

# STATE DEPARTMENT CLAIMS A SUBSTANTIAL VICTORY.

## Decision on Question One Secures Protection Against Unfair Legislation.

## How the Provincial Papers View the Result.

The general result of the fisheries award by The Hague tribunal "is regarded as a substantial victory for the contentions of the United States," according to an unofficial tentative analysis of the decision given out by the Department of State at Washington based upon a cable summary from its representative.

As to question one, wherein the British claim of inherent sovereign power to make the fisheries regulations without this government's consent was sustained, the department says that while the United States thus lost its extreme contention that the 1818 treaty established an international servitude exempting American fishermen absolutely from fishing regulations, the decision in practical effect appears to secure the same measure of protection against unfair legislation which this contention was designed to secure.

"Thus," says the department, "the British sovereign rights over fishing in British waters are affirmed, but the exercise of such right is effectively limited for the protection of American fishermen."

Regarding the decision on question five, defining "bays," the department says, "It cannot be regarded as laying down any general rule regarding the determination of the extent of bays in other waters (than the bays on the non-treaty coasts) or regarding the extent of bays in these waters except as to the fishing rights renounced by the United States."

The department says that on this point the tribunal, "gave a compromise decision" which closes to American fishermen on non-treaty coasts all bays 10 miles or less between headlands and opens to them all bays whose mouths are more than 10 miles between headlands.

### PROVINCIAL PRESS JUBILANT.

#### Claim Decision Is Victory for Great Britain in Essential Points.

As was expected, the Provincial papers are jubilant over the decision of the tribunal, and claim that the decision was practically a victory for Great Britain in all essential points. Among the comments made are the following:

#### Great Britain Wins the Main Points.

From the dispatches thus far received, it is scarcely possible to be entirely certain as to every part of the decision of The Hague tribunal in the Fisheries Case between the United States and Great Britain, as to United States treaty rights on the coasts of Newfoundland and Canada.

But the main facts seem pretty clearly reported; and as these reports come through United States channels it is highly probable that there is no undue coloring in favor of the British victory on the two most important points submitted for the decision of the Tribunal.

The dispute was over the interpretation of a clause in the treaty of 1818. Anything granted to the United States by that clause was a pure gratuity on the part of Great Britain and the rational and businesslike way to have settled any dispute over its interpretation would have been for Britain to have cut off the gratuity by simply abrogating the treaty. But Britain was friendly towards the United States in 1818, and has desired to continue so ever since and to keep faith in her free grants and be generous in her gifts, even though the objects of her bounty should prove querrulous and over-grasping. This phase of the subject is notable in international affairs.

With questions one and five decided in favor of the British side, it is of comparatively small importance that the others appear to have been decided agreeably to United States contentions.

According to the dispatches that seems to be the decision as to the other five points.

If such is the case, it is especially on some of the points, very remarkable.

For example, the clause of the treaty provided, in the most specific and definite terms possible, that American fishing vessels might enter British harbors for the purpose of obtaining "shelter," "repairs," "wood," and "water," and "for no other purpose whatever."

Yet according to the dispatches the Tribunal has added a fifth purpose, namely, "trading."

If this be so, the reason of it is certainly not easy to understand.

Again, it is said to have been decided that American fishing vessels need not enter at the Newfoundland or Canadian customs houses.

This seems entirely reasonable, if the fishing vessels are to be simply fishing vessels, to confine their operations outside the three mile limit, and to come into the harbors for only the four specific purposes of getting "shelter," "repairs," "wood," and "water;" but if they are also to come in as "traders," that is quite another matter. It certainly cannot be that any foreign vessel can come and "trade" with the inhabitants of a British country without conforming to the customs regulations of that country.

The decision of the second point, so as to allow American fishing vessels to get most of their crews in Newfoundland will probably be a great surprise to the government of that country; but it is not entirely clear that the decision is very regrettable, though it is not easy to see that it is agreeable to the language of the clause of the treaty; and the Newfoundland legislature can certainly make laws to govern its own people.

