and high wind, they sighted Seal Island, after hours of rowing, but durst not venture to land through the surf. They next made Stony Island, 20 miles farther east, having passed through the rips off Cape Stable. At the Passage they were cared for by T. W. Robertson, consular agent, who forwarded them to Yarmouth by steamer La Tour.

Sept. 9

# MAMMOTH FARE AT BOSTON.

## Sch. Lucania Has 200,000 lbs. Fresh and Salt Fish.

Quite a fleet of vessels are at Boston today so that receipts are large, for last of the week. Some of the vessels are well fished, among them sch. Lucania of this port with a fare of fresh and salt fish aggregating 200,000 pounds, which is the largest fare received at Boston for a number of years. It is doubtful if this big trip will be disposed of at Boston for quotations today show a marked decline from that of first of the week.

It is possible that some of the vessels at Boston will take a portion of their fish to Gloucester to the splitters.

The question of bait is a serious one to the fishermen at the present time, and unless the herring strike in they will be at a loss where to get a supply. This will retard the operations of the inshore fishermen, who have always been supplied with the local product.

The fares and prices in detail are:

### Boston Arrivals.

- Sch. Priscilla, 15 swordfish.
- Sch. Manomet, 15,000 haddock, 20,000 cod.
- Sch. Mina Swim, 39,000 haddock, 14,000 cod, 14,000 pollock.
- Sch. Louisa R. Silva, 13,000 haddock, 11,000 cod.
- Sch. Lucania, 8000 haddock, 150,000 fresh cod, 75,000 salt cod.
- Sch. Annie Perry, 30,000 haddock, 14,000 cod.
- Sch. Diana, 1700 pollock.
- Sch. Mabelle E. Leavitt, 4500 pollock.
- Sch. Athena, 14,000 haddock, 10,000 cod.
- Sch. Arbitrator, 14,000 haddock, 9000 cod, 4000 hake.
- Sch. Mary E. Silveira, 15,000 haddock, 14,000 cod, 10,000 pollock.
- Sch. Albert W. Black, 35 swordfish.
- Sch. Katie L. Palmer, 15,000 haddock, 60,000 cod.
- Sch. Good Luck, 5000 haddock, 14,000 cod.
- Sch. Ethel B. Penney, 25,000 haddock, 10,000 cod.
- Haddock, \$1.40 to \$1.75 per cwt.; large cod, \$3 to \$3.35; market cod, \$2 to \$2.25; hake, \$2.50; pollock, \$1.65 to \$1.75; swordfish, 15 and 5 cts. per lb.

### OBJECT TO THE FISHERMEN.

#### Transatlantic Captains Want Them Kept From Steamship Routes.

The presence of fishermen in the transatlantic lanes is a problem that has worried the transatlantic captains for many years. The captain of one of the big liners running to New York said several weeks ago that the British, French and American governments should take steps to keep the trawlers away from the transatlantic lanes.

"We can manage all right in fog," he said, "if we are looking out for one another. We all know the 'rules of the road,' and on the eastbound lane we are all travelling in the same direction, just as the steamers on the westbound track are following one another at various distances. We can get into touch usually by wireless, and we can come close to knowing our relative positions, but when fog comes we can do nothing with the trawlers or the tramps.

"They should be kept out of our tracks. They are slow moving craft, unable to get out of the way quickly themselves, and they depend upon us to get out of their way. The American fishermen, the French fishermen of St. Pierre Miquelon and the Canadian fishermen have no right to come down on the lanes to fish."

### WEIGHED OFF 286,800 LBS.

#### New Sch. Elsie Had Largest Dory Handling Trip of Season.

Sch. Elsie, Capt. William Forbes, which arrived recently from her maiden trip, dory handling, weighed off 286,800 pounds of salt cod, stocking \$10,400. The average share was \$250 and highline \$281. This is the largest dory handline trip this season.

# LOCAL FISHERY INTERESTS SATISFIED WITH DECISION

## Although Outside Press Comments Think England Won at the Hague.

### Views of Local Men on the Effects of the Findings.

The decision of the Hague Tribunal, bearing as it does so much upon the main industry of the place, does not appear to be creating that stir which would naturally be expected from a decision upon a subject of such immense importance.

The Board of Trade, voicing the sentiment of the fishing owners, vessel owners and shippers has officially declared that the decision is satisfactory to the local interests.

The state department at Washington declines to discuss the decisions.

