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FISH IS EXCLUDED FROM UNITED STATES EMERGENCY TARIFF BILL!

Newfoundland And U.S.A.

"Boston Transcript" Correspondent at Washington Explains Relations

Boosts Nfld. as Field for Investment and Summer Travel

Boston Transcript
Washington, April 9.

Delicate questions of an international character are arising between the United States and Newfoundland. They are not of a nature to involve the functions of the Department of State, but for the present, at least, will be the concern of Congress. Newfoundland is eager to develop closer trade relations with the United States and to invite a larger investment of that country. The chief obstacle in the way of relations so close as almost to bind Newfoundland sentimentally to the United States rather than to Great Britain is the opposition of the Atlantic fisheries interests, particularly in New England, to the liberal admission of Newfoundland fishery products to the United States. The two sides had a hearing in January before the Committee on Ways and Means, at which the representatives of Newfoundland asked that the provisions of the Underwood-Simmons tariff law with respect to fish be allowed to stand. Except for certain specialties, like packages in oil, fish is not dutiable. As a result, the Newfoundland fisheries have a valuable market in the United States, and as fish is one of the chief products of the country any serious interference

with its fish trade would prove a great handicap. So important do the people of Newfoundland regard their trade relations with the United States and so eager are they that these should be expanded that John M. Devine, the Newfoundland trade commissioner at New York, has come to Washington to consult with leading officials of Congress and the Government with respect to the forthcoming tariff revision. He is accompanied by Mr. E. Collishaw, a leading business man of Newfoundland, prominent in the lumber industry, and the two gentlemen are busily engaged in explaining to Americans the Newfoundland point of view.

United States Not Over-Generous.

Persons familiar with trade relations between the United States and the countries to the North, as your correspondent happens to be through previous experience, will readily concede that this country has not been over-generous in her treatment of her neighbors. Particularly is this true of Canada, which for a generation has held the position of the second largest customer in the world for American manufactures. Canada finally, after repeated attempts to cultivate better trade relations and as many rebuffs, instituted the triple tariff system,

"PRINCESS PAT" AND HER BABY.



Lady Patricia Ramsay, who before her marriage to Commander Ramsay, of the British navy, was the much sought Juliet of many romances. She is shown with her little son. As a daughter of the Duke of Connaught, then Governor General of Canada, she was the sponsor of the famous Princess Pat Regiment of the Canadian army.

whereby the Mother Country and the countries which treated Canada fairly or unfairly might be dealt with on their merits, according to the Canadian point of view. Newfoundland, however, a country absolutely independent of Canada, by the way, although many Americans appear not to know it—has consistently maintained a single tariff and hopes to be able to do so in the future. Something may depend, however, upon the American attitude; for in a way Newfoundland finds herself in precisely the same position with respect to the United States that Canada occupied some years ago, when the Laurier Government was making its last desperate efforts to secure reciprocity with this country. The situation differs somewhat in other respects, for the Newfoundlanders regard the United States with much more cordiality than do the Canadians, but economically the situation is about the same.

Newfoundland's Argument

The Newfoundland argument is a simple one and appears to economists who are accustomed to think broadly. The United States last year sold goods to Newfoundland, chiefly manufactures, to the value of \$16,000,000. The United States bought of Newfoundland goods worth only \$5,000,000, chiefly fish; and very much of the fish imports included in this list was transhipped to the Mediterranean, where the hard, dry fish of Newfoundland has continued in strong demand because of its superior keeping qualities. The balance of trade, therefore, largely favors the United States; and the Newfoundland authorities point out that in no event could their fisheries constitute a menace to the American fisheries, because Newfoundland desires access to the American market to increase her prices and not to depress ours. Moreover, American vessels enjoy in Newfoundland waters exactly the same rights as Newfoundland vessels, a condition which might or might not continue should a prohibitive tariff debar Newfoundland fish products from this country. However, these facts are not cited in any spirit of threat but merely to indicate that under the policy at present in vogue the relations between the two countries are of the most friendly character.

Prefers United States to Canada.

However, the whole question is interesting from a larger point of view than that relating solely to trade statistics. Newfoundland frankly would rather clasp hands with the United States than with Canada. She sells very little to Canada, because the Dominion produces for itself all she has to offer, her chief export to Canada being iron ore. Two steam-

ship lines run from Newfoundland to the United States, the Federal line to Boston and the Red Cross line to Boston and the Red Cross line to New York. Both of these lines are doing a good business. The Canadian Government has subsidized two other lines, one from Montreal to St. John's and the other from Halifax to St. John's, and neither is believed to be making money. Recently the Furness-Withy line has arranged that its ships running from Liverpool to Halifax and St. John's shall touch at Boston—this for tourist traffic, of which a little more later. The Canadians are making efforts to sell to Newfoundland, but American goods are greatly preferred. It is only the simple truth to say that Newfoundland profoundly desires to snuggle close to the United States and remain as far as possible independent of Canadian influences. In fact, the Newfoundlanders even go so far as to resent the action of some Canadian business men in accepting agencies for American or other goods "for Canada and Newfoundland." They say that independent agencies should be established, having nothing to do with Canada.

