

MRS. PANKHURST AND THE SUFFRAGE DISCUSSED SUBJECT AT GREAT LENGTH

An Illuminating History of the Movement—Questions Asked and Answered

(From Thursday's Daily) In the audience which heard Mrs. Pankhurst in the Victoria theatre last night there were obviously many anti-suffragists, but it is doubtful if anywhere that she chief apostle of "votes for women" has spoken throughout the English-speaking world so respectfully so close and so respectful attention as she did here.

The chairwoman spoke briefly in introduction of the speaker of the evening, whom she referred to as one of the truly great women of the world. For this conservative city she thought the audience was large, and she congratulated Victoria on having one of the five Canadian cities to have the opportunity of hearing Mrs. Pankhurst on her present visit.

Mrs. Pankhurst spoke for almost two hours, never at a loss for words. She speaks clearly and distinctly, but in the low-pitched and well-modulated tones of the educated English woman, and uses hardly any gestures, for the greater part of the time standing with her hands behind her back. She smiles slightly at times as she recalls some instance of defeating the watchfulness of the police or turning a point to open the eyes of the speaker, but generally she is grave-faced and earnest-looking out over her audience with the deep-set, dreaming eyes of the zealot.

It was in the answering of questions at the close of her address that Mrs. Pankhurst showed herself at the best, replying smartly to all in a manner that displayed long experience in meeting the besicker of an old crowd on an official gathering. The questions, on their part, set an example to the sisterhood by concise, pertinent, respectfully put queries. Whether they were all satisfied with the answers given or not the way in which they were turned on some of them amused friends and foe alike.

At the outset Mrs. Pankhurst met a slight interruption, and it may have been the way she met it which encouraged any further remarks during her speech. She began by saying that all over the world there was a woman's movement when someone in the gallery said "no." She at once pointed to the speaker of one who had not "observed what is patent to so many."

She went on to describe the movement as a spontaneous one, although its main force was always the same, owing to the variance in conditions, but still, finding its expression in many ways, was simultaneous and spontaneous. In Turkey the movement was for education, with a removal of some restrictions on the free movement of women. The Sultan granted the women an audience—and here Mrs. Pankhurst critically left her seat to infer a comment on the "Princess Assuith" in countries accustomed to be called civilized, with so-called representative institutions for men, the demand was for full rights of citizenship, because, through the vote "in countries that call their government representative" was the only means of securing remedy for grievances.

In Canada women were asking for votes in England they were doing something more than asking because after fifty years of patient demand they had decided to initiate the men and translate their energies into practical methods. In answer to those who would counsel patience still, she replied that the movement in England was old enough in matter of time during which the demand was being made for relief to be granted. During that time the number of enfranchised men had grown from 750,000 to 7,500,000 but women still remained not enfranchised. Judicial decisions had declared women to be "persons" where pains and penalties were concerned but not as to the exercise of rights and privileges. The first woman's suffrage society was formed in Manchester in the early sixties by John Stuart Mill and among its most notable members was Jacob Bright, whom the women believed to be a greater man than his more famous brother.

Mrs. Pankhurst shortly traced the history of the Reform Bill of 1832, John Bright's woman suffrage bill of 1870, and later attempts to set a similar bill through efforts always defeated, she claimed because the government never gave the bill a chance to be considered. The Bright bill was a one-clause one, reading: "In all acts of parliament relating to the representation and election of persons shall be held to mean women as well as men." This Mrs. Pankhurst claimed would have applied in Canada England and everywhere in the Empire and given women votes. When the franchise

was extended to agricultural laborers in the eighties, she said, Gladstone killed a woman suffrage amendment by proposing the Liberals who would have supported it into voting against it by threatening to abandon the whole bill.

Generation after generation, she thought, the same arguments had been used and women had been asked to show their fitness—here the men got another Parthian shot in the aside that men never had to show fitness before asking for the ballot. She continued: "Women canvassed for their relatives and friends and taught men how to use the vote they could not get themselves. The men admitted that these were exceptional women but that the rest of them, the great majority of them, could not be trusted with the ballot. So these exceptional women thought that if they had been doing the dirty political work of the men they would go back to the level of their class so that all might rise together as enfranchised women."

