

Aug. 22.

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**Fresh Fish.**

Splitting prices:  
 Haddock, \$1 per cwt.  
 Eastern cod, large, \$2; medium, \$1.75; snappers, 75c.  
 Western cod, large, \$2.25; medium, \$2; snappers, 75c.  
 All codfish, not gilled, 10c per 100 pounds less than the above.  
 Hake, \$1.  
 Cusk, large, \$1.50; medium, \$1.10; snappers, 50c.  
 Dressed pollock, 80c.; round 70c.

Fresh herring, \$3 per bbl., for bait; \$1.50 to salt; \$1.60 to freezer.  
 Fresh mackerel, 29c each for large, 18c for medium 8c per lb. for tinkers.  
 Fresh bluebacks, \$2.50 per bbl., for bait; \$1 to freezer; 75c to salt  
 Bank halibut, 7c per pound for white and 4½c and 3½c per pound for gray.

Str. Robert and Edwin, 3000 small fresh mackerel, 5000 tinker fresh mackerel.

Str. Joanna, 4000 tinker fresh mackerel.

Str. Mildred Agnes, 10,000 fresh small mackerel, 3000 tinker fresh mackerel.

Str. Verna and Bessie, 12,000 small fresh mackerel, 2000 tinker fresh mackerel.

Sch. Monarch, 25,000 mixed fresh mackerel.

Sch. Mary E. Harty, 11,000 large fresh mackerel, 1000 small fresh mackerel.

Sch. Lottie G. Merchant, 13,000 small fresh mackerel, 8000 tinker fresh mackerel.

Str. F. S. Willard, 40,000 mixed fresh mackerel.

Str. Independence, 20,000 mixed fresh mackerel.

Str. Little Fannie, 3000 small fresh mackerel, 3000 tinker fresh mackerel.

Str. Anita, 7000 mixed fresh mackerel.

Str. Lydia, 6000 mixed fresh mackerel.

Str. Sawyer, 8000 mixed fresh mackerel.

Str. Mary J. Beale, 3000 mixed fresh mackerel.

Haddock, \$1.75 per cwt.; large cod, \$3.25; market cod, \$2.10; hake, \$1.50 to \$2.50; pollock, \$1; swordfish, 8 cts. per lb.; fresh mackerel, large, 25 cts. each; medium, 5c to 6 1-4c per lb. tinkers, 3 cts. per lb.

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**BOAT RACE IS NOW ASSURED**

Contracts between the New York Yacht club and the Royal Ulster club for next year's race for the America's cup have been signed, sealed and delivered, and now nothing stands in the way of the contest. The official announcement to this effect will be made in a day or two.

The New York club is going ahead with its plans for the defense of the cup, and announcement will also be made soon of the size of the boat which will meet Sir Thomas Lipton's 75-footer, Shamrock IV., as well as of the owners of boats built to meet her.

That Lipton will be met with a yacht of the same size as his own is believed to be a certainty, and that there will be at least three yachts started in trial races for the honor of defending is also practically assured.

Some want answers are finding

Aug. 22.

**MACKEREL ARE THE WHOLE SHOW**

**T Wharf Has Other Fish Fares In But Cannot See Them.**

Outside of the fresh mackerel arrivals, groundfish receipts at Boston since yesterday have been few, five fares and one swordfisherman being reported today.

The only large fare is that of sch Elmer E. Gray which has 8000 pounds halibut and 115,000 pounds of fresh fish, mostly hake. Sch. Sakuntala has a small lot of swordfish, counting 31 fish.

Prices ruled low, wholesalers quoting \$1.75 a hundred pounds for haddock, \$3.25 for large cod, \$2.10 for market cod, \$1.50 to \$2.50 for hake, \$1 for pollock and 8 cents a pound for swordfish.

**Boston Arrivals.**

The fares and prices in detail are:

Sch. Helen B. Thomas, 22,000 haddock, 3000 cod, 5000 hake.

Sch. Gladys and Nellie, 9000 haddock, 11,000 cod.

Sch. Natalie J. Nelson, 10,000 haddock, 11,000 cod, 1000 hake, 6000 pollock.

Sch. Gertrude DeCosta, 3000 haddock, 5000 cod, 3500 hake.

Sch. Elmer E. Gray, 2000 haddock, 75,000 cod, 75,000 hake, 3000 cusk, 8000 halibut.

Sch. Sakuntala, 35 swordfish.

Str. A. B. Nickerson, 10,000 mixed fresh mackerel.

Str. Orion, 5000 small fresh mackerel, 9000 tinker fresh mackerel, 8 bbls. salt mackerel.

Str. Ethel, 5000 tinker fresh mackerel, 4 bbls. salt mackerel.

Str. Water Wich, 3000 mixed fresh mackerel.

Str. Philomena, 7000 mixed fresh mackerel.

**HALIBUT FARES "IN THE STREAM"**

**Three Here Will Lay Over Until Monday for a Market.**

Sch. John Hays Hammond, Capt. Archie McLeod, is here this morning from a trip to Quero and Western Bank, hailing for 35,000 pounds fresh halibut and 105,000 pounds fresh fish.

Capt. McLeod did not sell, however, and with the trip of the Harmony will lay over until Monday.

Another nice trip is that of sch. Monitor, Capt. George Marr from Grand Bank, hailing for 25,000 pounds fresh halibut and 5000 pounds salt cod and 5000 pounds fresh cod. Both trips together with that of the Harmony in the stream will lay over to Monday.

From the Newfoundland west coast is sch. John R. Bradley with 350,000 pounds salt cod consigned to the Gorton-Pew Fisheries Company.

Sch. Volant from a Georges handlining trip has a fare of 10,000 pounds salt cod.