#### Claim for Fish Already Taken Within Limit Considered Visionary.

The imaginary claim that Great Britain will endeavor to collect damages for fish which have already taken by American vessels within the three mile limit as defined by the tribunal, which emanated from Washington, is looked upon here as a most absurd contention. It would be on the whole a purely problematical value, almost impossible to determine, and such a course would only complicate matters, whereas, it is the universal belief that it is the aim of both countries to simplify matters, make them as clear as possible and maintain friendly relations. This latter aim it is pointed out is demonstrated by the agreement of

both countries to submit the matter to the Hague tribunal for final adjustment and a determination to accept the decision.

If such a claim was entered, it is also held that the American vessel owners could put in a claim for the light house dues, and other expenditures which they have been forced to make and which are eliminated by the Hague decision, and which would be much more easily obtainable than the possible value of fish taken within the newly defined three mile limit.

#### Newfoundland Claims Victory.

The Newfoundland authorities are perfectly satisfied with the decision and claim they have scored a victory. It is believed at St. John's, N. F., that negotiations will be entered into for a treaty between this country and Great Britain, embracing all the troublesome fishery questions.

Sir Edward Morris premier of Newfoundland in discussing the Hague decision, said, that it was of supreme international importance because it practically determines the control by every country of its geographical bays within lines drawn from the outer headlands.

The premier expressed the opinion that all the substantial results of the arbitration favor Great Britain and strengthen the hands of the colony of Newfoundland in the future administration of its fisheries.

The full decision, the premier thinks must involve reservations and limitations which will decidedly affect conclusions deduced from a mere superficial study of the decisions on the seven specific questions.

For example, Sir Edward pointed out the question two involves the meaning of the words "inhabitants of the United States." The premier believes that although the decision on this point gives American vessel owners the right to employ as members of their fishing crews persons not inhabitants of the United States, this does not mean that Americans will be permitted to employ

inhabitants of Newfoundland on their vessels outside the three-mile limit, in defiance of the colonial regulations forbidding such employment. He thinks that the full decision of the Hague tribunal probably contains a reservation on this point.

Premier Morris also is inclined to believe, from the statements cabled by Atty. Gen. Morrison, that the decision does not absolutely favor the United States in the matter of exempting American vessels from paying lighthouse dues or from customhouse supervision.

In regard to point seven, giving American fishing vessels the right to engage in commercial trading on the treaty coasts, the premier thinks there are probably limiting clauses which will make the decision of little value to Americans.

#### Collector William H. Jordan,

when interviewed upon the decision of the Hague tribunal, said that on the whole he was pleased with the decision, of course he would have been better pleased if all the questions had been decided in favor of this country, yet we had obtained all that would reasonably be expected under the circumstances. The decision bore mainly upon the herring industry, which had been developed by the vessels from this country and more particularly this port. Continuing he said: "We are granted all the privileges we held before, without having to pay lighthouse and other dues. I do not believe that it will have any bearing upon the possible nature of a new treaty. American vessels do some trawling, but this will be very little affected by local regulations, and the halibut fishery will not be affected by the decision at all. The fact that we were so ably represented at the Hague, leads me to the conclusion that we have got all that we could reasonably expect."

#### John J. Pew, President of the Gorton-Pew Fisheries Company,

said he would rather not discuss the decision until he had perused the full text of the decision.

#### Fred A. Pearce of Cunningham & Thompson,

said his firm was perfectly satisfied with the decision, and thought it was a good award.

#### Capt. John McKinnon, One of the Best Know Master Mariners

from this port, said he did not see where the United States had gained anything by the decision. The most important questions, one and five, had been decided against this government. Newfoundland could make reasonable regulations and restrictions, and this country had the right to appeal to a commission, regarding them, but he could not see where that would affect the situation much. On the whole he did not think that this country had gained. The three-mile limit definition was a serious blow to the claims of this country.

He could not see but what the situation was practically the same as it was before, with the exception of the lighthouse dues and other charges and the three-mile limit. The mackerel fishery would not be affected, but the halibut and codfishery along the Labrador coast might feel some effects from the decision.

#### Capt. Edward Groves,

thought that there was very little change in the situation. He did not feel that this country had gained anything but the exemption from the lighthouse and other dues.

In regard to the matter of local regulations he thought they had the same right that we had in this country to observe the Sabbath. Foreign vessels at anchor at this port observed the Sabbath and he did not see why American vessels in Newfoundland water should not do like-

wise, especially as the people there very strictly observed the Sabbath.

#### Capt. Henry M. Atwood, Manager of the Atlantic Maritime Company

said: From what I have heard of the abstracts of the decision, which have reached us, I cannot see where this country has lost anything, neither can I see where any gain has been made. In my opinion, the decision is a fair one all around.

