

Feb. 2.

**Chairman Field's Idea.**

Dr. George W. Field, chairman of the Massachusetts commission on fisheries and game has given out the following statement relative to the effect he says the proposed Canadian reciprocity agreement will have on the fisheries industry of this state:

"Without questioning the desirability of improved commercial relations with Canada, and entirely apart from the question of the economic importance of the specific provisions involved in reciprocity and free trade between the United States, Canada and Newfoundland, certain aspects in relation to the fisheries industry of Massachusetts have possibly been overlooked; notably in the case of manufactured fish, especially boneless fish in special packages, which has been developed as a specialty in Gloucester, and which, if we may judge from the statements of the people most interested would be unfavorably affected.

Certain reasons for this become obvious, first, a fact which has already been brought out in the discussion, that the cost of building and equipping a fishing vessel in the Canadian provinces is very much less, both as a result of the lower cost of labor and of material; secondly, the cost of maintenance is less, particularly in the cost of bait, but most of all important; thirdly, the fact that the Dominion government pays a bounty to crews of vessels engaged in fishing.

"Quoting from the report of the department of marine and fisheries, 1909-1910, 1 George V., A. 1911, Sessional Paper No. 22, we find that the sum of \$155,221.85 was paid to the fishermen

Feb. 3.

# ONE HERRING FARE IN PORT.

ONLY OTHER FISHING ARRIVAL  
IS SCH. WALDO L. STREAM  
WITH SALT COD.

Since last report, the arrivals are confined to schs. Bohemia from Bay of Islands, N. F., with 500 barrels of frozen herring and 44 barrels pickled herring, sch. Rob Roy from Bonne Bay, N. F., via Lubec, Me., where she loaded her cargo of salt herring, and sch. Waldo L. Stream, via Portland with 1500 pounds of salt cod, having disposed of her fresh halibut at that port.

The shore pollock fleet did not go out yesterday, so the local market has no supply in consequence.

The weather is such that the shore boats may not go out today, although the wind is light, but from the eastern point of the compass.

At the present time there is a number of small steam and sailing craft engaged in pollock seining off here, but their operations are such that it requires the most pleasant weather to conduct the business.

**Todays Arrivals and Receipts.**

The arrivals and receipts in detail are:

Sch. Bohemia, Bay of Islands, N. F., 500 bbls. frozen herring, 44 bbls. pickled herring.

Sch. Rob Roy, N. F., via Lubec, Me.  
Sch. Waldo L. Stream, via Portland, 1500 lbs. salt cod.

**Today's Fish Market.**

Bay of Islands salt herring, \$4.12 1-2 per bbl., Bonne Bay salt herring, \$3.62 1/2 per bbl., pickled herring \$5 per bbl.

Eastern deck handline salt cod, \$5.55 per cwt.; for large \$5 for mediums and \$5 for snappers.

Bank halibut 14 3-4 cts. per lb. for white, 11 cts. for gray, with the heads on.

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

Salt haddock, \$2 per cwt.

Salt hake, \$2 per cwt.

Salt pollock, \$2 per cwt.

Splitting prices for fresh fish:

Codfish, large, \$2.50 per cwt.; medium, \$1.80; snappers, 80c.

Cusk, large, \$1.75 per cwt.; medium \$1.30; snappers, 50c.

Haddock, \$1.30 per cwt.; hake, \$1.30 per cwt.; dressed pollock, \$1.30 per cwt.; round pollock, \$1.20 per cwt.

Georges handline salt cod, \$5.55 for large and \$5.50 for medium.

**Fishing Fleet Movements.**

Sch. Lillian bound on a haddock trip arrived at Shelburne Tuesday last and cleared for the fishing grounds.

Feb. 3.

# DELEGATION MADE IMPRESSION ON CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE.

## Gloucester's Protest Against Free Fish Given Unusual Attention.

### Case Aably Presented Under Guidance of Congressman Gardner.

The committee representing the Master Mariners Association and fish producers and about all of the fish shippers of Gloucester, which went to Washington Monday to present their cases before the Ways and Means committee of the House of Representatives, arrived home this morning.

The committee feels that while the reciprocity bill may probably be reported favorably to the House from the committee early next week, the situation is not as bad as it might be. In any event the committee has done all it could to present the case of anti-free fish, and this was done at an all day hearing Thursday before the Ways and Means committee.

