

1919--The Memorable Year--1919

THE Year of Grace, One Thousand Nine Hundred and Nineteen will be known to future generations as "The Memorable Year." Anus Memorabilia, for during the course of its twelve months there were consummated some of the greatest epochal events that ancient or modern history ever recorded. Discoveries, hitherto undreamed of, were made and the giant strides of science annihilated space as it had already conquered time. Man in 1919 may be said to have reached his zenith in the victory over the mysterious forces of the atmosphere and the gaining of the supremacy of the air. The chronicles of the ages do not contain anything so wonderful as was announced in the worlds press during the current year. Man had demonstrated his ability to traverse the confines of space above the trackless ocean, thus becoming the supreme genius of the ether. And so the tale of improvement and advance in art and science unfolded itself, a great wonder overcame the universe and the numerous peoples were stricken with awe mingled with admiration. That puny man should pit himself against the elemental forces of nature in her own domain—the air, and come off victorious was something to stir the blood and animate the spirit of adventure, which lies latent in all humanity. The Great War was fought on land, over sea and in air. The future Commerce of the world will be carried similarly. Science will continue to improve and perfect and ere many years have past the sight of huge aerial transports for freight passengers and mails, passing over this island in full flight for the neighboring continent, will be viewed as a matter of fact. It is the age of invention, and as the brains of the most shrewd and competent men were devoted to evolving weapons of destruction from 1914 to 1918, so from the present on, those same brains will turn their cleverness toward construction and, developing their ideas, will bring mankind in general real prosperity, perfect peace and a world restored and stabilized, and renewed. But that happy state of affairs, that "Millennium of peace" will be wholly dependent on the results of the Great Peace made between the warring powers of Europe, and backed by the might and civilization of the New World. True the Peace Pact has been practically agreed to, but the signs of the times do not portend that it will be perpetual. There are discordant notes, even among the powers themselves, and human nature has not yet reached that state of perfection which approaches the Divine Virtue of forgiveness in all things. And therefore perhaps we may look for other wars and rumours of wars ere the Federation of the world through the Brotherhood of man becomes a fact accomplished. But notwithstanding, the discoveries of science will not be kept back, nor will the progress of the world be hampered. Should it become the duty of the greater powers to act as the policemen of the two hemispheres, that they will acquit themselves as thorough keepers of the peace of nations, there can be no doubt. The League of Nations, which has been evolved out of the war, will accept the responsibility of powers behind them, the world will be made safe for democracy, and over its highways, on land, on sea and in air, travel will be safe and perilous, far removed from the elements, far removed. That will be the beginning of the great federation of all peoples, for unity of the races has to come, even though the bounds of the habitation of each, have been set by an Omnipotent hand. The face of the earth, a scene, will undergo a change during this memorable year. Peoples which were almost in a state of bondage have been given their freedom from oppression, and with that freedom the right of self determination. States and languages, long forgotten, have been revived and restored to their original status. A newer independence has been created through the changing of geographical boundaries and the restitution of ancient rights, combined with modern privileges—to races who long had been ground under the heel of tyranny. The light of liberty has shone through and dispelled the darkness of forced servitude, and henceforth the torch of freedom, kindled by those who went down the path of death and glory to victory, will be held aloft, and men will rejoice in that the shackles of degradation have been broken from their limbs and deliverance has come to them by and through the sacrifices made by those who feared not to fight for that treasure which they most highly prize—the God sent gift of liberty. The sun of liberty has not yet however risen completely above the horizon of oppression, for though peace has been declared to exist, it is but in the abstract sense, for war still erects its horrid head and its sound is within audible distance of the temples of the white goddess. There are many peoples struggling for that freedom which is the birthright of man, and in their thralldom fight the more