This brought the movement to the beginning of the century and on to the time when a Liberal government was likely to get into power, said Mrs. Pankhurst, with its Liberal principles of "government by and for the people," "taxation without representation is tyranny" and "all government rests on the consent of the governed." The society which she represented was then formed for the purpose of forcing women's suffrage into practical politics out of the realm of fact, forcing it into the press which had hitherto maintained an absolute boycott on all news articles of correspondence respecting female suffrage.

"You may or may not approve of the methods we have adopted," said Mrs. Pankhurst, "but I should like to ask you, if you were in our position, as anxious as we to get this question asked, feeling you could no longer keep your self-respect till it was done, would you have found a better way? Meetings had failed, meetings had failed, letters to the newspapers had failed, although we had converted members of parliament to our side of the point that we had a majority in the House for many years our efforts had failed, and we decided to initiate the methods of the men as far as applied to this matter. We began with strictly constitutional methods adopted by men, and then, seeing men not at all averse to being unconstitutional when constitutional means became too slow, we initiated them there."

Mrs. Pankhurst went on to describe what she termed "so-called militant tactics," beginning with the efforts to have first Premier Asquith and then Sir Edward Grey receive a deputation, proceeding to the questioning of the Forester, Secretary by Annie Kenney, Oldham, the first martyr of the cause, and Christabel Pankhurst and their arrest and imprisonment; and the further "so-called militant methods," which were caused by repression. She vividly included in the term "repression" the fact that the newspapers after a while gave up mentioning the asking of questions by suffragettes at meetings and thus defeated the publicity desired. It had been only ministers who were asked questions, she explained, but women had had their rights of free speech seriously interfered with by bands of young men who, by means of their own papers, asked questions of all speakers and interrupting remarks. Every interruption was pertinent, "every woman had her particular interruption made," she said, and the speaker made it except at the proper place.

Then came the spectacular appearances of women from concealed points, they were thrown out of meetings and affected their object of drawing attention to the fact that women paid taxes, had a right to a voice in the education of children and such matters, and stone-throwing which so many thought unadvisable was adopted because women could not get into meetings or hold meetings outside; the men were called, again, but stones were not thrown as men threw them, but merely to carry questions and suffrage sentiments through back windows of halls to the feet of speakers.

"If women had the recognized ways men have of getting to meetings not one of us would want to go to their meetings and listen to their exceedingly dull speakers," added Mrs. Pankhurst, with a tremulous voice. Next came the deputations to Westminster, following up the constitutional right to petition the government (representing the King) and meetings in which not more than thirteen persons should be in any deputation. This was the occasion on which, the speaker said, she was first arrested.

"I want to tell you and I do so on my responsibility as a leader of the movement," continued Mrs. Pankhurst, "that what the newspapers say about the biting and scratching of policemen and using our hat-pins is absolutely untrue; that what you have read in newspapers about young girls in their teens is also untrue. No woman is accepted in a deputation who is not over 21 years of age. I wish the laws of Canada were as careful about girls in their teens as the women are who are fighting. The women in the deputations were not the shrieking, hysterical women the newspapers have led you to believe, but women who had learned self-repression, and if this was followed by outbreaks on the part of younger women these young women had cause when they saw the way their leaders were treated."

Another method absolutely constitutional was that of taking part in every contested election. Mrs. Pankhurst said, referring presumably to by-elections. They worked against the government candidate to make the government feel it was expedient to give votes to women and dangerous to refuse. They had done this so well that the government had absolutely no majority now but was dependent on the Irish Labor members. Mrs. Pankhurst did not say, however, whether she expected any succeeding government to do more for "the cause."

Behind all this manifestation which some thought so unusual there must have been some cause, and there were causes which led to these demonstrations so frequent to women, she said. If Canada did not need the suffrage now the time was not far distant when the growth of population in the great cities would make this country feel the need of votes for women. She went on to speak of the need of a healthy womanhood for the motherhood of the future, the unhealthy and deteriorating surroundings of child and young female labor in the mills and of the old laws, the divorce laws, marriage laws affecting women, the social question and similar subjects.

The men were given credit by the speaker for wonderful feats of engineering, but in dealing with human beings, she said, men had made a miserable mess of it. Intelligent women to-day realized that men had failed miserably in trying to do woman's work as well as their own. The men had their work out to try to make for their party and no time to attend to managing affairs. There was room for women of leisure, education and training to come in and help men. She declared that legislators to-day were elected because they could pay their election expenses, could spend their money and could be trusted to follow the party leaders and vote. The agitation for votes for women she described as the twentieth century manifestation of the woman movement for larger opportunities of self-expression, and the right to a say in the fixing of standards for women.

