

# VOTES FOR WOMEN

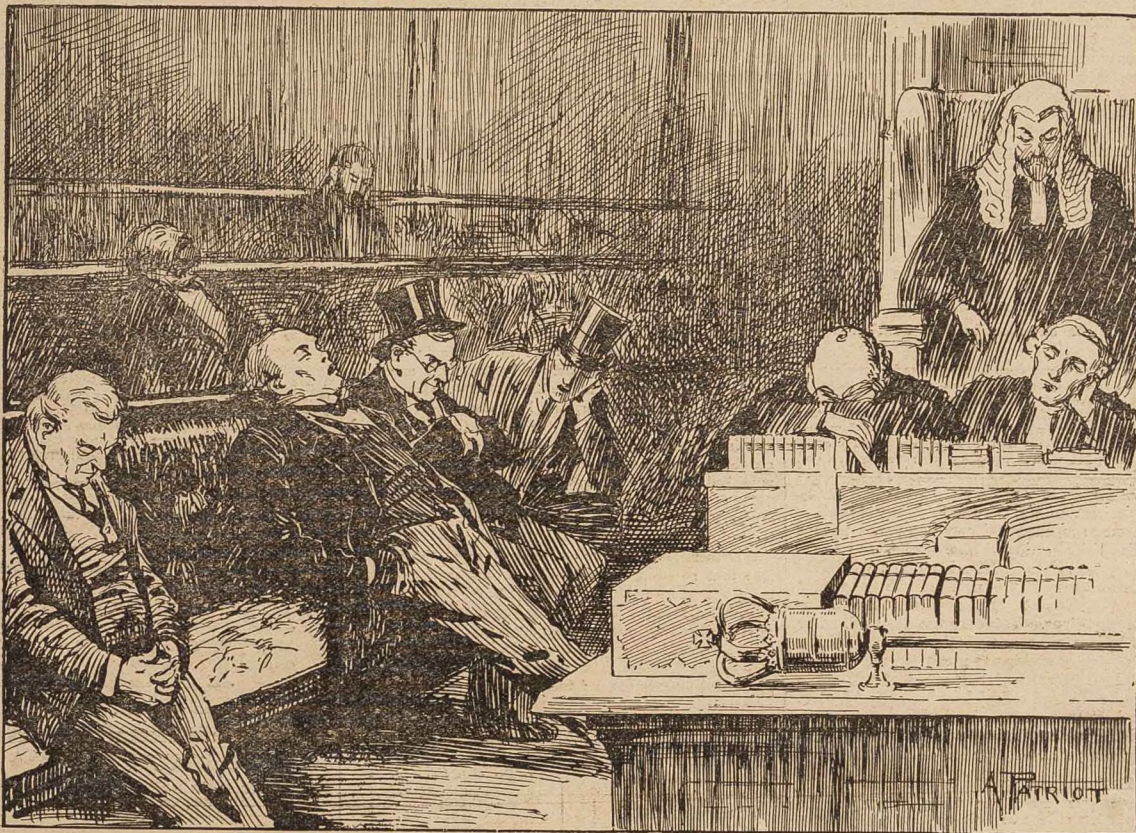
EDITED BY FREDERICK AND EMMELINE PETHICK LAWRENCE.

VOL. IV. (New Series), No. 157.

FRIDAY, MARCH 10, 1911.

Price 1d. Weekly (Post Free.)

## NO TIME FOR THE WOMEN'S BILL TILL MAY.



"A House half-empty and an atmosphere of sleep."

[Report of the Debate on the Parliament Bill on February 27, by "P.W.W." in the "Daily News."]

### CONTENTS.

PAGE	PAGE
Our cartoon..... 365	Warrior Women.—Chap. II.
The Outlook..... 365	The Amazons. By S. D.
Getting New Readers..... 366	Shallard..... 373
The Deputations..... 366	The Treasurer's Note..... 373
W.S.P.U. Announcements..... 366	Contributions to the £100,000
Lord Robert Cecil on the	Fund..... 373
Situation..... 367	Mr. Birrell in Oxford..... 374
Census Resistance..... 368	Mr. Churchill's Nemesis..... 374
Man Prisoner Forcibly Fed..... 368	Wireless Messages..... 374
The Charges against the Police	A New Clock..... 374
Woman and Labour. Part II.	A Call to Free Church Men and
By E. P. L..... 370	Women..... 375
When Women Vote. By Harold	The Campaign Throughout the
Corse..... 371	Country..... 375
Churchill's Methods of Bar-	General News..... 378
barism. By Christabel Pan-	
hurst, LL.B..... 372	

To the brave women who to-day are fighting for freedom; to the noble women who all down the ages kept the flag flying and looked forward to this day without seeing it: to all women all over the world, of whatever race, or creed, or calling, whether they be with us or against us in this fight, we dedicate this paper.

### THE OUTLOOK.

In political life nothing comes to him who waits. The political reformer who imitates the virtues of the Jerusalem donkey receives for his pains the same consideration that that estimable animal has had meted out to him for centuries. Revolt is the only argument which politicians understand; it is the only form of pressure which wrings action from those in authority.

Patience and submission may obtain vague and elusive promises, but performance never.

#### The Welsh Revolt.

This salient law of politics, which forms the basis of the action of the Suffragettes, has recently had a striking illustration in the case of the Welsh Party in the House of Commons. For years the Welsh Party have been patiently urging upon the Liberal Ministry their demand for Welsh Disestablishment. The reward for their loyal and devoted services has been words of sympathy and occasional billets for their most prominent members. Last year a new spirit manifested itself in their ranks. They decided that unless deeds took the place of words they would become an independent party and withdraw their support from the Coalition. This new attitude at once brought the Government to book. Assurances of a more definite kind were given, but, taught by experience, the Welsh Party refused to recognise these as satisfactory, and on Tuesday last a deputation waited on the Prime Minister to place before him their ultimatum, which was to the effect that any attempt to give Home Rule, or any other Liberal measure, precedence over Welsh Disestablishment, would be met by the withdrawal of the Welsh Party from the Coalition. This is the kind of situation which Governments understand. The Prime Minister at once decided to yield, and announced that Welsh Disestablishment would be proceeded with next Session, thereby reversing the previously declared intention to postpone the question until Home Rule had been settled.

#### The Methods of the Unenfranchised.

These same tactics which have won this promise will, if they are continued, compel its performance next year, for the Welsh Party, though a mere handful in the House of Commons, are able, by refusing their consent, to make the continuance of the Government in office practically an impossibility. The situation that the Welsh can bring about by the exercise of their votes, women, who are without this means of constitutional pressure, have to create in other ways. And this is still possible, even though those who are prepared to enter upon active revolt are only a minority; for without the consent of that minority the government cannot be carried on. Opposition to the Census, even by a small section of women, can render the Census invalid. Resistance to taxation can clog the business of the courts. Protests at public meetings and deputations to Parliament can hamper the Government machinery. These methods of revolt, though illegitimate for those who have other recognised means of redress, become a necessity and a duty for those who have no other weapons for use in their struggle for human liberty.

#### Government's Methods of Barbarism.

Against those who employ such tactics, the Government, if they prefer coercion to reform, are fully entitled to put the law into motion, but they are not entitled to employ such methods of barbarism as were used against the women's deputations in November last. Lord Robert Cecil, in a powerful speech delivered last week to the Actresses' Franchise League, which we give on p. 367, characterised these methods of the Government as a perfect scandal to the country, and added that the failure of the House of Commons to insist upon a searching investigation into the facts seemed to him to

provide an overwhelming reason for the extension of the franchise to women. In our leading article this week, Miss Christabel Pankhurst shows us the true character of Mr. Winston Churchill's attitude towards this matter.

Forcible Feeding in Pentonville.

Mr. Winston Churchill has refused the application of the new prison rules to the case of Mr. Abbey, the member of the Men's Political Union arrested last week for attempting to scale the walls in Downing Street, and as Mr. Abbey refuses, under these circumstances, to obey regulations or eat prison food, Mr. Churchill has arranged that the disgusting operation of forcible feeding shall be carried out in his case. Replying to Lord Hugh Cecil in the House of Commons on Tuesday last, Mr. Churchill defended his decision on the ground that in his discretion he considers Mr. Abbey's offence constitutes serious violence. This view does not accord with the facts, nor with the evidence given in court, which alleged no act of violence against Mr. Abbey. Moreover, it is clearly not the view taken by the magistrate, who, instead of passing sentence on Mr. Abbey, in the first instance ordered him to be bound over to keep the peace, and only on his refusal to accept this alternative sent him to prison for three weeks as a surety prisoner. The utter irresponsibility with which the Home Secretary abuses, for political purposes, the wide powers of discretion with which he is entrusted are becoming every day a more serious menace to the good government of the State.

The Release of Mrs. Woolmore.

At last, after three weeks of delay and privation, the Home Office has ordered the release of Mrs. Woolmore, whose wicked and unjust sentence has formed the cause of repeated comments in this paper. The Christian Commonwealth, to whom belongs the credit of being the first to draw public attention to the case, sums up the situation in this week's issue as follows:—

Mrs. Woolmore has been released. That is so far satisfactory. But she ought never to have been imprisoned, and the fact that we could not get her out until she had served three of the six weeks to which she had been sentenced gives another rude shock to those persons who fondly imagine that law and justice as administered in this country are synonymous. People who grow hot with indignation over persecution and tyranny in Russia are strangely callous when they are practised in their own land under their very eyes.

The final decision of the Home Secretary to allow Mrs. Woolmore to regain her liberty was brought about by the public-spirited action of Mrs. Wyatt, who wrote to him offering that if he would release Mrs. Woolmore she would fetch her from prison, take her into her own home, and, when she was well enough, start the family under better conditions. This offer was accepted. Our readers will be glad to know that Mrs. Wyatt, who by her action is doing something to repair the mischievous methods of legal injustice, is a prominent and active member of the Women's Social and Political Union. We wonder how many more Annie Woolmores there are still in Holloway on the tragic facts of whose lives the fierce light of public enquiry has not been shed!

Militant Methods in the Isle of Man.

Very drastic prerogatives are being claimed by the Governor of the Isle of Man in dealing with the Legislature of the island. As Chancellor of the Exchequer, he refuses to allow any discussion by the House of Keys on financial proposals not initiated by himself. In particular, he has vetoed in advance the Old Age Pension proposals which the members desired to carry. Mr. Winston Churchill has been appealed to, but he supports the Governor in the exercise of his veto. The members of the House of Keys say that Mr. Churchill refuses to hear any but the Governor's side of the case, and as a protest they are conducting a Legislative strike, refusing to meet or transact any business until their grievances have been attended to.

Teachers and the Vote.

The Executive of the National Union of Teachers, at their meeting on Saturday last, unanimously adopted the following resolution:—

"That this Executive expressed its sympathy with those members of the National Union of Teachers who desire to possess and exercise the Parliamentary franchise, but—because they are women and for that reason alone—are by law debarred from it."

This resolution will be placed on the Agenda for the forthcoming Conference of the Union in the name of the Executive.

The Queen's Train.

We learn with satisfaction and pleasure that in connection with the Coronation ceremony the Queen has decreed that her train shall be borne, not by pages according to custom, but by the daughters of Peers. This apparently unimportant decision about a matter of detail is not without significance. It is not a small thing in our estimation, that the greatest lady in the land should take an opportunity of conferring a new duty and dignity upon members of her sex. This action will knit the hearts of women closer to her than ever.

Items of Interest.

On the initiative of Mrs. Corbett the Penrhyn Town Council passed a resolution, by a large majority, calling upon the Government to grant facilities for the Suffrage Bill in the House of Commons provided it passes its second reading. A resolution in favour of the Bill has also been passed by a large majority in the Dover Town Council.

The Norwegian Cabinet has resolved to place before the Storting a proposal to extend to women the right of admission to all public offices except membership of the Cabinet, Military, Diplomatic and Consular posts, and benefices in the State Church.

SELF-DENIAL WEEK.

We desire to direct the attention of all readers of this paper to the fact that the annual week of Self Denial and Special Effort on the part of members and supporters of the Women's Social and Political Union begins to-morrow. Many hundreds of our members practice self-denial all the year round. They give up week by week many hours to standing in the streets and selling VOTES FOR WOMEN. They expose themselves constantly to violence in their determination to bring the great question of Women's Enfranchisement before the notice of Cabinet Ministers at public meetings. It is owing to their untiring efforts that great meetings are successfully organised throughout the country. Every penny that can be spared is devoted to the extension of the movement to which they have devoted all the energies of their life. Once a year a special opportunity is given to those of our supporters to whom this question is one amongst many interests to give up during this week some definite pleasure or luxury and to contribute the equivalent to the Campaign Fund, and thus lighten the burden which all the year round falls upon the shoulders of the inner circle of devoted members of this Union. Even during this week the great part of the work will be undertaken by those who, all the year round, are hard at it. Collecting boxes will be held outside the Tube stations and in public places. A house-to-house canvass is being undertaken by many of our local organisers and local Unions, home-made jams, sweets and cakes are being made and sold by busy housewives, and all the members of the Union are making special efforts to fill up the collecting card. We call upon the general public to support them in their effort; to help them and us to put together a great fund at the outset of the new financial year upon which we stand this month. All contributions should be sent to the Hon. Treasurer, Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, 4, Clements Inn, London, W.C.