#### CAUSE OF FRICTION GONE.

#### London Editors Generally Regard Award British Victory.

Considerable diversity of opinion is expressed in the London newspapers as a result of the Newfoundland fisheries arbitration award. Although the decision is generally held as a victory for Great Britain, the Standard, which was a strong supporter of the Newfoundland case, after paying a tribute to the cleverness with which the American case was argued, said:

"Taken as a whole, the decision should give satisfaction to Newfoundland, Canada, Great Britain, and America. The main cause of friction has been removed, and it will not be the business of politicians to open old sores. It is unfortunate that Newfoundland holds waters subject to foreign easement, but we cannot give our fellow-subjects more than we hold ourselves."

The Graphic, recalling the disputes over the fisheries case says: "The award will be received with a solid sense of relief. It inflicts no unexpected or unreasonable hardships upon either side. If Great Britain gains the most important points America wins the largest number, and as the distribution is rendered more acceptable by qualification, providing for the fullest equities, it removes the last serious issue which has divided the American and British peoples, thus crowning the work of reproachment."

The Post, commenting on the decision, says: "As usual, neither side can claim a complete victory. If the verdict was not as favorable to British claims as could be hoped the reason is found in the feeble character of the diplomacy of the liberal government when the controversy reached an acute stage."

The Chronicle declares: "The game was a draw, but in favor of Great Britain."

The Times has this to say with regard to the award: "If, as we trust, the tribunal has disposed of this ancient and sometimes embittered controversy, the achievement will not only bear striking testimony of the merits of a general arbitration treaty, but will also be a valuable demonstration to the world what international arbitration may be expected to do in the future. The British litigants have every reason to be satisfied with the award on the whole and it should be received with something warmer than loyalty on all sides, since all seemed to have secured the points most essential in their case."

[Over]

Sept. 9.

Sept. 9.

## THE FISHERIES DECISION.

With so many conflicting opinions upon the decision of The Hague tribunal upon the fisheries question it is difficult to form an opinion as to whether or not the United States has won much by the arbitration. It is evident that upon a majority of points the United States wins, but this advantage may be more than offset by the victory of England upon the two most important points of the controversy, the right of the provincial government to make rules and regulations regarding the fisheries to suit its own convenience and the definition of the three-mile limit. It seems to us that we have lost here very decidedly, and that the net balance of loss in the decision is on our side. However, this may be determined later by a working out under the newly defined regulations.

It is to be said, however, that England and Canada are highly pleased over both these latter decisions, and it must follow that if they are pleased there is little for congratulation upon our side. What works to their advantage certainly cannot work to ours. It was to be supposed that no court would allow the regulations which one country might make for operations with its limits to be passed upon by another power, and so there may be no surprise expressed upon this decision. Indeed it seems to be a favorable concession to the United States that the tribunal says these regulations may be passed upon by a commission, which shall determine their reasonableness, and if this commission cannot agree, The Hague tribunal may again be resorted to. This is an advantage to the United States upon this point, and an important one, it seems to us.

The question of the three-mile limit is decidedly against the United States and our fishermen, it would appear. If the fish are liable to frequent these great provincial bays, as they are said to, and the three-mile limit is established from headland to headland, then it shuts out the American fisherman from his best fields of operation. This seems unreasonable, from the common sense view, though legal interpretation seems to be different, as is to be frequently noted. This particular point will, we fear, cause trouble in the future. The establishment of a three-mile limit between two given coast points is exceedingly difficult, and in the eagerness to make a paying trip it is easy to imagine that our fishermen will find themselves over the line frequently, however willing they may be to conform to the regulations laid down, and in such a case there will be a resumption of the troubles which have been so common in previous years. It is said that the English government is surprised that it won upon this point and we should imagine it might be, for the justice of it does not make much appeal to anybody.

However, the two governments have submitted the case, the decision has been made, and both must make the best of it. We rather think the best will be found on the other side and not upon this.

# MORE COMMENTS ON THE HAGUE TRIBUNAL DECISION.

## Senator Root Questions Accuracy of Report on Question One.

### How Various Papers View the Effect of the Finding.

Just at this time, much interest is attached to what is being said with regard to the decision of the Hague Tribunal upon the fisheries question.

Senator Elihu Root, while asserting that the first question is the chief and most important one, thinks that the cabled summary of the decision is inaccurate.

