

# Collisions on the Grand Bank

## Danger That Lurks In the Pathway of the Fishing Smack Anchored In the Fog

The French Government Is Agitating a Scheme For an International Agreement Which Will Be of Great Benefit to American Fishermen. Some of the Ways of the Gloucester Fisher Folk.

FOR several years the French government has been agitating for an international conference to arrange transatlantic steamship routes so as to avoid the fishing fleet on the Grand bank, off Newfoundland. The proposition has received additional force from the recent sinking of the fishing schooner John A. Allan by the transatlantic liner Vaderland off the Georges bank. This collision occurred at daybreak during the prevalence of a fog so dense that barely the distance of a ship's length could be made out ahead. Although there was no loss of life, the entire crew of the seaver schooner, the incident may serve to bring about some lessening of the peril which menaces all vessels sailing in these uncertain waters, especially the large fleet of trawlers which frequents the region during the fishing season.

There are now certain international regulations for preventing collisions at sea, but they are insufficient. The Washington conference of 1889 prescribed certain limits and boundaries governing the outward and home routes of transatlantic lines, but there is abundant evidence that they are practically of little force. Competition has become so fierce that many dangers that might be avoided with comparative ease are met in a spirit of bravado that is anything but reassuring to the ocean traveler.

France is especially concerned for the safety of its fishing fleets on the banks. There has been scarcely a year without its record of losses of this nature. Some of these unfortunate ships vanish with all aboard, and their fate can only be conjectured, but from others remnants of crews escape and tell the story of their sorry fortunes. The death rate among the French trawlers in these dangerous waters totaled 314 men in

1905. Many of these accidents have been caused by ocean steamers sinking the fishing smacks lying at anchor amid the fogs on the banks, across which the liners race regardless of all obstacles, their sole aim being to make record runs.

There is little doubt that the enforcement of a rule prohibiting steam ves-

els of all classes from entering the banks would be regarded as a hardship, and there is no certainty that such a sweeping restriction could be made effective. All kinds of craft using steam as a motive power would fall under the condemnation—liners, freighters, and "tramps." It would be practically impossible to confine all these arbitrary routes to and from Europe without putting the Grand bank by means of gunboats or patrol cruisers. Perhaps

the greatest hardship would be felt by the steamers which ply between Canadian ports and especially those on St. Lawrence river. If they were not permitted to enter the banks it would mean an addition of several hundred miles to their course.

For more than a century diplomacy has been trying to arrange the fishing

ness of the Americans. They are too glad to handle American money and to find employment on American ships. They would feel as deep regret at any further restriction of American privileges as would any Gloucester fisherman. They know that while the industry is not as lucrative as formerly many a Gloucester fisherman is still

from the Newfoundland banks is a menace to the prosperity of that quaintest of New England coast towns. Any international agreement that would shut out all kinds of steam propelled craft from the region that has long been regarded by the Gloucester fisherman as his rightful domain would bring infinite satisfaction to the in-

first hardy Puritan seamen whose names have descended from generation to generation and have become identified with the business and professional life of the town.

In Gloucester all nationalities are bound together by one tie that is all convincing—the tie of life and death. Only those who have anchored on the