American Capital Desired.

An especial drive will be made by the Newfoundland authorities, in the event that closer relations develop between the two countries, for the investment of more American capital in the country. Particularly is there a desire that pulp mills should be established. Newfoundland maintains an embargo on pulpwood, in the hope of stimulating manufacture in her own country, although this has been lifted temporarily within the last year. A London company has just been organized with a capital of \$20,000,000 to develop waterpower on the Humber River. Some 200,000 horsepower will be available at this plant, and it is said that it will be the greatest pulp proposition in the world. The Newfoundlanders say that there should be twenty pulp mills instead of this one, and that American capital should build them. The great Harmsworth publishing interests maintain a huge plant in Newfoundland, but the whole output is shipped to England. In mining and in lumber also, it is pointed out, chances for American investment are very numerous; and it is believed that should American capital be induced to enter this rich but undeveloped country, relations almost as close as those existing between the States might be developed between the United States and Newfoundland.

Openings in the Hotel Business.

Another important line of investment to which attention is invited is hotels. The scenic beauty of New-

A LET-UP ON CRIME WOULD BRING PEACE

Cardinal Logue Warns Irish People Against Crisis.

BELFAST, April 29.—Cardinal Logue, Primate of Ireland, speaking at Colene, County Tyrone yesterday warned the people against commission of any crime. According to reports the Cardinal said a great many persons, both in Ireland and England, including some with influence, were making every effort to establish peace, and he knew for a fact that if the Irish people abandoned crime they could obtain anything that was necessary for the country.

Rescue of Three Hundred Passengers on High Seas

BLACK ISLAND, April 29.—Three hundred passengers to-night were taken off the Portuguese steamer Mormugao which ran aground on the west side of Black Island in thick fog this morning while bound from Lisbon to New Bedford and New York. "Women and children first" was the rule, and the mine sweeper Greb started for New Bedford with 144 of them. She was followed closely by the destroyer McGalla with 160 other passengers. It is planned to transfer the remaining 148 passengers to-morrow morning. An effort to float the vessel will be made at high tide to-morrow afternoon.

Forest Fires Blazing

SARANAC LAKE, N.Y., April 29.—Fire sweeping the outskirts of Lake Placid to-day called out virtually all residents in the vicinity to fight flames which were headed toward Grand View Hotel. The firemen of Saranac Lake were notified to be prepared for a momentary call. Dense clouds of smoke were rolling toward this place. Much damage was feared unless the fire fighters soon got control of the situation. The forest flames were halted finally by five hundred volunteer fire fighters at the edge of Lake Placid village. All the schools were dismissed and places of business were closed while the fire trench, which eventually stopped the flames, was being dug.

Plans Flying Trip To The Arctic Coast In July

EDMONTON, April 29.—An aerial expedition to the Arctic coast is now the aim of J. M. Larsen, the New York Monoplane man, who has returned to Pease River. His plans at first announced for scouting flight to oil fields and thereabouts have been enlarged to this much more ambitious exploration scheme and arrangements are being made accordingly. Larsen who has returned to Edmonton for the present will go home to New York in the course of a few weeks and will come back again in time to fly north early in July.

foundland is unrivalled; and as a fish and game preserve the country is without a superior. The climate in summer is cool, but equable and the advent of tourists is earnestly desired by the hospitable Newfoundlanders. But hotel accommodations are still meagre, and it is suggested that perhaps nowhere else can be found a better field for the prosecution of the summer hotel business. That the business is waiting for someone to develop it is made evident by the fact that only last summer the Red Cross line out of New York was compelled to refuse no less than 5000 applications for tourist tickets because of lack of steamship and hotel accommodations. Incidentally, Newfoundland may become something of an oasis for the parched throats in the United States, although not to the extent that Cuba has so become. In 1917 the country adopted a drastic prohibition law; so drastic that a powerful reaction against it has set in, and while it is not regarded as desirable that the saloon should be restored, it is said to be more than likely that the people will provide for the use of beer and wines.—Brigham.

ADVERTISE IN THE "ADVOCATE"

Lloyd George Cautious

PARIS, April 29.—Lloyd George would consent to the occupation of Ruhr District of Germany only after an ultimatum granting a certain amount of delay had been sent to Germany, says the London correspondent of the Daily Mail to-day.

ADVERTISE IN EVENING ADVOCATE

Printers and Employers At Variance In The States

WASHINGTON, D.C. April 29.—Hope for a settlement by national agreement of the disputes between the Printing Trade Unions and employers' over wages and hours, was abandoned to-day by Secretary Davis after a series of separate conferences with both sides.

A Well-Tailored Man



Can put up the front necessary to succeed, but the man who has a seedy or "hand-me-down" appearance won't get far, for he will not inspire confidence. We put the necessary "class" into all our garments, so that none need look twice to recognize the well-tailored man—if he's wearing a suit or overcoat made by us. There is a subtle element of superiority which is apparent at once—just in the fit and style of the garment, and an attractive feature of our work is that we do not "hold you up" as to prices. Come in and let us show you the goods and prices.

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