**Today's Arrivals and Receipts.**

The arrivals and receipts in detail are:

Sch. John Hays Hammond, Western Bank, 35,000 lbs. fresh halibut, 100,000 lbs. fresh fish.

Sch. Volant, Georges, handlining, 10,000 lbs. salt cod.

Sch. Monitor, Grand Banks, 25,000 lbs. fresh halibut, 5000 lbs. salt cod, 5000 lbs. fresh fish.

Sch. John R. Bradley, Newfoundland, West Coast, 350,000 lbs. salt cod.

Sch. Leonora Silveria, Brown's Bank.

Sch. Robert and Edwin, via Boston.

**Vessels Sailed.**

Sch. Constellation, seining.

Sch. Mary F. Sears, haddocking.

**TODAY'S FISH MARKET.**

**Salt Fish.**

Handline Georges codfish, large, \$4.75 per cwt.; medium, \$4.25; snappers, \$3.

Drift codfish, large \$4.37 1-2 per cwt.; medium, \$3.87 1/2.

Eastern halibut codfish, large \$4.50; medium, \$4.

Georges halibut codfish, large, \$4.50; medium, \$4.

Cusk, large \$2.25; mediums, \$1.75; snappers, \$1.50.

Hake, \$1.50.

Pollock, \$1.50.

Haddock, \$1.50.

Flitched halibut, 8 3-4 cents per lb.

Salt mackerel \$20 per bbl. for large; \$17 for medium; \$7.50 for tinkers.

# How Senator Lodge Fought "Free Fish" and Continue

Aug. 2 3

**T**HIS present week the United States senate, in considering sections of the Underwood-Tariff bill, rejected the amendment offered to the fish schedule by Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, which amendment in brief sought to replace free fish and the greatly reduced fish schedule generally, as provided by the Underwood bill, with the present existing fish tariff. The Senator made a strong speech in support of his amendment and the matter is of such vital concern to New England in general and Gloucester in particular that the Times offers to its readers today a verbatim report of Senator Lodge's speech, as well as all the discussion on his amendment.

Mr. Lodge.—Mr. President, I inquire if this paragraph has been completed?

Mr. Williams.—I had an agreement with the Senator from Massachusetts to recur to the fish paragraph.

Mr. Lodge.—I am much obliged to the Senator for passing it over. I am now ready to go on with that paragraph.

Mr. Williams.—Very well. The Vice President.—The Secretary will read the paragraph with the committee amendment.

The secretary. On page 60, paragraph 221, line 9, after the word "cans," it is proposed to strike out "20" and insert "25," so as to make the paragraph read:

221. Fish, except shellfish, by whatever name known, packed in oil or in oil and other substances, in bottles, jars, kegs, tin boxes, or cans, 25 per cent. ad valorem; all other fish, except shellfish, in tin packages, not specially provided for in this section, 15 per cent. ad valorem; caviar and other preserved roe of fish, 30 per cent. ad valorem; fish, skinned or boned 3-4 of 1 cent per pound.

Mr. Lodge.—Mr. President, I wish to make a plea for a great industry which by the provisions of this bill is injured in all its parts, while that portion of the industry in which my State is particularly interested is menaced with total destruction.

It has always seemed strange to me that it should be the custom to place the fish paragraph in the middle of the agricultural schedule; but there is this to be said, Mr. President, that the fisherman and the farmer, although the crops which they gather are very different, have had much the same treatment at the hands of the Government. Neither the fisherman nor the farmer has ever received a high protection in any law that has been passed, although, as I shall presently show, the fisheries have been the care of the Government from the beginning.

In every attempt at reciprocity the fisherman and the farmer have been those who have been sacrificed. Sometimes it has been the fisherman alone; sometimes, as in the last attempt, the fisherman and the farmer together; so that they have received a similarity of treatment, they have been companions in misfortune, even if there is no likeness between their respective employments.

ent rate so far as the specific duty today is concerned but as the price was lower in those days the ad valorem rate was higher. In 1842 mackerel and herring each paid 11-2 cents per pound other fish in barrels 1 cent per pound while all other fish paid 20 per cent. ad valorem.

Those duties have remained, except during periods of reciprocity, substantially unchanged down to the present time. It is now proposed to put all fish and all smoked and dried fish on the free list. This is not a reduction; it is the complete removal of the duties. I now ask the Senate to consider the conditions of the industry thus severely treated, for they are, I venture to say, different from those of any other industry in the country.

It costs no more to bring a fare of fish from the Grand Banks or from the treaty waters to Boston or to New York in a Canadian fishing

of which I am not speaking, covers the sardine industry of Maine, where the fish is packed in oil, and that is substantially all it does cover. It takes care of the sardines which are packed in oil on the coast of Maine. They will not be injured. I am very glad that that portion of the fishing industry is to be preserved.

The Herald, of St. Johns, Newfoundland, a Province which was excluded from the benefits proposed by the Canadian reciprocity compact, could not refrain from saying as follows, although the provincial newspapers were urged to say nothing about it before this bill, so precious to them, became a law:

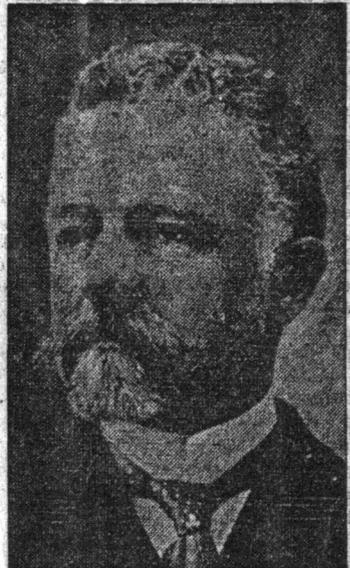
It would be difficult to imagine any change calculated to prove of greater value to this country than the grant of free entry of our fish into the United States. For years we have been seeking this, and vainly; we have been offering substantial concessions therefor in the past, and now it has come to us without our having to give any corresponding concession whatsoever.