This important and busy body of men did not hurry things, was really interested, showed no signs of being bored, asked a regular fusillade of questions and gave the Gloucester men a whole day of its time, and treated all the witnesses with courtesy and fairness. It is no exaggeration to say that the Gloucester men made an impression on the majority of the committee, and commanded the respect and undivided attention of the whole committee.

**Delegation Entertained by Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Andrew.**

The committee arrived at Washington on Tuesday forenoon and in the afternoon had a consultation with Congressman Gardner, learning that the hearing had been postponed until Thursday forenoon at 10.30.

Earlier in the afternoon the party in charge of Mayor Patch, went to the treasury building and there met A. Platt Andrew, assistant secretary of the treasury, a brother-in-law of the mayor, and a resident of Gloucester. Mr. Andrew received the party very cordially and told them how much he was interested in the city and all that pertained to her welfare. In the evening the whole party were his guests at a delightful dinner and theatre party, both of which were greatly enjoyed.

All the time the party was in Washington, Mr. Andrew had his large automobile at its disposal. His courtesy and kindness and his manifest interest in the matter at hand quite won the hearts of all. It was brought out that he is much interested in the vessels and fishermen and next summer will spend a part of his vacation on a mackerel cruise with Capt. Charles H. Harty, having "shipped" with that worthy as mast-head man.

**Were Given Private Interview by President Taft.**

On Wednesday forenoon, by appointment arranged by Mr. Andrew, the entire party, with him in the lead called at the White House and were accorded a private interview with President Taft, a report of which has already appeared. It was brief, very brief and the President did all the talking and almost before one could realize it, it was all over and the gentlemanly doorkeeper, with a backward wave of the hand, indicated a convenient door and remarked, "This way, gentlemen."

The president said that he was pleased to meet the men of Gloucester and presumed they were brought here by the free fish item in the proposed reciprocity treaty. He was sorry that they felt the way they did, sorry that they felt that it was going to ruin their business. He could not agree with them; he could not see it the way they did. He really thought that they were mistaken and were seeing ghosts. In any event he wished the party to feel that as president he had to

represent the whole country and consider the needs and desires of all. He liked Gloucester and felt himself a real neighbor, for as they all knew, he summered at Beverly and was in Gloucester and rode through her streets at least every other day for the whole summer. He was sorry they felt as they did about it, but he was not the final power in the matter for the disposition of the bill lay with Congress and before that body, or its committee they had a perfect right to present their claims and to work against that which they thought would result in injury or destruction to their business and if they could defeat the bill there he should bow to the will of the majority and in event of the bill passing they would have to do the same. He then told them he was glad to see them, bade them good day, and the party filed out.

**Hearing Was Conducted by Congressman Gardner.**

In the afternoon another conference was held with Congressman Gardner who is putting up the fight of his political career against the treaty and its free fish clause and in the evening, at the Ebbitt House, where the party was stopping, the members had a meeting among themselves and discussed the situation.

All were on hand for the hearing, which was conducted by Congressman Gardner. In opening he outlined the position of Gloucester and the whole New England fishing interest, explained to the committee what he proposed to show by those who were to talk and claimed that with the exception of one or two fish shipping firms, at the outside, the sentiment was practically unanimous against the treaty, or the free fish clause of it at least. In support of this he handed the committee a bunch of telegrams from every vessel owner not present at the meeting, from four of the banks, several fish shipping concerns, manufacturing concerns, sail makers, caulkers, box manufacturers, boat builders, fishing vessel builders, over 30 telegrams in all, to show that his statement was backed up by fact. The telegram showing the poll of the Board of Trade was also submitted as well as one showing that the removal of the duty on salt fish would mean, at the present rate of consumption, a saving of one cent per week to the average family.

**Committee Manifested Desire to Reach Bottom Facts.**

Throughout the whole hearing Congressman Gardner showed the greatest desire to bring out the whole facts for the committee and that this was appreciated is shown by the remark of the democrat leader, Champ Clark, "I think Mr. Gardner knows more about this fish business than any member of this committee and it is best for him to ask as many questions as he can. We want the truth in this matter and will appreciate any help Mr. Gardner can give us."