Taken all in all, the decision of the Tribunal, even as reported through American channels is a distinct, notable and substantial victory for Britain, Newfoundland and Canada.

#### A Victory for Great Britain.

The decision of The Hague Arbitration Tribunal on the Atlantic Fisheries dispute seems to bring to a finality an international controversy which has baffled the efforts of diplomacy for a century, and has been a source of almost constant friction and irritation between Great Britain and the United States. The finding of the Tribunal, as summarized in the press despatches, may be technically described as a compromise, but on the points of vital interest, it is a distinct triumph for Great Britain, as representing Canada and Newfoundland. It puts the authoritative seal of approval of the Arbitration court of the nations upon the main contentions of Canada and Newfoundland.

The points on which the United States has won are not of great consequence. They include exemption from light dues, customs entry, the right of fishing vessels to carry on trading, the right to fish in the bays, harbors and inlets on the West Coast of Newfoundland, and the right of United States fishermen to man their vessels with other than Americans, and to ship crews even of Newfoundlanders outside the three-mile limit. This is probably the strongest point won by the United States, and, we imagine, the one which Newfoundland, least expected to lose. Had the decision gone against the United States, it would have seriously crippled

the operations of the Gloucester fleet which is manned largely by aliens.

Canada shares largely in the honors of the arbitration, but while we have occasion for congratulation, let us accept the award in no spirit of boasting, but rather in the hope that the adjustment of the last outstanding dispute between the two countries will prove permanent, and eliminate all cause for friction in the future.—Halifax Chronicle.

#### The Fisheries Award.

The award in the fisheries case between the United States and Canada has at least this unusual result—it satisfies one party and it is not resented by the other. We are persuaded that the judges of The Hague Tribunal acted with entire impartiality of spirit and that substantial justice is done by their decision. The point on which the claims of the country are disallowed may be regarded, from the point of view of equity, as having more strength than from the point of view of the intelligent interpretation of the treaty. But while our people may wish it had been otherwise decided they cannot hesitate in accepting the judgment passed as reasonable.

The most important feature of the award is that it removes permanently a cause or a pretext for unkind feeling between the two peoples. In the past the feeling has been much worse than unkind and has brought us to the verge of armed conflict. A distinguished New England senator once remarked that all the fish that ever swam or will swim in the northern seas were not worth the trouble that the fisheries question had made. But he did not say it in public, and New England would have been very cruel with any of her distinguished sons that dared to act on that view. The importance of New England in the affairs of the nation is not relatively as great as when this question had its origin, and the importance of the question to New England is not so great. We may all be thankful that it is never again to disturb the national peace.—Boston Globe.

#### United States Victory Nearly Complete.

The victory of the United States in the Newfoundland fisheries arbitration at The Hague appears to be pretty nearly complete. The contention of Great Britain that Newfoundland could fix by local ordinance, the hours, seasons and methods of fishing without consulting the United States is upheld as well as that regarding the three-mile limit that it will reach from headland to headland instead of following the line of the bays. But the existing treaty is construed so as to grant practically all the privileges most desired. The point which means most to the Gloucester fishermen is the contention of the United States giving the Americans right to employ Newfoundlanders as their crews if they wish, also exempting them from reporting for requirements of entry or port dues, also entering bays or harbors for shelter, wood or water. The fishermen also secure the commercial privileges accorded under the treaty of 1818. The questions that have been subject of quarrels, fights and interminable diplomatic difficulty for a century are settled forever, and the United States' position is sustained to a degree that is eminently satisfactory. The international tribunal holds that in a large majority of points our view was the right view. The signal ability with which Senator Root, S. J. Elder, Senator Turner presented the American case gave all the advantage to which we were entitled.—Boston Record.