The article goes on to say: The advantage which will follow from this transformation of the industry will be enormous and will grow as the years advance, and opportunities for us in Newfoundland are such as never existed before.

That is what they expect from the removal of these duties. Why, Mr. President, for years Newfoundland and the maritime Provinces have been making every kind of offer, offering all sorts of concessions, in order to get an entry to our market and remove our duties. This bill will turn over the entire fishing industry of the Northeast—that is, the Great Banks and the treaty waters—to the Canadian and Newfoundland vessels. There is no escape from it. It will also turn over to them a large part of the packing industry that is not covered by paragraph 221—the smoked, dried, salted, pickled or frozen fish. It will probably carry the packing industry with it in the end; but the fish that are now packed and preserved in the factories at Gloucester and elsewhere will be brought there henceforth in Canadian vessels.

### Cannot Understand the Theory.

Mr. President, I am unable to understand the theory upon which this industry is to be destroyed. We imported last year 5,000,000 pounds of fish from the Provinces. We produced 15,000,000 pounds ourselves. The duty is a large revenue raiser as it now stands. There has been no serious advance in the price of fish. The average profit on fish I will say here is less than the duty—less than three-fourths of a cent per pound. In seven years the price of fish has advanced only from 6 cents a pound to 6.2 cents a pound. It has advanced only two-tenths of a cent a pound in seven years, and that small advance is due undoubtedly to the increasing diminution of the catch.



SENATOR HENRY CABOT LODGE.

smack than it does in one that sails from Gloucester or Provincetown. Therefore no freight protection is possible. I next ask you to consider the conditions under which they have to compete with the fishermen of Canada and Newfoundland.

The fishermen of the United States are required by law to build their vessels in the United States. It costs more to build a vessel here. Apart from the labor, lumber is much cheaper in Canada. A Gloucester fishing vessel costing \$15,000 was duplicated in every particular in Lunenburg for \$9400. Our people are obliged to build their vessels here. More than that they are compelled by law to buy their outfits here. They cannot buy their nets their cordage, their sails, their hooks anywhere but in this country. All the outfit of a fishing vessel, under the law, must be bought in the United States. On many of those articles they necessarily pay a tariff duty.

# But in Vain tion for New England

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The fisheries of which I wish particularly to speak are those known as the northeastern fisheries, carried on upon the Great Banks and in the waters of Newfoundland. The fisheries of the Great Banks are the oldest and the most historic industry connected with the American continent. Fishermen from England and from France were on the banks fishing for nearly a century before a single white settlement had been established in the territory now known as the United States. Those fisheries were, of course, continued, and they became a principal source of wealth to the Colonies.

The salted fish gathered by the New England fishermen were shipped to the West Indies and to the southern colonies, where they were very largely used.

The fishing industry was the basis of our commerce in colonial days. How important it was and how much was thought of it at that time is shown by the fact John Adams considered it one of the greatest triumphs of his life that he had been able, in the treaty of Paris, to save the northeastern fisheries and secure for us the privileges on the Newfoundland coast, which substantially we enjoy today. So great a pride did he feel in it that he had a seal ring engraved on which he put the Latin motto, "Piscemur venemur olim,"—"We shall fish and hunt as of yore"—and his son, John Quincy Adams, I believe, used that same ring with the same motto when the treaty of Ghent was signed.

### Fisheries of Great Importance.

The fisheries were regarded by all Americans in those days as a matter of great importance. From the time of the famous report on fisheries, prepared by Mr. Jefferson, when he was secretary of state, onward, especial care was given to the fisheries. Although the protection afforded them by the Government was of a moderate kind, it was the belief of all the public men of that day that the fisheries deserved the fostering care of the Government, wholly apart from the question of protection to an industry. Of course, at that time, there was a consideration which today, with our enormous population, is no longer so serious, which was that the fisheries were the nursery of the seamen who manned the ships of the American navy.

In the tariff of 1789 salt fish were given a duty of 50 cents per quintal; mackerel, 75 cents per bushel. In 1816, which was a Democratic tariff, carried through under the leadership of Mr. Calhoun, the duty on salt fish was a dollar per quintal, or about 1 cent per pound; and on mackerel \$1.50 per bushel, or about three-fourths of a cent a pound. The average was about the same as the pres-

### Handicapped at the Start.

With these burdens they start to confront their competitors. They are handicapped to this extent by the greater cost imposed upon them by law. I shall not go into the question of labor costs for the case is so strong that the comparison is needless. The President, in his message, said he wanted a fair field and open competition. We will assume, then, that the labor cost in the actual work of fishing is the same. The fishing fleet of Canada receive from their Government every year \$160,000 in bounties, paid to them in cash, the interest, or part of the interest, upon the Halifax award. In addition to that the Dominion Government pays one-third of the cost of the storehouses, the ice houses, or cold-storage buildings, where the fish is stored and preserved.

I quote from the Canadian Annual Review for 1911:

During 1910-11 \$332,300 was spent by the Dominion on fish-breeding establishments. And the usual \$160,000 of fishing bounty was paid in the Atlantic Provinces and Quebec—a total, since 1882, of \$4,580,204.

Mr. President, of course the money I spoke of as additional to bounty was not that spent in fish breeding; but the Canadian Government aids its fisheries by paying one-third of the cost of the construction of cold-storage plants, and makes rebates on the transportation of their products on all the railroads.

By this bill our fishermen will be forced to meet this bounty-fed competition, while being compelled at the same time to use more expensive outfits and more expensive vessels, unaided and without any protection whatever. Under such conditions it is utterly impossible that our fishermen should continue to fish on the Great Banks or in the treaty waters.