GETTING NEW READERS.

Evidence continues to accumulate of the boycott by the London newspapers of all news favourable to Woman Suffrage, and of all letters written by prominent members of the Suffrage societies to combat misstatements made by their opponents. During the last few weeks various statements have appeared in the papers to which a reply was immediately required, but, although care was taken to see that a correction was forwarded at once, none has been published. This is true equally of the alleged facts of Anti-Suffragists and of the official denials by Mr. Churchill with regard to the scandalous treatment of the deputation in November.

It is therefore of the utmost importance at the present time that no efforts should be spared to get new regular readers for the paper. The best way to do this is to fill in for a friend an order form for the paper to be sent to her from the head office every week for six months. The cost for the whole of this period is only 3s. 3d., and this sum is certainly well spent. Please write on the order form the name and address of your friend and your own name and address and post it to the Circulation Manager, W.S.P.U., VOTES FOR WOMEN, 4, Clements Inn, together with the postal order for the amount. If your friend lives abroad the sum sent must be 4s. 4d.

Table listing names and quantities of musquash coats, including entries for Miss M. Waterfield, Mrs. F. Sherwell Cooper, Miss M. B. Herbert, etc.

In addition to the above the following members have obtained new readers who prefer to get their paper through the local newspapers:—Miss Gurney, 3; Miss K. Kemp, 4; Mrs. Dove-Wilcox, 3; Civil Servant, 3; Miss C. Eldridge, 1. Among the many interesting letters which we have received this week is one from a Huddersfield member, who writes to say that she took four copies of VOTES FOR WOMEN the first week, eight the second, twelve the third, and hopes to be able to increase the number each week.

Miss Goodfide takes in twelve copies weekly which she sends away to various people. At the time of a deputation or when there is anything very important in the paper, she buys three to five dozen for distribution. Miss Vibert sends three copies weekly. Miss Davis also sends three copies every week and more at deputation times.

We have now had altogether ten offers to supply the paper to Free Libraries. Of these five have now been taken up, namely, Ilford, Eastbourne, Portobello, the Bishopsgate Institute, and the Literary and Scientific Institute, Chippenham. We have therefore still five offers available, and shall be glad to hear from any one who can make use of the paper for their library.

F. W. P. L.

THE REPUTATION.

Although the Census protest is the subject of immediate concern, the need of preparing for a possible deputation to Westminster in May is not being overlooked. One member of the Union, at present in hospital, writes:—"Only being unable to leave my bed unassisted will prevent me being a member of the next deputation, if it is necessary to have another. It is only a duty, and no sacrifice, for every woman to do all in her power to bring about the end of this heart-breaking struggle. The little that I can do is to go through the mill again if need be. It may be that the fact that I have not money to give to help forward the work which makes me unable to judge, but it has always seemed to me that giving money ought not to satisfy the donors, but that they ought to take part in the active work. Thus their gift to the cause would be doubled."

During the past few days, additional promises from Leicester have been added to those referred to last week.

A Southsea member intends to devote her annual holiday to serving any sentence of imprisonment which may be imposed upon her in consequence of her action as a member of the deputation.

C. H. P.

W.S.P.U. ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Visitors to the weekly meetings at the Queen's Hall, Langham Place, W., are very fortunate in having, week after week, the subject of "Votes for Women" dealt with from many different and interesting points of view. On Monday, March 13, at 3 p.m., besides Mrs. Pethick Lawrence and Miss Christabel Pankhurst, LL.B., members and friends will have the pleasure of hearing Mr. Harold E. Gort, the well-known writer, and son of the Rt. Hon. Sir John Gort. Miss Christabel Pankhurst will speak at the Steinway Hall, Lower Seymour Street, Portman Square, W., on Thursday, March 16, at 8 o'clock.

The Woman's Press, 156, Charing Cross Road, W.C.

Our readers will be interested to learn that the Woman's Press, 156, Charing Cross Road, are holding a special exhibition of all the original drawings of cartoons which have appeared in VOTES FOR WOMEN during the past two years. The cartoons have always aroused considerable interest both inside and outside the movement, and this exhibition will be a unique opportunity for seeing the originals. The cartoons will be on exhibition from Monday, March 13, to Saturday, March 25. There will be no charge for admission, and readers are encouraged to bring friends and sympathisers. The cartoons may be purchased at half a guinea each.

On Monday, March 13, the Woman's Press will publish Mr. Laurence Houman's wonderful paraphrase of Aristophanes' "Lysistrata." Paper covers, 6d. net; cloth, 1s. net. A new leaflet, "A Message from the W.S.P.U.," has been printed, and is now on sale, price 9d. per hundred, 6s. per thousand, post free. This is a leaflet it is desirable to get into the hands of every woman in the land, and members are invited to co-operate in its distribution.

Debenham & Freebody. Wigmore Street, London, W.

MUSQUASH COATS.

Owing to the fall in the price of Musquash that occurred at the January Skin Sales, we have been able to produce a limited number of long Musquash Coats at the exceptionally low price of 19½ gns.

It is anticipated that these skins will be dearer at the next sales, after which the price of these Coats will probably not be less than 29 gns.



Long Fine Musquash Seal Coats (as sketched), made from bright selected skins, and quite fresh and fashionable.

Price, 19½ gns.

LORD ROBERT CECIL ON THE SITUATION.

Extracts from a Speech at a meeting of the Actresses' Franchise League, Criterion Restaurant, March 3, 1911.

In the course of my life I am compelled to address a good many meetings, but I can safely say that I never speak to any meetings which are more crowded or more enthusiastic than those in favour of the extension of the vote to women.

[Lord Robert Cecil then referred to the presence on the platform of Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, and said that it would not be respectful either to Mrs. Lawrence or to those in the audience who sympathised with her, not to state frankly or openly his disagreement on the question of militancy.] He continued:—

I am not a militant Suffragist, and this for two reasons. One a small one, relatively, which I will deal with first. I do not think that at this stage of the movement militant methods are desirable. I may be quite wrong. I should not be so foolish—no one in his senses would be so foolish—as to deny that militant methods have been of service, or, at any rate, have been of use in the past, whether we approve of them or not. But, in my judgment, their usefulness has ceased. May I just tell you what, in my opinion, is even more desirable than militant methods, from my own personal experience? I think the main and essential thing is organisation, and the rather dull, tedious work known as canvassing and persuading electors to put this question before all others. If you had in each constituency even one or two hundred electors who were prepared to vote for either candidate in accordance with his views on this question, you would have such a force as even the present Government would not resist. I am convinced that that is what is most required in the Suffrage movement at the present time.

I have something more to say on this subject before I leave it. It is, that I do not think militant methods are justifiable. That is an opinion which I fully understand a great many people do not share. I want to say at once that I am not prepared to say that under no circumstances are militant methods justifiable in regard to this or any other question. To my mind, concerted law breaking—that is what we mean by militant methods, is it not?—really attacks and shakes the very foundations on which society exists. Therefore, concerted law breaking is a tremendously serious step to take. It is in the nature of a rebellion. I am never going to say that rebellion is never desirable. No one who has read history would say such a thing as that. But I say that rebellion is only justifiable in the most extreme cases, when intolerable injustice is being inflicted, when the ordinary guarantee of liberty and security no longer exists, when property is unsafe and life insecure—under those circumstances, and only under those circumstances, is rebellion justifiable. I am not going to argue that. I have not unlimited time at my disposal. I have stated my opinion. What I wish to add is this, that though I am strongly in favour of the extension of the franchise to women though I am convinced that the interests of women and the interests of the country alike require it, I am not convinced, I am far from convinced, that a condition has been reached in which rebellion is justifiable.

Now, all that I am entitled to say, because I am a Conservative. But none of it should be found in the mouth of a Liberal. When Liberal statesmen, or Liberal politicians, hold up their hands in pious horror at the proceedings of some of the more extreme section of Suffragists, I say that they are guilty of hypocrisy. For the whole history of the last five years of the rule of the Liberal Party has been one of encouragement of mob violence. They have deliberately taught great sections of their fellow-countrymen—Irish and others—that it is violence and violence alone that they yield, and, as for this question of reform, why, violence lies on every page of every chapter. We have heard of the riots of 1832, the Hyde Park railings of 1867, and I can remember in 1884, when meetings were held by people who opposed the extension of the franchise, they were frequently stoned by those who were in favour of it. Those who have taught that lesson to the people have no right to complain that their lesson is acted upon by the women of to-day. And even in these modern times, in the last few years, anti-vivisectionists, passive resisters, even the South Wales miners the other day, the best friends of the Home Secretary,—all are taught that law breaking is not only not objectionable, but is in itself rather an admirable thing, and, in any case, the only way to induce a Liberal Government to do justice.

I have stated as strongly as I could that I disagree with militant methods. But if ever they were

justified, they would have been justified in this case. No supporters of any cause have received such provocation as those women who are in favour of Woman Suffrage. You all know the story of the forty years or more of constitutional agitation; the repeated acceptance of the principle of the Suffrage by the House of Commons, the promises constantly made and constantly broken by your political friends—or so-called friends. I remember, to take one instance only of many, how in the year 1909, certain friends of yours, strong Liberals, obtained a good place in the ballot, and immediately brought in a Bill which they knew and intended to be perfectly hopeless of success from the very outset. Devices and dodges of that kind are unworthy of politicians, and calculated, if anything is calculated, to provoke those against whom they are exercised to a breach of the law. Last year we know what happened. You obtained two days for the discussion of your Bill on the second reading. You passed it by an enormous majority. And then, by a deliberate exercise of the growing despotism of the Government of the day, you were deprived of the opportunity, not only of passing your Bill, but of having it fairly discussed by the two Houses of Parliament.

A Scandal to the Country.

And I want to say this, and I want to say it very clearly, that to my mind the facts that have recently been given to the public as to the outrageous treatment of the deputation of last November, are a perfect scandal to this country. I do not intend to say for a moment that the deputation were right in going to the House of Commons, but I do say this, that if they were wrong, they took the course they did with as little interference with other people, as small and as gentle a breach of the law, as was consistent with their purpose. If they acted illegally they also acted peacefully, yet they were treated in a way in which I venture to say a mob of hooligans clamouring for plunder would never have been treated in this country. Unless, indeed, the whole of what these women have said is absolutely false—I do not myself doubt that it is true—if there be any doubt about its truth, it lies with the Government to clear that doubt up. Here are charges of the most serious kind made by responsible persons, made by numerous persons, corroborated by medical evidence. Those charges it is impossible to dismiss with the official flippancy of the Home Secretary. I should like to read just one, to show to those who perhaps are not so familiar with the subject as some of you, that what I have said is not exaggerated. This is one and only one instance:—

On the Wednesday I saw a young girl, with fair hair and white cap, try to get into one of the gates. A policeman knocked her down. She got up, and the police pushed her on while she tried to tidy her hair. Another policeman gave her a push into another policeman's arms, who pushed her back, and then gave her another push, and before she could recover simply hauled her to the ground, where she landed within a foot of a motor, lying quite still and apparently unconscious. I asked him, "Are you a man or a beast?" "I will 'beast' you," he said. I bent over her and said, "Oh, you have killed her." Then he kicked her savagely and said, "Well, take that then."

How did all this occur? We are told that the police were instructed not to make more arrests than they could help. I ask, by what right were such instructions given? The duty of the police is no greater, their rights are no greater than those of any other citizen in this city. Their duty is to prevent a breach of the law, and if the breach is persisted in to arrest those who break it. Their duty is to arrest, but their duty is not to beat the citizens of this country. If these charges are true they are scarcely better than anything that might take place, I will not say in Berlin, but in St. Petersburg itself. And I say this, that if one-tenth of the charges that are here made had been made in reference to men under similar conditions, the whole country would have rung with the indignation of the politicians who rely on their votes.

No incident has occurred in my time which seems to me a stronger argument for granting the franchise to women than this incident, and if the House of Commons, after being made aware of these facts, as I understand they have been made aware of them, fail to insist on a searching inquiry—not into the conduct of the police so much as into the orders by which the police acted—then I say that the case for female Suffrage will not only be strong but it will be overwhelming.