#### Decision May Pave Way to New Treaty.

The hope of the American fishing interests appears to be that The Hague decision will pave the way for a new treaty with Newfoundland. The new government in Newfoundland, it is said, is not so unfriendly to American interests as was the Bond administration which it has succeeded. Sir Edward Morris, the premier, regards the decision of The Hague tribunal as a substantial victory for Newfoundland, especially the point relating to the three mile limit, and he thinks that when the full text of the decision is received it will be found to contain reservations and limitations which will minimize the value of the five points on which the United States has won.

There can be no doubt that even under the most liberal interpretation of the new decision American fishermen still will be seriously handicapped in their operations in Newfoundland

it will probably be more or less of a hardship for the Gloucester fleet. Some of these vessels, when coming into this port, have reported halibut caught in four and five fathoms of water. This is very near land and of course under the new arrangements this will not be allowed. The Gloucester fishermen will in future have to fish farther off shore, but that probably means they will not have their fares lessened to an appreciable extent.

The salt fish industry of Portland and Gloucester will of course be affected for it will not be allowed to catch cod except outside the three-mile limit.

Hon. C. N. Trefethen, one of the leading dealers in New England, is of the opinion that if certain concessions were made by both the United States and Newfoundland, a better relation between the two countries would result. He suggests that the United States might repeal its duty on fish imported from Newfoundland

to this country and Newfoundland in return might grant the American fishermen the right to buy and catch bait. There are times, he pointed out, when the amount of salt fish coming to this country is not sufficient for the demand. This year in particular the big salt fish houses of Gloucester have not had enough fish to keep them going. If the commodity were admitted free to America, then a good supply could be received from Newfoundland at practically the same expense that American fishermen could go there and land fares. Newfoundland already has a well established trade with European countries so that it would hardly seek to monopolize the American trade. The distance to Portland and Gloucester would preclude this anyway.

Mr. Trefethen is of the opinion that the matter has not been entirely settled by any means. He thinks negotiations will be reopened between the two countries and that a new treaty may be entered into which will be more favorable to United States fishermen.

—Portland Press.

#### Comments of the London Papers.

Considerable diversity of opinion is expressed by the London papers as a result of the Newfoundland fisheries arbitration award. Although the decision was generally held as a victory for Great Britain, the Standard which was a strong supporter of the Newfoundland case says:

"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 keep old sores open. It is unfortunate that Newfoundland holds waters subject to foreign assessments, 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 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, waters, and the only hope to clear away the misunderstandings that have led to bickerings and prosecutions lies in the chance of negotiating a new and fairer treaty with the Morris administration.—Springfield Union.

#### United States Gets the Drumsticks.

The following self-explanatory communication appeared in the columns of the New York Herald yesterday:

To the Editor of the Herald:— American advocates of arbitration should be delighted with the settlement of the fisheries question that deals a body blow to our fishermen by giving England all the white meat on the fowl and the United States the "drum sticks" and wings. In my opinion the decision is an outrage. But what will we do about it?

#### GRAND BANKS.

Gloucester, Mass., September 7, 1910. The Herald presents an editorial comment on the above as follows:

"Grand Banks," writing to the Herald this morning from Gloucester, Mass., denounces the decision in the fisheries dispute as an outrage, and asks, "What are we going to do about it?"

Having submitted our case to the court, the only thing to do is to abide by the verdict.

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A special despatch to the Herald from Boston this morning quotes "Representative Augustus P. Gardner, in whose district is the port of Gloucester, regards the verdict advantageous and therefore pleasing to his fishermen constituents." If the majority of these find no fault, every one else, including "Grand Banks," should be satisfied.

**Portland Not Affected.**

Portland is not directly affected by the Hague decision in the Newfoundland fisheries case. The two points won by Great Britain, one refusing the United States the right to have a hand in the regulations and the other enforcing the headland to headland rule, do not trouble the Portland fishing fleet. No vessels are regularly sent here to the Newfoundland coast.