Addressing the women in the audience, Mrs. Pankhurst said: "Most of the women in this meeting form an excuse for continuing our struggle. You are evidently women who have had the difficulties of life, women who have had homes provided for them. But you are only a minority of the women. In England women of your class are coming out and doing the most important part of the work. We ask you to do your part. We ask you to co-operate in the making of the national home as the best of us co-operate in the making of the good individual home."

At the close questions were invited and this proved the most interesting part of the meeting. The first evidently came from a Socialist, dragged in capitalism and was met by the reply that the wrong man who tried to get in his side of suffrage was to be expelled from the suffragettes.

The man who asked if the ultimate aim of the suffragettes was not to wrest the legislative power from men and eventually disfranchise them was assured that women, who had for so long experienced being outside, would not deprive their brothers of what was so necessary for themselves. All this was being done with a view to another questioner wanted to know if law-breakers should vote. Mrs. Pankhurst replied that there was a gentleman in the British cabinet who had said he had been a law-breaker in order to become a law-maker, and quoted Gladstone to the effect that men abstained from violence liberties would never be won.

The man who suggested that the highest duties of women would prevent them from taking any real interest in politics, she answered that so long as politics interfered with woman's highest duty it was right she should have a vote to fit herself to perform those highest duties.

"How does Bonar Law stand?" was asked and Mrs. Pankhurst replied: "I am glad to say that Bonar Law is so woman suffragist. In that respect he is a better Liberal than Mr. Asquith. The man who asked why women did not run their own paper was flattered and answered they do, and a very live sheet too.

The very pertinent question was put as to whether the hurling of a brass-bound book at Lloyd George by a male member was approved by the suffragettes. "That is the way men show their indignation," Mrs. Pankhurst said. She went on to say that she was not angry at Lloyd George's way of answering the questions put by men, but at the allegations that men were paid to interrupt.

"However, it is an affair between men," she continued. "Gentlemen will see these points of honor among themselves. Whereat the audience smiled audibly. The answer to the natural follow-up query "Was the man justified?" was "I might as well say 'no' as 'yes' because she did not know the facts of the assault on the Chancellor and could not express an opinion. Mrs. Pankhurst said: "I know some of us justly angry. Violence committed a long time ago even to the taking of life. All I know is that statesmen who deliberately insult people who differ from them are running very great risks, especially when the insult is to men. It would be more prudent to confine their insults to women. We have borne them for years."

Mrs. Pankhurst professed that women were not ambitious to go to parliament, where private members had few rights left, but would seek to influence the leaders through the press. She made the assertion that womanhood suffrage has not been asked for in England and was only proposed to kill the demand for woman suffrage. After some further questions had been asked and answered Mrs. Pankhurst was presented with bouquets and baskets of flowers, and a vote of thanks was adopted on the motion of Mayor Morley, seconded by Miss Agnes Deans Cameron. The curtain rang down at 11.30.

IS FINEST CRAFT OF C.P.R. FLEET ALICE EMBODIES ALL LATEST INNOVATIONS

New Princess Finely Finished Off—Is Practically an Un-sinkable Steamer

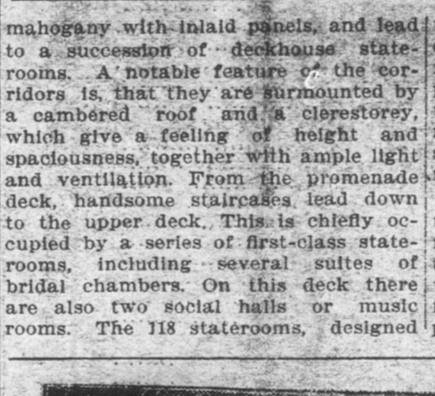
The steamer Princess Alice, which arrived Tuesday, is a splendid addition to the Canadian Pacific fleet. Her passenger accommodation embodies all that the experience of the owners and skill of the builders could devise, and the ship will be one of the handsomest in her service. On the promenade deck, the observation room is placed forward, and the smoke-room aft. Both of these comfortable saloons have large plate glass windows, so as to give passengers an uninterrupted view of the magnificent scenery of the coast along which the vessel will pass. The observation room is handsomely paneled in mahogany, and the smoke-room is lined oak, relieved by hampered upper panels, depicting ancient totem poles of North American Indians. There are also pictures of trees, fruits and grain of Canada. The furniture is upholstered in both these rooms, and throughout the ship have been very carefully studied. Comfortable lounging chairs, writing tables, etc., and an open fireplace, an innovation which has been appreciated by those who have travelled on the Princess Alice, are other pleasing features.