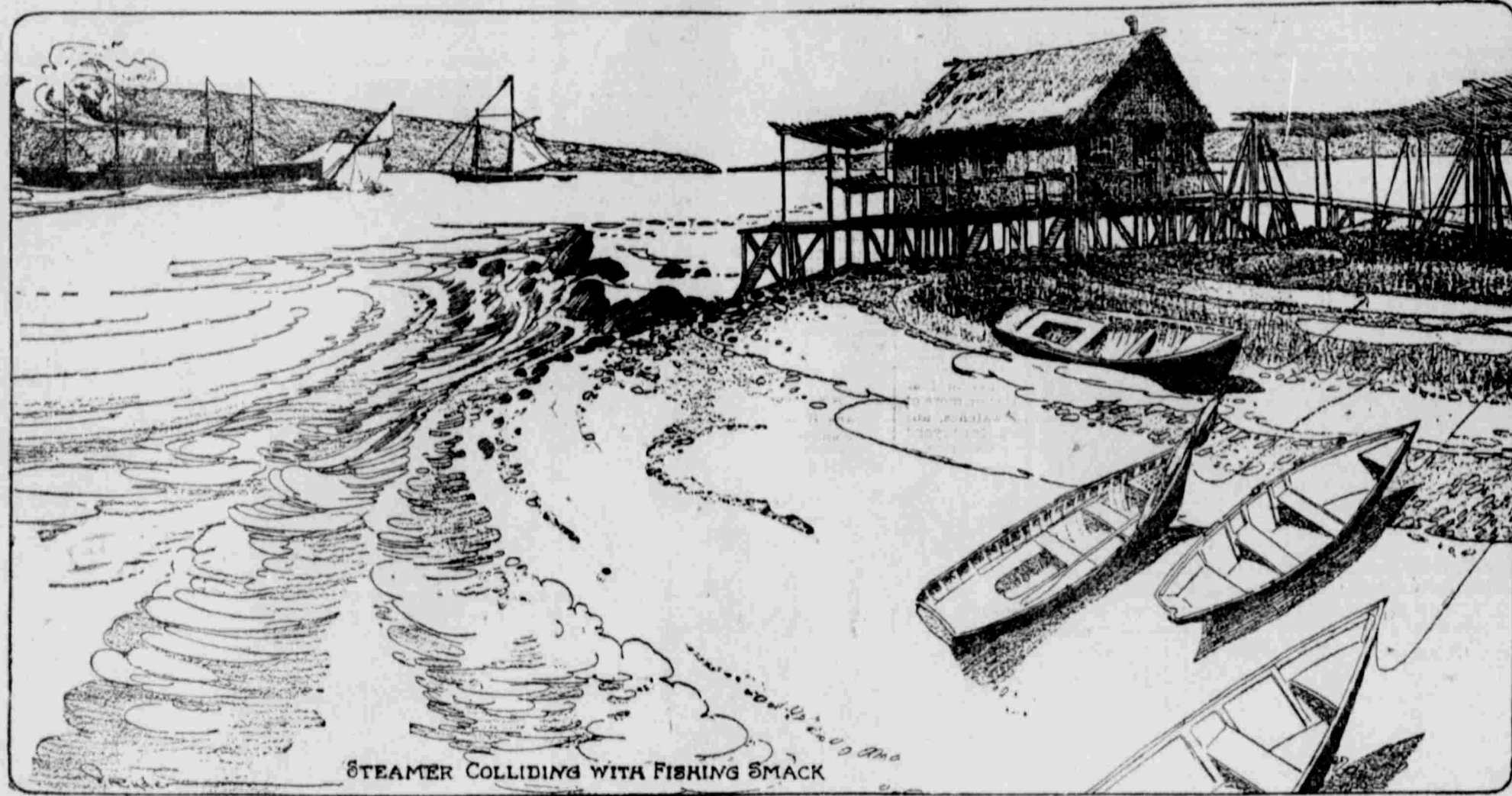
in weather so wicked that a yacht is as useless as a log of wood the Gloucester sail and stand out for the banks in the most matter of fact way. A true Gloucester schooner built for cod fishing and in winter for the frozen herring trade is from 100 to 125 feet in length. She will draw from eleven to twelve feet of water and carry a mainmast seventy-five feet in height. Such a vessel is built with especial view to being easy to anchor in a heavy sea. This is one of the distinguishing features of the Gloucester craft, for practically all of the fishing is done from dories, and the smacks lie at anchor throughout.

The amount and variety of appliances carried by one of these fishing vessels are bewildering. On every trip to the banks the smack is fitted out with enough tackle of all descriptions to furnish a tackle store. This is necessary for the vessels have only themselves to depend upon for a period varying from four weeks to three months and must be able to replace at a moment's notice any article of gear that may be broken or lost.