The witnesses, if they be so termed, put on by Mr. Gardner told the story of the fisheries and the effect of the proposed bill. The story was a human one, as stories of those who go down to the sea in ships must always be. From Capt Sylvanus Smith, aged 82, who has spent most of his life as a fisherman, down to Mayor Isaac Patch, youthful and alert, who answered several questions regarding the bearing of the Canadian reciprocity agreement on New England politics, the men of Gloucester commanded the respect and attention of the committee.

While there was pathos in the hearing there was also humor, injected by Representatives Longworth, Champ Clark, Fordney and Boutelle. Cross-examination was the order of the day and every man who took the stand was forced to reply to serious and well directed interrogatories from the various members of the committee.

A clash occurred late in the afternoon when Col. Charles F. Wonson, who appeared in support of the McCall bill, was on the stand. He and Representative Gardner, who engineered the proceedings for the majority of the Gloucester men, had a sharp colloquy.

Col. Wonson, who came on alone, was the sole advocate from this city appearing in favor of the bill. In his stand, however, he was joined by Leonard A. Treat a Boston fish curer and shipper, who spoke for the Boston Fish Bureau.

#### Statistician Millett Gives Figures of the Fishing Industry.

In answer to questions from various members of the committee Mr. Millett gave interesting figures of the fish caught at Gloucester for a period of several years. To give an idea of how many men would be affected by the Canadian reciprocity agreement, he said there were 261 fishing vessels sailing out of Gloucester, the total tonnage of which was 21,107. Their total value he estimated at \$2,125,000. The number of men engaged in the fishing industry, Mr. Millett said, was 4500.

In addition to the Gloucester vessels, Mr. Millett said there were hundreds of others up and down the coast of New England engaged in the same business. He then read a list of ports and the number of vessels from each.

His figures were: Boston 115, Provincetown 75, Portland 65, Duxbury 8, Bucksport 6, Orr's Island 1, Plymouth 1, Kennebunk 12, Salem 6, Marblehead 12, Portsmouth, N. H., 5, Rockport 8, Boothbay 12, Southwest harbor 37, Newport, R. I., 43, Providence 15.

Besides these towns there are dozens of smaller places having many vessels and men engaged in fishing, concerning which accurate figures could not be had.

Representative Fordney of Michigan, who is strongly opposed to reciprocity, asked Mr. Millett if he thought the treaty would ruin the fishing industry of Gloucester. Mr. Millett said he thought it would be greatly diminished if the reciprocity agreement were enacted into the law.

"Do I understand you to say you are against the agreement?" asked Mr. Fordney.

"Do you mean as an official of the bureau of fisheries or as a citizen of Gloucester?" counter-questioned Mr. Millett.

"I want you to answer as an American citizen," replied Mr. Fordney.

"As an American citizen, I am a protectionist," said Mr. Millett.

"So am I," was Mr. Fordney's grim retort, a remark that caused the other members of the committee to laugh.

#### Capt. George H. Peeples Compares Gloucester and Nova Scotia Wages.

Capt. George H. Peeples, president of the Master Mariners Association, said that if the treaty went into effect he would have to sell his vessel and fish out of Nova Scotia. The treaty, he said, would mean that he would have to go out of a business which was represented in his schooner which he bought with the savings of 27 years. He pointed out that the men engaged in fishing on American ships are paid about double the wages paid in Nova Scotia and that with fish on the free list, the American ship owner could not compete with the provincial fishermen.

He told the committee that he was a fisherman pure and simple.

He owns his own vessel and catches fish, mackerel in the summer and herring in the winter. He employs a crew of 10 men, eight of whom are Americans, and works with them on shares.

Capt. Peeples then went on to tell the difference in the cost of operation in America and Canada. In Nova Scotia, he said, the men before the mast receive \$22 a month, cooks and mates \$35 a month and captains \$65 a month. In Gloucester men before the mast receive from \$30 to \$35 a month, cooks and mates from \$50 to \$70 a month and captains from \$100 to \$125 a month.

Capt. Peeples estimated the cost of food at from \$2 to \$2.50 a week a man in Gloucester. He did not know what the cost of food was in Canada.