In an interview at his summer home at Utica, N. Y., yesterday he is quoted as saying:

"The first question submitted, which concerns the establishment of boundary lines and was decided in favor of the British, is by far the most important, the meaning of the other questions being evident from their construction.

"I think from reading the accounts published that the report regarding the decision of the judge was made by some one not thoroughly familiar with all the facts. As I have no other source of information than these reports, I am not in a position to say anything about the decision."

#### STATE DEPARTMENT RETICENT.

##### Want Detailed Information Before Promulgating Opinion.

The Washington correspondent of the Boston Globe writes:

"The state department is not yet prepared to discuss The Hague fisheries decision, as it will require more detailed information before it can precisely determine what the effect of the decision is. Chandler Anderson, the agent of the United States, before The Hague tribunal immediately after the decision was rendered sent to the state department a long despatch summarizing the chief points of the decision, but the department has asked Mr. Anderson to clear up some obscurities before it feels justified in commenting upon the action of The Hague tribunal.

The question has been asked whether the United States will have to pay damages for fish caught in Newfoundland bays, as under the award American fishermen had no right to fish in the bays. No person in authority in the state department will discuss that or any other phase of the award until the official text has been received, but unofficially it was said that the question of damages did not enter into the matter. Neither the United States nor Great Britain claimed damages for any infringement of rights or withholding of privileges.

##### No Damage Claims Expected.

Great Britain asserted that under the treaty there were certain parts of the fishing grounds that were reserved for British subjects, including, of course, Newfoundlanders and Canadians, on the ground that the three-mile limit was to be measured from an imaginary line drawn from headland to headland of the bays, while the three miles were to be measured from sinuosities of the coast, which, in the case of the large bays, would allow American fishing well within the bay.

The court having decided in favor of the British contention, American fishermen in the future will be kept out of certain bays, but it is not believed that England can present a bill for damages against the United States for fish caught within waters that are now closed to the fishing vessels of the United States. So far as the state department officials know, no suggestion was made at any time during the argument that the United States was liable for damages, and there is no expectation in Washington that an effort will be made to have the United States pay for the fish that the court now decides were taken in waters under exclusive British control.

Nor will the state department express whether the United States or Great Britain got the best of the decision, although it is evident that there is considerable disappointment that Great Britain is given power to make reasonable regulations without asking the approval of the United States. In this respect, at least, a man who knows, says Great Britain has scored heavily.

The Newfoundland fishing interests have seriously objected to the use by Americans of steam fishing vessels and purse seines, and at one time there was serious conflict between the Newfoundlanders and the Americans because the latter persisted in the use of these nets. If the decision of the tribunal is broadly interpreted, Great Britain, by being permitted to make regulations, can prohibit the use of certain nets, or other methods of catching fish, but the tribunal rules that disputed regulations are to be submitted to a special commission, consisting of an American, an Englishman and Dr. Hoek, the fisheries advisor of the Netherlands. If this commission is unanimous, the court will accept its decision, but in case of disagreement, the court will settle the disputed points.

The decision of the court sustaining the British contention in regard to the three-mile limit is a notable British victory. The question where jurisdiction begins and ends has been a constant cause of friction between the two governments. The English have always contended that the line should be drawn from headland to headland and not follow the coast.

The department has been somewhat disturbed to know whether this ruling applies to all waters or only those covered by the treaty. If the rule is general, Hudson bay could be closed to all vessels except British, but the opinion of the department is that the court did not go outside the record and did not lay down a general principle of international law. It confined itself solely, it is believed, to the waters covered by the treaty.

#### HEADLAND THEORY OBSCURE.

##### Washington Fears Fisheries Decision May Close Hudson Bay.

The state department officials are not quite sure that they fully comprehend the decision of The Hague tribunal in the fisheries case. This uncertainty exists, notwithstanding the fact that Chandler Anderson, the American agent at The Hague, was at pains to cable over night several thousand words, extracts from the decision.

As the cabled explanation did not include the reasonings upon which the tribunal based its declaration, several important points in the case are still shrouded in doubt. It is expected that Mr. Anderson, having all the documents before him, will be called upon to inform the department what, in his own opinion, was the actual result of the arbitration. For a time there was some apprehension that the principles laid down by the arbitrators might be of general application.

That would be a matter of serious concern if for no other reason than because application of the "headland theory" of defining marine jurisdiction would close Hudson bay to Americans. The conclusion has been reached, however, that the decision in this case applies solely to waters and shores and bays expressly covered in the treaty of 1818.