The corridors between the observation and smoke-rooms are of polished mahogany with inlaid panels, and lead to a succession of "deckhouse" staterooms. A notable feature of the corridors is that they are illuminated by their latest patent system. The oil is forced into the furnaces by a concealed spray through a specially constructed nozzle, and at once ignites. When burning the fuel on this system all brickwork is removed from the furnaces. The scheme is so perfect that complete combustion takes place within a foot or two of the furnace front, and an ideal of the silencing prevention of smoke realized may be capable of supplying the boilers with the main engines working at full power. The air pumps are also of Weir's independent twin air pump patterns, of the latest and best make. Feed filters, feed water heaters and evaporators are supplied, as in all first class machinery outfits.

The vessel was given exhaustive trials on the Tyne before sailing, and as she was fitted with the Wigham-Richardson patent oil burner, trials were made both with coal and oil, and as her boilers were of such ample capacity there was little difference in the speed with the two kinds of fuel. On trial, with from 175 to 180 pounds boiler pressure, she averaged 15 revolutions per minute, and the average horsepower for the four hours was 4,200. Her draft of water was about 14 feet 2 inches, and as the weather was bad, there being a fresh northerly wind, with a heavy swell, and the vessel pitching and rolling, her speed was slightly under 14 knots, but it is expected in the smooth waters here she will show a better speed.

NEW C. P. R. STEAMER PRINCESS ALICE

Which excels all other vessels of the fleet in magnificence. This photograph was taken when the steamer was undergoing her speed trials before leaving for Victoria.



Which excels all other vessels of the fleet in magnificence. This photograph was taken when the steamer was undergoing her speed trials before leaving for Victoria.

Equipped with a cellular double-bottom and seven watertight bulkheads, the Princess Alice is practically un-sinkable. The officials of the C. P. R. have made every arrangement to protect the lives of the travelling public. Sufficient lifeboats, life-rafts, life-preservers and other life-saving devices have been placed on the ship so that in case of accident it is almost impossible for a fatality to occur. In the double bottom of the vessel the tanks for the storing of part of the oil to be used as fuel have been constructed, and 1,750 barrels of the liquid can be held in them. Fire hose and other apparatus has been distributed throughout the steamer, so that in case of fire the blaze may be speedily extinguished. The C. P. R. always aims to provide every means for the protection and safety of the passengers who travel on their boats, and the Alice has all the latest methods for fire fighting and life-saving.

FIRST CLASS DINING ROOM

for comfort, are fitted with every convenience, all rooms being provided with upper and lower berth lights. Several rooms have portable wall lamps, portable radiators, and both cold and hot running water. Two of the four bridal chambers amidships are finished in "birds-eye maple," and two without, with four-poster brass beds and bath connecting. Several of the staterooms are arranged for use as card rooms on day trips, adjoining rooms being fitted with sliding partitions, card tables and extra seats. All

MURDERED BY BANDITS

Los Angeles, Cal., Dec. 21.—Bandits murdered Frank Gillette, an American, on his large coffee plantation near Rosa, Mexico, territory of Toluca, Monday. He made away with \$40,000 worth of plunder a few days ago, says reports received today. They bound Mrs. Gillette, the coffee grower and ranchman, in the house, taking much valuable jewelry, saw in the meantime a detachment surrounded up a score of thoroughbred horses valued at more than \$150,000, and made their escape.