#### Capt. William H. Thomas Says Crew Would Go Elsewhere.

Capt. William H. Thomas went into the details of his business. He said he had been in the business 37 years and now owned a three-fourths interest in one vessel and a one-eighth interest in another.

The vessel in which he owned three-fourths carried a crew of 23 men. Twenty-one of them are Americans and all told they have 52 children. The cost of operation is one-third higher in Gloucester than in Nova Scotia.

"If the duty is taken off fish I could not hold my crews and would have to go elsewhere," was Capt. Thomas' statement.

In response to a query from Representative Clark, Capt. Thomas said that the Gloucester fishing had remained about the same for many years, but that the packing had increased considerably.

Asked what his vessel cost, Capt. Thomas said about \$14,000. He said he had brought up a family of nine children and owned some property in Gloucester. He said he thought he might be worth about \$18,000 if called upon to cash in.

Capt. Thomas then went into the value of catches and told how they fluctuate from year to year. Prices, he said, were better in America than in Canada.

#### Freeman H. Brown Spoke in Behalf of the Fish Skinners.

The shore laborers' and fishermen's side of the question was presented by Freeman H. Brown, whom Mr. Gardner introduced as the man who won the fish skinning championship of Massachusetts.

Mr. Brown described labor conditions in Gloucester and said he was once president of their fish skinners' union. That organization had struck, but after an agreement was arrived at with the employers it dissolved, because there was no further cause for its existence.

The laborers, he declared, were in favor of the present tariff because it meant work for them. The Gloucester skinners, according to Mr. Brown, are twice as well paid as those in Nova Scotia. They work nine hours a day and are paid by the piece and not by time. The Nova Scotia workmen have no scale and work in a haphazard fashion, as far as regulation of wages is concerned.

#### Mr. Carroll Advocated Retention of Duty as Protection to Fishermen.

At the afternoon session Mr. Gardner put on the stand Thomas J. Carroll, president of the Gloucester Board of Trade and manager of the Gorton-Pew Fisheries Company.

"There has been some talk here today about the fish trust of Gloucester," said Mr. Gardner. "Here is the man who represents it. He is a wicked trust magnate on the munificent salary of \$5000 a year."

By questioning Mr. Carroll, Mr. Gardner brought out the fact that Mr. Carroll's father and brother were both drowned on Georges and that he began in the fish business as a boy 11 years old on the wharves of Boston.

"My company owns and operates vessels engaged in fishing," Mr. Carroll told the committee. "We also use fresh fish." He said that free fish might help his business some, but he and his concern were not in favor of it, but were opposed to any change in the present fish tariff schedule. He said he and his company are standing by the fishermen because they were convinced that the men would be injured, if the duty were removed. Free fish would mean competition with the Canadians, who had a lower standard of living. The price of fish depends upon the supply.

"If there is a glut," said Mr. Carroll, "or big catches, the price at Boston which the fishermen get is low. We should not have a chance if the Canadians were competing."

Mr. Carroll added that he had been informed that the Canadians were preparing to use improved beam trawls, and that at Lunenburg they were building a float in anticipation of the ratification of the reciprocity agreement. They appear to have had advance information about the abolition of the duty.

Asked to define the different phases of Gloucester fishing, Mr. Carroll said there were four elements—first the fishermen, who are unalterably opposed to reciprocity in any form; second, the men ashore, the packers and skinners, who are divided, some of them thinking that free fresh fish will mean more work in the factories and the remainder thinking that what injures the fishermen will injure them; third, the shippers, the manufacturers who own no vessels and who want free fresh fish with protection for the manufactured article, and fourth, the vessel owners, who are unanimously opposed to reciprocity.

Representative Hill of Connecticut asked Mr. Carroll why Canada had a duty of 1 cent a pound on fish while we had only three-quarters of a cent a pound. Mr. Carroll said he did not know.

Mr. Gardner said he had always understood that that schedule was part of Canada's very skillfully drawn tariff,

which permitted almost any reciprocal arrangement with another country.

The committee questioned Mr. Carroll closely on the method of manufacturing fish and the various market prices before allowing him to take his seat.

#### Mayor Patch Says Gloucester Sentiment Is Against Reciprocity.

A little fun came when Mayor Patch was called to say something about the attitude of the people of Gloucester. They were, he declared, overwhelmingly against reciprocity.