### The Canadian View.

If I may call your attention to the views taken of this matter on the other side of the line, the Halifax Chronicle, speaking of this bill, says:

It will place the fishermen, particularly of the western shore of Nova Scotia, in practical control of the New England market for fresh fish . . . without any abandonment of national rights or any reciprocal concession of fishing privileges to Americans in Canadian waters.

Mr. Williams.—Mr. President, if the Senator will pardon me, was that written at the time when the House bill was before the newspaper writer, or the Senate bill?

Mr. Lodge.—It relates to the House bill.

Mr. Williams.—The Senate bill raised this rate of duty 5 per cent. from the House bill.

Mr. Lodge.—I am not speaking of the fish that are left dutiable. I am speaking of the fish you put on the free list. The duty in paragraph 221,

This industry has another peculiar feature. The fishermen employed are paid directly from the catch. In the case of almost all the vessels that go out of Gloucester the fishermen on the vessel have one-half the profits and the captain and the owners have the other half. Therefore the pay of the men, like the profits of the captain and the owners, depends on the success of the voyage. Sometimes their profits are very large, if they have a good catch; sometimes the fares are very small, and the wages and profits go down. At its best it is not a very profitable industry.

But the men who earn their living in the business are paid directly from the business. There is no such thing here as corporations or trusts or anything of that kind so far as the fishing is concerned. There are, of course, companies which pack and preserve the fish after it has been bought by them; and delivered to them, and there are companies which have interests in the fishing vessels; but the men who do the fishing, the men whose case I am trying to plead, depend for their livelihood on the result of their hands and their own catch. They are now to be displaced; their places will be taken by the Canadian and Newfoundland vessels. They will be forced to seek a living elsewhere.

### Taking Flag Off the Seas.

We have pretty well rid ourselves of our merchant marine and now we are preparing to take our flag from the seas where it still floats on the fishing vessels. Mr. President, I suppose it is thought that this is a small industry, perhaps; but even in the part of which I speak, which is only a fragment of it, there are 4500 men who go to the banks on the Gloucester fleet alone. That means a good many people dependent upon the earnings of those fishermen. There are 22,000 men engaged in the fisheries in New England. If we go farther afield, we find that Maryland has 18,000; Virginia 20,000; New York, 18,000; California, Oregon and Washington, 14,000; and the Lakes, 7000. On the Lakes and in the Northwest, where the fisheries are just beginning to be developed, of course this matter of putting fresh fish, smoked, pickled, and frozen fish on the free list is a heavy handicap to them, as it is to those on the east coast. The difference is that only the east-coast fishermen of Canada, so far as I know, receive the Government bounty, and I do not think it is distributed yet to the fishermen of the west coast.

In a case where we are getting revenue from an article, where there has been no advance in price, where everyone knows that the removal of the duty will not alter the cost of fish to the consumer at all, it seems to me utterly unfair, it seems to me cruel, to put this branch of the industry out of existence and to injure the industry, as a whole everywhere.

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# PACIFIC COD FISHING IS GOOD

Up to June 27, the codfishing schooner Alice of the Robinson Fisheries Company, Anacortes, Wn., had secured 91,601 fish, according to a letter received last month by W. F. Robinson president of the company, from Capt. Foss. The letter was written near Black Hill, Bering Sea. The captain stated what the fish lacked in numbers they made up in size. The Alice left Slime Bank in Bering Sea June 15. Up to that date the total catch was 68,565 fish. All the codfishers except the Galilee of the Union Fish Co. San Francisco, left Slime Bank before the Alice did. One June 6 the Fanny Dutard of the Matheson Fisheries Co., Anacortes, Wn., had 35,000 fish. She did not do much fishing around Slime Bank after that date. The Alice had not spoken to any of the vessels since their arrival north as she was lying far outside the rest of them. Captain Foss was of the opinion that a couple of weeks more fair fishing would complete his catch.

Another shipment of codfish brought from the codfishing fleet in Bering Sea reached Seattle by regular steamer the middle of July. This is the first year codfish are being brought down by regular steamer. About 100 tons were for San Francisco companies and the rest for the Pacific Coast Codfish Co., Seattle.

One hundred more tons of codfish is being brought to Seattle for the Alaska Codfish Co. of San Francisco. This will probably be the last shipment by regular steamers before the codfish fleet returns. The shipment arrived at Seward on the Dora recently and is due in Seattle August 14.

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Vancouver, B. C., where the nameplate on the door reads, "General Office (for Canada)." Mr. McGuire refused to discuss the company's plans, declaring he was not prepared to do so at present but would gladly furnish the information a little later. He said he would divide his time between Vancouver and Seattle. J. J. McAvoy who is assistant manager for A. G. Spaulding & Bros. in Seattle, also refused to discuss the company's plans. He said the company was really a Canadian one but incorporated in Washington to avoid certain Canadian legal requirements. Messrs. Hughes and Stewart were in Seattle last month. When asked where he came from, Mr. Hughes declined to answer.—Pacific Fisherman.

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 Mr. La Follette.—Mr. President—The Vice President.—Does the Senator from Massachusetts yield to the Senator from Wisconsin?

Mr. Lodge.—Certainly.

Mr. La Follette.—I have been following the Senator's interesting discussion of this paragraph, but I desire to inquire just how and to what extent this bounty is distributed? I do not think the Senator stated it.

Mr. Lodge.—One hundred and sixty thousand dollars, the interest of the Halifax award, is distributed directly to the Canadian fishermen. It is given to the owners. I do not know whether they fish on shares, as we do, or not; but it is given in cash directly to the owners of the Canadian fishing vessels. I suppose it is pro rata, according to the tonnage of the vessels or the number of men on board. It is distributed in cash. The other help is indirect, in the form of rebates on the railroads, aid in the cold-storage warehouses, and so forth.