lower berths are convertible into coaches. On the main deck aft is the dining saloon, a handsome apartment paneled in beautiful Italian walnut. A noticeable feature in this room is also the provision of specially large plate glass windows. The saloon is arranged with small tables, both at the side being enclosed in bays. At the after end of the dining-room is the pantry, and behind that the galley. Underneath the dining-room is the first-class

restaurant where meals may be taken "à la carte." The seating capacity of the dining-room provides for 100 persons. Oil Fuel Equipment. The Princess Alice has been built to fulfill the requirements of the Canadian government for Pacific coast and channel service, and carries the highest class of Lloyd's registry. She is the first of the C. P. R. fleet specially built to burn oil fuel for steam generation in the boilers, although oil burning apparatus has been fitted to several of

FIRST CLASS SMOKING ROOM

the four-cylinder, triple expansion engine, with cylinders 27, 42, 48 1/2, and 3 feet 8 inch stroke. The cylinders are all fitted with a separate liner, as the valve seats in all slide valves. The h. p. and l. p. have piston valves, while the l. p.'s are double ported balance slide valves. The propeller is right-handed, of the built-up type, the boss being of cast steel, with four movable blades of manganese bronze. The feed pumps are of Weir's duplex pattern. Each pump is 8 inches in diameter, with steam cylinder 10 1/2 inches, the stroke being 24 inches, and each one is

capable of supplying the boilers with the main engines working at full power. The air pumps are also of Weir's independent twin air pump patterns, of the latest and best make. Feed filters, feed water heaters and evaporators are supplied, as in all first class machinery outfits. The vessel was given exhaustive trials on the Tyne before sailing, and as she was fitted with the Wigham-Richardson patent oil burner, trials were made both with coal and oil, and as her boilers were of such ample capacity there was little difference in the speed with the two kinds of fuel. On trial, with from 175 to 180 pounds boiler pressure, she averaged 15 revolutions per minute, and the average horsepower for the four hours was 4,200. Her draft of water was about 14 feet 2 inches, and as the weather was bad, there being a fresh northerly wind, with a heavy swell, and the vessel pitching and rolling, her speed was slightly under 14 knots, but it is expected in the smooth waters here she will show a better speed.

FIRST CLASS DINING ROOM

Equipped with a cellular double-bottom and seven watertight bulkheads, the Princess Alice is practically un-sinkable. The officials of the C. P. R. have made every arrangement to protect the lives of the travelling public. Sufficient lifeboats, life-rafts, life-preservers and other life-saving devices have been placed on the ship so that in case of accident it is almost impossible for a fatality to occur. In the double bottom of the vessel the tanks for the storing of part of the oil to be used as fuel have been constructed, and 1,750 barrels of the liquid can be held in them. Fire hose and other apparatus has been distributed throughout the steamer, so that in case of fire the blaze may be speedily extinguished. The C. P. R. always aims to provide every means for the protection and safety of the passengers who travel on their boats, and the Alice has all the latest methods for fire fighting and life-saving.

POWERFUL ENGINES

As the steamer has been built on

for comfort, are fitted with every convenience, all rooms being provided with upper and lower berth lights. Several rooms have portable wall lamps, portable radiators, and both cold and hot running water. Two of the four bridal chambers amidships are finished in "birds-eye maple," and two without, with four-poster brass beds and bath connecting. Several of the staterooms are arranged for use as card rooms on day trips, adjoining rooms being fitted with sliding partitions, card tables and extra seats. All

FIRST CLASS DINING ROOM

for comfort, are fitted with every convenience, all rooms being provided with upper and lower berth lights. Several rooms have portable wall lamps, portable radiators, and both cold and hot running water. Two of the four bridal chambers amidships are finished in "birds-eye maple," and two without, with four-poster brass beds and bath connecting. Several of the staterooms are arranged for use as card rooms on day trips, adjoining rooms being fitted with sliding partitions, card tables and extra seats. All

MURDERED BY BANDITS

Los Angeles, Cal., Dec. 21.—Bandits murdered Frank Gillette, an American, on his large coffee plantation near Rosa, Mexico, territory of Toluca, Monday. He made away with \$40,000 worth of plunder a few days ago, says reports received today. They bound Mrs. Gillette, the coffee grower and ranchman, in the house, taking much valuable jewelry, saw in the meantime a detachment surrounded up a score of thoroughbred horses valued at more than \$150,000, and made their escape.