#### BOSTON DOES NOT LIKE IT.

##### Thinks the Decision Gives the United States the Short End.

There was much interest among Boston fish concerns in the finding of The Hague tribunal. Though many boats do not go from this port to the fisheries at the north yet, much of the catch is handled here and the section is also much concerned as a large consumer.

A number of the leaders among the local fish men declined to be quoted until they were able to get more particulars, and some of them were out of the city.

Frank J. O'Hara declared: I think the decision was against the U. S., and that the fishermen from this country will be worse off both as to the herring and mackerel fisheries. The U. S. fishermen have always claimed that they had the right to fish inside the headlands and that the three-mile line should follow the coast. The decision disposes of this claim adversely, and also it seems to me leaves the question of the use of seines subject to the action of the British authorities. Not many Boston men go after herring, and only about 10 for mackerel, but Boston is much interested because many of the fish are handled here."

#### Want to Hear from Root.

A department officer is of the opinion now that the verdict has been rendered that Senator Root, principal representative of the United States at The Hague, will probably have something to say in the near future as to the decisions. A number of international lawyers here prefer to hear what Senator Root has to say about the case before expressing their opinions.

#### NEWFOUNDLAND SATISFIED.

##### Decision Regarded as Victory Giving Control of Legislation.

At St. John's the decision of the international court of arbitration sitting at The Hague, on the Newfoundland fisheries dispute, is looked upon as a substantial victory for the colony. The winning of point one by Great Britain means, it is pointed out, that Newfoundland will have full power to control all fishery legislation and makes the American fishermen subject thereto.

In regard to question two, while the decision is apparently unfavorable to Newfoundland, because it allows American vessels to include foreigners among their crews, it doesn't affect Newfoundland's right to pass laws forbidding her own people to join American vessels outside of territorial waters or punish them for so doing. This right on the part of Newfoundland was expressly admitted by Congressman Gardner in his letter to the Gloucester Board of Trade in July, 1905.

The decision on question three which relieves Americans of the obligation of paying light dues in Newfoundland fishery waters, has no practical bearing on the actual conduct of the fishery, and the same is true of the decision on question four, which makes it unnecessary for them to enter and clear at custom houses. The chief value of such a requirement hitherto has been that it helped to prevent smuggling. The decision will only oblige Newfoundland to enact more stringent legislation to prevent smuggling.

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Newfoundland's victory on question five confirms her mastery over all the waters in which bait fishes are obtainable during the summer season, and with the control of regulations under question one she will still be able to force Americans to make terms with her. Question six, regarding Americans fishing for herrings in the Bay of Islands, Newfoundland never seriously hoped to win because England had always recognized this right for nearly 90 years.

Question seven, while it gives American fishing vessels the right to trade as ordinary merchant ships do, cannot, it is declared here, give them the right to purchase bait or any commodity which the Newfoundland Parliament may make the subject of special enactments.

Thus American vessels will be obliged to buy herrings at the Bay of Islands and conform to Newfoundland's requirements for permission to do so, because they can not profitably catch the fish themselves since New-

foundland can prohibit her people from joining American crews, while on other coasts, where the Americans desire baiting privileges, they cannot secure these as Newfoundland laws make it impossible.

Prominent people at St. John's declare that the only practical advantages the Americans gain by The Hague award are freedom from the obligation of paying light dues and reporting to the custom houses. Awards on questions two and seven are, it is declared, valueless for practical operation of fisheries because of Newfoundland's authority over her own people, which remains unimpaired. It is believed that the probable outcome will be that Newfoundland and the United States will shortly negotiate a new fish treaty.

#### COMMENTS ON THE DECISION.

##### A Victory of Peace.

While the judgment of the court of arbitration at The Hague on the fisheries dispute between the United States and Great Britain is in a sense a compromise, the main point at issue, that relating to the measurement of bays, is decided in favor of the British. The controversy has had roots that reached far back into colonial days.

The American contention as to bays was that fishing was permissible in any Canadian waters outside of the three-mile limit. The British held that every arm of the sea must be measured from headland to headland. As some of these bays are extensive and highly esteemed as fishing grounds, the exclusion of American fishermen from their inner waters will be a sore disappointment to an important New England interest. In other respects, however, the privileges of Americans in Canadian waters will be extended.

As is the case with most judicial findings, there will be complaint in this instance and probably, as usual, some denunciation of the court, but most people in both countries will accept the verdict cheerfully and abide by it. Many a devastating war has been fought over less significant questions. It is to the glory of the two great English-speaking nations that they have settled with honor and probably substantial justice a long-standing and dangerous difference, just as their own private citizens would have done.—New York World.