Mr. Fordney wanted to know if the tariff on fish had played any part in the recent campaign in Massachusetts. Mr. Patch said it had not.

Asked about Governor Foss, he said the governor had made a speech in Gloucester during the campaign and had come out for free green fish.

"Did Gloucester go for Foss?" asked Representative Fordney.

"No, sir, it went for Draper, but by a reduced majority."

"New York went Democratic, too," said Mr. Fordney, "but I don't suppose fish had anything to do with it."

"I am certain fish did not figure in Ohio," dryly remarked Representative Longworth.

Mayor Patch also told the committee that he found in Gloucester a strong sentiment for free green fish.

#### Capt. Sylvanus Smith Told the Committee Previous Treaties.

Capt. Sylvanus Smith, who is 82 year old and has been in the fish business since he was a boy, told the committee the history of the various fish treaties with Canada.

"I have retired and am not long for this world," said Mr. Smith. "My boys run my packing business and we employ a lot of young men and girls. If we have reciprocity it will wipe out Gloucester. It won't do me any personal harm, but the boys and girls who work for me will have to go somewhere else to earn their living."

#### Col. Wonson Says Reciprocity Would Mean Prosperity for Gloucester.

When Mr. Smith finished Col. Wonson was called. He read from a prepared paper and stated that he was for reciprocity because he felt it would mean prosperity.

"The fishing industry of Gloucester is waning," said Col. Wonson. "In 1900 the tonnage of fishing vessels was 30,208, while in 1910 it was only 19,908. The total salt catch in 1893 was 111,000,000 pounds and in 1909 it was only 90,000,000 pounds. There is plenty of formerly valuable water front property now lying idle in Gloucester. The young men are not going into the fishing industry because there is no incentive. The business is not a good one."

Referring to his charge that the delegation headed by Mayor Patch and Mr. Carroll did not represent the true sentiment of Gloucester, Col. Wonson said that if the mayor had properly sounded the citizens of the city he would not say they were against reciprocity.

There had been no meeting of the Board of Trade, he declared, to appoint the committee Mr. Carroll brought with him.

#### Col. Wonson Has Clash With Congressman Gardner.

Col. Wonson stated that Freeman H. Brown, who appeared before the committee as representing organized labor engaged in the fish business ashore, was an employe of the Gorton-Pew company, characterized by Representative Burton Harrison of New York, a member of the ways and means committee, as "the Gloucester fish trust," which statement was objected to by Congressman Gardner.

Mr. Gardner called on Mr. Brown, who stood up and said he was not now an employe of that company.

Col. Wonson further said that Capt. Thomas told the committee at the morning session that he owned three-quarters of a fishing vessel. He understood that the other quarter was owned by the Gorton-Pew company.

"I am not here to be cross-questioned by Mr. Gardner," he said. "I came here without the backing of a congressman, but I will not submit to Mr. Gardner's cross-examination."

"You are probably better off than if you had a congressman back of you," said Chairman Payne. "I can assure you of the fairest treatment."

It was here that Champ Clark, who will be speaker of the next congress, came to the rescue.

"I think Mr. Gardner knows more about this fish business than any member of the committee," said Mr. Clark, in his Missouri drawl, "and it is best for him to ask as many questions as he can. We want the truth about this, and will appreciate any help Mr. Gardner can give us."

## GREEN FISH FROM NEWFOUNDLAND.

**Gloucester Company**  
Reported to Have Made  
Liberal Offer.

A despatch from St. Johns, N. F., says that an early start will be made this year for the banks by the bankers from the southwest coast of Newfoundland and some vessels are expected to be on the Burg # grounds within a few days.

This unusual activity is mainly due to the offer made by a Gloucester company to several of the banker owners to hold their full catch of green fish for this firm instead of shipping dry.

It is said that some of the local schooners will sail to Gloucester and land their fish, having been offered inducements to do so at a guarantee of \$3 a quintal, duty paid.

At the end of last year extensive purchases of "salt bulk" fish were made on the southwest coast by a Gloucester firm; in all, 13 cargoes being obtained and about \$90,000 being expended. As a result there will not be more than about 100 quintals left on that coast for exportation, a condition unprecedented in the fish industry. Almost the whole of the catch hitherto has been exported in a state of dry cure.