But, strong as that incident is to show that in the interests of women themselves they ought to have the vote, I have never thought—I do not think now—that that is the strongest part of our case. To my mind, we ought to approach this question, not in the interests of one class, or even of one sex. The vote should be regarded, as it has been well said, as a trust and not as a right. We ask, I

ask, at any rate, for the vote to be extended to women because I am confident that if they had the vote the Government of this country would be better carried on. I believe we need in the direction of this country the female point of view. I am in favour of the Suffrage, not because I think women are as good as or better than men, or even like men, but just because they are not like men, because they constitute a very large section of the population, and because it is an outrage if we believe in representative government at all that this large section of the population, with a different point of view from the rest, should not be consulted in the making of the laws which are to govern the whole. No one who has read history can doubt that women are fully capable of exercising the governing faculty. I believe that many of the evils we suffer from arise from a want of consideration of their point of view, and I will always do whatever in my power lies to secure for this country the benefit of that great reform.

MRS. PETHICK LAWRENCE'S SPEECH.

Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, in the course of her speech, said that if she interpreted aright the wishes of Lord Robert Cecil and of the meeting it was that she should give an explanation and show a justification of militant methods. There were many people who held the opinion that in a moral crusade the weapon used should be moral force only and not physical force. There were others who held that active resistance might be the duty of men but was inconsistent with women's dignity. The one objection to militancy on the ground of morality, the second on the ground of good taste. What did they think of the woman who had been commended recently by a magistrate and had been decorated by the King. What had that woman done? She had rushed up to a man in the open street, seized him by the arm and had struck him repeatedly in the face. Did they agree that this action was justified? The motive in this case was the desire to protect the innocent and to bring the guilty to justice. The same motives underlay the action taken by Militant Suffragists. The man attacked by Mrs. Wright was a thief. The system attacked by the militant suffragists was a system of a legalised robbery which taxed women while denying them representation, and this system was represented by the Government of the day. It was not the first time in history that a Government had been attacked on the very same ground. In the 17th century, Hampden, Pym and Eliot had resorted to concerted lawbreaking in resistance of an unjust law. The lawyers of that day said that the levying of such money was a legal proceeding; but the principle that the people could be taxed without their consent was opposed on the part of these "patriots" by passive resistance, expressed in their refusal to pay taxes and by active resistance in their resort to arms. And a king paid for his unconstitutional action with his life.

In the 18th century the same drama was enacted, and the American colonists, by methods of passive resistance followed by those of active resistance, vindicated once more the principle that "taxation without representation is tyranny." If John Hampden and George Washington were justified in the eyes of the world, could justification be withheld from Militant Suffragists?

The magistrate did not suggest to Mrs. Wright that instead of striking the man in the face, she ought to have used argument and persuasion; had he done so she would have replied that the man had a revolver in his hand. Suffragettes on the other hand used every method of persuasion and argument and peaceful demonstration, as Mr. Balfour pointed out in the House of Commons as long ago as 1892. Directly they began to protest in such a way as to draw the attention of the public to the misdeeds of the Government, their opponents pointed the revolver at their heads. That such was the case was illustrated in the story of the first so-called militant protest when Christabel Pankhurst and Annie Kenney were with great violence thrown out of a meeting for asking a question of a representative of the Government in question time. Imprisonment followed. This policy of violence has been followed by the Government throughout the five years of the "militant" agitation and culminated in the scenes that took place in Parliament Square on November 18, to which reference had been made by the last speaker. The Government's methods of violence had caused immense suffering, injury, and in two cases death to women struggling for their constitutional liberties, whereas the so-called militant campaign had resulted in injury to no one but suffragists themselves. As a matter of fact the physical force manifested by Militant Suffragettes had been of a symbolic character. It had been the expression and the only possible expression of the great moral force which inspired the whole movement and ensured its ultimate triumph.

No one who had studied the history of this movement could deny that politically the methods had been abundantly justified. Five years ago two women only had been found ready to expose themselves to violence and risk injury because of the deep conviction that was theirs. Last November 400 women had faced the terrible ordeal of Black Friday without flinching, had manifested an indomitable courage, and had thereby placed the Government in very considerable difficulty. Should another deputation to Parliament be necessary, there would be next time 1,000 women prepared to act, and the Government would be forced to choose between giving votes to women or building prisons for women. The militant agitation would have to go on with ever increasing force until justice was vindicated, right established, and the victory of freedom over tyranny and oppression gained.

The Rt. Rev. Arnold Harris Mathew, D.D., also spoke. The Bishop said he was heartily in favour of Woman Suffrage, and as a member of the Church militant, and also a native of Ireland, could not logically object to militant tactics. "If you cannot drive an idea into a man's head by argument, then, as we say in Ireland, you must do it with a shillalah."

# CENSUS RESISTANCE.

We have received from a correspondent a letter protesting against the adoption of the Census policy. "Statistics," she says, "are not compiled for the amusement of the government of the day. Their main usefulness is to serve as a storehouse, where statesmen and social reformers of every shade of thought may find the material from which to forge the weapons for fighting their battles." She adds that the strength of the Suffrage movement makes it certain that as a result of the protest returns will be seriously vitiated and the Census of 1911 will, in the statistical tables of the future, have to be marked with an asterisk and a note, "unreliable as regards the female population." In her opinion—and, indeed, in ours—that will be an enduring monument to the determination of the women of 1911, but she believes that it will also be a monument placed so as to hinder the march of future progress.

The considerations urged by our correspondent have not been overlooked in deciding upon the Census protest, but we are convinced that there are other considerations which far outweigh them, and make the Census protest imperative. At this time of crisis in the women's movement, when the fortunes of the Conciliation Bill hang in the balance, there is grave need of some striking and unmistakable sign on the part of women that they are resolved at all costs to secure political freedom. The destruction of the impending Census and the consequent necessity of taking a further Census, would be, in our opinion, a small price to pay for the great benefit which will accrue to the nation as the result of women's enfranchisement. But if the price should be thought too heavy, then the remedy is plain. Let the Government give an assurance that the Conciliation Bill shall be carried in the present year, and the Census protest will be abandoned as unnecessary. Again, though we recognise the utility of the Census as a basis of legislation, we are very apprehensive that the forthcoming Census may, unless women get the vote, be made the excuse for legislation bearing most oppressively and unfairly upon women. If not by evil intention, then by failure to appreciate the woman's point of view, legislators elected only by men are likely to do more harm than good in making laws for voteless women.

Mrs. Gertrude Jones, writing to the *Times*, while expressing her admiration for "the tenacity and zeal which the Suffrage cause has called forth during recent years," objects to the Census protest, chiefly on the ground that "the fashion will be set in vitiating public records, and a precedent thus created as dangerous as it may be far-reaching." Our reply to her also is that responsibility for so grave a state of affairs rests not upon women, who have tried every peaceful method of agitation without success, but upon the Government, whose blind and reactionary policy has driven us to the adoption of such measures as this.

During the past week the names of those who intend to share in the Census protest have been sent in in great numbers. For the convenience of readers of *VOTES FOR WOMEN* the special Census pledge-card is again reproduced below, together with the replies to a large number of questions relating to points of detail.

Census resistance takes two forms. The first and most important is that of direct resistance by occupiers who refuse to fill in the Census form and lay themselves open to a penalty. Occupiers for this purpose include not only occupiers in the ordinary sense, but also lodgers, boarders, and residents in hotels, who may apply to the enumerator for their district (who is the local registrar of births and deaths) for a special Census form for their personal use. The maximum penalty for refusing to fill in the Census form is a fine of £5. The alternatives to this fine are the seizure and sale of goods to the amount of the fine, or a term of imprisonment not exceeding one month.

The second and less important form of protest—namely, Census evasion—lays the protester open to no penalty at all. Census evaders may, in order to escape inclusion

in the Census return, spend the night of April 2 in the house of an occupier who has decided to refuse to fill in his Census form, or at one of the all-night gatherings, several of which are being arranged.

**Resistance Form.**  
 1.—I, being a woman occupier, undertake to refuse to fill up my Census Form, and to write across the form the reason for my refusal.  
 2.—I, being a lodger or boarder, or resident in an hotel, undertake to apply to the Census Authorities for a special form for my own use, and to refuse to fill in the particulars, writing across the form the reason for my refusal.

3.—I, being a male occupier, undertake not to fill in upon the Census Form any particulars concerning the women inmates of my house, and to write across the form the reason for this action.  
 4.—I, being a woman unable to protest in any of the ways mentioned above, undertake to adopt such other means as may be necessary to escape inclusion in the Census return.

Strike out the classes that do not apply to your case, sign your name and address below, and return in an envelope to—

Miss OLIVE SMITH, W.S.P.U.,  
 4, Clements Inn, Strand, W.C.  
 Mr., Mrs., or Miss  
 FULL Address

**QUESTIONS.**  
 1.—My sister and I are joint occupiers. Must one leave the other and go to another resistor's house on the night of April 2, in order to be included? We have decided to resist the Census, but naturally we do not both wish to pay the fine.

It would be well for one sister to absent herself from the house in order that the other sister may be solely responsible. We may add that if she has no knowledge as to who spends the night of April 2 in the house she will have an additional security against being held responsible, as all that the Census Act requires of occupiers is to fill in the Census form "to the best of their knowledge and belief."  
 2.—If my brother, who is a boarder in my house, does not receive a separate Census paper, and I receive one, will he be liable to a fine in addition?  
 No. You, as occupier, are the sole person responsible. The only inmates of the house who escape all liability under the Census Act.

3.—I am the tenant of our flat. I shall be glad to know if my husband will be in any way responsible if I refuse to enter his name as well as my own and my maid's name on the Census form?  
 You, as tenant of the house, will alone be responsible. When the enumerator calls at your house with the paper explain to him that you are the tenant of the house, and that by some error your husband's name should be entered in his list of occupiers.

4.—My husband is willing to go away for the Census night, and let me fill the house with suffragettes. He would, however, like to know whether he would have to fill in the Census paper, as he does not want to lose his time before a magistrate or pay a fine.

If your husband absents himself from the house at the time when the Census is taken, leaving you in charge of it, we believe that you, and not he, will be responsible for filling in the form. In any case, as your husband will not know who occupies the house in his absence, he will not be able to fill in the form, and we would point out, in this connection, that the Census Act does not require an occupier to do more than fill in the form "to the best of his knowledge and belief." In the absence of knowledge of the necessary facts he cannot be compelled to fill in the form. You or any Census resistor can be represented in court by a solicitor.

5.—I have much pleasure in enclosing three forms for Census resistance. My father cannot afford to pay the fine. I suppose that we three sisters can go to resistor's house for the night, and that my father will be in no way liable?  
 That is so.

6.—Will the summons be served personally or by letter?  
 It will be served personally.

7.—As a woman occupier I shall have to make the return for this flat. I shall be glad to know whether it is safe to go without incurring risk of imprisonment or fine?  
 It is absolutely impossible to incur any penalty should leave their house empty for the night, placing a notice on the door inscribed with these words: "Houses deserted by those who demand Votes for Women."

8.—Will the authorities have the option of imposing a fine or levying distress?  
 Distress cannot be levied except upon refusal to pay the fine. Nobody who is prepared to pay the fine can be either imprisoned or have their goods seized and sold.

9.—I cannot see how, by sub-letting my house to another suffragist, I can be relieved of responsibility, because if the man who has no furniture of his own refuses to pay the fine the only alternative penalty is that of imprisonment.

10.—Will you tell me what is the position of a married woman with regard to the Census protest? Surely, her husband, as head of the house, simply fills in all the particulars she refuses to give.

Unless your husband is prepared to share in the protest by refusing to enter on the Census form any particulars concerning the women inmates of his house, all that you can do is to absent yourself from the house for the night and stay with an occupier who is making a

protest; or you could attend one of the all-night gatherings.

11.—I am only a working woman, and occupy two rooms. Can I refuse to give my landlady any information? What penalty shall I be liable to?

You would be liable to no penalty at all, as the Census Act contains no provision for compelling the inmate of a house to give any information to the occupier of the house for Census purposes.

12.—Can you tell me what is the maximum term of imprisonment for those who refuse to pay the fine?  
 If the fine imposed does not exceed 10s. then the alternative period of imprisonment cannot exceed seven days; where the fine exceeds 10s., but does not exceed £1, then a maximum sentence of fourteen days imprisonment can be given; where the fine is between £1 and £5, then the alternative period of imprisonment cannot exceed one month. No sentence can exceed one month and no fine can exceed £5.

13.—My sister and I have a business in both our names. Would both be liable?  
 See reply to question 1 above.

14.—It has been stated in the Press that the authorities will find ways of counting those who resist the Census.  
 We think this will be most difficult, if not impossible; but in any case, the mere counting of heads is not the sole object of the Census. A great deal of varied and detailed information about each individual is asked for, and this cannot be obtained without the consent of those concerned.

15.—I shall be very glad of any information as to separate Census forms issued for the benefit of lodgers, boarders, and residents in hotels. Can anyone intending to stay in a boarding-house or hotel on the night of April 2, get a separate form on the strength of being there one night only?  
 Presumably all those who are staying in lodgings or hotels for one night only are entitled to the benefit of the separate forms, as the Census regulations. Application for a separate form should be made to the enumerator for the district, who is the local Registrar of Births and Deaths, about a week before Census night.