severely in order that through sacrifice they may obtain and enjoy the blessings which order and tranquility alone can give them. But with anarchy on the one hand and Bolshevism on the other harshly repressing the desires of sections of humanity, there is a conflict raging which may undo and render nugatory all that the great victory over autocracy has won. Industrial unrest stalks spectre-like throughout many lands, and strikes and disquieting conditions are the rule rather than the exception. The world from an economic point of view is unsettled and dissatisfied. The needs of the many are great and not easily obtainable, consequently labor has challenged Capital to a battle royal for superiority and a far, mightier, though less bloodless, combat is being waged, in which the men and women in between are being relentlessly crushed. Production is being killed and as a consequence the cost of living mounts ever higher and higher, and where it will stop not even the wisest and sanest can say. The lessening of production is strangling prosperity, and when the reaction sets in, it will be too late to make up for the losses sustained, and a period of adversity and depression must necessarily follow. Newfoundland is on the floodtide of good times, but those the country is now enjoying cannot last for ever. This dominion is, more than any other, subject to trade fluctuations and external conditions are the more real because of the necessity of depending on the outside for all the essential things of life. The unrest abroad affects Newfoundland to a greater extent than perhaps is realized, and it will be a bright day indeed when the world comes to a proper realization of its position and begins once more to follow regularly the industries which made for production and the well-being of mankind. Capital and labor must agree. The two cannot be joined in perpetual combat. They are equally dependent on each other, and it may be that the year of grace 1920 will see both working mutually and in a common cause.

History in Brief.

JANUARY.

British. The new Cabinet, following the general elections held under the new act of 1918, was announced by Premier Lloyd George on January 10th. It was mainly a reshuffling of the political cards, the high places still being occupied by a Unionist majority, with but one innovation, that of an Indian gentleman as Under Secretary. The new act of 1918 increased the number of seats in the Commons from 670 to 707 and conferred the franchise on women. Lloyd George came back with 472 followers, a majority of 235. In Ireland the Sinn Féiners swamped the Nationalists. American. The United States voted "dry" on January 16th, and national prohibition became effective on July 1st of the present year, but not operative until January 26th 1920. Theodore Roosevelt, 26th President, died at Oyster Bay, January 6th at the age of 60 years, and from royalty and statesmen to the humblest and lowest, the whole world did him honor and mourned his death. Russian. Allied forces operating against the Bolsheviks secured their advances on the Onega River. American troops taking the town of Kadish from the Reds. General Denikin inflicted a sharp defeat on Bolshevik forces in the Caucasus on January 9th. The arrest of Nicholas Lenin, Bolshevik Premier by Leon Trotsky was reported on January 3th, the latter then making himself Dictator. Unity of Command among the Allies was arranged on the Siberian front and the French General, Janin was placed in supreme command of the armies in Russia. Baltic Provinces. Early in January Bolshevik forces captured the port of Riga and established a Soviet Government. On the 14th however, British troops landed and drove out the invaders. The Prussian Lithuanians rebelled against Germany during the month and seized several cities. Poland. Ignace Jan Paderewski claimed to be the representative of 4,000,000 Poles, from whom he had received plenary powers. He was shot at in Warsaw on January 21st, and slightly wounded, for which attempt on his life several Bolsheviks were arrested on a charge of plotting to kill him. On the 18th Paderewski formed a Coalition Cabinet and subsequently became Premier. Two thousand persons were killed in a land and air bombardment of Pryemysl by the Ukrainians in this month. During hostilities between the Czechs and the Poles the former captured Oderberg, and Premier Paderewski thereupon protested against the invasion of Silesia to the Czech-Bolshevik Government. Paderewski's Government was formally recognized by President Wilson on January 29th. Germany. A revolt was started in Berlin by the Spartacus and Independent Socialists on the 5th, the

leaders calling upon the masses to destroy the Government. Civil war raged for ten days, the Government finally winning, with the aid of the loyal army, a complete victory. Many hundreds of people were killed, including Dr. Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg.

Armistice. Germany having asked for an extension of time for further consideration, the same was granted to February 17th, but drastic conditions were demanded, which included retribution for cruelty by Germans to prisoners; the restoration of machinery and goods stolen from France and Belgium; the removal of German gold from Berlin to a safe place; the giving over of German shipping to carry food supplies to European countries, and the surrender of all U boats on the stocks. General Von Winterfeldt resigned as Chairman of the German Armistice Committee.