If halibut, cod or other fish strike into these bays, then the American fishermen will not be allowed to catch them. While this will affect but very few of the Portland vessels,

it removes the last serious issue which has divided the American and British people, thus crowding the work of re-approachment."

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 drawn, 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 be striking testimony of the merits of a general arbitration treaty, but will also be a valuable demonstration to the world that international arbitration may be expected in the future to do. The British litigants have every reason to be satisfied with the award on the whole and it should be received with something warmer than locally on all sides, since all seemed to have secured the points most essential to their case."

Sept. 13.

# HALIBUT TRIP AT T WHARF.

## Sch. Paragon Also Took 31 Swordfish on Trawls.

Twenty-seven arrivals are reported at Boston today, so that receipts of fish are quite large, but prices with exception of haddock are firm.

Among the arrivals was sch. Paragon, Capt. William J. Hermon with a fine fare of assorted fish among which is 24,000 pounds of halibut, and 31 swordfish. The latter were caught on the trawls, and such a large number taken in this way is almost unheard of. As the price is firm, Capt Hermon bids fair to make a large stock for his halibut, which sold for 11 cents right through.

The market on codfish is firm and quotations are 4 to 5 cents, and other ground fish are also high.

Receipts are such that the demand will absorb them, so that there will be no surplus left over to sell to the splitters.

The fares and prices in detail are:

**Boston Arrivals.**

- Sch. Georgiana, 8000 pollock, 1 swordfish.
- Sch. Eva Avina, 7000 pollock.
- Sch. Fitz A. Oakes, 2500 pollock.
- Sch. Lillian, 7000 pollock.
- Sch. Laura Enos, 3000 pollock.
- Sch. Matchless, 27,000 haddock, 20,000 cod, 6000 hake, 5000 pollock.
- Sch. Victor and Ethan, 35,000 haddock, 3000 cod, 6000 hake.
- Sch. Lafayette, 3000 pollock, 1 swordfish.
- Sch. Leo, 25,000 haddock, 1000 cod,

### WILL BENEFIT THE CITY.

#### Marketing Fish Here Will Be of Direct and Indirect Benefit.

To the Editor of the Times:—The recent article in the Times,— "Is it a Case of Suicide," has set me thinking and I am led to believe that the interests of Gloucester are not always considered in the conduct of the fish business.

If the direct and indirect returns from the sale of fish are not as much as can be obtained at other places, it is not to be expected that the fish will be landed in Gloucester, but before deciding where to sell, it will be found wise to give considerable thought to indirect benefits.

With equal returns there should be no question where the fish should be landed if the welfare of Gloucester is to be considered; but I am led to ask the question, is the fishing business being conducted in such a way as to get the largest direct returns? I have in mind the recent sale of salt mackerel to the Consumers Fish Co. for \$42.50 per bbl. Does this not give a larger direct return than has been obtained by selling the fish fresh in Boston or some other port; and does not the Consumers Fish Co. and Gloucester get a direct benefit, the former from the fact that they obtain what to them is the raw product with which to do business; the latter from the fact that labor, from which the city gets direct benefit, will have to be employed before the mackerel are ready for market?

Is this all that should be considered? How about the indirect benefit from these same fish? They will be repacked into smaller packages and every one of these packages will bear on its label the name of Gloucester.

How does the jobber or retail fish dealer promote the interest of Gloucester if they can buy their fish in Boston or some other place?

What does the consumer know of Gloucester if they never see the name on a package of fish?

Let the name of Gloucester disappear before the people when they think of fish, and Gloucester will be a "has been."

It may be too late in the season for any movement looking to the salting of mackerel and landing at home port this year, but is it too early for thought as to the method to be pursued in the conduct of the fishery another season?

NATIVE.