16.—I know some male householders who would like to be sure of the exact penalty to which they are liable for refusing to give particulars concerning the women inmates of their households.  
 They are liable to pay a fine not exceeding £5.

17.—If a house is rented in the names of two or three persons, all down as ratepayers, will each be liable for the exact penalty to which they are liable for refusing to give particulars concerning the women inmates of their households?  
 We think not, but in order to ensure that a fine of not more than £5 should be payable it will be well for two of the occupiers to absent themselves from the house. If the house is filled with other Census resistors, and the two absent occupiers do not know who these are, they cannot be held responsible for filling in the form, as the Census Act requires the occupier to do no more than fill up the form "to the best of his knowledge and belief."

**SUGGESTIONS.**  
 A Fulham member who can neither go to prison or pay the fine offers to house 50 or 100 ladies who are willing to risk imprisonment. She would shelter them in warm, clean rooms if they would pay 2s. towards the fine. Should the Government not prosecute, she would return the money. Refugees should be provided with a travelling plaid and sandwiches. Other letters have been received from men and women willing to risk prison. One man writes: "I shall not pay any fine if such is imposed, but will go to prison." A lady at Hayes End offers her house to accommodate about 100 persons. Tramway fare from Shepherd's Bush 4d. All communications with regard to these offers should be made to Miss Olive Smith, 4, Clements Inn, W.C., who will also give a list of names to all who have any plans for Census resistance so that the W.S.P.U. may know what is being organised all over the country.

**A CENSUS DITTY.**  
 Not till we've got the vote, then I don't mind—I'll help the census;  
 But while we're trodden down by all mankind I'll do content us.  
 If we but get our votes our threats we'll cancel, no census form for Mrs. M.—  
 If not, no census form for Mrs. M.—  
 'Tis our design obstruction to promote;  
 Though our proposal every franchised man cursed,  
 I'd not give way—"No Census if no Vote."  
 That's quite the final word of Mrs. P.—  
 What! fill a census paper? No, not me  
 (And I am only one among the many),  
 I'll burn the blessed thing; just wait and see.  
 I am, dear sir, yours truly, A—K—  
 —From the "Chronicle and Argus," published in Bath, where Mrs. Mansel is an active worker.

**MAN PRISONER FORCIBLY FED.**  
**Mr. Churchill's Windows Broken in Protest.**  
 How far is the Government going in its foolish and futile attempt to terrorise its men and women in this agitation? English people have not forgotten the indignation roused by the brutal methods of forcible feeding adopted towards the Suffragettes. It is now known that similar methods are being adopted with regard to Mr. Alfred J. Abbey, the member of the Men's Political Union now in prison for his splendid championship of the women's cause. Mr. Abbey, it will be remembered, was sentenced on Wednesday in last week to 21 days' imprisonment in the Second Division, in default of consenting to be bound over or finding a surety, as a result of scaling a wall and attempting to deliver a letter to the Cabinet while sitting at No. 10, Downing-street. Mr. Abbey has been denied the benefit of the special treatment designed for Suffragettes. Among other things he is not allowed to have his food supplied from outside. He has, in consequence, refused to take prison food, and "the usual methods" are being followed, and "the usual methods" are, of course, a euphemism for the disgusting practice of forcible feeding.

In the House of Commons last Tuesday Mr. Lansbury (Lab.—Bow and Bromley) asked the Home Secretary whether Alfred Abbey, who was sentenced on March 1 in connection with the Women's Suffrage agitation, was receiving the benefit of the special treatment designed for offenders whose offence does not involve moral turpitude; whether he was allowed to have his meals supplied from outside; and whether he had refused to accept prison fare, and with what result.  
 Mr. Churchill (Home Secretary) replied that the prisoner Abbey was in the second division, and was not receiving the special treatment referred to. He had refused to take the food provided for him by the prison authorities, and it had been necessary to take the methods usual in such cases. The prisoner was reported to be in good health.

Mr. Lansbury asked why for a much more serious offence a relative of one of the occupants of the Government Front Bench received special treatment when in prison.

**MR. FRANKLIN'S PROTEST.**  
 On Wednesday evening as we went to press Mr. Hugh Franklin protested against Mr. Churchill's action by breaking a window of his house with a stone. Mr. Franklin was at once arrested, and was due to appear at Bow Street next morning.

**YET MR. ASQUITH SAID "NO TIME FOR WOMEN'S BILL!"**  
 "Last year was the most idle time in Parliament for the private member I have ever known. If there had been payment of members I could not have earned a salary of £1 a week, let alone the £2, or £10, that are the suggested rates of remuneration. There are only two kinds of hard work in the House of Commons—working on Committee and giving the best of one's brain in order to arrive at the solution of some practical problem, or sitting up late at night, taking part in the dreary process of walking through the Lobby. Last year there was very little Committee work and very little after-midnight work. It was quite possible to take a fortnight's or a month's holiday and not be missed. I scarcely ever attended the House as I found it to be of no practical good. . . . If Members of Parliament had been paid I should have been paid for doing nothing."—From an interview with Mr. HARRY FRANKLIN, M.P., in the "Evening News."

# THE CHARGES AGAINST THE POLICE.

Miss Pankhurst has received the following from a member of the deputation:—

I should like to add my testimony as to the attitude of the police towards our deputation on November 13. After one of the many very rough, almost brutal, attacks of the uniformed police on our little group headed by Mrs. Leigh, I, in my indignation, turned to the cordon of police at the top of Parliament Street and said to them: "How many you must feel in this work. There is so much British pluck in it; I cannot understand how you can stoop to it." I had these replies:

1. "It is nothing to do with us, miss; we enjoy the fun of it; it does not hurt us."  
 2. "What are we to do, miss? We are between the devil and the deep sea." (To him I said, "I am glad you recognise there is a devil in it.")  
 3. "Yes, miss, it is dirty work; that is exactly what I call it."

I merely quote them as proofs that in no instance did the men feel responsible for their action towards us; and they all led me to understand that they were acting under orders. Again, when I was ultimately arrested, a man in private clothes came out of the crowd and was preparing to handle us roughly. The uniformed police sent him off, saying it was not his right; he was not needed, or something to that effect. After I had accepted this man was exceedingly gentle and well-behaved, spared my wrenched arm, and gave me a seat and water as soon as we reached the Cannon Row Police Court. From what I saw on November 13 and 23 I shall never believe that the police exercised any roughness or brutality on their own initiative.

## SOME PRESS VIEWS.

**MANCHESTER GUARDIAN.**  
 Mr. Churchill's reply to Mr. Snowden and his refusal to grant an inquiry into the conduct of the police during the Suffragist disturbances at Westminster last November will be received with regret by those who regarded the evidence collected by the Conciliation Committee as a sufficiently strong prima facie case for investigation. It is satisfactory to hear that there was such a small number of plain-clothes officers present and that only one of them assisted in making an arrest, but Mr. Churchill's statement still leaves unexplained the serious fact that assault and violence were offered to the women by men in the crowd, apparently without the women receiving protection from the police. It is, of course, very unfortunate that such a long time has elapsed between the occurrences and the placing of the Memorandum before the Home Secretary, but the Conciliation Committee was faced with the difficulty that, though it was common report that undue violence and in some cases more serious forms of attack were done, the sufferers were themselves reluctant to make complaints. The position taken by the women who take part in these proceedings is that they ought not to complain of any treatment they may receive in what they regard as the course of the law. This explains the delay in getting together the body of evidence; it also explains why the step suggested by Mr. Churchill—namely, the prosecution of offending constables in the police courts—has not so far been undertaken. We hope it may still be possible to clear up this matter by such steps, and that those women who are able to bring definite charges against men whom they can identify will see that the public as well as their own interest and the honour of the police demand so much from them. Now that a Departmental inquiry has been refused and the complaints are thrown back on the ordinary processes of the law, it will, of course, be impossible for the Conciliation Committee to take direct action; the charges must be made by the aggrieved parties. One thing we must hope: if Mr. Churchill cannot grant an inquiry, he will at least see that if similar circumstances should again arise the police do everything in their power not only to make the arrests which they think necessary without violence, but to protect the women from ruffianism in the crowd.

**THE UNLOOKER.**  
 There was at the time of the last Suffragette demonstration some correspondence in these columns on the alleged brutality on the part of the police in their treatment of the demonstrators. I have now received a copy of the memorandum sent by the Parliamentary Conciliation Committee for Women's Suffrage to the Home Secretary, rehearsing these charges in unsavoury detail. If a tithing of them could be substantiated the charges would be such as could only be proved or rebutted in a police court, he gave a most emphatic denial to them on the authority of the Chief of Police! He pointed out that even if it be possible to bring home certain charges against individual officers the charges of undue violence and of deliberate terrorism which have been advanced. . . . However, that the majority are profoundly dissatisfied with the Home Secretary's reply to Mr. Snowden's question this afternoon they point out that even if it be possible to bring home certain charges against individual officers the charges of undue violence and of deliberate terrorism which have been advanced. . . . They point out that even if it be possible to bring home certain charges against individual officers the charges of undue violence and of deliberate terrorism which have been advanced. . . .

**CHRISTIAN COMMONWEALTH.**  
 The charges which have been made against the police in connection with the Suffragette demonstrations in November were the subject of a question to the Home Secretary by Mr. Snowden last Wednesday. Mr. Churchill took advantage of the opportunity to give a lengthy reply which was as good a specimen of partisanism, of unfairness, of inaccuracy, and of gallery play as one would find in a very long speech. While contending that the charges were such as could only be proved or rebutted in a police court, he gave a most emphatic denial to them on the authority of the Chief of Police! He pointed out that even if it be possible to bring home certain charges against individual officers the charges of undue violence and of deliberate terrorism which have been advanced. . . . However, that the majority are profoundly dissatisfied with the Home Secretary's reply to Mr. Snowden's question this afternoon they point out that even if it be possible to bring home certain charges against individual officers the charges of undue violence and of deliberate terrorism which have been advanced. . . .

**THE PLANET.**  
 We understand that the Parliamentary Committee for Conciliation on the Women's Suffrage question have forwarded to the Home Secretary a statement concerning the treatment meted out to the women's deputation in November by the London police. We are bound to add that information as to rough treatment was in our possession some time ago, and we personally should very much like to have an inquiry not only into the force and violence used by the London police with regard to the deputation of women, but also to the general growth of rough treatment meted out by the police to all and sundry who come within their reach. A case came before us the other day of exceptional violence used to two women in the streets of London after they had left a theatre and were walking home, and we should like to make a protest here that it is almost impossible for any man to do anything to defend a woman, because he is promptly arrested as an accessory in anything that may be brought against the woman. Further, he is confined in police cells as roughly, and no one ever believes that he was defending or attempting to defend a woman from unfair treatment. . . . We are not in the least surprised to read the evidence given by the Parliamentary Conciliation Committee on Women's Suffrage. We give a few extracts from this remarkable document. . . . Now the writer of this note happens to know the exact date, well, for he was present when the first Suffragette raids were made on the House of Commons. On one evening in the summer, when the police, who have long been known for their roughness, were more than excessively violent in their movements, their plan was, as was pointed out by the writer, to surround the women, and drive their knees straight into their backs as hard as they could. It is no use a man protesting against this treatment, because he is immediately subjected to it himself. In support of our statement we have the evidence of Dr. Jesse Murray. We should like to add one thing: that any attempt to use plain clothes men in dealing with the Suffragette organisation is, in our judgment, absolutely inexcusable. The police should like to point out to the Suffragettes themselves that they have a very strong remedy in their hands. What they should do is a very simple thing. They should insist that when any subscriptions are asked for police orphanages or other charities connected with the police, they should be given in the name of some other organisation, and should plainly state their reasons for so doing. They should never cease to publish any attempt made by the police to go out of their way or beyond their powers in dealing with the ordinary citizen who is pursuing political propaganda in any attempt to class political propaganda as on the same basis or plane that crime occupies.

## NOTED BRITISH NET CURTAINS.

No. 2028. BRITISH NET CURTAIN. Ivory only. Strong and durable. 52 inches wide. 3 yards long, Special Sale Price, 3/11 per pair.

No. 2239. SCOTCH NET CURTAIN. In Ivory and White. 54 inches wide. 3 1/2 yards long, Special Sale Price, 7/6 per pair.

No. 2238. SCOTCH NET CURTAIN. In Ivory and White. 54 inches wide. 3 1/2 yards long, Special Sale Price, 6/9 per pair.

No. 2239. SCOTCH NET CURTAIN. In Ivory and White. 54 inches wide. 3 1/2 yards long, Special Sale Price, 7/6 per pair.

## SCOTCH NET CURTAINS.

No. 2238. SCOTCH NET CURTAIN. In Ivory and White. 54 inches wide. 3 1/2 yards long, Special Sale Price, 6/9 per pair.

No. 2239. SCOTCH NET CURTAIN. In Ivory and White. 54 inches wide. 3 1/2 yards long, Special Sale Price, 7/6 per pair.

## NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS.

No. 5168. NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAIN. In Ivory and White. 56 inches wide. 3 yards long, Special Sale Price, 8/11 per pair.

No. 5169. REAL SWISS LACE CURTAIN. Ivory only. 52 inches wide. 3 1/2 yards long, Special Sale Price, 11s. 9d. per pair.

## REAL SWISS LACE CURTAINS.

No. 5168. NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAIN. In Ivory and White. 56 inches wide. 3 yards long, Special Sale Price, 8/11 per pair.

No. 5169. REAL SWISS LACE CURTAIN. Ivory only. 52 inches wide. 3 1/2 yards long, Special Sale Price, 11s. 9d. per pair.

## EMBROIDERED, AND MARIE ANTOINETTE REAL LACE CURTAINS.

No. 3447. EMBROIDERED CURTAIN. Ivory only. 54 inches wide. 3 1/2 yards long, Special Sale Price, 25s. 6d. per pair.

No. 3448. MARIE ANTOINETTE REAL LACE CURTAIN. White only. Single border. 3 1/2 yards long, Special Sale Price, 25s. 6d. per pair.

## REAL FRENCH LACE CURTAINS.

No. 2666. White only. Single border. 3 1/2 yards long, Special Sale Price, 12s. 9d. per pair.

No. 2619. White only. Single border. 3 1/2 yards long, Special Sale Price, 25s. 6d. per pair.

## Samples sent on Approval. Carriage paid on all parcels of £1 In Value.

Ladies are not importuned to purchase.

— Write for —

## Curtain Sale Catalogue

— Post Free. —  
 Illustrated by a new effective process. Executed for the first time specially for

**Walpole Bros., Ltd.**  
 89 & 90, New Bond St., W. 182, Sloane St., S.W.  
 108 & 110, Kensington High St., W. 6, Onslow Place, S.W.  
 By Royal Appointment to H.M. King George V  
 Walpole Bros., Ltd., Actual Manufacturers of Household Linens; they own extensive Power and Hand Loom Factories at Warrington, co. Lo. n.

**NOW PROCEEDING AND WILL CONTINUE UNTIL MARCH 22.**

# WALPOLES' CURTAIN SALE

**AT SPECIAL SALE PRICES.**

The huge Stock represents an Extensive and Attractive Selection of Exclusive Designs of All Makes in NOTTINGHAM, SWISS, and MARIE ANTOINETTE REAL LACE CURTAINS.

This Sale should be an inducement to purchase early preparatory to the Season of Spring Cleaning.

A personal visit is advisable, as the real Test of Value is comparison. But some idea of the exceptional values can be gained from the items given below.

## NOTED BRITISH NET CURTAINS.

No. 2028. BRITISH NET CURTAIN. Ivory only. Strong and durable. 52 inches wide. 3 yards long, Special Sale Price, 3/11 per pair.

No. 2239. SCOTCH NET CURTAIN. In Ivory and White. 54 inches wide. 3 1/2 yards long, Special Sale Price, 7/6 per pair.

No. 2238. SCOTCH NET CURTAIN. In Ivory and White. 54 inches wide. 3 1/2 yards long, Special Sale Price, 6/9 per pair.

## SCOTCH NET CURTAINS.

No. 2238. SCOTCH NET CURTAIN. In Ivory and White. 54 inches wide. 3 1/2 yards long, Special Sale Price, 6/9 per pair.

No. 2239. SCOTCH NET CURTAIN. In Ivory and White. 54 inches wide. 3 1/2 yards long, Special Sale Price, 7/6 per pair.

## NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS.

No. 5168. NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAIN. In Ivory and White. 56 inches wide. 3 yards long, Special Sale Price, 8/11 per pair.

No. 5169. REAL SWISS LACE CURTAIN. Ivory only. 52 inches wide. 3 1/2 yards long, Special Sale Price, 11s. 9d. per pair.

## REAL SWISS LACE CURTAINS.

No. 5168. NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAIN. In Ivory and White. 56 inches wide. 3 yards long, Special Sale Price, 8/11 per pair.

No. 5169. REAL SWISS LACE CURTAIN. Ivory only. 52 inches wide. 3 1/2 yards long, Special Sale Price, 11s. 9d. per pair.

## EMBROIDERED, AND MARIE ANTOINETTE REAL LACE CURTAINS.

No. 3447. EMBROIDERED CURTAIN. Ivory only. 54 inches wide. 3 1/2 yards long, Special Sale Price, 25s. 6d. per pair.

No. 3448. MARIE ANTOINETTE REAL LACE CURTAIN. White only. Single border. 3 1/2 yards long, Special Sale Price, 25s. 6d. per pair.

## REAL FRENCH LACE CURTAINS.

No. 2666. White only. Single border. 3 1/2 yards long, Special Sale Price, 12s. 9d. per pair.

No. 2619. White only. Single border. 3 1/2 yards long, Special Sale Price, 25s. 6d. per pair.

Samples sent on Approval. Carriage paid on all parcels of £1 In Value.  
 Ladies are not importuned to purchase.  
 — Write for —  
**Curtain Sale Catalogue**  
 — Post Free. —  
 Illustrated by a new effective process. Executed for the first time specially for  
**Walpole Bros., Ltd.**  
 89 & 90, New Bond St., W. 182, Sloane St., S.W.  
 108 & 110, Kensington High St., W. 6, Onslow Place, S.W.  
 By Royal Appointment to H.M. King George V  
 Walpole Bros., Ltd., Actual Manufacturers of Household Linens; they own extensive Power and Hand Loom Factories at Warrington, co. Lo. n.

"The Press" and "Woman & Labour" OLIVE SCHREINER'S GREAT BOOK.

The Nation.—"At last there has come the book which is designed to be the prophecy and the gospel of the whole awakening . . . A book which will be read and discussed for many years to come."

The Daily Mail.—"The feelings which are behind the various woman's movements could not find clearer or more eloquent expression than they do in this remarkable book."

The Daily Graphic.—"Destined to rank as one of the classics of the woman's movement, using that phrase in the broadest and most human sense."

The Daily Chronicle.—"It is a fascinating mingling of keen argument, scientific knowledge, historical pageantry, rushing emotion, written (need it be said) in that adorned prose which is Olive Schreiner's characteristic style."

The Daily News.—"One may begin to doubt the cause of women's rights when the opponents of sex equality produce an equally glowing, earnest, and prophetic book."

The Liverpool Courier.—"Woman and Labour" is a new intellectual force in the most essential controversy of our day."

Votes for Women.—"It is not a book to be borrowed from the circulating library, to be read once and then put aside. It is a book that everyone of us must have for our own."

"A PRICELESS GIFT TO AWAKENED AND AWAKENING WOMANHOOD."

"Woman & Labour." By Olive Schreiner. 8s. 6d. net. On sale at all Booksellers.

T. Fisher Unwin, 1, Adelphi Terrace, London.

NEXT WEEK.

A CHILD NUMBER OF THE CHRISTIAN COMMONWEALTH

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 15.

PRICE 2d. NOT FOR CHILDREN, BUT ABOUT CHILDREN.

The Contents will include:

- Frontispiece: Portraits of "Christian Commonwealth" Children. The Community's Duty to its Children. Children of Sorrow and of Hope. The Religious Basis of Education. Is it Possible to Answer Children's Theological Questions? The Child Coal-heaver. Legislation Affecting Children. Children of Our Slaves. Miss Eva H. Jones (Chief Woman Health Inspector, Bradford). Children's Theology. The Child and Heredity, or the Claims of Eugenics. An Earthly Paradise: Why not? Educational Ideals: The Development Immediately Before Us. Reformed Diet for Children. Juvenile Street-Trading. Religion and the Child. The Little Ship: A Vision of the Meaning of Childhood. A Modern "Do-the-Boys Hall": A Charity Institution. Poems to Mary. With Tolstoy in the Russian Schools. My Ideal for my Children. Questions Asked by my Children, and How I Answer Them. Child Chatter: The Latest About Children from Here, There, and Everywhere. Sermon by Rev. R. J. Campbell, M.A. A Talk to Children, by Rev. T. Rhonda Williams.

ORDER AT ONCE OF YOUR NEWSAGENT.

DIMOLINE PIANO CO.

Special Sale of Pianos. Cheap. All Makers. Silencing Stop Pianos.

From 20 gns. cash. PLAYER PIANOS. SIMPLEX PLAYERS.

SPECIAL TERMS TO MEMBERS W.S.P.U.

Manager, Mrs. DIMOLINE JONES, 11, Parkhurst Rd., HOLLOWAY, (Private House).

FURNITURE, &c. GRACE JONES.

WOMAN AND LABOUR.

PART II.—A DECISION FOR THE RACE.

The Woman's Movement for Emancipation is not confined to one country, one continent, or one race. It is world-wide. It is not an agitation caused by a few restless innovators. It is a living growth whose roots are in the forgotten ages of human history. Such is the point of view upon which stress is laid in that part of Olive Schreiner's great book which has escaped destruction and has been given to the world in the volume entitled "Woman and Labour."

In the transition from a state of savagery to one of civilisation great changes in the adjustment of human life to its environment have taken place, changes which have affected the woman as much as the man. Owing to a sequence of causes mainly economic, women of the wealthier classes have been deprived of the opportunities for service which they once possessed in the human commonwealth, and have been forced into a position of non-utility and consequent parasitism—a position fraught with moral peril not only to themselves, but ultimately to the whole human family. In the past, when in truth the woman's place was in the home, that home was the centre of the industrial life of the community. The human world was fed and clothed, educated and trained by women whose labour was organised by the house-wife and the house-mother. Since the re-organisation of society on a commercial basis, the woman of the working-classes has been driven forth into mills and factories to be sweated, underpaid, and exploited, while the woman of the middle and upper classes has lost her employment. Her service value to the human community has gone, and all that is left is her sex value. But even the demand for women's labour as child-bearer has been diminished with modern conditions of life. In the light of these facts the readjustment of the relations of women both to men and to the nation is seen to be imperative and urgent. "Looking round then with the utmost impartiality we can command on the entire field of woman's ancient and traditional labours" (says the writer), "we find that fully three-fourths of it have shrunk away for ever, and that the remaining fourth still tends to shrink. It is this great fact, so often and so completely overlooked, which lies as the propelling force behind that vast and restless 'woman's movement' which marks our day. It is this fact, whether clearly and intellectually grasped, or, as is more often the case, vaguely and painfully felt, which awakes in the hearts of the ablest modern European women their passionate, and at times it would seem almost incoherent, cry for new forms of labour and new fields for the exercise of their powers. . . . The past material conditions of life have gone for ever; no will of man can recall them; but this is our demand: We demand that, in that strange new world that is arising alike upon the man and the woman, where nothing is as it was, and all things are assuming new shapes and relations, that in this new world we also shall have our share of honoured and socially useful human toil, our full half of the labour of the children of woman. We demand nothing more than this, and we will take nothing less. This is our WOMAN'S RIGHT!"

The emancipation of women means their liberty to enter new fields of labour as the old close behind them. The ties which when they took the form of duties were precious, have now become the strangling bonds of death. Women must be free to readjust themselves to the new needs of the race. They must save their souls from emptiness, idleness, and sloth, or the soul of the nation which draws existence from them must die. We, the European women of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, stand therefore in a position the gravity and importance of which was not equalled by that of any of our fore-runners in the ancient civilisation. As we master and rise above, or fall and are conquered by, the difficulties of our position, so also will be the future, not merely of our own class, or even of our own race alone, but also of those vast masses who are following on in the wake of our civilisation. The decision we are called on to make is a decision for the race; behind us comes on the tread of incalculable millions of feet. It is impossible in the short compass of any review to give an adequate impression of the originality and

"Woman and Labour." By Olive Schreiner. (London: Fisher Unwin 8s. 6d. net.) On sale at the Woman's Press, 156, Charing Cross-road, W.C.

the power of idea and argument set forth in this remarkable book. The sentences and paragraphs seem knit with organic sequence to each other. It is impossible to separate them and present them piecemeal to the reader. It is like a view which one gets from the summit of a great mountain. The wide horizons, the wonderful perspectives, and the glorious vision cannot be photographed or described. They can be seen only by those who follow the footsteps of the guide and attain the height from which they can overlook the world. E. P. L.

WOMEN AND THE LEGAL PROFESSION.

In the Englishwoman for March, "A Solicitor" writes on the exclusion of women from the legal profession. As to the Bar, he cites the cases of Miss Cave, in 1903, and Miss Christabel Pankhurst, in 1904, who were refused admission to Gray's Inn and Lincoln's Inn respectively. A similar refusal was also given to Miss Johnston who applied for admission to King's Inn, in Ireland. On the other hand, we are told that the Solicitors' Acts which apply to England would admit a woman to the solicitor's profession, though in Scotland, Scottish Law has been held in the case of Miss Hall to exclude them.

THE CHILD AND THE "CHRISTIAN COMMONWEALTH."