Peace Conference. The Supreme Council met at the French Foreign Office, Paris on the 12th to make peace arrangements. The first formal session was held in the same place on the 18th, and was opened to the press of all nations. President Wilson introduced a resolution, which was adopted, that all the Russian factions, including Bolsheviks, meet the Allied and Associated Governments at Prince's Island on February 16th. The resolution to create a League of Nations was adopted at the session of the 25th and the President was appointed chairman of the draft plan Committee.

FEBRUARY.

British. Great Britain established an embargo against certain imports, which fearing that it would seriously affect American industries was later relaxed somewhat in favor of the United States. Drastic reductions in shipping rates were made during this month. The death of the Grand Old Man of Canada, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, occurred on the 17th at the advanced age of 77.

European. An attempt on the life of Premier Clemenceau was made by an anarchist named Emil Cottin, who, on the morning of the 19th fired five shots from a revolver at "The Tiger" as he was proceeding in his automobile to attend a conference with Colonel House. The Premier was wounded in three places, but at no time was there any danger. The assassin was tried, convicted and sentenced to death.

Spartan revolutionists were ousted from Bremen, Germany, on the 4th, after heavy fighting, in which 85 persons were killed and several hundred wounded. The majority Socialists established a new Government in the city. Serious disorders broke out in Magdeburg, the capital of Prussian Saxony, on the 6th, the Reds also being in riot at Kiel, Hamburg, Dusseldorf and some other towns. A number of persons were killed and wounded during Spartan riots in Berlin on the 8th. On the 6th the German National Assembly opened at Weimar. Friedrich Ebert was elected President of the State and the new Government established.

President Wilson read the completed draft of the League of Nations Constitution to the Conference at Paris, on the 14th, and called for New York the following day.

A communist revolt broke out in Budapest, Hungary, on the 22nd, inspired by Russians and Germans. Martial law was at once proclaimed and the rising crushed. The next day, the people rendered furious by such an outrageous attack upon public order, assaulted Bela Kun, the chief leader of the revolt.

MARCH.

British. Egyptian Nationalists began an attempt to obtain complete autonomy and severance from British protection, and rioting broke out in Cairo, Tanta and other Egyptian cities. In Cairo six persons were killed and thirty-one wounded and in Tanta there were fifty-two casualties, eleven killed and fifty-one wounded. Order was restored on the 14th. Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig was appointed on the 14th to succeed General Sir W. R. Robertson, as Commander-in-Chief of the Home Forces in England. General Robertson becoming Commander-in-Chief of the British Army on the Rhine.

Europe. Because of industrial unrest in Bavaria, both the British and French troops in Germany advanced their bridgeheads on March 15th, the French advanced to the suburbs of Frankfurt, and the British into the Westphalian district, between Ebberfeld and Dusseldorf. The death of the German General Selt Von Arnim, who commanded a portion of the 4th German army in the Flanders Campaign of 1915-17, was announced on the 17th. He was beaten by the passants of the 4th, Bohemia, until he died. On the 26th of this month the Austrian Navy was handed over to Italy, the transfer taking place at Venice, which city was decorated for the occasion. King Victor Emmanuel being present

with a brilliant entourage. Cottin the would-be assassin of Premier Clemenceau, who had been sentenced to death was reprieved and his sentence commuted to ten years' imprisonment.

APRIL.

British. Serious disturbances occurred in India, the Indian Home Rule element in Bombay being responsible for the outbreaks, which took shape in attacks on Government officials, other Europeans and their property. Order was restored in the various localities by the military, but not till a number of the rioters had been killed and wounded. Martial Law was proclaimed in Limerick, Cork, and Tipperary, Ireland, because of grave disorders. Serious strikes occurred in Limerick among industrial and railway employees.

MAY.

British. The body of Edith Cavell, who was murdered by the Germans on October 12th, 1918, was brought to England, and while en route to her native city of Norwich, was taken to Westminster Abbey, London for an impressive Memorial Service. All London gathered eager to do reverent homage to the remains of "that brave woman," as the Bishop of London described her, "who deserves a great deal from the British Empire." Captain Kaiser, who torpedoed the steamer Sussex, whereby eighty persons were drowned, was brought from Spain, where he had been interned and confined to the Tower of London, May 8th. He was subsequently released on a legal technicality and permitted to return to Germany. Irish discontent was aggravated by demonstrations over the visit of the three American delegates sent to the Peace Conference by the Irish-American Societies. The British Premier refused to receive the delegation.