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# EVIL INFLUENCE OF STEAM TRAWLING

## Nova Scotia Correspondent Says It Is Serious Menace to the Industry

To the Editor of the Times:—I am aware that your journal is a staunch advocate of the total prohibition of steam trawling in North American waters, and I wish to assure you that your efforts in this direction are equally appreciated by the fishermen of the Maritime Provinces as by those on your own side of the boundary line.

I regard this mode of fishing as a most serious menace to the future of the North Atlantic fisheries. It is well known that the steam trawler has depleted every fishery where its use has been persisted in. The North Sea is the most notable example. If proofs are demanded they can be easily furnished. Permit me to call a witness whose standing and veracity will not be questioned. I refer to Professor Fulton of Aberdeen University, one of the greatest living authorities on certain phases of the fishing industry. In a lecture delivered to the students of the Aberdeen University and published in the Aberdeen Free Press, Prof. Fulton says:

"As you are probably aware, the old fishing grounds in the North Sea, especially in the southern part, are now generally regarded as being much less productive than they were formerly. We now get little more than half of our supplies of bottom fishes from the North Sea, and about 30 per cent. of the bottom fishes landed come from foreign coasts outside the North Sea altogether. I am able to give an illustration of what has happened on the Dogger Bank. In the report of the Royal Commission on Fisheries, which was published in 1866, 42 years ago, the following words occur: On the western part of the Dogger Bank it is not uncommon for a single trawl vessel to take in a three hours' trawl, from two to three ton weight of fish; and a smack owner mentioned a case in which five of his vessels caught 17 tons of fish in one night. Similar testimony is borne to the prolific character of the fishing banks off Scarborough, Flamborough Head, Grimsby and the coast of Norfolk. At that time, you will remember, the trawlers were sailing smacks with trawls, the largest of them about 46 feet in length, but the grounds were new, the whole of the Dogger not having been frequented then. In contrast to this I find in the Fish Trades Gazette for last week, the recognized organ of the fishing industry, that the trawler owners whose boats are now fishing the Dogger Bank and the waters near home are unable, in the majority of cases, to pay the expenses of running the boats, the catches during the recent weeks having often not been more than from 20 to 30 boxes in six or seven days fishing, experienced skip-

pers saying that they cannot possibly find the fish. Bear in mind that these are modern steam trawlers with otter trawls, each of which is regarded as having a fishing capacity of five or six of the old smacks."

You will notice that this lecture was delivered in the town of Aberdeen, which is regarded as the headquarters in Scotland of the trawling fleet and where there are now very few net or line fishermen. If he indulged in any exaggeration he would very quickly be tripped up. The Professor knew his facts and was not afraid to state them publicly, even if they were not popular in Aberdeen.

He also points out that when trawling was first adopted as a mode of fishing in Great Britain it was confined almost altogether to the North Sea, but now, owing to the depletion of the home waters, the trawlers are compelled to operate over the whole coast from Morocco to Iceland. Moreover, the official fishery reports of Great Britain show that the various waters in which British trawlers operate embrace an area of 701,569 square miles, while the total area of the North Sea is only 152,473 square miles.

The indictments against the trawler includes the following counts:—

1. It disturbs the fishing grounds and makes it impossible for the net and line fishermen to carry on their business in the same waters.
2. It destroys the fishermen's gear.
3. It destroys enormous quantities of small and undersized fish, and if carried on without restriction must end in depleting the fishing grounds.

The Canadian government has already passed legislation prohibiting this mode of fishing in the bays and harbors and within three marine miles of the coast of Canada. This, however, does not cover the case. It is on the banks south of Newfoundland and Nova Scotia where the chief damage is being done, and as everybody knows, these are international waters. It is said that the French trawlers operating in these waters have increased in number from three or four to over twenty-five in three years. The question is, how is this to be controlled? These banks are the greatest breeding ground for cod and haddock in the world. Is not the preservation of these great food fishes of sufficient importance to call for international action? I submit that it is.