Here, then, we have a situation where it is utterly impossible for our men to compete. This bill simply gives the industry to the Canadian fishermen, wipes out the American fishermen of the banks and the treaty waters, and, so far as I can see, gets absolutely nothing in return. We do not get cheaper fish. We get no benefit to the consumer. We throw away revenue. We extinguish a portion of a great industry.

### How Bounty Helps Canada.

Mr. Dillingham.—Mr. President, if the Senator will permit me, I think I can tell him where he can get the information asked for—from the Commercial Handbook of Canada. He can find there just what the bounty is and how it is paid.

Mr. Lodge.—I am very much obliged to the Senator.

According to this volume the fishing bounty was first paid by the Dominion Government in 1882. As I read the totals, nearly \$5,000,000 have been paid out. The highest bounty paid per head—it is paid per head and to vessels—to vessel fishermen was \$21.75 in 1893; the lowest, 83 cents.

In 1908 vessels received \$1 per ton up to 80 ton; vessel fishermen, \$7.25 each; boats, \$1 each; boat fishermen, \$3.90 per man. The Canadian Government received, through the Imperial Government, \$4,490,882 as Canada's share in the fishery award made in 1877. Under the terms of the treaty of Washington, 1871, an amount equal to the interest of this sum was appropriated for bounty purposes to encourage deep-sea fishing on the Atlantic coast.

Mr. Bristow.—Mr. President, I have been very much interested in the discussion, and I should like to inquire upon what theory the Canadian Government contributes such a liberal bounty to their fishermen. What are the purposes which they seek to serve by so doing?

Mr. Lodge.—They think it a very important industry to be maintained. They have always been buoyed up by the hope, which has been gratified at times by reciprocity arrangements, that they could get free entry into the American market. They believe, and I think they believe, that if they pay bounties to their fishermen and encourage them in every possible way, and if we take off our duty and give nothing to our fishermen, they will get complete control of the American market. I think they are right as to that.

Fish and other products of the fisheries of Newfoundland may be imported into Canada free of duty unless otherwise determined by the governor in council, by order published in the Canada Gazette; a fish caught by fishermen in Canadian fishing vessels and the product thereof carried from the fisheries in such vessels shall be admitted into Canada free of duty, under regulation of the minister of customs.

Mr. Lodge.—Yes; they let in the Newfoundland fish free, while they have a duty on our fish. I have nothing about the duty. The bounty is enough.

Mr. Nelson.—I also wish to call Senator's attention to the fact that France has two islands for fish purposes at or near the Newfoundland banks, which they retained under the treaty when they relinquished Quebec; and that is a great fish ground for the Frenchmen.

Mr. Lodge.—Yes; the French government retained the islands of Pierre and Miquelon. The Breton fishermen come there, as they have come since the sixteenth century; of course, the product of the French fisheries is all taken to France.

Mr. President, these fishermen are a strong and hardy race. Their occupation is one involving a great deal of danger. Of late years the catch, I am happy to say, has been much reduced; but for a period of 25 years, up to a comparatively short time ago, the average loss of every season in the Gloucester fisheries reached 100 and over.

Mr. Bristow.—Mr. President—The Vice President—Does the Senator from Massachusetts yield to the Senator from Kansas?

Mr. Lodge.—Certainly.

Mr. Bristow.—I should like to inquire of the Senator if this policy of paying a bounty, in his judgment, has been inaugurated because it was regarded as a desirable occupation for British subjects in order to recruit sailors for their navy. I think that enter at all into the question.

Mr. Lodge.—The bounty is given by the Dominion government. I do not know whether that consideration entered into the matter at all or not as a source of supply for the British fleet, but I think it highly probable that it has. In France the fishermen are encouraged. They receive licenses. They have special licenses which give them the sole right to fish. Each one of the Breton fishermen has to serve three years in the navy; then he gets his license, he gets certain privileges, and each ship is given a bounty.

Mr. Perkins.—We have given bounties, too, at times.

Mr. Lodge.—Yes; as the Senator from California suggests, there have been periods when we have given bounties. It has been the general policy of the world to encourage fisheries with a view of making them a nursery of seamen.

With our great population, relatively few come from the fisheries, I suppose; but when the Spanish war broke out Gloucester sent a larger percentage of men into the navy of the United States than any city or town in the country. While in search of cities like New York and Boston an average of men passed as physically fit for the navy was only some 70 per cent., in Gloucester over 75 per cent. passed. They sent nearly 70,000 into the navy. From a street in Gloucester, that was a good contribution.

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# HALIBUT CRAFT IS TOTAL LOSS

The steamer Weiding of the Weiding & Independent Fisheries Co., Seattle, which had been fishing off the Queen Charlotte islands, struck a reef about five miles off Fredericks island at 2 a. m., July 23, during a heavy fog. Valued at \$37,000, she is a total loss, covered by \$27,000 insurance. The steamer had 100,000 pounds of halibut aboard when she struck. The weather was moderate but it was impossible to operate the propeller as her keel was out of water. The sea was rising and in about an hour and a half a hole was stove in her side and she began filling. At 5 a. m., Capt. Holmstrom and the 33 other men took to the dories. Suffering considerable hardship they rowed all day and at night camped ashore. The next morning, Capt. Holmstrom, Mate Daly and three of the crew returned to the steamer and stood by until July 26 when they gave up all hope of saving her. In the meantime the rest of the crew reached St. James island, nearly exhausted after they were taken aboard by the Dominion government steamer Leebro. They reached Seattle, July 30. Capt. Holmstrom and the rest reached Prince Rupert, August 1. The Weiding, formerly the Weiding Bros., had a net tonnage of 120,000 pounds. She was 105.5 feet long, 21.4 wide and 4.2 feet deep. She was built at Tacoma in 1909. Daniel Johansen, manager of the company, states the Weiding will be replaced by two smaller vessels of about 100,000 pounds capacity each. They will be built as fast as possible.