JUNE.

American. Bomb outrages were committed on the night of the second of this month in eight United States cities, viz., Boston, Paterson, New York, Philadelphia, Washington and Cleveland, the homes of prominent officials being blown up. Considerable property damage was done and several innocent people lost their lives. Labor unrest assumed very serious aspects during June, and at widely separated points, Canada especially being hard hit at Winnipeg, Toronto and throughout the North Western cities generally.

German Treachery. The signing of the Peace Treaty was preceded by two German acts of bad faith—the sinking of the interned German Fleet at Scapa Flow, in the Orkney Islands, and the burning of certain French flags at Berlin. The sinking occurred on June 21st; the burning of the flags on the 23rd. Both acts were in direct violation of the terms of the armistice which Germany had accepted on November 11th, 1918, and German-like no apology or reparation was made for either act.

Peace Conference. The Peace Treaty was signed at Versailles by the Allied representatives and German Envoys on June 28th, exactly five years after the assassination of the Crown Prince of Austria at Sarajevo on June 28th, 1914. By the Treaty Germany agreed to make full reparation for her crimes, and a new charter of international law and order—the League of Nations Covenant—was incorporated in the treaty as signed.

JULY.

British. The American General and Commander-in-Chief, John J. Pershing, arrived in London on the 15th. He was given a big ovation by all London. On the 18th when the Peace Celebration informally began, the gallant American was presented with a gold-mounted sword at the Guildhall. The Victory Parade took place on the 19th. General Pershing, heading the American contingent, which led the procession; 19,000 soldiers, 4,000 marines and bluejackets, 1,000 merchant sailors and 600 women war workers were in line, and a choir of 10,000 voices sang victory anthems in Hyde Park. The body of Capt. Charles Fryatt, another victim of German savagery, executed in 1918 for attempting to ram a German submarine, was brought to Dover by a British destroyer on July 7th, the ship bearing the remains being escorted by the vessels of the celebrated Dover Patrol. A special service over the corpse was held in St. Paul's Cathedral.

European. King Peter, of Serbia, returned to his own capital from a self-imposed exile in Greece, on the 18th July, the Greek Government having furnished him with a special train. France and Lorraine, taken from France by the Prussians in the war of 1871, became restored to its original owners, after forty-nine years under German rule.

AUGUST.

British. Generals Allenby and Plumer were raised to the rank of Field Marshals. The former commanded the British forces in Palestine, and was the conqueror of Jerusalem, in December, 1917. He is now Special Commissioner for Egypt in the Sudan. The latter was Commander of the Second British Army in the late war, and was distinguished for his successful operations in the area beyond Tyres. The Prince of Wales landed officially at St. John's, August 12th on his tour of the Dominion of Canada, subsequently carried to the United States. General Louis Botha, Premier of the South African Union died suddenly in Pretoria on August 28th.

SEPTEMBER.

American. Cardinal Mercier, Prime of Belgium, paid a visit to the United States, arriving in New York the 9th, the United States transport Great Northern, having the distinguished honor of bringing the loved prelate across the Atlantic. On the 18th the Belgian Cardinal was presented with the freedom of the City of New York by Mayor Hylan. A Police Strike began in Boston on the 9th, and during its existence the city was subjected to a reign of terror.

Four hundred and fifty German colonists arrived in Buenos Aires on Sept. 13th. Serious race riots broke out between Whites and Negroes occurred at Omaha, Nebraska, on September 19th, and troops were at once dispatched to the city, order being restored on the 30th.

European. Gabrielle D'Annunzio, Italian poet and aviator, gathered together an army of Italian soldiers and occupied Fiume on the Adriatic Sea, and all attempts to dislodge him failed. He defied both the Government of Italy and the Supreme Council of the Peace Conference and declared war on Yugo Slavia, to which new-born nation, the Council had ceded Fiume.

OCTOBER.