The American fishermen employ three methods of fishing—with nets, with trawls and with hand lines. Gill nets are set at the surface to trap mackerel, herring and other fish that swim on the surface. The meshes are just large enough to admit the head of the fish, and as the twine is very fine the fish swim into them blindly and become entangled by the gills so that they cannot escape. The seine net used for taking mackerel and herring is called the "purse seine." It is an immense and complicated net, about 1,200 to 1,400 feet in length and with a depth of from 60 to 100 feet. It is an expensive affair, the price running from \$500 to \$1,000.

The trawl, used almost exclusively by the French fishing fleet on the banks, is a long line with hooks set at intervals of a few feet—three feet for cod, twelve to fifteen for haddock. These lines are baited on board the smack and are then coiled carefully in tubs so that they will not become entangled. When the dories go out each takes its quota of tubs of trawl lines and sets them at various distances from the smack. Trawls run from 4,000 to 12,000 feet in length and carry from 1,500 to 3,000 hooks. A trawling vessel carries from three to nine dories, and two men go with each dory.

French craft still exceed all others on the banks, and that is sufficient reason for the republic's activity in the matter. ARTHUR B. LAWTON.



STEAMER COLLIDING WITH FISHING SMACK

sels of all classes from entering the banks would be regarded as a hardship, and there is no certainty that such a sweeping restriction could be made effective. All kinds of craft using steam as a motive power would fall under the condemnation—liners, freighters, and "tramps." It would be practically impossible to confine all these arbitrary routes to and from Europe without putting the Grand bank by means of gunboats or patrol cruisers. Perhaps

industry of these banks to suit American and Canadian fishermen, not to take into the consideration those of other nationalities. It has not achieved a perfect success thus far. The Canadian complains that practically every treaty entered into for the regulation of fishing off Newfoundland has favored Uncle Sam. Be this as it may, it is a fact that the Newfoundlanders themselves do not join in the general complaint against the "all pervasive-

the possessor of a fat bank account and owns the house in which he lives. They realize that the Gloucester influence is still paramount on the banks, and they have set their sturdy faces against any legislation that will lessen it.

In two centuries and a half Gloucester has built up a population of about 30,000 entirely by the fishing industry. Anything that interferes with the free passage of Gloucester ships to and

habitants of the industrious "white walled town."

Of the more than 5,000 fishermen of Gloucester who go to the banks a slight majority nowadays are Scandinavians. Those American born come next, the remainder being Nova Scotians and Portuguese. All of them, however, consider themselves Americans, as far as all practical purposes are concerned, and share the peculiar clannish feeling engendered by the

Grand bank can appreciate the mystery, the awful uncertainty. The average yearly loss among Gloucester fishermen is 100. Men frozen to death, vessels run down by steamers, disappearance of dories—all these are events of weekly occurrence. A life of such monstrous risk appeals to every human heart.

The Gloucester fishing smack is still the staunchest thing that floats. It is not only as fast as a modern yacht, but

the machinery of the law to procure the annulment of the marriage.

### GETS FIFTY A MONTH.

The count's father meanwhile allows her \$50 a month. That is a beggarly stipend for a countess, though it is a big sum for a washerwoman's daughter. However, she does not think it enough, and brought an action against her august father-in-law to get her allowance increased to \$125 a month, on the ground that as she and the count, while they were together, had lived at the rate of \$40,000 a year—albeit on credit—to be compelled to live on a \$500 a year scale was a terrible hardship. She contended that she should be treated as a countess rather than as a daughter of the tub. But this view did not prevail with the court, and the verdict went against her. It was pointed out to her, furthermore, that if the marriage were not annulled, she could get no allowance at all. So she is left to ponder over the question whether it is better to be an ex-countess on \$50 a month, or a grass widow countess with nothing at all and the washing-tub her only means of earning a livelihood. The next stage will be an action for the dissolution of the marriage on the ground that when it was contracted, Count Erasmus Erbach-Erbach was non compos mentis. Whether or no the countess contests it, it is pretty sure to succeed in a German court. In that event, the count will no doubt be speedily restored to reason, and in due course, will become the reigning count himself and figure among the shining lights of the hereditary aristocracy.

