

MRS. PANKHURST'S SPEECH FROM POLICE COURT DOCK

Says Government Invited Women To Show Like the Men That They Wanted the Vote—Ready To Go To Prison for Rights of Their Sex.

"It is not the first time I have come before you in connection with this agitation. The last time I was here, I said before you certain reasons for my taking part in the agitation, with which I do not propose to trouble you this morning. At that time I hoped what we were doing would be sufficient to make the Government realize that women who pay taxes are entitled to the protection and the privileges of the vote on the same terms as men who pay the taxes. Since then the Government have left me and other women no possible doubt as to our position. We have not the vote because, hitherto, we have not been able to bring ourselves to use the methods which won the vote for men, and within the last fortnight a member of the Government has challenged us to do very much more serious things than we have done—we, who are charged before you this morning.

"In Bristol, Mr. Hobhouse said women had not proved their desire for the vote, because they had done nothing like that which characterized the men's agitation that led to the burning of Nottingham Castle and the pulling up of Hyde Park railings. "The Government, as a whole, has provided us, during the last few days with evidence that only the most stupid people could fail to understand. Why we have failed so far is that we have not done enough to bring pressure to bear on the Government. A week ago last Monday I wrote to the Prime Minister with regard to the question of the referendum, asking him to see a deputation of women in order that they might discuss the matter with him. The request was refused with contempt. Yet, cabinet ministers have gone, cap in hand, to

Miners' Federation to persuade them to come to terms with industrial opponents.

"What we have done, sir, is a flea bite as compared with what the miners in this country are doing today. They are paralyzing the whole of the life of the community. They have votes, they have a constitutional means of redressing their grievance, but they are not content to rely upon the constitutional means. If we had the vote we would be constitutional, but since we have not the vote, we learn our lesson, a lesson that has been given us. I hope this will be enough to show the Government that the women's agitation is going on. If not, if you send me to prison, as soon as I come out of prison I will go further, to show that women who have to help to pay the salaries of cabinet ministers, and who help to pay your salary, too, sir, are going to have some voice in the making of the laws which they have to obey. I have only to fear that perhaps our self-restraint has prevented us from doing as much as is necessary, but I want to make it perfectly clear that although we do not desire to go one step further than is necessary, we are prepared to take all the steps that are necessary, and to face the consequences.

"I am quite ready to go and to pay the price, however high that price may be. Like those who went before us, we think it quite worth while. We are not fighting this battle for ourselves, but for our sex. What happens to us does not matter, but what comes of what happens to us, does matter very much. The individual will disappear, but the cause is going on. From

PRIM IS THE LONDON MUSICAL COMEDY GIRL

And Propriety Marks the Late Supper in Spite of Pinero's "Bood" Play.

Sir Arthur Pinero's much-boiled and much-discussed play shows the London musical comedy girl and her friends in an unpleasant light. As a matter of fact, with here and there some exceptions, there is as much propriety about many a supper party at which the lights of musical comedy are entertained as at those of an ordinary London dance.

The average London musical comedy girl is even more of a calculating match-maker than her sister in Belgravia, and she minds her manners quite as carefully with a view to bringing off a big match. Not long ago a reference was made in this correspondence to the number of "Gibson Girls" in the "Gay Gordons," who had married more than a hundred. The chorus girl of today, indeed, is determined to mind her p's and q's so that she cannot wed, if not a coronet, at any rate a gilded admirer.

She has seen so many of her predecessors and companions succeed in this that

she naturally hopes for a similar success herself. For this her discretion is her great source of strength.

The modern stage girl one sees supping at the Ritz, Carlton or Savoy is generally as ladylike as the sister of the guardsman or stock broker whose guest she is. She is as well educated, as good-looking and probably more amusing. But it is almost sure that she is more prim. This is not a new feature in the life of society today. If these young women hold themselves aloof they have an equal chance with society girls of slipping on a coveted wedding ring. The mothers of Mayfair and Belgravia see this. The enormous social success of Lady Headfort is a great case in point.

As Rosie Boot she was one of the prettiest and most charming of Gaiety girls. Her marriage with young Lord Headfort has been a success. She is even more popular in society than she was at the Gaiety, and her house party for the Kildare Hunt ball last week was probably the most select and blue-blooded ever gathered in Ireland, where money never buys real social recognition and where the aristocracy is as exclusive as it is hospitable.