American. Race riots broke out at Elaine, Arkansas, on the 1st as a result of which there were sixteen deaths, and the trouble was subdued only by the arrival of 600 U.S. regular troops, who arrested a number of the ringleaders.

Endurance tests were made by U.S. military airplanes, when sixty-three aviators started simultaneously to fly from New York to San Francisco, the distance to be covered being 5,400 miles. Forty-eight of the contestants started from Mineola, N.Y., and fifteen from the Western State of California. Nine of the flyers were killed in this contest.

Peace Conference. The activities of the Peace Conference did not cease throughout the month, but kept busily employed. On October 10th the Supreme Council granted a ten days' extension to Bulgaria, to expire on October 24th, the Bulgarian Premier forming a new cabinet for the purpose of ratifying the Peace Treaty. Other international tangles were straightened out during this month, and the League of Nations plans further consolidated.

NOVEMBER.

Peace Conference. The Supreme Council of the Peace Conference made a demand on Germany to make good all the violations of the armistice of which that nation was guilty, the interned German Fleet at Scapa Flow. Notes have been exchanged and re-exchanged on this subject, but Germany holds out that there was no violation or breach of the armistice committed, and consequently there is no liability incurred. This was made a protocol matter, and so far Germany has refused to agree to the clause relating to the sinking, and the claim for indemnity.

American. The visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to the United States was carried out without a hitch and at every city visited the Prince received a right royal welcome. Everyone vied with each other to make the event a memorable one, and right well they succeeded. The pleasing personality and unostentatiousness of the royal guest endeared him to our American cousins, and from the day of his arrival on November 22, his progress was marked by the most friendly demonstrations.

Congress closed on November 19, and the House having refused to ratify the Peace Treaty.

DECEMBER.

Many events occurred during this month, the barest resume of which it is impossible to give, stretched as they were over the whole world, and are yet fresh in readers' minds. The work of the Peace Conference went along in much the same grooves, the only ripple on the otherwise peaceful surface being the persisted in refusal of Germany to sign the protocol to the Peace Treaty in tele. D'Annun-

zio's coup at Fiume and Zara continues to be the subject of discussion with the Italian Government and the insurgent leader, who has now taken the lead of Spartacus the Gladiator, and will die but never surrender. The state of affairs in Russia does not look promising. Bolshevism appears to be gaining ground everywhere and its troops have inflicted some severe defeats on the loyal Russian forces, both in that country and Siberia. So bitter has the strife become that the Entente Government have about decided to leave Russia severely alone, which means a continuance of internal disorder and bloodshed indefinitely. A series of shootings took place in Ireland, where at Dublin an attempt was made to assassinate Lord Lieutenant, Lord French, which ended, however, in failure. Several minor outrages also occurred at various places during the month. The proposal of Lloyd George to grant two parliaments to the "distressful Isle" does not appear to please either the Ulstermen or the Home Rulers. A big test in aviation was performed by Capt. Ross Smith and his air crew, in flying from London to Australia in a Vickers bomber, thus gaining the large money prize offered by the Australian Government for the first to make this air journey. Labor troubles in England are responsible for a critical situation in shipping circles, inward cargoes being left on board ships for days at a time for want of dock hands and lightermen, while outward shipments remain in the sheds and warehouses. As a matter of fact December was noted for the labor unrest prevailing in almost every industrial country with the exception of Germany where work of all kinds is being carried on without a murmur over conditions or hours. Thus while labor is insisting on certain demands in Great Britain, the United States and elsewhere, and in the meantime is not producing anything, German artisans' and factory hands are busy turning out the articles which trade demands, and in this way is preparing to cut in and get back the commercial position occupied before the war, and the intelligent (?) British and American wage earners are too infatuated with their own affairs to see that while they persist in their demands and remain idle they are practically cutting their own throats, by allowing the Germans to capture the orders which their handicraft should be filling.

THE FISHERIES.