Although the law has made the father the only parent of the child, it is the woman who, by nature, is the child's guardian and protector, and one of the strongest reasons why women want the vote is that their views should be heard in legislation affecting the young and helpless. The child is the future citizen, and what the child is the State will be. This is now being realised, and many movements are afoot for the benefit of children. Suffragists will therefore be particularly interested in the next number of the Christian Commonwealth, (March 15), which consists of a special "child number," and contains over twenty articles by experts, dealing with all the problems of childhood—legislation, education, heredity, and so on. The great interest and importance of this number may be realised from a glance at the list of contents which will be found on this page.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

"The Doctor's Dilemma." By Bernard Shaw. London: Constable. 6s. "Faith Unfaithful." By A. R. Weekes. London: Andrew Melrose. 6s.

ALBERT HALL DEMONSTRATIONS.

Many great demonstrations stand out in the history of the Militant Suffrage movement, marking like milestones the progress of the journey to citizenship. Another stands close before us. On March 23—less than two weeks—a monster meeting will once again be held, and its message to the Government must be unmistakable. Coming as it does a few weeks before the second reading of the Conciliation Bill, it is of the greatest importance, and every member must do her best to make it known among her friends.

Already the whole of the arena, stalls, and lower orchestra have been sold out; there are, however, a few grand tier boxes at £1 10s., a few loggia boxes at £1 1s., and second tier boxes at 12s. 6d. still available. Single seats in the second tier boxes can be obtained at 2s. each. There are also a number of good seats to be had in the balcony and upper orchestra, all numbered and reserved, at 6d. each. Application should be made at once to Miss Cooke, Ticket Secretary, W.S.P.U., 4, Clements Inn, W.C.

Only members of the Women's Social and Political Union can obtain tickets from Miss Cooke. It should be clearly understood, however, that strangers, both men and women, are very welcome at the meeting, and members of the W.S.P.U. can obtain tickets for them.

The only part of the hall which is not being reserved is the gallery, and that will be thrown open free to women on the night.

The speeches will be of the greatest interest and importance. Miss Vida Goldstein is coming specially from Australia to tell of the fight for the vote there and its result; Mrs. Pankhurst will be in the chair, and Mrs. Pethick Lawrence and Miss Christabel Pankhurst will also speak. An inspiring feature of this meeting will be the singing of the "Women's March," under the directorship of the composer, Miss Ethel Smyth, Mus. Doc.

TAX RESISTANCE.

One of the weapons of opposition which will be employed by women will be "tax resistance." Those who are proposing to do this will do well to make themselves acquainted, as far as possible, with the law on the question, and we recommend them to apply to the offices of the Women's Tax Resistance League at 10, Talbot House, St. Martin's Lane, W.C., whose Secretary, Mrs. Kington Parkes, will be pleased to supply them with information. The League has taken over all the work in connection with this form of protest, and the Secretary will gladly give all particulars from the offices of the League.

WHEN WOMEN VOTE.

How Girls will be Trained for Politics. By Harold Gorst.

Mr. Harold Gorst has kindly promised to speak for the W.S.P.U. at next Monday afternoon's meeting at Queen's Hall, and we have much pleasure in giving our readers the following article from his pen. It is reprinted, almost entire, from the "Sheffield Daily Telegraph" of January 14.

It has twice been publicly stated by Mr. Asquith that the Liberal Government, before giving up office, intend to introduce a Reform Bill; and he has pledged his word that an amendment to include the enfranchisement of women shall not be officially opposed.

There is no longer any doubt, therefore, that women in the course of the next few years, will be accorded full privileges as citizens of the British Empire. For better or for worse, they will enter upon a new sphere of social and political activity. Many people are opposed to the innovation; but they will soon have to reckon with an established fact, and then—like sensible Britons—they will accept it, as they accepted the motor-car, with philosophy and resignation.

It is my intention, therefore, not to repeat the stock arguments in favour of Women's Suffrage, but to take its speedy adoption as natural and inevitable. The important question is then—What new element will women bring into our public life?

The truth is not only that we have no right to debar women from social and political equality, but that the State has urgent need of their services. Take almost any branch of administration, and you will find not only that women are as much affected by it as men, but that it involves matters concerning which they have—or should have—expert knowledge, and regarding which they ought to be consulted in the national interest.

Where Women Are Wanted.

In matters concerning health, education, and housing—even the maintenance of an efficient army and navy by the supply of strong, healthy men—women are as important a factor as men. A great deal of national neglect and muddle in regard to these vital questions must be ascribed to the elimination of woman's voice in the administration of public affairs.

Women are unfairly held equally responsible with men for social conditions which they have no power to alter. I witnessed a striking example of this in New York. At a lecture on the "Children's Court" in that city, where juvenile offenders are brought before the magistrates, the lecturer detailed the shocking conditions in the New York slums which drove young children into crime, and then remarked that every member of his audience must be held individually responsible. With the exception of three men, the audience was composed entirely of women. At the conclusion of the address the chairman announced that questions might be asked. Thereupon a woman got up and said: "Do I understand the lecturer to imply that all of us here are individually responsible for the failure of society to deal adequately with these evil conditions?" The lecturer assented. "Am I responsible, too?" He assented again. "Then how do you make out that I am responsible when I and other women have no voice in making and administering the defective laws which leave this problem untouched?" The lecturer was completely nonplussed, and could only feebly suggest that the women should go home and try to influence their husbands and brothers.

The justification and necessity for the co-operation of women in public affairs are that they are the domestic experts of the nation—or, rather, that they ought to be the domestic experts—for no sound domestic training is given to them in the schools.

The Potential Mothers.

It is probable that women in this country will eventually revolutionise the education of girls in the direction of giving it a thorough domestic basis. Meanwhile something should be done at once, in our girls' schools and colleges, to prepare the pupils for the wider social sphere for which they are clearly destined.

A practical idea in this connection occurred to me in New York last year. The question of Women's Suffrage was making rapid headway when I arrived there in January and occupied a great deal of public attention. After lecturing in a large and fashionable girls' school in New York, I remarked to the head mistress, who was a woman of unbounded energy and force of character: "These girls of yours will all some day in the near future have a voice in national affairs. Why don't you train them for their duties as citizens?"

"How would you suggest training them?" she asked at once. "Give me the girls between the ages of fifteen and twenty," I replied, "and I will organise them into a Parliament of their own. They shall learn, first of all, to discuss any question that may interest them without all speaking at once; and then I will teach them the actual work of constructive legislation."

The proposal was enthusiastically approved, and we decided to submit it to the girls themselves before its actual adoption. Shortly afterwards I found myself explaining the scheme to fifty or sixty bright, intelligent

SIMMONS & SONS

35, Haymarket, London, S.W.

NEW SPRING MODELS IN

Coats & Skirts, Day Gowns, Evening Gowns, Blouses, Millinery.

STRICTLY MODERATE PRICES.

SIMMONS AND SONS, 35, HAYMARKET.



A New Mantle Model for Early Spring

LADIES are cordially invited to inspect the early Spring Styles now ready in our Mantle Salons; the assortments are complete and offer exceptional variety in material and design, and the VALUES, as always, are particularly good.



The 'JURA'

pictured at side is a useful Coat in good quality Black Moire—handsomely embroidered Flounce and Cuffs—lined with Silk—Exceptional Value—

£3 13 6

PETER ROBINSON'S OXFORD STREET

READ A MESSAGE FROM THE W. S. P. U. The new Leaflet just published by The Woman's Press, 156, Charing Cross Road, W.C. 8d. a hundred, 6s. a thousand, post free.

girls. I told them frankly what good we hoped they would get out of it—by having their interest awakened in social problems and being encouraged to try and grapple with their solution in a practical way.

Mr. Gorst then describes how the girls were grouped into political parties; how, to begin with, he accepted the office of "Speaker," and how six girls, none of whom had ever before attempted to join in a public discussion showed a real talent for public speaking. He concludes:—

"When the girls had become familiarised with the discussion of resolutions—pious expressions of abstract opinion, as they are called in the House of Commons—I exercised them in the bringing in of little Bills, which were passed through the usual Parliamentary stages. The whole scheme for training girls for citizenship would be far more effective, of course, if a proper domestic basis were given to their education and they were thus prepared from the moment they entered upon their school life to understand the nature of the problems and responsibilities which fall within the scope of woman's work."

VALUE IN RAINCOATS. WILLIAM OWEN Westbourne Grove, W.

OWEN'S FAMOUS RAINCOATS.

One of London's largest stocks to select from; all sizes and prices, in the newest designs, are now in stock. The garment illustrated is a good example of the value offered.



W. F. "BEMBRIDGE" English Tailor-made in a large variety of Fancy and Plain "Rain-proof" Coats; collar can be worn open or closed. Carriage paid in U.K.

25/9

WILLIAM OWEN, LTD., WESTBOURNE GROVE, W.

Clara Strong, Suffragette Smart Hats from 4/11. Made to order from 6/11. A good selection in stock. Orders by post receive prompt attention. 88, ELSPEETH ROAD, LAVENDER HILL, S.W.

LYSISTRATA. The Woman's Press, 156, Charing Cross Road, will publish on March 13 LAURENCE HOUSMAN'S wonderful paraphrase of Aristophanes' "Lysistrata." Paper Covers, 6d. net. Cloth, 1s. net.











Choice of 5,000 Pairs British Made Curtains. (All Post Free.)



No. 201. Extremely pretty Little French Ribbon Bow Bijou Curtains, on strong cable net. Made in White and Ivory. 3 yds. by 50 in. Usually 5/6. Sale price 3/11 pair.



Washing Bedspread Bargain.

POPPYLAND—500 only. Pretty white cotton Taffeta Washing Bedspread. One set only. Red Poppies, Green Leaves. Size 2 by 2 1/2. Half price 3/11 each, post free.



No. 248. Very Wide Handsome Drawing-room Curtains, scroll borders on double interlock catch net. Ivory only. Post free. 22 in. by 3 1/2 yds. Usually 14/11. Sale price 10/6 pr. 12/11 by 4 yds.

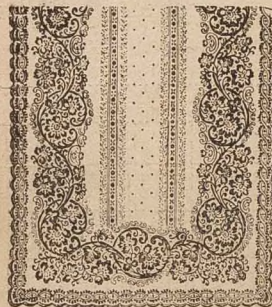


Great Sale of Cretonnes.

We hold one of the largest stocks of Cretonnes in London.

HAVELOCK. 2,000 yds. English Printed Cretonne, 36 in. wide. Blue Ribbon, Pink Roses, on pin spot covered white ground. Usually 1/6. Sale price 6 1/2 yd. Patterns Free. (The Rambler Rose Design. Lovely design of pink Rambler Roses on quaint lattice-work on white ground (colours true to nature). Made in Chintz or Cretonne. Usually 1/6. Sale price 1/2 yd., 31 in. wide. 40" the piece of 36 yds. (Patterns sent by request.)

THE CORONATION. Lovely English Chintz with English violets and moss rose design (England's Coronation flowers). 50 in. wide 1 1/2. Sale 9d. yd. 36 yd. pieces 25/- Write for our Beautiful Catalogue showing Cretonnes, Chintzes, Illustrated in Colours. All at Sale Prices.



No. 212. Lovely Scroll Border Unbreakable Nottingham Net Curtains, striped centre. In White and Ivory. Post free. 60 in. by 3 1/2 yds. Usually 6/11. Sale price 4/11 pr. Write for our Catalogue, and see 30 other designs.

DERRY & TOMS KENSINGTON HIGH STREET.

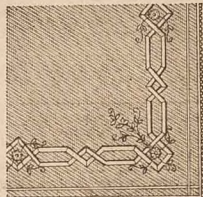
Telephone: 3380 Kensington.

LONDON, W.

Telegrams: Derry, Kensington.

FAMOUS SALE THIS DAY Lace Curtains and House Linen.

All Orders for 2s. 6d. and over are sent Post Free. Cash in all cases or London Trade Reference.



REAL MARIE ANTOINETTE LACE CURTAINS, on strong Brussels Net.

White only. 45 in. by 3 1/2 yds. Single Border. As picture, 12/11. Sale 11/9 pair. 45 in. by 4 yds. Single Border. As picture, 18/11. Sale 13/11 pair. 52 in. by 3 1/2 yds. Bordered both sides, 23/9. Sale 17/11 pair. 52 in. by 4 yds. Bordered both sides, 25/9. Sale 21/9 pair. See Lovely Selection in our Catalogue, Post Free.



ODD DAMASK CLOTHS NEARLY HALF PRICE

NOTICE.—We are turning about 1,000 Damask Cloths patterns we are discontinuing nearly half price perfect goods.