History of the Legal Bar In Middlesex Second Installment of a Paper Delivered Before the London Historical Association By T. H. Purdom, K. C.

I have referred to the early lawyers and those of a later date becoming members of the bar in the forties and early fifties. It will be seen that although the bar was not numerous it possessed several very able men—the most prominent place by common consent, I believe, would be given to Mr. Wilson.

From that day until the present time the most prominent place, I believe, would be given to Sir William Meredith. He studied in the office of Thomas Scatterd, was called to the bar in 1861, and the partnership of Scatterd & Meredith was formed. To Mr. Meredith is due the credit of establishing the law library. He was a member of the Law Society, member of the Legislature and leader of the Opposition in the House. In 1872 he was elected to represent London in the Legislature.

His career as a politician was very creditable. Although he never attained office it must be remembered he opposed a stone wall in Sir Oliver Mowat, who stands easily first among provincial politicians since confederation. It must not be supposed that his influence was not exercised, and had its effect for good during the whole time he was in the House. It was commonly remarked that Sir Oliver Mowat was more conservative than Sir William Meredith. His elevation to the bench and his removal from London took him out of the lives of Londoners to a large extent, but his influence with Sir James Whitney will ultimately be the power that will decide the Government to give to the Western University such aid as is its just right

and such aid as will enable it to take a first place among the Universities of America. Sir William Meredith's desire will be to do all that he believes to be right for London. The Hon. R. M. Meredith is chancellor of the Western University, very enthusiastic and anxious to do all he can to put the Western on a firm footing, and if he can get Sir William to "concur" success will be in sight.

The Law School.

Sir William R. Meredith was with Hon. David Mills active in forming the London Law School in 1885, and a member of the law society at the time the Law School was established at Osgoode Hall. It was the establishment of the Law School at London which led to the establishment of the Law School at Osgoode Hall, which completely changed the training of lawyers. Whether the new system is better than the old, it is difficult to determine. Training in an office part of the time should be very beneficial, and the lectures and teaching at the school, backed up by study, should be more effective than the old way.

There are those who believe it would be in the public interest as well as the interest of the legal profession if the course was shortened to three years, so that many would take the course without any intention of following it for a livelihood. It is argued that very many do this at the various law schools in the United States. It is a great advantage to them in whatever business they take up.

Some color is lent to this theory by the fact that trust companies perform the work formerly attended to in so-

litors' offices that the charter obtained by a trust company in effect is: "You are authorized to act as a solicitor except that you cannot conduct litigation." The present Minister of Finance is a member of the bar, and was manager of the National Trust Company. The Hon. F. Osler has assumed the presidency of the Toronto General Trusts Company. J. J. Warren is president of The Trusts and Guarantee Company. Hume Cronyn is manager of The Canada Trust Company, and there are others filling responsible offices in connection with trust companies, who obtained their training in law offices. Mr. Nathaniel Mills is manager of The Fidelity Trusts Company. Mr. Morden, of Belleville, has recently joined one of the Toronto companies.

Then change constantly goes on in the practice of law. I have referred in another place to changes caused by the fusion of law and equity. The changes in practice, civil and criminal, and to these changes made by large corporations, and the lawyer of today is not dealing with the same class of questions as he did 25 years ago. In large cities some lawyers are promoters almost entirely, some are engaged in forming combinations of smaller businesses into one. The lawyer is today a more important factor in business of all kinds than he was. Hence there is much reason for the belief that if the course was not too long many would take the course for the benefit it would in any business in which the student might engage.

It is not necessary here to discuss Continued on Page Eighteen.

MEMBERS OF THE EARLY MIDDLESEX BAR



Late S. H. Graydon. Late Judge Wilson. Late F. E. Cornish. Late Judge William Elliot. Late Judge Davis. Ed Meredith, K. C. Judge Edward Elliott. Late David Glass. Late Benjamin Cronyn. Late D. C. Macdonald.

Analysis of German Election Strength of Various Parties

Socialists and Catholics the Two Largest Groups—How the Second Ballot Worked—Preponderance of the Socialists in Industrial Centres—Fierce Political and Religious Hatreds.