The Sealfishery of 1919, opened on March 12th, on which day, the smallest fleet on record since 1870, ten in all sailed for the frozen ocean, nine from St. John's and one from Charnel. Included in the above is the Nova Scotian steamer Sable I. The Newfoundland fleet comprised Diana, Theis, Fogota, Seal, Eagle, Ranger, Neptune, Terra Nova and Viking, the latter being the sole ship to adventure in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. The total catch landed was 81,233 pelts, with a net weight of 1,838 tons, 12 cwt, and a net value of \$278,145.03. The decrease from the catch and value of the previous year was remarkable. In number the figures were 70,148; in weight 1,980 tons, 17 cwt, and in value \$585,507.89. The product was a little over one half the number of the 1918 catch in pelts; under half the quantity in weight and not quite one-third in value. The latter falling off in such unusual volume is accounted for by the large number of old seals taken and the falling off in the price of fat, due to the demand for seal oil to be used in the manufacture of ammunition having ceased with the termination of hostilities in November, 1918. The price paid this year was \$8.00 for young; \$8.50 for bedlamers and \$6.00 for hoods. The largest trip, in number and value, was brought in by the Eagle, Capt. E. D. Bishop; her complement being 155, 725 pelts with a weight of 330 tons, 17 cwt, valued at \$50,334.60, the crew sharing \$80.27 per man. To Capt. A. Kean, in the Terra Nova, fell the honor of bringing in the heaviest trip, the net weight of his turnout being 249 tons, 11 cwt, mostly bedlamers and old seals. The Viking, Capt. Wm. Bartlett in the Gulf, accounted for 39 seals, valued at \$133.85, her crew of 147 men having for their spring's wages, thirty cents apiece. The 1919 catch was the smallest ever brought in, with the exception of 1915, when thirteen steamers hauled for but 47,004. For two years Capt. Bishop has held the palm for high liner, his men's wages in the Eagle, 1918, being the best for the spring, \$187.14, the unfortunate Viking coming in lowest on the list with a wage bill of \$18.05. The seals the past spring were in very small patches, scattered all over the ocean, so that the ships traversed much sea in their pursuit. It is undeniable that the main patch was missed. The voyage was not attended by any serious accidents. The health of the crews was good, and the men were looked after well. Some of the ships have been used as freighters since cleaning up from the seal hunt, and all of them will doubtless make another dash for the frozen pans when sealing time comes again.

Newfoundland in 1919.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The final meeting of the National Government, without any warning or knowledge of its impending fate, was called for April 2nd and on that day, the eighth session of the twenty-third General Assembly of Newfoundland was formally opened by His Excellency Sir C. A. Harris, nineteen members out of a house of thirty-six being present in the lower chamber including the Speaker. Of these fourteen were on the Government side and four sitting in Opposition, the ranks of the latter since last year being augmented by Messrs. Morine (Bonavista) and Kennedy (St. John's). The usual formula was observed and there was very little departure from the routine of previous sessions. Bills of minor importance were passed and a "marking time" of legislation was in order. The Bill which developed the greatest interest was that to provide for an amendment to the Election Act of 1913, legalising the voters list taken in 1917, in order that a general election could be held in May. This brought forth a storm of protest from the people, and a public demonstration was organised, and waited on the Governor, a deputation presenting His Excellency with a formal protest, showing that the people were totally opposed to such a proceeding. To such good effect was the opposition to this measure carried, that the Government withdrew its original bill and introduced a substitute providing for the holding of the elections not later than November 10th. From the date of the big procession to Government House, April 7th, matters did not go very well in Administrative circles, and wrangling between the factions was a common occurrence. So determined was Mr. Coaker to have a spring election that he pre-empted sixteen seats for the Union and flung his slate of candidates for nine districts into the Governments ranks. This was the last straw and precipitated Coaker's subsequent downfall, as a factor of the party of power. Coaker's slate was published on April 11th, and from that day his political doom was sealed so far as the National Government was concerned. Matters moved along quietly enough, externally, until the 20th day of May, when Sir M. P. Cashin moved and the Prime Minister, Sir W. F. Lloyd, seconded a want of confidence motion which was carried by a straight Government vote. The Opposition members holding aloof and not taking any part in the proceedings. The Prime Minister

tendered his resignation to the Governor, the same day, who accepted it, and thereupon requested Sir M. P. Cashin to form a Government, which was duly accomplished and the new administration, embracing all the original opposition members, with Sir M. P. Cashin as Prime Minister, was sworn in on Thursday, May 22. The Opposition now composed the Coaker following. The House resumed on Friday afternoon, May 23rd, and some delayed bills were passed. On May 27th and 30th the House witnessed scenes over which a veil might better be drawn. They did not add to the dignity of either the participants or the chamber, and those who were present will not soon forget the ignominious battle between the doughty warriors skilled in the use of that weapon. The closing ceremony took place on the 5th of June, and the curtain was rung down on a session which will ever be unique in the history of the dominion.