##### Values in the Award.

The chief value in the Fisheries decision, of course, is that a dispute more than a century old and for which less wise nations might have gone to war, has been settled amicably, with full provision for similarly judicial decision as to any future disputes that may arise. Specific values in the various detail of the decision are not as easily recognized. That the United States has won a sweeping victory is not true. Neither does there appear reason for discomfiture in this country because of the scope of the British victory. We must admit that our protest against the right of British authorities even of local jurisdiction to prescribe and enforce reasonable regulations on fishing within the limits of their authority had but slight ground, and that the finding of the arbitrators is little

if anything more than a recognition of ordinary police work. The right of appeal against unreasonable regulations robs that British victory of any hardship for the interests of this country. The so-called "headland rule," applying to definition of the three-mile limit apparently is the most important restriction of the rights of United States fishermen. But the actual importance of this seems to have been magnified, and, with the possibility of other complicating contentions removed, it is probable that so far from being a permanent restriction of our privileges it may rather provide a basis on which we

may negotiate by treaty for such privileges as are really desirable. There is no doubt that American fishermen have gained very material rights on the Newfoundland coast. And what is especially noticeable is that the spirit in which the matters in dispute have been considered bids fair to be appreciated on either side so that already the suggestion is made that the way is cleared for a renewal of treaty discussion affecting a much wider scope of interests in Newfoundland and in this country than are comprised in the fishing industry. Herein must be recognized the chief gain from this international proceeding. An irritant has been removed. By a judicial hearing and decision rights have been established and officially declared. It will hereafter be easier for the representatives of the two nations to get together and consider mutual interests without prejudice.—Boston Herald.

##### Industry Will Still Flourish.

Favorable at most points to the United States, one may also say to Gloucester, is the decision of the tribunal at The Hague in the case of the Newfoundland fisheries, which was submitted to arbitration by the British and American governments in the effort to find a permanent solution for a dispute which had defied diplomacy for nearly a century. In regard to the two points wherein our government has been defeated the decision seems reasonable and sound; and we doubt that there has ever been an award by an international arbitration board so well sustained, on the whole, both by law, and equity as this one. Gloucester's fishing industry will still flourish, in spite of the points which this country has lost. And better still by far, the relations between Great Britain and the United States will hereafter be the more harmonious and pacific because a source of contention has been removed.—Springfield Republican.

##### No Great Enthusiasm.

The decision, which was given yesterday, sustains the United States upon five of the seven points under question, and may be accepted as a diplomatic victory, though one of the two points decided in favor of Great Britain is the important claim that the three-mile limit is to be measured from headland to headland, and not from the coast line on bays and inlets, as American fishermen have contended. This point alone will prevent the fishermen from receiving the decision with any great amount of enthusiasm, since much of the best fishing is within bays and inlets; but the public at large will be gratified to know that a dispute of a century's standing has been finally settled amicably.—Lowell Courier-Citizen.

##### Got An Even Share.

The Newfoundland fisheries question did not, of course, affect so much the gross income of the nations as the livelihood of the fishermen of the New England coast and of the Maritime Provinces. And here the Gloucester fishermen come off with an even share of what they sought. The decision barring them from the bays cuts them out of some of the best fishing there is; but the Newfoundland authorities will not insist on complete exclusion. They will be able to arrange terms. But the terms will be fixed at Newfoundland.—Boston Record.

Sept. 9

# SCH. J.W. PARKER HAS BIG TRIP.

## Brings 175,000 Pounds of Cod From Western Bank.

The receipts of fish at this port today are mostly of a fresh mixed variety, and fairly liberal. Of the six vessels here, four are from Boston with surplus product which will be sold to the splitters. It is well that the fishermen have this relief to fall back upon when the market is overstocked at Boston or they would meet a heavy loss.

Sch. J. W. Parker, Capt. George Tufts, one of the highline shack fishermen, arrived last evening with a large fare of fresh and salt codfish, consisting of 100,000 pounds of fresh cod and 75,000 pounds of salt cod. This is a large fare, as the time absent was but one month. Capt. Tufts has done some hustling this summer, for in three months he has landed three full fares of salt and fresh cod which place him well to the forefront of the highline fishermen, either from this port or Boston. This trip will give him a good stock, and put him on even terms with any of those engaged in the shack fishery.

The arrivals and receipts in detail are:

### Today's Arrivals and Receipts

Sch. J. W. Parker, Quero Bank, 100,000 lbs. fresh cod, 75,000 lbs. salt cod.