# A TEN MILLION

# ICE WRECKS THE LABRADOR TRAPS

The str. Meigle, Capt. J. Goobie, experienced strong south westerly winds with dense fog and heavy rains during her last trip to the Straits of Belle Isle, and reached the Bay of Islands last week. She reports cod traps badly wrecked with sea and ice along the Labrador side, and nearly all have had to be taken in. There has been practically no improvement in the codfishery since last report. Hook and line men have done little or nothing, the best heard of was 10 quintals for four men, while some men at Forteau and Lance au Loup haven't a quintal of fish for the summer. About 35 men from those two places have given up the voyage and came as passengers on the Meigle, returning to their homes in Trinity and Conception Bays. Some men in the crowd were heard to say: "We can't be stuck, boys; Sir Edward Morris is sure to have something up his sleeve."

# EIGHT MORE MACKEREL TRIPS

Eight more fares of small and tinker fresh mackerel reached Boston during the night, the fleet having struck fish again yesterday down off Chatham, where the big catches have been secured the past few days.

Sch. Alert and sloop On Time are included in the list, the rest of the fleet being the "smoke" boats. The Alert has been down as far as the Magdalenes, but the skipper and crew never saw a fish, not even as much as a mess to eat. Capt. Mallock then decided to head her for the Rips and yesterday was rewarded by taking a school.

The fares range from 4500 to 11,000 fish each in count, as reported under the Boston arrivals.

Large fish sold at 25 cents each, wholesale, while mediums brought six and one-fourth cents a pound and tinkers, four cents.

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## Fishing Fleet Movement.

Schs. Sylvania, Thomas S. Gorton, Laverna, Rex, Onato, Mary F. Curtis and Viking arrived at Canso Wednesday last and cleared. Sch. Tacoma arrived at Liverpool on Wednesday last and cleared. Sch. Thomas S. Gorton cleared from Arichat, N. S., Wednesday. Sch. Tacoma was at Liverpool on Thursday and cleared for fishing.

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## Fresh Fish.

Splitting prices:

Haddock, \$1 per cwt.

Eastern cod, large, \$2; medium, \$1.75; snappers, 75c.

Western cod, large, \$2.25; medium, \$2; snappers, 75c.

All codfish, not gilled, 10c per 100 pounds less than the above.

Hake, \$1.

Cusk, large, \$1.50; medium, \$1.10; snappers, 50c.

Dressed pollock, 80c.; round 70c.

Fresh herring, \$3 per bbl., for bait; \$1.50 to salt; \$1.60 to freezer.

Fresh mackerel, 29c each for large, 18c for medium 8c per lb. for tinkers.

Fresh bluebacks, \$2.50 per bbl., for bait; \$1 to freezer; 75c to salt

Bank halibut, 7c per pound for white and 4½c and 3½c per pound for gray.

## Porto Rico Fish Market.

San Juan arrivals of fishstuffs at the various ports since our last, 29th inst., were as follows, ex strs. San Juan and S. V. Luckenbach from New York.

At San Juan—282 tcs. and 50 bxs. codfish, 25 tcs. pollock, 30 tcs. haddock, 5 tcs. and 44 drums fish, 127 bbls. pickled fish, 150 bbls. herring.

At Ponce—95 tcs. cod, 10 tcs. pollock, 10 tcs. haddock, 35 tcs. fish.

At Mayaguez—238 tcs. cd, 18 tcs. haddock, 17 tcs. pollock, 8 tcs. fish.

At Aguadilla—20 tcs. codfish.

At Arecibo—38 tcs. codfish.

At Arroyo—10 tcs. pollock.

At Fajardo—3 tcs. codfish.

Codfish—We have to register no change in the firm tone of our local markets. Actual sales at the various ports of parcels of medium and small, ex str. San Juan, show that our average quotation of \$32.50 per cask for these descriptions of cod is well maintained.

Pollock and haddock—The elimination of stocks, sound and inferior, continues slow but uninterruptedly, and we look for an early improvement. We quote at \$18 to \$18.50 per drum, net ex wharf.—Reported by S. Ramirez & Company.

# Ward Off Fishermen

the stump speech, which is not an economic principle but a means of vote catching.

Mr. President, I offer the following amendment to go in as a new paragraph before paragraph 221.

The Secretary—On Page 60, after line 6, insert as a new paragraph:

220½. Herrings, pickled or salted, smoked or kippered, 1-2 of 1 cent per pound; herrings, fresh 1-4 of 1 cent per pound. Fish, fresh, smoked, dried, salted, pickled, frozen, packed in ice or otherwise prepared for preservation, not specially provided for in this section, ¾ of 1 cent per pound; fish, skinned or boned, 1¼ cents a pound; mackerel, halibut, or salmon, fresh, pickled, or salted, 1 cent per pound.

Mr. Lodge—On that I ask for the years and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. Williams—I want to call the attention of the senator from Massachusetts to section 5 of the bill. If the bounty system in Canada operates as a discrimination against us with regard to our fisheries in section 5 the President—

Mr. Lodge—If the senator will allow me, I examined that with great care in the hope that there might be something there, but there is not. There is no discrimination against the United States in that bounty. It applies to all the world.

Mr. Williams—It says here:

Which unduly or unfairly discriminates against the United States or the products thereof.

Mr. Lodge—It does not mention a bounty.