THE FISHERIES.

The Sealfishery of 1919, opened on March 12th, on which day, the smallest fleet on record since 1870, ten in all sailed for the frozen ocean, nine from St. John's and one from Charnel. Included in the above is the Nova Scotian steamer Sable I. The Newfoundland fleet comprised Diana, Theis, Fogota, Seal, Eagle, Ranger, Neptune, Terra Nova and Viking, the latter being the sole ship to adventure in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. The total catch landed was 81,233 pelts, with a net weight of 1,838 tons, 12 cwt, and a net value of \$278,145.03. The decrease from the catch and value of the previous year was remarkable. In number the figures were 70,148; in weight 1,980 tons, 17 cwt, and in value \$585,507.89. The product was a little over one half the number of the 1918 catch in pelts; under half the quantity in weight and not quite one-third in value. The latter falling off in such unusual volume is accounted for by the large number of old seals taken and the falling off in the price of fat, due to the demand for seal oil to be used in the manufacture of ammunition having ceased with the termination of hostilities in November, 1918. The price paid this year was \$8.00 for young; \$8.50 for bedlamers and \$6.00 for hoods. The largest trip, in number and value, was brought in by the Eagle, Capt. E. D. Bishop; her complement being 155, 725 pelts with a weight of 330 tons, 17 cwt, valued at \$50,334.60, the crew sharing \$80.27 per man. To Capt. A. Kean, in the Terra Nova, fell the honor of bringing in the heaviest trip, the net weight of his turnout being 249 tons, 11 cwt, mostly bedlamers and old seals. The Viking, Capt. Wm. Bartlett in the Gulf, accounted for 39 seals, valued at \$133.85, her crew of 147 men having for their spring's wages, thirty cents apiece. The 1919 catch was the smallest ever brought in, with the exception of 1915, when thirteen steamers hauled for but 47,004. For two years Capt. Bishop has held the palm for high liner, his men's wages in the Eagle, 1918, being the best for the spring, \$187.14, the unfortunate Viking coming in lowest on the list with a wage bill of \$18.05. The seals the past spring were in very small patches, scattered all over the ocean, so that the ships traversed much sea in their pursuit. It is undeniable that the main patch was missed. The voyage was not attended by any serious accidents. The health of the crews was good, and the men were looked after well. Some of the ships have been used as freighters since cleaning up from the seal hunt, and all of them will doubtless make another dash for the frozen pans when sealing time comes again.

First in importance, as well as in wealth, ranks the Codfishery, which comprises Bank, Shore and Labrador. The exact returns for 1919 are not available, consequently final figures of the catch cannot be given. The Shore catch, however, may be reckoned at but three-quarters of last year's and the Labrador total will reach 550,000 quintals, or somewhat less than 80 p.c. of last year. The Bank fishery was not prosecuted with such vigor as in former years, there being a considerable falling off in the number of vessels and men employed as well as in the catch. Taken altogether a fair estimate of the total catch of 1919 would be 1,485,000 qts. With the price twenty-five per cent per quintal less than in 1918, and with a decreased total, the value of the codfishery was far below the previous year. Nevertheless the worth of the whole venture, at an average of \$10.00 per quintal, brought in to the fishermen the handsome sum of \$14,850,000. The by-products of the Cod—Common Oil and Refined Oil added \$600,000 for the latter and \$700,000 for the former to the fish value, making a grand total for the industry of \$16,150,000. The total value for 1918 was \$23,127,800. The Herring fishery gave returns of about 200,000 barrels of pickled.