Sch. Volant, Western Bank, 50,000 lbs. salt cod.

Sch. Aspinet, via Boston, 70,000 lbs. fresh cod.

Sch. Maud F. Silva, via Boston, 75,000 lbs. fresh mixed fish.

Sch. Flora J. Sears via Boston 15,000 lbs. fresh mixed fish.

Sch. Grace Darling, via Boston.

### Vessels Sailed.

Sch. Mary B. Greer, haddocking.

Sch. Teazer, halibuting.

Sch. Blanche F. Irving, shore.

Sch. Emily Sears, shore.

### Today's Fish Market.

Handline Georges cod, large, \$4 per cwt.; medium, \$3.50.

Trawl Georges cod, large, \$3.75 per cwt.; medium, \$3.25.

Trawl bank cod, large, \$3.35 per cwt.; medium, \$3.

Drift Georges cod, large, \$3.75 per cwt.; medium, \$3.50.

Outside sales of Bank cod, \$3.75 for large and \$3.50 for medium.

Salt cusk, large, \$2.50 per cwt.; medium, \$2.

Salt haddock, \$1.25 per cwt.

Salt hake, \$1.25 per cwt.

Salt pollock, \$1.25 per cwt.

Dory handline cod, large, \$3.75 per cwt.; medium, \$3.50.

Splitting prices for fresh fish:

Western cod, large, \$2.25 per cwt.; medium, \$1.75.

Eastern cod, large, \$1.90 per cwt.; medium, \$1.55; snappers, 60 cts.

Western Bank cod, large, \$2.12 1-2 per cwt.; medium, \$1.65.

Cusk, large, \$1.65 per cwt.; medium, \$1.25; snappers, 50 cents.

Haddock, \$1.10 per cwt.; hake, \$1.10 per cwt.; dressed pollock, 75 cts. per cwt.; round pollock, 70 cts. per cwt.

Sept. 9

### Codfish Sales.

The big fare of fresh and salt fish of sch. J. W. Parker, the fare of sch. Volant and the fare of sch. Maud F. Silva were sold to the Gorton-Pew Fisheries Company.

The fare of sch. Aspinet was sold to the Cunningham & Thompson company.

### Fishing Fleet Movements.

Schs. Mattie B. Brundage and Metamora were at Liverpool Wednesday last.

Sch. Slade Gorton arrived at Louisville on Tuesday last and cleared with 50,000 pounds of fish on board.

### Halibut at Portland.

Sch. Catherine V. Burke, Capt. Augustus C. Hall, is at Portland today, with a fine fare of 25,000 pounds of halibut which sold at 10 1-2 cents per pound right through. The time absent was but 18 days.

Sept. 9

### Gloucester Vessels at North Sydney.

The North Sydney Herald says that seven vessels of the Gloucester fleet dropped anchor at that port week before last, their mission there being for ice and small supplies. They were the Onita, Capt. Henry Larkins; Rob Roy, Capt. Glenn; Susan and Mary, Capt. Albert Hubbard; Judique, Capt. Anderson; Hazel R. Hines, Capt. Fred Morrissey; Mabel Hines, Capt. Stan Hines; and the Titania, in command of Capt. Patrick Vale, the only Irish bred skipper sailing out of Gloucester, and one of the most remarkable skippers engaged in the fishing industry, being over forty years in the business. The Titania hails for 120,000 pounds of cod. All the other vessels are well fished, ranging from 100,000 to 160,000 pounds of fish. The different skippers say fish are plentiful, but the handling fleet have not been as successful as was expected. The fleet will make one more trip to the Banks, and all expect to load up when they will leave for their home port.

Sept. 9

### ODD FISH FROM THE DEPTHS.

#### Brought to the Surface Through Repair of Government Cables.

Strange monsters the like of which have seldom been seen by man were dragged from a depth of 8,500 feet by the crew of the cable ship Burnside when they repaired the Alaska cable off Mount St. Elias last month.

The Burnside is moored at its buoy in Elliott Bay after two months of repairing and relaying the cables of the United States Army Signal corps system. On board were a score of huge flasks filled with alcohol. In them floated strange shapes which it was hard to believe were once living creatures.

#### Balls of red hair which looked like

tousled human heads proved upon dissection to be a strange kind of deep water crab. Flesh colored round masses were found clinging to the cable by minute tentacles. One creature is shaped like the Diabolo toy, narrow in the middle with big concave white disks at either end by which it catches hold of any object. The sailors on board the Burnside have named it the spool.