particularly fine lines and her engines have indicated as high as 4,900 horse-power, a good speed has been attained by the Alice. Her motive power consists of four Scotch boilers, 15 feet 7 inches outside diameter by 22 feet long, with three Morton furnaces 4 feet 1 inch diameter each. The total grate surface in all boilers is 830 square feet, and the heating surface 10,900. The boilers have been built and passed both board of trade and Lloyd's for 180 pounds working pressure. The engine



FIRST CLASS SMOKING ROOM

restaurant where meals may be taken "à la carte." The seating capacity of the dining-room provides for 100 persons. Oil Fuel Equipment. The Princess Alice has been built to fulfill the requirements of the Canadian government for Pacific coast and channel service, and carries the highest class of Lloyd's registry. She is the first of the C. P. R. fleet specially built to burn oil fuel for steam generation in the boilers, although oil burning apparatus has been fitted to several of

capable of supplying the boilers with the main engines working at full power. The air pumps are also of Weir's independent twin air pump patterns, of the latest and best make. Feed filters, feed water heaters and evaporators are supplied, as in all first class machinery outfits. The vessel was given exhaustive trials on the Tyne before sailing, and as she was fitted with the Wigham-Richardson patent oil burner, trials were made both with coal and oil, and as her boilers were of such ample capacity there was little difference in the speed with the two kinds of fuel. On trial, with from 175 to 180 pounds boiler pressure, she averaged 15 revolutions per minute, and the average horsepower for the four hours was 4,200. Her draft of water was about 14 feet 2 inches, and as the weather was bad, there being a fresh northerly wind, with a heavy swell, and the vessel pitching and rolling, her speed was slightly under 14 knots, but it is expected in the smooth waters here she will show a better speed.

FIRST CLASS DINING ROOM

Equipped with a cellular double-bottom and seven watertight bulkheads, the Princess Alice is practically un-sinkable. The officials of the C. P. R. have made every arrangement to protect the lives of the travelling public. Sufficient lifeboats, life-rafts, life-preservers and other life-saving devices have been placed on the ship so that in case of accident it is almost impossible for a fatality to occur. In the double bottom of the vessel the tanks for the storing of part of the oil to be used as fuel have been constructed, and 1,750 barrels of the liquid can be held in them. Fire hose and other apparatus has been distributed throughout the steamer, so that in case of fire the blaze may be speedily extinguished. The C. P. R. always aims to provide every means for the protection and safety of the passengers who travel on their boats, and the Alice has all the latest methods for fire fighting and life-saving.

POWERFUL ENGINES

As the steamer has been built on

for comfort, are fitted with every convenience, all rooms being provided with upper and lower berth lights. Several rooms have portable wall lamps, portable radiators, and both cold and hot running water. Two of the four bridal chambers amidships are finished in "birds-eye maple," and two without, with four-poster brass beds and bath connecting. Several of the staterooms are arranged for use as card rooms on day trips, adjoining rooms being fitted with sliding partitions, card tables and extra seats. All

FIRST CLASS DINING ROOM

for comfort, are fitted with every convenience, all rooms being provided with upper and lower berth lights. Several rooms have portable wall lamps, portable radiators, and both cold and hot running water. Two of the four bridal chambers amidships are finished in "birds-eye maple," and two without, with four-poster brass beds and bath connecting. Several of the staterooms are arranged for use as card rooms on day trips, adjoining rooms being fitted with sliding partitions, card tables and extra seats. All

MURDERED BY BANDITS

Los Angeles, Cal., Dec. 21.—Bandits murdered Frank Gillette, an American, on his large coffee plantation near Rosa, Mexico, territory of Toluca, Monday. He made away with \$40,000 worth of plunder a few days ago, says reports received today. They bound Mrs. Gillette, the coffee grower and ranchman, in the house, taking much valuable jewelry, saw in the meantime a detachment surrounded up a score of thoroughbred horses valued at more than \$150,000, and made their escape.