Mr. Williams—No; it does not mention ex nomine a bounty. It provides—

That whenever the president shall ascertain as a fact that any country, dependency, colony, province, or other political subdivision of government imposes any restrictions, either in the way of tariff rates or provisions, trade or other regulations, charges or exactions, or in any other manner, directly or indirectly, upon the importations into or sale in such foreign country of any agricultural, manufactured, or other product of the United States which—

"Which" refers back to that which unduly or unfairly discriminates against the United States or the products thereof—

Then, the next clause is when found unduly discriminating upon the exportation of any article to the United States from that country, "or,"—the next one is pretty broad—does not accord to the products of the United States reciprocal and equivalent treatment, he—

That is, the President— shall have the power, and it shall be his duty, to suspend by proclamation the operation of the provisions of this act.

And the first mentioned among the list of things upon which he may make this readjustment are "fish, fresh, smoked, and dried, pickled, or otherwise prepared.

that 25 per cent. of the fish consumed in the United States were imported, from which we get revenue.

Mr. Williams—In other words, that equivalent ad valorem under the Payne tariff law was 29.9 per cent upon fish in oil or in oil and other substances.

Mr. Lodge—I have not been discussing any fish in oil. Those are taken care of. Those are the fisheries of the Maine coast.

### Not Getting Excited.

Mr. Williams—But the Senator need not get excited. I am discussing all of them.

Mr. Lodge—I am not getting excited. I was getting emphatic.

Mr. Williams—Well, emphatic, then, I am discussing the equivalent ad valorem. Taking the entire paragraph and the average ad valorem, we have only reduced it four and a fraction per cent, from 29.37 to 23.21, except when we come to caviar, which we have regarded as a luxury, and on which we have kept up the original figure. Fish, skinned or boned, we have reduced 50 per cent.

Mr. Lodge—Mr. President—

Mr. Williams—I did not want to argue the case, but where less than one-third of the total consumption was imported—

Mr. Lodge—The figures the Senator from Mississippi has been reading—the paragraph he has been discussing—I have not alluded to at all. You have blotted out half the fish duty. Those are the ones I am speaking of.

Mr. Williams—You are talking of fresh fish?

Mr. Lodge—I am not speaking of the protection on the Maine sardine.

Mr. Williams—You are speaking about fresh fish.

Mr. Lodge—Fresh fish, salted fish, frozen fish, pickled fish.

Mr. Williams—As to fresh fish, we have placed them upon the free list.

Mr. Lodge—You have also smoked, dried, frozen, and pickled, and all the salted fishes except sardines.

Mr. Williams—All right, Mr. President.

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and against us alone, it is very true, but it stands in the law as applying to all the world. There is no discrimination against our products, and the bounty is, of course, a domestic affair and does not come within that clause. I wish it did come within it, but there is no relief there.

Mr. Bristow—I understand the amendment offered by the senator from Massachusetts is the present law.

Mr. Lodge—Yes; it is the present law. It was not raised in 1909. It was not left entirely unchanged. It was reduced in some forms.

Mr. Bristow—I notice in the handbook that the ad valorem equivalent on the importations of 1910 for the first bracket was 6.72 per cent.; on second bracket, 12.86 per cent.; on the third 12.79 per cent.; on the fourth, 13.32 per cent.; and on the fifth, 16.20 per cent. That, I understand, is the ad valorem equivalent which these specific duties would impose. So the highest would be only a little over 16 per cent.

Mr. Lodge—The highest would be 16 per cent. and the lowest 6 per cent. I am much obliged to the Senator from Kansas for calling attention to that, because it is a point which I overlooked.

The existing duties are very low. The duties imposed are nothing but revenue duties, really, and why should that revenue be thrown away when you will not reduce the result of the reduction to the consumer? You throw away that revenue simply to give the whole business to the foreigner, to the Canadian, favored and supported by the bounty.

Mr. Williams—I find that the importations of fish of all sorts in the year 1910, the only year for which I have the full figures—I have them partly for the next year—amounted to \$3,931,863, in round numbers \$4,000,000 and the total consumption was twelve and one-half million dollars. It does not seem that we have suffered very much in the matter of "invasion" or "inundation" of imports.

Mr. Lodge—I said when I began

ing at their camphouse in the rear of Mrs. Abby Bragdon's nouse on Washington street.

Mr. and Mrs. Newell Lane and young son Myron of Wollaston, are spending a two weeks vacation with Mr. Lane's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Lane of Stanwood street.

Mrs. Hattie H. Holt of Nashua, N. H., is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Abby Bragdon of Washington street. Mrs. Holt will also visit other relatives and friends before returning to her home again.

### Surprised on Birthday.

Mrs. Martha A. Blanchard of 274 Washington street, whose birthday occurred on Wednesday was given a perfect shower of birthday cards from everywhere. In the evening very unexpectedly to the worthy lady, a reception was tendered her which was a complete surprise to her and about 75 or more people called on her and brought many tokens of their regard. Mrs. Blanchard is a delightful lady to meet and a happy mother of seven children, Mrs. Lottie Sullivan of Rockport; Warren Blanchard, Mrs. Ernest Wheeler, William Blanchard, Mrs. Edwin Bray, Mrs. Nicholas Montgomery and George, who is living with his mother and is devoted to her welfare. All of her children with the exception of Mrs. Sullivan, are living within a stone's throw of their mother and are happily married and have pleasant homes.

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No Discrimination.

Mr. Lodge—Mr. President, I examined that provision with the most anxious care, for I was in strong hopes that I could find something in it, something which would enable the President to impose the duties provided for in section 5 in the case of the payment of the Canadian bounty, but there is nothing in the wording of that section which gives him any power to do it. There is nothing discriminatory against the United States either in the duty that Canada imposes or the bounty she pays. To give the President power to act under section 5 there has to be a discrimination, and there is no discrimination here. It operates against us.

The Vice President—The yeas and nays have been ordered on agreeing to the amendment proposed by the Senator from Massachusetts, and the secretary will call the roll.