Another strange marine creature is shaped like an octopus, but has at least two dozen tentacles instead of eight. Many octopuses were found clinging to the cable, but they were thought too common to preserve. Whole sections of the cable pulled up for inspection were found covered several feet deep with strange plants and animal life. Seaweed, black instead of green, sponges and sea urchins predominated.

Probably the strangest creature found on the cable was a flesh colored fish not more than four feet long, which was found enveloped in the tentacles of a young octopus. When brought to the surface its body was swollen like a balloon. Dr. J. E. Maloney, the ship's surgeon, who examined it, said he believed the fish was choked by the hold of the octopus.

The section of cable upon which all this strange life was found had been down ten years at a depth of a mile and a half. The specimens which have been preserved and which are now on board the Burnside are to be handed over to the Smithsonian Institution for scientific study.—Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

Sept. 9

### Good Stock.

The shacking trip of sch. Thomas S. Gorton, Capt. William H. Thomas, realized the fine stock of \$4379, while the crew shared \$101.28 each. For the three trips Capt. Thomas has stocked more than \$15,000.

Sept. 10.

# SOME BIG TRIPS AT THIS PORT.

## Six Vessels Bring Total of 850,000 Pounds.

Receipts of fish at this port today, are quite liberal, for the six vessels in port have good trips, making a total of 850,000 pounds of salt and fresh fish of which 90,000 pounds are fitched halibut.

Among the arrivals are three of the shackers, who have big trips, sch. Lucania, which went to Boston with her fare, which was the largest of the kind ever received at Boston. But Capt. Welch only disposed of 20,000 pounds of fresh cod at that port and brought down here, 205,000 pounds of salt and fresh cod.

Another large trip is that of sch. Onato, with 200,000 pounds of salt and fresh cod. This is the third shacking trip for Capt. Larkin and each time he has had a full fare.

Sch. Rob Roy, Capt. John Glynn, another shacker, has a large fare of 160,000 pounds of salt and fresh cod, and one of the dory handliners has 120,000 pounds of salt cod.

Another arrival of note is sch. Admiral Dewey from a fitched halibut trip with 90,000 pounds and 40 barrels of fins. This is the vessel from which Capt. James Hayes was landed at Labrador sick, and Capt. Charles Olson, one of the crew, was given charge. Capt. Olson went well north to 59 degrees latitude, but did not find halibut very plenty, although when conditions are considered he has a fair trip.

The arrivals and receipts in detail are:

### Today's Arrivals and Receipts.

Sch. Lucania, via Boston, 75,000 lbs. salt cod, 130,000 lbs. fresh cod.

Sch. Onato, Quero Bank, 120,000 lbs. salt cod, 85,000 lbs. fresh cod.

Sch. Rob Roy, Quero Bank, 100,000 lbs. salt cod, 60,000 lbs. fresh cod.

Sch. Harvard, Quero Bank, 120,000 lbs. salt cod.

Sch. Admiral Dewey, Davis strait, 90,000 lbs. fitched halibut, 40 bbls. fins.

Sch. Alice, via Boston, 70,000 lbs. fresh mixed fish.

Sch. Catherine Burke, via Portland.

Sch. Yankee, via Boston.

Sch. Mabelle E. Leavitt, via Boston.

### Today's Fish Market.

Handline Georges cod, large, \$4 per cwt.; medium, \$3.50.

Trawl Georges cod, large, \$3.75 per cwt.; medium, \$3.25.

Trawl bank cod, large, \$3.35 per cwt.; medium, \$3.

Drift Georges cod, large, \$3.75 per cwt.; medium, \$3.50.

Outside sales of Bank cod, \$3.75 for large and \$3.50 for medium.

Salt cusk, large, \$2.50 per cwt.; medium, \$2.

Salt haddock, \$1.25 per cwt.

Salt hake, \$1.25 per cwt.

Salt pollock, \$1.25 per cwt.

Dory handline cod, large, \$3.75 per cwt.; medium, \$3.50.

Splitting prices for fresh fish:

Western cod, large, \$2.25 per cwt.; medium, \$1.75.

Eastern cod, large, \$1.90 per cwt.; medium, \$1.55; snappers, 60 cts.

Western Bank cod, large, \$2.12 1-2 per cwt.; medium, \$1.65.

Cusk, large, \$1.65 per cwt.; medium, \$1.25; snappers, 50 cents.

Haddock, \$1.10 per cwt.; hake, \$1.10 per cwt.; dressed pollock, 75 cts. per cwt.; round pollock, 70 cts. per cwt.