YIELD OF THE SEA DURING OCTOBER FISHERMEN EARNED MILLION AND HALF

British Columbia Leads Provinces in Value of Its Catch—The Figures

The value of all sea fish caught and landed by the fishermen of Canada during the month of October was \$1,422,019. The catch included 165,029 cwt. of cod, 79,187 cwt. of herring, 62,865 cwt. of sardines, 62,865 cwt. of salmon, 45,283 cwt. of halibut, 22,925 cwt. of pollock, 26,416 cwt. of haddock, 17,471 blbs. of oysters, 15,229 cwt. of hake and cusk, 16,429 cwt. of mackerel, 2,278 cwt. of skates, 2,043 cwt. of smelts, 4,213 blbs. of clams, 1,080 cwt. of flounders, 947 cwt. of swordfish, 865 cwt. of tommy cod, 20 cwt. of alewives, 249 cwt. of soles, 73 cwt. of albacore, 208 cwt. of crabs, 208 cwt. of hake and cusk, 16,429 cwt. of mackerel, 2,278 cwt. of skates, 2,043 cwt. of smelts, 4,213 blbs. of clams, 1,080 cwt. of flounders, 947 cwt. of swordfish, 865 cwt. of tommy cod, 20 cwt. of alewives, 249 cwt. of soles, 73 cwt. of albacore, 208 cwt. of crabs, 208 cwt. of hake and cusk, 16,429 cwt. of mackerel, 2,278 cwt. of skates, 2,043 cwt. of smelts, 4,213 blbs. of clams, 1,080 cwt. of flounders, 947 cwt. of swordfish, 865 cwt. of tommy cod, 20 cwt. of alewives, 249 cwt. of soles, 73 cwt. of albacore, 208 cwt. of crabs, 208 cwt. of hake and cusk, 16,429 cwt. of mackerel, 2,278 cwt. of skates, 2,043 cwt. of smelts, 4,213 blbs. of clams, 1,080 cwt. of flounders, 947 cwt. of swordfish, 865 cwt. of tommy cod, 20 cwt. of alewives, 249 cwt. of soles, 73 cwt. of albacore, 208 cwt. of crabs, 208 cwt. of hake and cusk, 16,429 cwt. of mackerel, 2,278 cwt. of skates, 2,043 cwt. of smelts, 4,213 blbs. of clams, 1,080 cwt. of flounders, 947 cwt. of swordfish, 865 cwt. of tommy cod, 20 cwt. of alewives, 249 cwt. of soles, 73 cwt. of albacore, 208 cwt. of crabs, 208 cwt. of hake and cusk, 16,429 cwt. of mackerel, 2,278 cwt. of skates, 2,043 cwt. of smelts, 4,213 blbs. of clams, 1,080 cwt. of flounders, 947 cwt. of swordfish, 865 cwt. of tommy cod, 20 cwt. of alewives, 249 cwt. of soles, 73 cwt. of albacore, 208 cwt. of crabs, 208 cwt. of hake and cusk, 16,429 cwt. of mackerel, 2,278 cwt. of skates, 2,043 cwt. of smelts, 4,213 blbs. of clams, 1,080 cwt. of flounders, 947 cwt. of swordfish, 865 cwt. of tommy cod, 20 cwt. of alewives, 249 cwt. of soles, 73 cwt. of albacore, 208 cwt. of crabs, 208 cwt. of hake and cusk, 16,429 cwt. of mackerel, 2,278 cwt. of skates, 2,043 cwt. of smelts, 4,213 blbs. of clams, 1,080 cwt. of flounders, 947 cwt. of swordfish, 865 cwt. of tommy cod, 20 cwt. of alewives, 249 cwt. of soles, 73 cwt. of albacore, 208 cwt. of crabs, 208 cwt. of hake and cusk, 16,429 cwt. of mackerel, 2,278 cwt. of skates, 2,043 cwt. of smelts, 4,213 blbs. of clams, 1,080 cwt. of flounders, 947 cwt. of swordfish, 865 cwt. of tommy cod, 20 cwt. of alewives, 249 cwt. of soles, 73 cwt. of albacore, 208 cwt. of crabs, 208 cwt. of hake and cusk, 16,429 cwt. of mackerel, 2,278 cwt. of skates, 2,043 cwt. of smelts, 4,213 blbs. of clams, 1,080 cwt. of flounders, 947 cwt. of swordfish, 865 cwt. of tommy cod, 20 cwt. of alewives, 249 cwt. of soles, 73 cwt. of