### Fish Shippers Branching Out for Foreign Markets.

Other signs are not wanting of the enlargement of the fish industry. Last December the largest fish cargo that ever left port in a sailing vessel sailed from St. Johns for Bahia, valued at about \$80,000. It is interesting also that a cargo has been sent recently from Burgeo direct to Spain. The southwest coast has never before traded directly with countries other than the United States and Canada.

The herring fishery which is now practically over for the season has been on the whole a success.

The establishment of additional telegraph lines and cables on the west coast and in the vicinity of Bay of Islands has been of advantage to the herring catchers. With the official sanction of the free entrance into the United States of fish caught on the treaty shore and carried in American vessels, many possibilities are opened up. This ruling would apply not only to the herring but also to the cod, halibut and lobster. As yet the fresh fish industry may be said to be in its infancy.

The arrangement recently effected at Washington has given complete satisfaction at St. Johns. In a telegram from Washington to the attorney-general in St. Johns the premier concludes: "From the spirit manifested by public men at Washington I apprehend no trouble for the future or necessity for further arbitration."

Feb. 3

## PASSAGE WAS ROUGH ONE.

**SCH. BOHEMIA HAD HEAVY GALES ON ENTIRE PASSAGE FROM NEWFOUNDLAND.**

Sch. Bohemia which arrived today from Bay of Islands, N. F., report an extremely rough passage of 11 days.

From the time that they entered the gulf until Cabot Strait was crossed, heavy and zero weather was met with.

After passing St. Paul's island, and for 400 miles up the Nova Scotia coast until Cape Sable was passed, the vessel was under reefed sails and close hauled. The crew were kept continuous at work beating ice to keep their craft clear.

Crossing the Bay of Fundy, more heavy gales and extreme cold was encountered, so that the passage was one of hardship from the time they passed out by Weebald until their destination was reached.

However, no material damage to the craft was met with.

Upheld by the committee, Mr. Gardner continued to question Col. Wonsor. Regarding his two statements, Col. Wonsor said he had "been informed" that Mr. Brown did not belong to a union, and was an employee of the Gorton-Pew Company and that the Gorton-Pew Company owned part of the vessels Capt. Thomas had said he owned most of.

Mr. Gardner then dropped his questioning.

Replying to some of the criticisms of himself, Col. Wonsor said that he might be a small dealer, as since 1902 he had been doing a business of \$125,000 a year. He was a member of the Board of Trade, but had not been consulted about the delegation which came down to Washington to protest against the duty.

Mr. Gardner also read telegrams from the secretary of the Board of Trade, to the effect that there are 174 members of the board. Of this number 140 had declared against reciprocity. Three were in favor of it, and six were noncommittal. The secretary had been unable to see 20 members.

### L. A. Treat of Boston Says Gloucester Fish Industry Needs New Doctors.

One of the features of the hearing was the testimony of Leonard A. Treat, representing the Boston Fish Bureau, who sustained the administration's view of the situation.

Mr. Treat, who said he spoke for the salt fish trade only, said, however, protection was not needed, that the fish interests had prospered under the old free trade regime of the eighties that the business had now declined despite the protection, and that in Boston alone there were at present only 15 fish dealers as against 50 a few years ago.

Mr. Treat told how the supply of codfish was strong and of mackerel and herring diminishing. He waxed eloquent in asserting that reciprocity would make the bugaboo of fish duties disappear "like mist before the morning sun."

He gave it as his opinion that reciprocity would mean great prosperity and that the fears of the Gloucester men were utterly groundless Mr. Treat

of the whole agreement, Mr. Gardner again avoided a decided answer by asking whether those who favored the entire agreement had done as much.

### Provincetown Board of Trade Protests Against Agreement.

Philip A. Wharf of the Provincetown Board of Trade came to this city yesterday, with a copy of the following resolutions which had been adopted by that body:

Whereas, a commission has been appointed by the governments of the United States and the Dominion of Canada to formulate a treaty of reciprocity between the said countries,

And whereas, there is a great likelihood that by the terms of this treaty the duties on fish imported from Canada into this country will be reduced,

And, whereas, everything that enters into the manufacture and production of our fish products is highly protected,

And whereas, the profits on our fish products are too small to enable us to successfully compete with our Canadian neighbors if the duty on fish and fish products is reduced, for the reason that labor costs are so much lower in Canada than in this country, and also for the reason of the nearness of the fishing grounds to Canada.