I have before me the detailed results of the voting for the Reichstag election, both the first and the second ballot, together with the Socialist poll at the last general election in 1907. The chief interest in the point of view of English politicians is, first, the effect of second ballots, and, secondly, the extraordinarily different conditions of political warfare from those to which we are accustomed in England. In the following observations the minor parties have been classed to that one of the five large parties to which they most nearly approximate—the Bavarian peasant party with the Radicals; Count Posadowski with the National Liberals; the Imperialists, Anti-Semites, Christian Socialists, Land Union, Guelphs, Danes, etc., with the Conservatives; the Poles, Alsations, Lowlanders with the Catholic "Zentrum." The Socialists have no minor allies.

The German election contests differ from ours in that, unless one candidate gets a clear majority over all others, a second ballot is taken ten days or a fortnight later, in which the electors have to decide between the two leading candidates. Paying of election expenses and of members will undoubtedly lead in this country, as in Germany, to an increase in the number of candidates, and the effect of leaving out electoral machinery, as at present, without even second ballots or the alternative vote, can be judged from the first ballot in Germany.

The figures of the first and second ballot shows that if the Germans had had a single election, as we have, the Socialists instead of numbering 110 would have reached the total of 145; the Zentrum, the other extreme, would have been 127 instead of 117; the Conservatives 84 instead of 77; while the Radicals and the National Liberals would have been reduced from 46 to 15 and from 46 to 25 respectively. The Liberal party in England, in which the electors have to decide between the two leading candidates, paying of election expenses and of members will undoubtedly lead in this country, as in Germany, to an increase in the number of candidates, and the effect of leaving out electoral machinery, as at present, without even second ballots or the alternative vote, can be judged from the first ballot in Germany.

As between the second ballot, and the alternative vote to be given at the first election the German election does not tell us much. It is true that there were many attempted "bribe" local in character, between the non-Socialist parties, but with the exception of the Zentrum, the party leaders do not seem to have been able to "deliver the goods." The Socialists, of course, voted to order and to a man in the second ballot for the candidate nearest their own color who would pledge himself not to tamper with the franchise or pass laws against Social-

ism. When the Radicals or the National Liberals had to choose between a Socialist and a Conservative, they voted for the Conservative in the proportion of four to three; when the alternative to Socialism was a Clerical, they generally found the red more attractive than the black. For what impresses one most in these elections is that religious bitterness is even more deadly than political hatred, and German political hatred, strange as it may seem to those taking part in the last two elections in this country, is stronger than English. This is partly due to the fierce anti-Christian views, not only of the proletarian, but also of the university class. There is no non-conformity as a safety-valve in Germany.

One other fact appears from these second ballots. Over and over again the number of votes registered in the second election was far higher than in the first election—a poor result compared with ours when it is remembered that the register is specially prepared a month before the election—but the results show repeatedly that the well-organized Socialists and Zentrum could, at a pinch, add another ten per cent to their own poll in the second round.

As to the condition of political warfare, of course, the fight was, to a certain extent, between town and country. But the German constituencies are much larger than ours, and therefore involve more town and country in each than in the case here. Thuringia, Posen and East and West Prussia there are only eighteen constituencies in which the Socialist did not poll at least 1,000 votes. The element new to us is the presence of the Zentrum, the overwhelming power of the Catholic church in the Catholic districts. "Particularists" or "Nationalists"—Guelphs, Poles, Alsations, etc.—are not really novel. They are merely the appropriation by Conservatives, for instance, of the name of the local workingman. There are, in fact, three Germanies—Protestant Agricultural Germany, Protestant Industrial Germany, and Catholic Germany. Socialists and Radicals have captured the second entirely; they have a different proportion to carry on in the first and have made little headway; the fight with the Zentrum in the last is rendered easier because it is largely industrial; it is certainly the most bitterly and the most keenly fought.

The industrial districts are dominated by the Socialists, and where they win, they win in tremendous majorities. Prussia, it is true, is still Radical, so is one of the seats in Berlin, Munich, and Leipzig; Aix, Essen, Augsburg and Crefeld still belong to the Zentrum. But with these exceptions every town of over 100,000 inhabitants returns a Socialist. The eight seats of greater Berlin possess 85 electors 88,000 of the Black-Blue Continued on Page Twenty-four.