I further submit that the governments of the United States and Canada acting together should have sufficient influence to deal in some way with this problem.

J. H. SINCLAIR.

New Glasgow, N. S., September 1, 1910.

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### Boston Arrivals.

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 Sch. Leo, 25,000 haddock, 1000 cod, 1000 hake.  
 Sch. Boyd and Leeds, 12,000 cod.  
 Sch. Gladys and Selma, 9000 cod.  
 Sch. Joseph P. Johnson, 15,000 haddock, 7000 cod, 1000 hake.  
 Sch. Genesta, 27,000 haddock, 37,000 cod, 5000 pollock.  
 Sch. Alice M. Guthrie, 35,000 haddock, 10,000 cod, 3000 hake.  
 Sch. Emilia Enos, 20,000 haddock, 4000 cod, 3000 hake.  
 Sch. Paragon, 31 swordfish, 24,000 fresh halibut, 16,000 hake, 4000 cusk.  
 Sch. Harmony, 30,000 haddock, 12,000 cod, 4000 cusk.  
 Sch. Hortense, 31,000 haddock, 4000 cod.  
 Sch. Rebecca, 4000 haddock, 8000 cod.  
 Sch. Actor, 8000 pollock.  
 Sch. Rose Cabral, 18,000 haddock, 9000 cod, 3000 hake.  
 Sch. Viking, 4000 haddock, 11,000 cod.  
 Sch. Hattie F. Knowlton, 2000 haddock, 1000 cod, 6000 hake.  
 Haddock, \$1.50 to \$2 per cwt.; large cod, \$4 to \$5; market cod, \$2.50 to \$3; hake \$3 to \$4.25; pollock \$2 to \$2.25; swordfish, 15 1-4 to 16 cts. per lb.; halibut 11 cts. right through.

### SECOND LARGEST HALIBUT TRIP.

Sch. Catherine Burke Landed 40,000 Pounds at Portland.

The second largest halibut trip made this season terminated with the arrival at Portland on Friday of sch. Catherine Burke, Capt. Augustus G. Hall, of this port, who landed at that port 40,000 pounds clear of heads.

Although a representative of the New England Fish Company was there eager to buy the trip, Capt. Hall was offered 12 cents right through by the Portland dealers, and he sold them at that figure, realizing the fine stock of \$4,800. The crew of 22 men shared each \$100.44.

Capt. Hall said he went into Shelburne, N. S., and took out a license and procured bait, which was plentiful, and sailed for Green Bank, where he found halibut quite plentiful, securing a good fare and completing the trip in 18 days.

Capt. Hall has the credit of making the two largest halibut trips this season, as well as being highline of the fleet.

The trip just completed has seldom, if ever, been equalled before this season, when moderate winds generally prolong the voyage and the distance from the home port being more than 700 miles.

### TO SHUT OUT STEAM TRAWLERS

Nova Scotia Would Keep Them Out of the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

Strong efforts are being made by Nova Scotia interests to prohibit the operation of steam trawlers in the Gulf of St. Lawrence and the Banks. Addressing a mass meeting of fishermen at Canso, J. H. Sinclair, the representative for Guysboro in the Federal Parliament, on this question said that this mode of fishing: First, destroys the fisherman's gear; second, destroys the fishing grounds; third destroys large quantities of undersized fish. He showed that it has depleted the waters of the North Sea, and will in time deplete our waters if continued.

The Canadian government has already stated that it is opposed to trawlers, by prohibiting them in Canadian waters. He favored international regulations that would prevent them from operating in the waters of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, or on the Banks, which he contends are the breeding grounds of the cod and haddock, and should be preserved. If the sealing industry of Alaska was of sufficient importance to call for an international agreement, surely the fishing industry on eastern Canada is of still greater importance.

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### Big Sword Fish.