### MARRIED LAST YEAR.

The count's marriage occurred only last year, and doubtless the main features of the queer story are still fresh in the memories of American readers. The marriage took place in London, because there, like parties being over age, parental objections don't count. The count's father and the other members of the family raised Cain over it. The Erbach-Erbachs are no end of hereditary swells. They belong to the mediocrity nobility, which means being over the top of the world, but not the royal families of Europe. The head of the house is entitled to style himself a "serene highness." By law, too, designed to protect their blue blood from plebeian taint, the offspring of a mesalliance, as in the case of royalty, are cursed, the hereditary "house laws" of the Erbach-Erbachs, which have been in force for over 500 years, provide furthermore that the head of the house may disinherit any double-barreled Erbach who marries a woman not of royal rank. At a solemn family council, the threat of disinheritation was launched against the contumacious eldest son and heir.

### HEROIC DEFIANCE.

He answered it in a strain of heroic defiance. Not for a moment did he regret the step he had taken. He loved his wife and she loved him, and though of humble birth she was far worthier of life-long devotion than any of the pampered daughters of royalty or hereditary petty potentates. As for being deprived of his income by his frate father, that did not bother him a bit. He rejoiced in the opportunity it afforded him to prove to the Erbach-Erbachs and the hereditary aristocrats of Europe generally that there was still left a man of noble birth who welcomed the chance of showing his love for the purest and best woman on earth by earning a living for her. And so on and so on.

### THE SEQUEL COMING.

It sounded very fine. The hereditary workers clapped their hands. This is a man of the right sort, they said; he shows the proper spirit; he is too good for the aristocracy. He is one of the people. They said "wait." And it did not prove a long wait, either. As long as the heir to the princely Erbach-Erbachs could live on credit, he and the washerwoman's daughter lived happily together, and the question of raising the wherewithal did not keep him awake nights. But when his credit was exhausted and it became a question of hustling for a living or going penniless, he saw a great awkward light. He left his wife, crept back home and said to his family, get me out of this awful hole I've got myself into and I'll submit to anything. And they are helping him out of it.

## NOVEL WORK OF FRENCH WOMAN.

(Continued from page 14.)

fors were made her, especially by American visitors, if she would consent to sell her exhibits. Mme. Meyer wisely refused, and for the following reasons: Her parlance was not sufficiently perfected. It is true, she had by ceaseless experiments at last discovered a means of treating it so that it was proof against heat, cold and moisture. This was already an immense step forward, for her earlier work was apt to crack, warp and shrink. But this relative perfection was not such as could satisfy an artist who took her art seriously.

Her mind was set upon discovering two processes, how to intensify the color and solidity of her clay. Hence was of opinion that she would never succeed in giving her pansies, for instance, the depth of color and velvety surface natural to these flowers, and she laughingly promised her the pick of his studio if she proved him to be mistaken. In a year, to his surprise and delight, Mme. Meyer was able to claim her prize. Her coloring is achieved at by a kind of incrustation and, parlance being transparent, the most beautiful and delicate effects are thus obtained.

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or worn in the hair or dress without the least risk of breaking. The process is, of course, the inventor's secret, and is now patented. At this year's salon, Mme. Meyer is represented by a branch of honeysuckle (for an epergne) and a bunch of for-get-me-nots. She has presented to the state the branch of apple blossoms above mentioned, and the gift, which has been accepted, will in all probability be exhibited at the museum du Luxembourg.

### THUMB AND FINGER.

Mlle. Suzanne Meyer told me some interesting things about her work and methods. She kneads her "pate" (the crumb of a French roll) between her thumb and first finger. The process is very fatiguing, as the kneading has to be very thoroughly done. One of these days, the artist hopes to be able to do this by a mechanical process—a mill, for instance. She usually prepares and colors the pate, ready for use, as a painter does his palette. Her coloring is obtained both from aquarelle and oil colors. At one time she made free use of paint brushes, but now her sole tools are her deft fingers and a pair of scissors.

Though this is not merely a flower fairy, she is perhaps her favorite work. She also finds her parlance well suited to drawing room, knick-knacks for the toilet table or drawing room, as well as for statuary. These little works of art are also works of patient devotion, often demanding many months of unremitting toil. Mme. Meyer spent five months over her exhibit at this year's salon—a spray of honeysuckle and a bunch of forget-me-nots. A single cornflower (flower, bud and stalk) takes four days to make; a daisy one day. Other flowers, more simple in structure, demand less time. A violet, for instance, can be made in five minutes.