The secretary proceeded to call the roll, and the result was announced—Yeas 27, nays 36.

Mr. Nelson.—Is it not a fact, too, that in respect to Newfoundland fishing is the only industry of any consequence, and unless it is fortified and maintained there hardly anybody will be left on the island?

Mr. Lodge.—What the Senator says is absolutely true. I was about to make that statement.

Mr. Nelson.—And it is such a distinct and important industry that I imagine that is one reason why Newfoundland did not enter the Dominion. Newfoundland is not a part of the Dominion Government today.

Mr. Lodge.—No; it is not in the Dominion.

Mr. Nelson.—It is an independent Province, distinct from all the other Canadian Provinces; and I think the fishing industry is the main cause of that. It is the life of the country.

Mr. Lodge.—It is; and the Senator, I think, is quite right in saying that they stayed out of the Dominion Government largely because they wished, if possible, to make separate arrangements with us, which they have been trying to do through reciprocity treaties. Now, we are going to give our market to them for nothing. Fishing is really the only industry of Newfoundland that is of the slightest consequence.

It is the only industry and in Newfoundland the vessels are all owned by what are known as the planters; that is, they are men of capital and corporations in St. Johns. They own the entire fishing fleet; and the inhabitants of the west coast, who do a great deal of the fishing there, are in a state of the greatest poverty. In fact, it was made an issue in one of the recent elections in Newfoundland.

Run Their Boats Cheaper.

I do not know about the comparative labor cost. I made no attempt to show any difference in labor cost between the Canadian fishermen and the American fishermen; but there is no question that the Newfoundland boats, run as they are, and all in the hands of these rich owners in St. Johns, are run very much cheaper than ours, and I rather think somewhat cheaper than the Canadian boats; and, of course, they come in, too. They have besides the natural geographical advantage of neighborhood.

Mr. Dillingham—I find also, while the Senator is speaking on that subject, that—

Best Men In Navy.

I asked an admiral of the navy about those men. He said, "When they were the best men we could possibly get. We did not have to teach them anything. The moment they were on board the ship they knew the whole thing. You could put them into a boat and send them anywhere to do anything. They had to learn about big guns, and that was all." He told me that most of them rose to be boatswains and warrant officers at once.

They are a good population. They are a hardy, hard-working population. They carry on their industry at the risk of their lives in the gray and stormy seas of the North Atlantic. I think they are the kind of population it is well to encourage, just as it is well to encourage the men of the farm.

I am not saying what I do as to the danger to the northeastern fisheries as a matter of alarm. There is not any question about it; it is utterly impossible for our people to carry on the bank fisheries in competition with the bounty-fed fisheries of Canada and the poorly paid fisheries of Newfoundland. We can not do it. The bank fishermen of New England, of Massachusetts and Maine, where most of them are, will go out of existence.

I can see no reason whatever, on any principle of revenue or of protection or of free trade, for handing over our industries to our neighbors on the north who see fit to give a bounty to their fishermen. I can not see any reason for it, except, I suppose, that it is thought it would make an engaging cry upon the stump. That seems to be, as far as I can make out, the one coherent principle that runs through this bill. Will it make a pleasant cry when you get on the stump? "We have given you free fish; we have not cheapened it, but we have given you free fish. We have given you free sugar; we have not cheapened it, but you have free sugar. We have taken the duty off meat and off wheat, and so on." They will not lower the price by doing it. But it makes a pleasant cry upon the stump; and I can see no principle in such a plan as this, putting fish on the free list, except the principle of

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BUT ONE FARE OF GROUND FISH

At T Wharf This Morning—Quite a Lot of Mackerel In Though.

Aside from the fares of mackerel at wharf this morning, the Boston market would have closed very quietly.

The small groundfishermen and two fishermen was all that was in, being generally quiet.

Wholesale dealers offered \$2 a hundred pounds for haddock, \$3.50 for cod, \$2.25 for markets, and 9 cents a pound for swordfish.

**Boston Arrivals and Receipts.**

The arrivals and receipts in detail

- Topsail Girl, 66 swordfish.
- Appomattox, 1300 haddock, 23-cod, 4 swordfish, 3000 pollock.
- Mary F. Ruth, 5000 small fresh mackerel, 10 bbls. salt mackerel.
- Enterprise, 3500 small fresh mackerel, 3500 tinker fresh mackerel.
- Alert, 10,000 small fresh mackerel, 8 swordfish.
- Lois H. Corkum, 4500 small fresh mackerel, 4000 tinker fresh mackerel.
- Bessie M. Dugan, 2500 small mackerel, 2000 tinker fresh mackerel.
- Gelsha, 5000 small fresh mackerel, 5000 tinker fresh mackerel.
- Venture, 5000 small fresh mackerel.
- On Time, 5000 small fresh mackerel.
- Boyd and Leeds, 30 swordfish.
- haddock, \$2 per cwt.; large cod, market cod, \$2.25; swordfish, 9c per lb.; fresh mackerel, large 25c each, small 14c per lb.; tinkers 4c lb.

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SHACK TOOK A JUMP TODAY

Prices on fresh shack went to smash Saturday when the trip of sch. John Hays Hammond, Capt. Archie McLeod sold to William H. Jordan & Co., at \$1.10 a hundred weight for hake, \$1.70 for large and \$1.30 for medium cusk and \$2.35 and \$2 for large and medium cod.

This is an advance of 10 cents on hake and large Western cod and 20 cents on large and medium cusk.

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To Put Up Smokehouse.

The Gorton-Pew Company are erecting a smoke house at Woods Island where they will cure herring and other fish by that process.—Western Star.

Fitting For Shacking.

Capt. Philip Osborne will now take command of sch. Francis J. O'Hara, Jr., in the shack fishery.