Sch. Lafayette which arrived at Boston today, brought in the second largest swordfish ever landed at that port. It weighed 595 pounds and sold for an even \$100. The monster was captured by the crew on Jeffrey's, where the vessel was pollock fishing, and it was a surprise to the crew to catch such a large fish near the shore.

### Big Cargo of Fish.

The brig Lady Napier, which cleared from Halifax, N. S., Friday, for Pernambuco, Brazil, took a cargo of dry fish to the value of over \$25,000. The cargo consisted of 1879 drums, 3359 half drums of dry cod and 100 drums and 200 half drums of dry haddock.

### Fishing Fleet Movements.

Sch. Squanto arrived at Canso last Wednesday, and schs. Tacoma and Marshasset sailed from there on the same date.

### Change of Skippers.

Capt. William Forbes of sch. Elsie, will now command sch. Muriel on a dry handline trip, and Capt. Thomas Downey will take charge of sch. Elsie in the haddock fishery.

Sept 13.

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The market on codfish is firm and quotations are 4 to 5 cents, and other ground fish are also high.

Receipts are such that the demand will absorb them, so that there will be no surplus left over to sell to the splitters.

The fares and prices in detail are:

Sept. 13.

## ONLY ONE FARE AT THIS PORT.

### Lack of Bait Bothering Fishing Operations.

Since last report there has been only one arrival, sch. William H. Rider from drift fishing with 35,000 pounds of salt cod. The cause of no more arrivals and especially the inshore fishermen is the scarcity of bait, which has delayed them, which effects outside ports as well as this.

The fishermen say that for weeks they have not seen such a scarcity of bait along the coast, which retards fishing operations, and unless a change for the better makes its appearance many of the vessels will be idle. The off shore fishermen are somewhat better situated for they fish on the off shore grounds and get a supply of bait at Provincial ports, where it is quite plentiful at the present time.

The arrivals and receipts in detail are:

#### Today's Arrivals and Receipts.

Sch. William H. Rider, LeHave Bank, 35,000 lbs. salt cod.  
Sch. Edmund F. Blake, via Boston.

#### Vessels Sailed.

Sch. Arabia, shacking.  
Sch. Thomas S. Gorton, shacking.  
Sch. Volant, drifting.  
Sch. Catherine Burke, halibuting.  
Sch. Thalia, haddocking.  
Sch. Aspinet, haddocking.  
Sch. Emily Cooney, haddocking.

#### 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.

#### BAIT SCARCITY.

### Good Run of Herring Hoped For by the Fishermen.

A shortage of bait now confronts the fishermen for none are being taken anywhere along the coast, and there is nothing at this time in the freezers. Last year at this time the refrigerators were about full of bait, but at present there is not a single pound. The fishermen now see the predicament they will be placed in, unless something turns up in the way of a good run of herring so that the cold storage warehouses can be filled and held in reserve for future use. If this does not happen, many of the vessels that depend upon the refrigerators for a supply will find themselves in sorry plight during the fall and winter.

Sept. 14.

## HAGUE FINDING NOW BINDING.

### Five Days Allowed For Appeal by Either Party Expired.

The award of the international court of arbitration at The Hague relative to the fisheries dispute between this country and Great Britain, now becomes a fact, as well as history, and irrevocably in operation.

Under the conditions under which the case was heard, each side was allowed five days in which to make an appeal, in case the award was unsatisfactory to either. As neither party to the proceedings has entered such an appeal, the award now remains binding on both countries.

Sept. 14.

## SCH. STILETTO HAS GOOD FARE.

### Brings 150,000 Pounds Cod-Fish From Western Bank.

The receipts of fish since yesterday morning are moderately light and confined to those brought in by four vessels.

Sch. Stiletto, which withdrew from seining and went shacking, is in with a fine trip of 150,000 pounds of salt and fresh fish, schs. Eugenia and Eglantine from drift fishing have 45,000 and 40,000 pounds respectively, and sch. Paragon via Boston, has 18,000 pounds of fresh and salt mixed fish.