Therefore be it resolved, that the Provincetown Board of Trade, in meeting assembled, believing that the reduction of duties on fish or fish products from Canada into the U. S. would be ruinous to the fishing industry and to the town of Provincetown as a whole, do hereby protest against any reduction of the present duty on any kind of fish or fish products brought into the United States from Canada, and we urge the United States government to take such action as will prevent the ratification of a treaty of reciprocity containing any clause, schedule or section that will reduce the existing duties on fish or fish products and it is further

Resolved, that a copy of this resolution be sent to the senators and congressmen from Massachusetts at Washington and that they be urged to use their utmost endeavors to prevent any action which would mean the ruin of the only industry of Provincetown.

## EIGHT VESSELS AT T WHARF.

PRICES SHOW SOME SAGGING AS IS EXPECTED AT THE END OF THE WEEK.

Only eight vessels are reported at Boston today and as they are all from shore grounds, with small fares of mixed fish, receipts are light in consequence. While receipts are of a light order, it was naturally expected that price at the last days of the week would show a decline, so they are not as firm today as earlier in the week.

The T wharf dealers have the situation well in hand and realize that arrivals will be light until the first of next week, when the off-shore fleet will be making their appearance. This means that there will be no fish carried over and a bare market will be the rule, and prices will have an upward tendency.

### Boston Arrivals.

The fares and prices in detail are:  
Sch. Gladys and Nellie, 7500 haddock, 700 pollock.  
Sch. Alice McGuthrie, 50,000 haddock, 5000 cod.  
Sch. Grace E. Freeman, 100 haddock, 2500 cod.  
Sch. Yankee, 4000 haddock.  
Sch. Alicia, 4000 haddock, 700 cod, 1000 hake.  
Sch. Alice, 6000 haddock, 5000 cod, 4000 hake.  
Sch. Jeanette, 9000 haddock.  
Haddock, \$2.55 to \$3.75 per cwt.; large cod, \$4 to \$5.50; market cod, \$3; pollock, \$3.50.

### Sch. Gatherer Resumed Trips.

The little schooner Gatherer, Capt. Brocklebank, formerly of this port, from Newburyport for Boston, has arrived at the latter port. The crew of five men abandoned the vessel a few days ago, when she stranded on a jetty off Plum island, near Newburyport, but returned after the life saving crew had worked the vessel into deep water. The schooner was apparently uninjured.

### Harbored At Portland.

Sch. Sadie A. Kimball from Vinalhaven for this port with a cargo of dry fish, made a harbor at Portland Tuesday.

The United States Fish Commission Grampus, also arrived there on that date.

Feb. 4.

## MORE HERRING VESSELS HOME.

**SCH. HIRAM LOWELL HAS FULL CARGO AND SCH. S. P. WIL-LARD PARTIAL LOAD.**

Two more of the treaty coast herring fleet are along this morning, sch. S. P. Willard, from Bay of Islands, N. F., with a half cargo of frozen herring and sch. Hiram Lowell, from Bonne Bay, N. F., with a full cargo, half frozen and half salt herring.

Both vessels have had hard passages, the S. P. Willard having met the ice off Scatterie, her skipper reporting 50 miles of it. The spiteful southeaster has driven a large number of the market boats in for shelter and all are secured fast to the wharves.

### Today's Arrivals and Receipts.

The arrivals and receipts in detail are:

Sch. Hiram Lowell, Bonne Bay, N. F., 600 bbls. salt herring, 600 bbls. frozen herring, 100 bbls. pickled herring.  
Sch. S. P. Willard, Bay of Islands, N. F., 450 bbls. frozen herring.  
Sch. Gladys and Nellie, shore.  
Sch. Buema, shore.  
Sch. Viking, shore.  
Sch. Pontiac, shore.  
Sch. Washakie, shore.  
Sch. Clara G. Silva, shore.  
Sch. Walter P. Goulart, shore.  
Sch. Harriet, shore.  
Sch. Jeanette, shore.  
Sch. Manomet, shore.  
Sch. Rob Roy, via Lubec, Me.  
Sch. Elva L. Spurling, shore.