54 by 54 in. Spot and Bar, 4/9; Sale 2/11 45 by 45 in. Spot and Bar, 3/11; Sale 2/6 2 by 2 1/2 yds. 2 by 3 yds. 2 by 3 1/2 yds. 2 by 4 yds. 2 by 4 1/2 yds. 2 by 5 yds. 2 by 5 1/2 yds. 2 by 6 yds. 2 by 6 1/2 yds. 2 by 7 yds. 2 by 7 1/2 yds. 2 by 8 yds. 2 by 8 1/2 yds. 2 by 9 yds. 2 by 9 1/2 yds. 2 by 10 yds. 2 by 10 1/2 yds. 2 by 11 yds. 2 by 11 1/2 yds. 2 by 12 yds. 2 by 12 1/2 yds. 2 by 13 yds. 2 by 13 1/2 yds. 2 by 14 yds. 2 by 14 1/2 yds. 2 by 15 yds. 2 by 15 1/2 yds. 2 by 16 yds. 2 by 16 1/2 yds. 2 by 17 yds. 2 by 17 1/2 yds. 2 by 18 yds. 2 by 18 1/2 yds. 2 by 19 yds. 2 by 19 1/2 yds. 2 by 20 yds. 2 by 20 1/2 yds. 2 by 21 yds. 2 by 21 1/2 yds. 2 by 22 yds. 2 by 22 1/2 yds. 2 by 23 yds. 2 by 23 1/2 yds. 2 by 24 yds. 2 by 24 1/2 yds. 2 by 25 yds. 2 by 25 1/2 yds. 2 by 26 yds. 2 by 26 1/2 yds. 2 by 27 yds. 2 by 27 1/2 yds. 2 by 28 yds. 2 by 28 1/2 yds. 2 by 29 yds. 2 by 29 1/2 yds. 2 by 30 yds. 2 by 30 1/2 yds. 2 by 31 yds. 2 by 31 1/2 yds. 2 by 32 yds. 2 by 32 1/2 yds. 2 by 33 yds. 2 by 33 1/2 yds. 2 by 34 yds. 2 by 34 1/2 yds. 2 by 35 yds. 2 by 35 1/2 yds. 2 by 36 yds. 2 by 36 1/2 yds. 2 by 37 yds. 2 by 37 1/2 yds. 2 by 38 yds. 2 by 38 1/2 yds. 2 by 39 yds. 2 by 39 1/2 yds. 2 by 40 yds. 2 by 40 1/2 yds. 2 by 41 yds. 2 by 41 1/2 yds. 2 by 42 yds. 2 by 42 1/2 yds. 2 by 43 yds. 2 by 43 1/2 yds. 2 by 44 yds. 2 by 44 1/2 yds. 2 by 45 yds. 2 by 45 1/2 yds. 2 by 46 yds. 2 by 46 1/2 yds. 2 by 47 yds. 2 by 47 1/2 yds. 2 by 48 yds. 2 by 48 1/2 yds. 2 by 49 yds. 2 by 49 1/2 yds. 2 by 50 yds. 2 by 50 1/2 yds. 2 by 51 yds. 2 by 51 1/2 yds. 2 by 52 yds. 2 by 52 1/2 yds. 2 by 53 yds. 2 by 53 1/2 yds. 2 by 54 yds. 2 by 54 1/2 yds. 2 by 55 yds. 2 by 55 1/2 yds. 2 by 56 yds. 2 by 56 1/2 yds. 2 by 57 yds. 2 by 57 1/2 yds. 2 by 58 yds. 2 by 58 1/2 yds. 2 by 59 yds. 2 by 59 1/2 yds. 2 by 60 yds. 2 by 60 1/2 yds. 2 by 61 yds. 2 by 61 1/2 yds. 2 by 62 yds. 2 by 62 1/2 yds. 2 by 63 yds. 2 by 63 1/2 yds. 2 by 64 yds. 2 by 64 1/2 yds. 2 by 65 yds. 2 by 65 1/2 yds. 2 by 66 yds. 2 by 66 1/2 yds. 2 by 67 yds. 2 by 67 1/2 yds. 2 by 68 yds. 2 by 68 1/2 yds. 2 by 69 yds. 2 by 69 1/2 yds. 2 by 70 yds. 2 by 70 1/2 yds. 2 by 71 yds. 2 by 71 1/2 yds. 2 by 72 yds. 2 by 72 1/2 yds. 2 by 73 yds. 2 by 73 1/2 yds. 2 by 74 yds. 2 by 74 1/2 yds. 2 by 75 yds. 2 by 75 1/2 yds. 2 by 76 yds. 2 by 76 1/2 yds. 2 by 77 yds. 2 by 77 1/2 yds. 2 by 78 yds. 2 by 78 1/2 yds. 2 by 79 yds. 2 by 79 1/2 yds. 2 by 80 yds. 2 by 80 1/2 yds. 2 by 81 yds. 2 by 81 1/2 yds. 2 by 82 yds. 2 by 82 1/2 yds. 2 by 83 yds. 2 by 83 1/2 yds. 2 by 84 yds. 2 by 84 1/2 yds. 2 by 85 yds. 2 by 85 1/2 yds. 2 by 86 yds. 2 by 86 1/2 yds. 2 by 87 yds. 2 by 87 1/2 yds. 2 by 88 yds. 2 by 88 1/2 yds. 2 by 89 yds. 2 by 89 1/2 yds. 2 by 90 yds. 2 by 90 1/2 yds. 2 by 91 yds. 2 by 91 1/2 yds. 2 by 92 yds. 2 by 92 1/2 yds. 2 by 93 yds. 2 by 93 1/2 yds. 2 by 94 yds. 2 by 94 1/2 yds. 2 by 95 yds. 2 by 95 1/2 yds. 2 by 96 yds. 2 by 96 1/2 yds. 2 by 97 yds. 2 by 97 1/2 yds. 2 by 98 yds. 2 by 98 1/2 yds. 2 by 99 yds. 2 by 99 1/2 yds. 2 by 100 yds. 2 by 100 1/2 yds. 2 by 101 yds. 2 by 101 1/2 yds. 2 by 102 yds. 2 by 102 1/2 yds. 2 by 103 yds. 2 by 103 1/2 yds. 2 by 104 yds. 2 by 104 1/2 yds. 2 by 105 yds. 2 by 105 1/2 yds. 2 by 106 yds. 2 by 106 1/2 yds. 2 by 107 yds. 2 by 107 1/2 yds. 2 by 108 yds. 2 by 108 1/2 yds. 2 by 109 yds. 2 by 109 1/2 yds. 2 by 110 yds. 2 by 110 1/2 yds. 2 by 111 yds. 2 by 111 1/2 yds. 2 by 112 yds. 2 by 112 1/2 yds. 2 by 113 yds. 2 by 113 1/2 yds. 2 by 114 yds. 2 by 114 1/2 yds. 2 by 115 yds. 2 by 115 1/2 yds. 2 by 116 yds. 2 by 116 1/2 yds. 2 by 117 yds. 2 by 117 1/2 yds. 2 by 118 yds. 2 by 118 1/2 yds. 2 by 119 yds. 2 by 119 1/2 yds. 2 by 120 yds. 2 by 120 1/2 yds. 2 by 121 yds. 2 by 121 1/2 yds. 2 by 122 yds. 2 by 122 1/2 yds. 2 by 123 yds. 2 by 123 1/2 yds. 2 by 124 yds. 2 by 124 1/2 yds. 2 by 125 yds. 2 by 125 1/2 yds. 2 by 126 yds. 2 by 126 1/2 yds. 2 by 127 yds. 2 by 127 1/2 yds. 2 by 128 yds. 2 by 128 1/2 yds. 2 by 129 yds. 2 by 129 1/2 yds. 2 by 130 yds. 2 by 130 1/2 yds. 2 by 131 yds. 2 by 131 1/2 yds. 2 by 132 yds. 2 by 132 1/2 yds. 2 by 133 yds. 2 by 133 1/2 yds. 2 by 134 yds. 2 by 134 1/2 yds. 2 by 135 yds. 2 by 135 1/2 yds. 2 by 136 yds. 2 by 136 1/2 yds. 2 by 137 yds. 2 by 137 1/2 yds. 2 by 138 yds. 2 by 138 1/2 yds. 2 by 139 yds. 2 by 139 1/2 yds. 2 by 140 yds. 2 by 140 1/2 yds. 2 by 141 yds. 2 by 141 1/2 yds. 2 by 142 yds. 2 by 142 1/2 yds. 2 by 143 yds. 2 by 143 1/2 yds. 2 by 144 yds. 2 by 144 1/2 yds. 2 by 145 yds. 2 by 145 1/2 yds. 2 by 146 yds. 2 by 146 1/2 yds. 2 by 147 yds. 2 by 147 1/2 yds. 2 by 148 yds. 2 by 148 1/2 yds. 2 by 149 yds. 2 by 149 1/2 yds. 2 by 150 yds. 2 by 150 1/2 yds. 2 by 151 yds. 2 by 151 1/2 yds. 2 by 152 yds. 2 by 152 1/2 yds. 2 by 153 yds. 2 by 153 1/2 yds. 2 by 154 yds. 2 by 154 1/2 yds. 2 by 155 yds. 2 by 155 1/2 yds. 2 by 156 yds. 2 by 156 1/2 yds. 2 by 157 yds. 2 by 157 1/2 yds. 2 by 158 yds. 2 by 158 1/2 yds. 2 by 159 yds. 2 by 159 1/2 yds. 2 by 160 yds. 2 by 160 1/2 yds. 2 by 161 yds. 2 by 161 1/2 yds. 2 by 162 yds. 2 by 162 1/2 yds. 2 by 163 yds. 2 by 163 1/2 yds. 2 by 164 yds. 2 by 164 1/2 yds. 2 by 165 yds. 2 by 165 1/2 yds. 2 by 166 yds. 2 by 166 1/2 yds. 2 by 167 yds. 2 by 167 1/2 yds. 2 by 168 yds. 2 by 168 1/2 yds. 2 by 169 yds. 2 by 169 1/2 yds. 2 by 170 yds. 2 by 170 1/2 yds. 2 by 171 yds. 2 by 171 1/2 yds. 2 by 172 yds. 2 by 172 1/2 yds. 2 by 173 yds. 2 by 173 1/2 yds. 2 by 174 yds. 2 by 174 1/2 yds. 2 by 175 yds. 2 by 175 1/2 yds. 2 by 176 yds. 2 by 176 1/2 yds. 2 by 177 yds. 2 by 177 1/2 yds. 2 by 178 yds. 2 by 178 1/2 yds. 2 by 179 yds. 2 by 179 1/2 yds. 2 by 180 yds. 2 by 180 1/2 yds. 2 by 181 yds. 2 by 181 1/2 yds. 2 by 182 yds. 2 by 182 1/2 yds. 2 by 183 yds. 2 by 183 1/2 yds. 2 by 184 yds. 2 by 184 1/2 yds. 2 by 185 yds. 2 by 185 1/2 yds. 2 by 186 yds. 2 by 186 1/2 yds. 2 by 187 yds. 2 by 187 1/2 yds. 2 by 188 yds. 2 by 188 1/2 yds. 2 by 189 yds. 2 by 189 1/2 yds. 2 by 190 yds. 2 by 190 1/2 yds. 2 by 191 yds. 2 by 191 1/2 yds. 2 by 192 yds. 2 by 192 1/2 yds. 2 by 193 yds. 2 by 193 1/2 yds. 2 by 194 yds. 2 by 194 1/2 yds. 2 by 195 yds. 2 by 195 1/2 yds. 2 by 196 yds. 2 by 196 1/2 yds. 2 by 197 yds. 2 by 197 1/2 yds. 2 by 198 yds. 2 by 198 1/2 yds. 2 by 199 yds. 2 by 199 1/2 yds. 2 by 200 yds. 2 by 200 1/2 yds. 2 by 201 yds. 2 by 201 1/2 yds. 2 by 202 yds. 2 by 202 1/2 yds. 2 by 203 yds. 2 by 203 1/2 yds. 2 by 204 yds. 2 by 204 1/2 yds. 2 by 205 yds. 2 by 205 1/2 yds. 2 by 206 yds. 2 by 206 1/2 yds. 2 by 207 yds. 2 by 207 1/2 yds. 2 by 208 yds. 2 by 208 1/2 yds. 2 by 209 yds. 2 by 209 1/2 yds. 2 by 210 yds. 2 by 210 1/2 yds. 2 by 211 yds. 2 by 211 1/2 yds. 2 by 212 yds. 2 by 212 1/2 yds. 2 by 213 yds. 2 by 213 1/2 yds. 2 by 214 yds. 2 by 214 1/2 yds. 2 by 215 yds. 2 by 215 1/2 yds. 2 by 216 yds. 2 by 216 1/2 yds. 2 by 217 yds. 2 by 217 1/2 yds. 2 by 218 yds. 2 by 218 1/2 yds. 2 by 219 yds. 2 by 219 1/2 yds. 2 by 220 yds. 2 by 220 1/2 yds. 2 by 221 yds. 2 by 221 1/2 yds. 2 by 222 yds. 2 by 222 1/2 yds. 2 by 223 yds. 2 by 223 1/2 yds. 2 by 224 yds. 2 by 224 1/2 yds. 2 by 225 