The shore fishermen are coming here now as the market in Boston is too firm for them to land their catches here.

The arrivals and receipts in detail are:

#### Today's Arrivals and Receipts.

Sch. Stiletto, Western Bank, 100,000 lbs. fresh fish, 50,000 lbs. salt fish.  
Sch. Eugenia, LeHave, Bank, 45,000 lbs. salt cod.  
Sch. Eglantine, LeHave Bank, 40,000 lbs. salt cod.  
Sch. Paragon, via Boston, 18,000 lbs. mixed fish.  
Sch. Lafayette, via Boston.  
Sch. Lillian, via Boston.  
Sch. Actor, via Boston.  
Sch. Georgianna, via Boston.  
Sch. Mettacomett, via Boston.

#### Vessel Sailed.

Sch. James W. Parker, shacking.

#### 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. 14.

#### NO MACKEREL REPORTS.

### Schools of Large Fish Have Apparently Left the Shore.

There is no word today from the seiners, either on this shore or North Bay. It looks as if the large mackerel which were seen off Chatham and the Shoal two weeks ago had left the coast, for the seiners out that way have not seen any.

At Liverpool, N. S., a few are being taken by the shore fishermen, but there is no word from the seiners at North Bay.

The receipts of mackerel at Boston for last week were 76 barrels of salt against 599 barrels in 1909, and 61 barrels of fresh mackerel against 177 last year.

#### PORT OF GLOUCESTER.

##### Coastwise Arrivals.

Sch. Annie M. Pebble, Boston for Bangor.  
Sch. Eva and Belle, Boston for Portland.  
Tug Marguerite, New York for Kennebec.  
Tug Lackawana, New York.

##### High Line of the Shacking Fleet.

Sch. Thomas S. Gorton, Capt. William H. Thomas, which arrived last week from her third shacking trip with a fare of 200,000 pounds of fresh and salt cod, has landed about 700,000 pounds in the three fares landed since April. Capt. Thomas has held the record for several seasons as a high-line fisherman in this branch of fishing, and if his good luck continues will beat all previous records.

Another notable recent trip was that of sch. Arabia, which vessel withdrew from seining about five weeks ago, and engaged in shack fishing and last week landed a full fare of 200,000 pounds of salt and fresh cod.

This is quite an improvement over seining, in which so much valuable time was lost without getting any compensation.

##### On the Railways.

Sch. Tecumseh in on Parkhurst's railways.

Steamer Sight Seeker of Newburyport and the gasoline boat Delivery are on Burnham's Railways.

Sch. Onata is receiving a new mainmast under Burnham's shears.

Sch. Rob Roy is on the Rocky Neck railways.

##### Nova Scotia Codfish Receipts

Heavy receipts of codfish are now being landed at Nova Scotia ports. At LeHave Saturday last schs. Minnie arrived with 1500 quintals, Itaska and Oregon with 1950 quintals each, and Russell H. Pentz with 1800 quintals, all from second trips.

Sept. 14.

## FRESH CODFISH AT HIGH PRICE.

### Good Demand at T Wharf For Fish of All Kinds.

Boston is fairly well supplied with fish today, prices with the exception of haddock are firm, in fact codfish is the highest for some weeks and shows an advance of one cent over yesterday's quotations, which today are 5 and 6 cents. Such prices at this season are beyond expectations and show that more fresh fish is being yearly consumed than ever before.

Indications now point to a strong market the whole of this week. The scarcity of bait does not permit a large number of vessels in port at one time, so that receipts of fish are just about sufficient to supply demands. No surplus is being left over to be disposed of, for the arrivals are such that their production can be handled by the T wharf dealers.

Capt. Santos of the Mary C. Santos, who was in yesterday with a big catch, stocked for his fish \$1770, and each member of his crew received as share \$44. The Santos had been out for three days, on two of which the men fished. The fares and prices in detail are: