

manded a jury trial, they were compelled then to release him, but his imprisonment had served its purpose of holding him in violation of the United States Constitution, in violation of the oaths of the Constitution; it had served its purpose, in its pretense of protecting a President who took an oath to support the Constitution, to protect every man within our borders, citizen or not, high or low, rich or poor; a Constitution which says no man shall be arrested without the oath of some person charging a crime against him. We have a statute in this State that in case of a man's arrest, he must be allowed to go before a magistrate and give bail. This statute was violated. The most serious phase of the problem is that the American people seem indifferent. They say such action is necessary to prevent crime. The same excuse would have justified the Spanish inquisition. There never was a time when the violation of the Constitution was necessary to prevent crime.

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Woman Suffrage.

The first political convention of disfranchised women represented by delegates, was held in Carnegie Hall, New York, on the 29th. It was held under the auspices of the Interurban Suffrage Council. Mrs. Clarence H. Mackay moved the platform, which was adopted. This document promises to be of historic value, and we give it in full, as follows:

We, the delegates representing the Senatorial and the Assembly districts of the City of New York in convention assembled, hereby affirm our faith in the formal declaration of principles adopted by the International Woman Suffrage Alliance as the basis of the world's work for the enfranchisement of women:

1. That men and women are born equally free and independent members of the human race, equally endowed with intelligence and ability, and equally entitled to the free exercise of their individual rights and liberty.

2. That the natural relation of the sexes is that of independence and co-operation and that the repression of the rights and liberty of one sex inevitably works injury to the other, and hence to the whole race.

3. That in all lands those laws, creeds and customs which have tended to restrict women to a position of dependence, to discourage their education, to impede the development of their natural gifts and to subordinate their individuality have been based upon false theories and have produced an artificial and unjust relation of the sexes in modern society.

4. That self-government in the home and the State is the inalienable right of every normal adult, and the refusal of this right to women has resulted in social, legal and economic injustice to them, and has also intensified the existing economic disturbances throughout the world.

5. That governments which impose taxes and laws upon their women citizens without giving them the right of consent or dissent, which is granted to men citizens, exercise a tyranny inconsistent with just government.

6. That the ballot is the only legal and perma-

nent means of defending the rights to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, pronounced inalienable by the American Declaration of Independence and accepted as inalienable by all civilized nations. In a representative form of government therefore, women should be vested with all political rights and privileges of electors.

Resolutions providing for an appeal to Congress and the State legislatures to amend our constitutions were adopted, as were resolutions calling for amendments to the charter of New York City, so that one-third of the members of the Board of Education and at least three members of the board of Bellevue and allied hospitals shall be women, and that the compensation of all municipal service employes, including teachers, shall be determined by the position and not by the sex of the worker.

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At the meeting of the Iowa Equal Suffrage Association at Des Moines, on the 28th, Julia Clark Hallam of Sioux City was elected president, and the following resolution adopted:

Resolved, That the women of the Iowa Equal Suffrage Association, wishing to strengthen the cause, do indorse obstructive methods in the legislature, and do further resolve that arrangements be perfected to carry out such methods.

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The British Budget.

Although the formal third reading of the British financial bill (p. 1040) still remained for the House to do on the 29th, the bill was completed in all its details on that day. After its adoption on third reading, which may follow a three days' debate, of Austen Chamberlain's motion to reject, the bill will go to the House of Lords.

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The by election at Bermondsey on the 28th (p. 993) resulted in a victory for the Unionist (Tory and Protection) candidate. The reported vote is 4,278 for the Unionist, 3,291 for the Liberal, and 1,435 for the Socialist; a plurality of 987 for the Unionist, who, however, falls 448 short of a majority. This is treated as indicative of a general sentiment against the Budget, and it is inferred that therefore the Lords will reject the Budget and thereby challenge an immediate appeal to the country. This is what the radicals hope for, since they see in present circumstances an extraordinary opportunity for abolishing the veto of the House of Lords. We are advised, however, that Bermondsey is a district which not only fluctuates erratically, but is easily influenced by the liquor interests, which are opposed to the Liberals; and also that the Unionist candidate was a resident "good fellow," whereas the Liberal was a non-resident.

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American newspapers are beginning to awaken