yds. 2 by 225 1/2 yds. 2 by 226 yds. 2 by 226 1/2 yds. 2 by 227 yds. 2 by 227 1/2 yds. 2 by 228 yds. 2 by 228 1/2 yds. 2 by 229 yds. 2 by 229 1/2 yds. 2 by 230 yds. 2 by 230 1/2 yds. 2 by 231 yds. 2 by 231 1/2 yds. 2 by 232 yds. 2 by 232 1/2 yds. 2 by 233 yds. 2 by 233 1/2 yds. 2 by 234 yds. 2 by 234 1/2 yds. 2 by 235 yds. 2 by 235 1/2 yds. 2 by 236 yds. 2 by 236 1/2 yds. 2 by 237 yds. 2 by 237 1/2 yds. 2 by 238 yds. 2 by 238 1/2 yds. 2 by 239 yds. 2 by 239 1/2 yds. 2 by 240 yds. 2 by 240 1/2 yds. 2 by 241 yds. 2 by 241 1/2 yds. 2 by 242 yds. 2 by 242 1/2 yds. 2 by 243 yds. 2 by 243 1/2 yds. 2 by 244 yds. 2 by 244 1/2 yds. 2 by 245 yds. 2 by 245 1/2 yds. 2 by 246 yds. 2 by 246 1/2 yds. 2 by 247 yds. 2 by 247 1/2 yds. 2 by 248 yds. 2 by 248 1/2 yds. 2 by 249 yds. 2 by 249 1/2 yds. 2 by 250 yds. 2 by 250 1/2 yds. 2 by 251 yds. 2 by 251 1/2 yds. 2 by 252 yds. 2 by 252 1/2 yds. 2 by 253 yds. 2 by 253 1/2 yds. 2 by 254 yds. 2 by 254 1/2 yds. 2 by 255 yds. 2 by 255 1/2 yds. 2 by 256 yds. 2 by 256 1/2 yds. 2 by 257 yds. 2 by 257 1/2 yds. 2 by 258 yds. 2 by 258 1/2 yds. 2 by 259 yds. 2 by 259 1/2 yds. 2 by 260 yds. 2 by 260 1/2 yds. 2 by 261 yds. 2 by 261 1/2 yds. 2 by 262 yds. 2 by 262 1/2 yds. 2 by 263 yds. 2 by 263 1/2 yds. 2 by 264 yds. 2 by 264 1/2 yds. 2 by 265 yds. 2 by 265 1/2 yds. 2 by 266 yds. 2 by 266 1/2 yds. 2 by 267 yds. 2 by 267 1/2 yds. 2 by 268 yds. 2 by 268 1/2 yds. 2 by 269 yds. 2 by 269 1/2 yds. 2 by 270 yds. 2 by 270 1/2 yds. 2 by 271 yds. 2 by 271 1/2 yds. 2 by 272 yds. 2 by 272 1/2 yds. 2 by 273 yds. 2 by 273 1/2 yds. 2 by 274 yds. 2 by 274 1/2 yds. 2 by 275 yds. 2 by 275 1/2 yds. 2 by 276 yds. 2 by 276 1/2 yds. 2 by 277 yds. 2 by 277 1/2 yds. 2 by 278 yds. 2 by 278 1/2 yds. 2 by 279 yds. 2 by 279 1/2 yds. 2 by 280 yds. 2 by 280 1/2 yds. 2 by 281 yds. 2 by 281 1/2 yds. 2 by 282 yds. 2 by 282 1/2 yds. 2 by 283 yds. 2 by 283 1/2 yds. 2 by 284 yds. 2 by 284 1/2 yds. 2 by 285 yds. 2 by 285 1/2 yds. 2 by 286 yds. 2 by 286 1/2 yds. 2 by 287 yds. 2 by 287 1/2 yds. 2 by 288 yds. 2 by 288 1/2 yds. 2 by 289 yds. 2 by 289 1/2 yds. 2 by 290 yds. 2 by 290 1/2 yds. 2 by 291 yds. 2 by 291 1/2 yds. 2 by 292 yds. 2 by 292 1/2 yds. 2 by 293 yds. 2 by 293 1/2 yds. 2 by 294 yds. 2 by 294 1/2 yds. 2 by 295 yds. 2 by 295 1/2 yds. 2 by 296 yds. 2 by 296 1/2 yds. 2 by 297 yds. 2 by 297 1/2 yds. 2 by 298 yds. 2 by 298 1/2 yds. 2 by 299 yds. 2 by 299 1/2 yds. 2 by 300 yds. 2 by 300 1/2 yds. 2 by 301 yds. 2 by 301 1/2 yds. 2 by 302 yds. 2 by 302 1/2 yds. 2 by 303 yds. 2 by 303 1/2 yds. 2 by 304 yds. 2 by 304 1/2 yds. 2 by 305 yds. 2 by 305 1/2 yds. 2 by 306 yds. 2 by 306 1/2 yds. 2 by 307 yds. 2 by 307 1/2 yds. 2 by 308 yds. 2 by 308 1/2 yds. 2 by 309 yds. 2 by 309 1/2 yds. 2 by 310 yds. 2 by 310 1/2 yds. 2 by 311 yds. 2 by 311 1/2 yds. 2 by 312 yds. 2 by 312 1/2 yds. 2 by 313 yds. 2 by 313 1/2 yds. 2 by 314 yds. 2 by 314 1/2 yds. 2 by 315 yds. 2 by 315 1/2 yds. 2 by 316 yds. 2 by 316 1/2 yds. 2 by 317 yds. 2 by 317 1/2 yds. 2 by 318 yds. 2 by 318 1/2 yds. 2 by 319 yds. 2 by 319 1/2 yds. 2 by 320 yds. 2 by 320 1/2 yds. 2 by 321 yds. 2 by 321 1/2 yds. 2 by 322 yds. 2 by 322 1/2 yds. 2 by 323 yds. 2 by 323 1/2 yds. 2 by 324 yds. 2 by 324 1/2 yds. 2 by 325 yds. 2 by 325 1/2 yds. 2 by 326 yds. 2 by 326 1/2 yds. 2 by 327 yds. 2 by 327 1/2 yds. 2 by 328 yds. 2 by 328 1/2 yds. 2 by 329 yds. 2 by 329 1/2 yds. 2 by 330 yds. 2 by 330 1/2 yds. 2 by 331 yds. 2 by 331 1/2 yds. 2 by 332 yds. 2 by 332 1/2 yds. 2 by 333 yds. 2 by 333 1/2 yds. 2 by 334 yds. 2 by 334 1/2 yds. 2 by 335 yds. 2 by 335 1/2 yds. 2 by 336 yds. 2 by 336 1/2 yds. 2 by 337 yds. 2 by 337 1/2 yds. 2 by 338 yds. 2 by 338 1/2 yds. 2 by 339 yds. 2 by 339 1/2 yds. 2 by 340 yds. 2 by 340 1/2 yds. 2 by 341 yds. 2 by 341 1/2 yds. 2 by 342 yds. 2 by 342 1/2 yds. 2 by 343 yds. 2 by 343 1/2 yds. 2 by 344 yds. 2 by 344 1/2 yds. 2 by 345 yds. 2 by 345 1/2 yds. 2 by 346 yds. 2 by 346 1/2 yds. 2 by 347 yds. 2 by 347 1/2 yds. 2 by 348 yds. 2 by 348 1/2 yds. 2 by 349 yds. 2 by 349 1/2 yds. 2 by 350 yds. 2 by 350 1/2 yds. 2 by 351 yds. 2 by 351 1/2 yds. 2 by 352 yds. 2 by 352 1/2 yds. 2 by 353 yds. 2 by 353 1/2 yds. 2 by 354 yds. 2 by 354 1/2 yds. 2 by 355 yds. 2 by 355 1/2 yds. 2 by 356 yds. 2 by 356 1/2 yds. 2 by 357 yds. 2 by 357 1/2 yds. 2 by 358 yds. 2 by 358 1/2 yds. 2 by 359 yds. 2 by 359 1/2 yds. 2 by 360 yds. 2 by 360 1/2 yds. 2 by 361 yds. 2 by 361 1/2 yds. 2 by 362 yds. 2 by 362 1/2 yds. 2 by 363 yds. 2 by 363 1/2 yds. 2 by 364 yds. 2 by 364 1/2 yds. 2 by 365 yds. 2 by 365 1/2 yds. 2 by 366 yds. 2 by 366 1/2 yds. 2 by 367 yds. 2 by 367 1/2 yds. 2 by 368 yds. 2 by 368 1/2 yds. 2 by 369 yds. 2 by 369 1/2 yds. 2 by 370 yds. 2 by 370 1/2 yds. 2 by 371 yds. 2 by 371 1/2 yds. 2 by 372 yds. 2 by 372 1/2 yds. 2 by 373 yds. 2 by 373 1/2 yds. 2 by 374 yds. 2 by 374 1/2 yds. 2 by 375 yds. 2 by 375 1/2 yds. 2 by 376 yds. 2 by 376 1/2 yds. 2 by 377 yds. 2 by 377 1/2 yds. 2 by 378 yds. 2 by 378 1/2 yds. 2 by 379 yds. 2 by 379 1/2 yds. 2 by 380 yds. 2 by 380 1/2 yds. 2 by 381 yds. 2 by 381 1/2 yds. 2 by 382 yds. 2 by 382 1/2 yds. 2 by 383 yds. 2 by 383 1/2 yds. 2 by 384 yds. 2 by 384 1/2 yds. 2 by 385 yds. 2 by 385 1/2 yds. 2 by 386 yds. 2 by 386 1/2 yds. 2 by 387 yds. 2 by 387 1/2 yds. 2 by 388 yds. 2 by 388 1/2 yds. 2 by 389 yds. 2 by 389 1/2 yds. 2 by 390 yds. 2 by 390 1/2 yds. 2 by 391 yds. 2 by 391 1/2 yds. 2 by 392 yds. 2 by 392 1/2 yds. 2 by 393 yds. 2 by 393 1/2 yds. 2 by 394 yds. 2 by 394 1/2 yds. 2 by 395 yds. 2 by 395 1/2 yds. 2 by 396 yds. 2 by 396 1/2 yds. 2 by 397 yds. 2 by 397 1/2 yds. 2 by 398 yds. 2 by 398 1/2 yds. 2 by 399 yds. 2 by 399 1/2 yds. 2 by 400 yds. 2 by 400 1/2 yds. 2 by 401 yds. 2 by 401 1/2 yds. 2 by 402 yds. 2 by 402 1/2 yds. 2 by 403 yds. 2 by 403 1/2 yds. 2 by 404 yds. 2 by 404 1/2 yds. 2 by 405 yds. 2 by 405 1/2 yds. 2 by 406 yds. 2 by 406 1/2 yds. 2 by 407 yds. 2 by 407 1/2 yds. 2 by 408 yds. 2 by 408 1/2 yds. 2 by 409 yds. 2 by 409 1/2 yds. 2 by 410 yds. 2 by 410 1/2 yds. 2 by 411 yds. 2 by 411 1/2 yds. 2 by 412 yds. 2 by 412 1/2 yds. 2 by 413 yds. 2 by 413 1/2 yds. 2 by 414 yds. 2 by 414 1/2 yds. 2 by 415 yds. 2 by 415 1/2 yds. 2 by 416 yds. 2 by 416 1/2 yds. 2 by 417 yds. 2 by 417 1/2 yds. 2 by 418 yds. 2 by 418 1/2 yds. 2 by 419 yds. 2 by 419 1/2 yds. 2 by 420 yds. 2 by 420 1/2 yds. 2 by 421 yds. 2 by 421 1/2 yds. 2 by 422 yds. 2 by 422 1/2 yds. 2 by 423 yds. 2 by 423 1/2 yds. 2 by 424 yds. 2 by 424 1/2 yds. 2 by 425 yds. 2 by 425 1/2 yds. 2 by 426 yds. 2 by 426 1/2 yds. 2 by 427 yds. 2 by 427 1/2 yds. 2 by 428 yds. 2 by 428 1/2 yds. 2 by 429 yds. 2 by 429 1/2 yds. 2 by 430 yds. 2 by 430 1/2 yds. 2 by 431 yds. 2 by 431 1/2 yds. 2 by 432 yds. 2 by 432 1/2 yds. 2 by 433 yds. 2 by 433 1/2 yds. 2 by 434 yds. 2 by 434 1/2 yds. 2 by 435 yds. 2 by 435 1/2 yds. 2 by 436 yds. 2 by 436 1/2 yds. 2 by 437 yds. 2 by 437 1/2 yds. 2 by 438 yds. 2 by 438 1/2 yds. 2 by 439 yds. 2 by 439 1/2 yds. 2 by 440 yds. 2 by 440 1/2 yds. 2 by 441 yds. 2 by 441 1/2 yds. 2 by 442 yds. 2 by 442 1/2 yds. 2 by 443 yds. 2 by 443 1/2 yds. 2 by 4