SARNIA FAST GROWING INTO A FINE CITY

One Firm Is Spending More Than a Million Dollars on Its Plant, Which Will Soon Be the Biggest of Its Kind in Canada.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Sarnia, March 29.—Sited on the Canadian side, where the blue waters of Lake Huron merge into the sparkling River St. Clair, the town of Sarnia occupies a location unequalled by any town or city on the inland seas. Past this part must ply seven-eighths of all the traffic on the lakes, from northern Superior down to the broad Atlantic. Connected with all Canada and the States by the far-reaching lines of the Grand Trunk and Pere Marquette railway systems, one cannot conceive of a more desirable site, adapted to the necessities and requirements of modern commerce; a town of unlimited possibilities; of splendid opportunities for both labor and capital; a town to expand, multiply and become second to none in the province of Ontario.

Awakening at Hand. And the awakening is at hand! Ere the year is over Sarnia will be well launched upon a boom of a magnitude the community has never before experienced. Businessmen, progressive gentlemen of

big ideals and keen foresight, have taken it upon themselves to devote a small portion of their time and money to the making of a bigger, better municipality. Such enthusiasm is contagious, and ere long even the veriest knocker must fall in line and join the army of boosters thrusting the town into the limelight of publicity. Much has been accomplished so far, much more will be, so let us leave for the time being the future of the town in the hands of its competent, enterprising citizens, and glance briefly with a few illustrations here and there on the place as it is today.

A Substantial Town. Churches of all sizes and denominations, solid, substantial business blocks, a waterfront lined with commodious docks, at which the fleets of vessels of every description. Street cars that cannot be surpassed between here and Toronto. Beautiful homes on streets that in spring and summer are shaded by leafy masses of foliage, and flanked with well-kept lawns of velvety green. The best of hotel accommodations. One of the most wondrous

tunnels under water in the world, and a score or more of other things whose discussions would fill a volume.

Now for a few examples to illustrate the town's industrial standing and progress, picked at random among the scores of industries located here.



John Johnston Macdams, Secretary of Board of Trade and Publicity Commissioner.

The Imperial Oil Company of Canada, covering acres and acres of ground, employing a working force of between seven and eight hundred men, and operating a fleet of vessels, seven of which are laid up within the shelter of Sarnia Bay. This big concern is one of the most important in the country, one view of which cannot fail to impress one, with its immense cylindrical oil tanks, numerous working plants, and busy shipping yards.

The company has all offices here, and is at present expending over a million dollars, in addition to its plant, and the erection of a splendid new office building.

A Fine Fleet.

The Northern Navigation Company, which operates a line of freight and passenger steamers famous throughout marine circles. The fleet consists of three passenger boats, three freight and two package freighters. More than thirty thousand people are carried by these boats during the tourist season. It is estimated that four hundred men are employed by the line in Sarnia alone, and fully 300 of these work in the company's huge freight sheds at Point Edward. Too much cannot

be said of their fine dock and waiting station, located in the heart of the town and surrounded by a handsome observation balcony overlooking the river. The structure is said to be the finest of its kind on the lakes. A new boat will be built and placed in commission in 1913, and will be the best and biggest passenger steamer on the upper lakes.

Big Ore Docks. The Hamilton Steel and Iron Company, whose ore docks give employment to from 50 to 70 men. From 300,000 to 400,000 tons of ore are handled at these docks during the year. Boats of the Inland Line arrive here regularly during the open season, with cargo after cargo to be unloaded. Five trains a day is a conservative estimate of shipments during the busy months.

The Sarnia Fence Company can easily rank with the town's growing industries. This busy factory turns out over 60 miles of finished fence every ten hours and ships from five to seven carloads a day. Their product is sold from coast to coast, and it is said its business has increased over 1,000 per cent this year above last year. Fifty men are employed in the factory here, and it is the company's intention to duplicate the plant this summer at a cost of several thousands of dollars.

A New Industry.

The Mueller Brass Works, of Decatur, Ill., will locate a plant here, and have already spent over \$25,000 in the purchasing of land. Work will be started immediately on the erection of its factory, and it is said that the company will employ between 600 and 700 men when under full swing. Some sixty acres of land have been purchased from the Sarnia Indian reserve, and will be used to build homes upon for the employees.

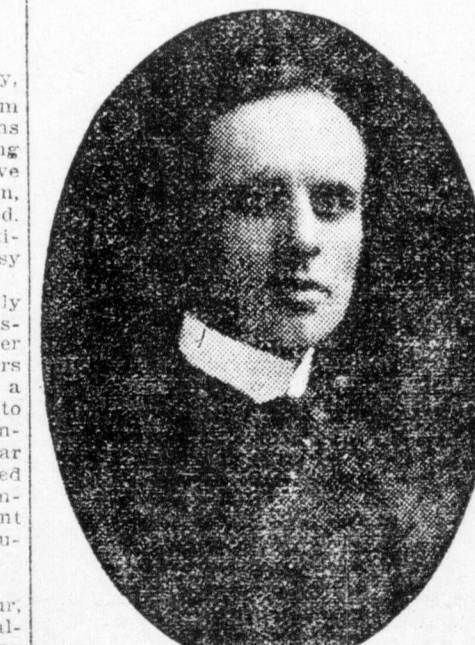
The canning factory, known as the Ontario Cannery, Limited, puts up from a hundred and fifty thousand to two hundred thousand cans of fruit and vegetables a year. Much of the fruit is brought in from outside counties, but the vegetables are almost entirely the product of Lambton County. Over one hundred and twenty-five people work for the company during the busy months.

A Popular Resort.

The Sarnia beaches, nesting along the sandy, undulating shores of Lake Huron, where the shimmering, playful waves tumble lazily over the polished pebbles, and break musically along the clean, white sands, caressed by pure, invigorating breezes, and bathed in clear, mellow sunlight. These popular resorts attract people from all over Canada and the United States. Every vacant cottage is taken long before the season opens, and the summer hotels are crammed and overflowing during the resorting months. Among the best-known of these beaches are Woodrow and Wees Beach.

At the last-mentioned resort the Sarnia Railway Company's Lake Huron Park is located, containing a dance

pavilion, so popular it cannot contain the crowds, and which will be enlarged and remodelled this spring. The best of bathing and fishing facilities and a naturally beautiful picnic ground, that attracts trainloads of excursionists yearly. The Lake Huron, Grand View and the Acadia



John Johnston Macdams, Secretary of Board of Trade and Publicity Commissioner.

Hotels offer the best of accommodation to summer visitors.

Mr. F. C. Watson, of this city, has purchased within the last ten days a portion of the Wees property, containing a water frontage of 60 feet, and will remodel a large house now situated on the land and transform it into a handsome, up-to-date hotel.

The Sarnia Board of Trade is also doing everything in its power to boost the beaches, and hundreds of dollars will be spent this year in an advertising campaign, under the able direction of John Johnston Macdams, the popular publicity man.

Having now passed over these few examples of the town's prosperity and growth, and fully understanding that scores could yet be cited, each contributing as much, if not, in some cases, more, than those just quoted, it will be well to mention the names of several men, and two organizations, who are in no small measure responsible for the good things that have and are coming to Sarnia.

John Johnston Macdams, the able publicity man for the Lambton County Publicity and Development Association, as well as corresponding secretary for the local board of trade.

Seven-Eighths of the Great Lake Traffic Must Ply Past Sarnia, and the Lake Town Is Now Developing as Never Before.

the town, who never lets a chance slip by to benefit Sarnia, and who is constantly on the lookout for new industries to be brought hither.

The Sarnia Board of Trade, Mr. Holland, president, Stanley Williams, chairman of the market and printing committee, whose cherished and much-needed scheme to provide the municipality with a modern market and market building, will soon be a reality.