(Continued on next page.)

1919--The Memorabilia

halt bulk and frozen, and was considered an average one, but the demand for high prices from the fishermen would not be met by corresponding prices to packers by New York buyers. One result of this was, unfortunately, an inferior pack of Scotch cured, which did not tend to encourage outside purchasers to speculate largely on the market, and the consequence was that the industry became demoralized and heavy losses were suffered by some exporters. The value of the catch may be reckoned at two and a half million dollars. There appears to be a tendency, with the opening of the new season, to ask a more reasonable price from the nets, should this hold it will considerably help to restore confidence, and assist in winning back our lost prestige in American cities which buy largely of Newfoundland's Scotch cure. The outlook all round is hopeful and there need be no fear of wanting markets for all the products of our fisheries for 1920.

The Celebration of Peace

Though the Peace Treaty with Germany was formally signed on Saturday, June 28th, the official celebrations in Newfoundland did not take place until Monday and Tuesday, August 4th and 5th, both days being observed as general holidays. For Monday there was no regular programme prepared, the day being given up to individual rejoicing, wherein the people had an opportunity of expressing their sentiments of joy on the conclusion of the war, and the real conclusion of Peace. The weather was ideal for outdoor functions and Tuesday morning, August 5th, young and old alike were early astir. Many visitors from Avalonian towns had come into the city and these augmented the crowds thronging the streets to witness the pageant. At eleven o'clock the procession started from Cavendish Square; the work of organization being carried out thoroughly by the Grand Marshal, Lieut.-Col. Rendell, and his aides de camp. The line up of the procession was: Mounted Police; C. L. B. Band; Royal Naval Reserve; Great War Veterans, on foot; Great War Veterans, mounted; Captured German guns; Artillery; C.O.C. Band; C.O.C. St. John's and Bell Island; C. L. B. Bell Island; Jensen Camp invalids on motor trucks; Wounded Soldiers in decorated autos; Red Cross Nurses on foot; T. A. Band; Peace float drawn by four horses; Motor Cars decorated with National and Allied flags and colors; Britain and the Dominions; Decorated Motor Cars; S. A. Band; Belgium, 1914-19; More motor cars; Italy; Decorated motors; France; Joan of Arc; Motors resplendent with all the colors of national flags; Floral motors; Balkan States; More floral motors; Columbia; Still more decorated cars; Moonshine float, Clowns, Minstrels and last, but by no means least in point of natural get up, no less a personage than "The Kaiser" himself, represented by a pedigree porker.

The procession took its route up Military Road to Government House, passing under review of His Excellency, the Prime Minister and members of the Executive Council, the Mayor and City Fathers and the prize judges. Continuing along the Military Road it passed into Queen's Road, down Theatre Hill, along New Gower Street, reaching Water Street, coming back by way of Job Street, turning up Prescott and along Duckworth St. to the starting point, some 10,000 people having had the pleasure of witnessing the biggest variety demonstration ever seen in St. John's.

The afternoon was given to the children, who were entertained in the Shamrock Field afterwards taking in the Boy Scout sports on St. George's Field. A Peace dinner was given by the Governor at Government House. In the Parks dancing platforms were set up and hundreds enjoyed themselves in going through the numerous evolutions of the salutatory act. The various Bands very kindly gave concerts, which were patronised in force. St. John's had no reason to feel other than pleased with the Peace Celebrations, which will be remembered by all who witnessed as well as by those who participated in them.

The Prince's Visit.

Without doubt the biggest event of the year was the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, who arrived in Conception Bay on Monday, August 11th, on board the battleship Renown, the which anchoring in Conception Bay between Little Bell Island and Topsail, as the harbor of St. John's was not thought to be sufficiently commodious in which to turn the monster ship. The first landing (unofficial) of the royal visitor was made at Topsail, at which place he went ashore informally, the people of that beautiful little seaside town not recognizing, at the time, their future King. On Tuesday morning, H. M. S. Dauntless, having the Prince on board, escorted by H. M. S. Dragon, steamed through the Narrows, casting anchor at 11 o'clock. Punctually at noon, the first gun of the royal salute thundered forth