R. F. TATE.

### CURED RAY FEVER AND SUMMER COLD.

A. J. Nubbaum, Batesville, Indiana, writes: "Last year I suffered for three months with a summer cold so distressing that I was unable to do my work. I had many of the symptoms of ray fever, and a doctor's prescription did not reach my case, and I took several medicines which seemed to only aggravate my case. Fortunately I insisted upon having Foley's Honey and Tar and it quickly cured me of my cold. I have since used it with the same success." For sale by F. J. Hill Drug Co.

### MME. HADING'S MODE OF DRESS

Long, Loose Robes of Rich Materials Worn Gracefully Without Corsets.

PARIS.—But perhaps the most individual dresser among Parisian actresses is beautiful Jane Hading, who has lately taken London by storm in the flowered silks and patch and powder of La Pompadour. From the very beginning of her stage career Mme. Hading realized that here was a difficult figure to dress, and she wisely refused to conform to any traditions. Beyond the slight support of a narrow waist and hip girdle she wears no corsets, and her simply coiffed head, with its mass of dark hair dressed at the nape of the neck, still defies the only wilful test of the hour. This almost religious neglect of corsets is said to be inspired by a fear for her beauty, which she loves, if somewhat indifferent artist believes would have more wear and tear with the stiff discomfort of stays. Every great maker realizes her need in this respect, and from the plain tailor gown which she wore in one play at the Gaiety, to the many soft tea gowns which she affects always, everything hangs from the shoulders. In fact, Mme. Hading is said to have introduced the tea gown in Paris, and like Mme. Bernhardt she knows the graceful allure of sleeves which are not too big. The tailor gown worn by Mme. Hading at the Gaiety has served as a model for many women of different figures with a distance for corsets. Comprising a plain princess skirt, and an almost skirt-length redingote, half fitting, with slashed sleeves and cavalier revers, this toilet showed the picturesque actress at her best. Big velvet buttons in a deep-red than the cloth of the gown ornamented the sleeves and front of the redingote, there set in simulated but-

tonholes of white satin piping. A rich blouse of antique lace was worn with this gown, every inch of which expressed the graceful Hading looseness, full neck and sleeves ruffles of the lace giving the look of caressing luxury which she loves about her throat and hands.

Many of Mme. Hading's loose oil coats and mantles also serve as valuable suggestions to makers great and small, and to her is ascribed the revival of the little cavalier capes which some of the big houses are putting forward for autumn and winter. In "La Pompadour," Mme. Hading's gowns are of the old board-like silks, one gown with raised flower embroideries against pale blue being a thing of indescribable magnificence. The splendid laces employed with these toilets are said to be real, the patterns employing the formal baskets and looped garlands and miniature frames of the long ago.

### GIVEN UP TO DIE.

B. Sprigell, 1204 N. Virginia St., Evansville, Ind., writes: "For over five years I was troubled with kidney and bladder affections which caused me much pain and worry. I lost flesh and was all run down, and a year ago had to abandon work entirely. I had three of the best physicians who did me no good and I was practically given up to die. Foley's Kidney Cure was recommended and the first bottle gave me great relief, and after taking the second bottle I was entirely cured." For sale by F. J. Hill Drug Co.

### PROVO CANYON EXCURSION

Via D & R G. Sunday, Aug 12th

Train leaves Salt Lake 8:00 a. m. Returning leave Upper Falls, 3:10 p. m. and 8:30 p. m. The latter train will connect with No. 3 at Provo, arriving at Salt Lake, 11:00 p. m.

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A FILIPINO STUDENT. Luisa Sison is one of the four young women sent recently from the Philippines to be educated in Philadelphia



schools. She is a pure blooded Filipino and is the daughter of an official in the employ of the government. Miss Sison is taking a course in domestic science and is an exceedingly bright girl.

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### AUGUST OUTING

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