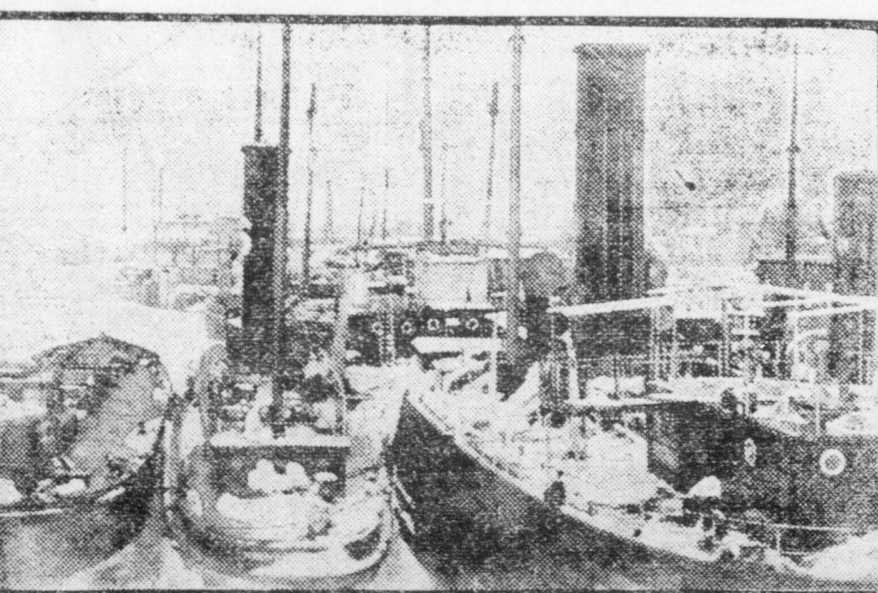
The town council of Sarnia, whose members are always willing to further any plan for the welfare of the place.

Now, just remember that these are but several out of many hundreds who are working energetically to boost Sarnia into the place of pre-eminence among the provincial cities. Then stop and consider what other places have accomplished by boosting, which possessing one-third of the advantages of this town, and it will not be unreasonable to presume that one must arrive at the conclusion that Sarnia is coming—and coming strong.

Proposed New Harbor. The proposed new harbor for Sarnia, 1,500 by 1,000 feet, and which will easily hold 50 or more boats, will be a splendid advertisement, that will doubtless draw not only a large number of boats here, but also numerous concerns interested in the marine trade. Such, for instance, as shipbuilders, boiler-makers, ship supply companies, etc.

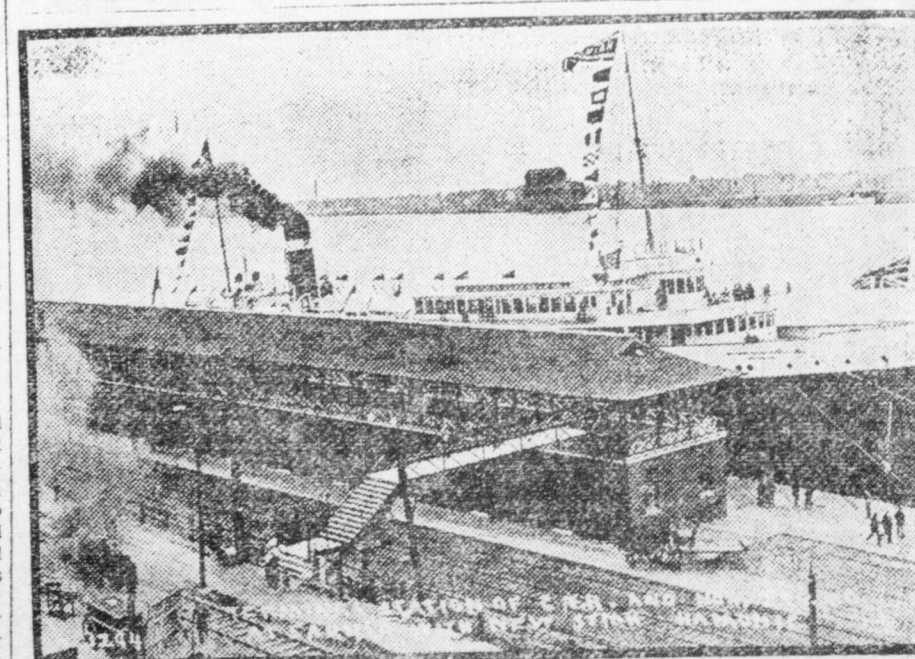
The Reid Wrecking Company, with headquarters here, is a name often heard whenever sailor-men, foremen, from Buffalo, One hundred and twenty-five men are in the services of the Reid during the navigable periods, on the Canadian side alone, and about the same number are employed at the company's drydock in Port Huron.

Real estate men, lumber dealers, builders and contractors look for the busiest season in years. Empty houses are almost a curiosity, and many new dwellings will be constructed this spring.



OIL COMPANIES' FLEET.

Sarnia is now the centre of Standard Oil Company interests in Canada, and hundreds of thousands of dollars are being spent in improvements.



TERMINAL STATION

Of the Grand Trunk and Northern Navigation Company, with new steamers Hamonic in dock.