albacore, 208 cwt. of crabs, 208 cwt. of hake and cusk, 16,429 cwt. of mackerel, 2,278 cwt. of skates, 2,043 cwt. of smelts, 4,213 blbs. of clams, 1,080 cwt. of flounders, 947 cwt. of swordfish, 865 cwt. of tommy cod, 20 cwt. of alewives, 249 cwt. of soles, 73 cwt. of albacore, 208 cwt. of crabs, 208 cwt. of hake and cusk, 16,429 cwt. of mackerel, 2,278 cwt. of skates, 2,043 cwt. of smelts, 4,213 blbs. of clams, 1,080 cwt. of flounders, 947 cwt. of swordfish, 865 cwt. of tommy cod, 20 cwt. of alewives, 249 cwt. of soles, 73 cwt. of albacore, 208 cwt. of crabs, 208 cwt. of hake and cusk, 16,429 cwt. of mackerel, 2,278 cwt. of skates, 2,043 cwt. of smelts, 4,213 blbs. of clams, 1,080 cwt. of flounders, 947 cwt. of swordfish, 865 cwt. of tommy cod, 20 cwt. of alewives, 249 cwt. of soles, 73 cwt. of albacore, 208 cwt. of crabs, 208 cwt. of hake and cusk, 16,429 cwt. of mackerel, 2,278 cwt. of skates, 2,043 cwt. of smelts, 4,213 blbs. of clams, 1,080 cwt. of flounders, 947 cwt. of swordfish, 865 cwt. of tommy cod, 20 cwt. of alewives, 249 cwt. of soles, 73 cwt. of albacore, 208 cwt. of crabs, 208 cwt. of hake and cusk, 16,429 cwt. of mackerel, 2,278 cwt. of skates, 2,043 cwt. of smelts, 4,213 blbs. of clams, 1,080 cwt. of flounders, 947 cwt. of swordfish, 865 cwt. of tommy cod, 20 cwt. of alewives, 249 cwt. of soles, 73 cwt. of albacore, 208 cwt. of crabs, 208 cwt. of hake and cusk, 16,429 cwt. of mackerel, 2,278 cwt. of skates, 2,043 cwt. of smelts, 4,213 blbs. of clams, 1,080 cwt. of flounders, 947 cwt. of swordfish, 865 cwt. of tommy cod, 20 cwt. of alewives, 249 cwt. of soles, 73 cwt. of albacore, 208 cwt. of crabs, 208 cwt. of hake and cusk, 16,429 cwt. of mackerel, 2,278 cwt. of skates, 2,043 cwt. of smelts, 4,213 blbs. of clams, 1,080 cwt. of flounders, 947 cwt. of swordfish, 865 cwt. of tommy cod, 20 cwt. of alewives, 249 cwt. of soles, 73 cwt. of albacore, 208 cwt. of crabs, 208 cwt. of hake and cusk, 16,429 cwt. of mackerel, 2,278 cwt. of skates, 2,043 cwt. of smelts, 4,213 blbs. of clams, 1,080 cwt. of flounders, 947 cwt. of swordfish, 865 cwt. of tommy cod, 20 cwt. of alewives, 249 cwt. of soles, 73 cwt. of albacore, 208 cwt. of crabs, 208 cwt. of hake and cusk, 16,429 cwt. of mackerel, 2,278 cwt. of skates, 2,043 cwt. of smelts, 4,213 blbs. of clams, 1,080 cwt. of flounders, 947 cwt. of swordfish, 865 cwt. of tommy cod, 20 cwt. of alewives, 249 cwt. of soles, 73 cwt. of albacore, 208 cwt. of crabs, 208 cwt. of hake and cusk, 16,429 cwt. of mackerel, 2,278 cwt. of skates, 2,043 cwt. of smelts, 4,213 blbs. of clams, 1,080 cwt. of flounders, 947 cwt. of swordfish, 865 cwt. of tommy cod, 20 cwt. of alewives, 249 cwt. of soles, 73 cwt. of albacore, 208 cwt. of crabs, 208 cwt. of hake and cusk, 16,429 cwt. of mackerel, 2,278 cwt. of skates, 2,043 cwt. of smelts, 4,213 blbs. of clams, 1,080 cwt. of flounders, 947 cwt. of swordfish, 865 cwt. of tommy cod, 20 cwt. of alewives, 249 cwt. of soles, 73 cwt. of albacore, 208 cwt. of crabs, 208 cwt. of hake and cusk, 16,429 cwt. of mackerel, 2,278 cwt. of skates, 2,043 cwt. of smelts, 4,213 blbs. of clams, 1,080 cwt. of